



2024 年青岛市初中学业水平考试

卷25

英 语

(考试时间: 100 分钟 满分: 90 分)

第 I 卷 (满分 40 分)

I. 对话理解(本题 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下列对话, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

[2024 山东青岛中考] (*Li Lei is going to graduate from junior high school and some unforgettable moments flash...*)

SCENE ONE: the second week in Grade 7 at school

Li Lei: Hi, Peter. How do you get to school?

Peter: I ride a bike. It takes about fifteen 1.

Li Lei: There are so many clubs in our school. What club do you want to join?

Peter: I like running. My favorite subject is P. E. 2 it's interesting. I'll join the 3 club.

Li Lei: I can sing well, so I want to join the music club. I can also be a volunteer to teach kids music.

Peter: 4 cool.

1. A. minutes

B. hours

C. days

D. weeks
2. A. if

B. when

C. because

D. unless
3. A. music

B. sports

C. art

D. chess
4. A. Tastes

B. Looks

C. Sounds

D. Smells

SCENE TWO: after a math exam in Grade 8 at home

Li Lei: Mom, I study harder, but I still get poor grades in math. And something goes wrong 5 my best friend and me. I often feel lonely and nervous.

Mom: Problems and worries are 6. I'm glad you share them with me. Talking with others is a good way to get on with them. The 7 thing is to do nothing. For math, you can ask your teacher for some advice.

Li Lei: OK. I'll try to do that. Thank you, Mom. I love you.

5. A. above

B. over

C. around

D. between
6. A. relaxing

B. interesting

C. normal

D. easy
7. A. cleverest

B. worst

C. luckiest

D. funniest

SCENE THREE: the last week in Grade 9 in the classroom

Liu Yu: What are you doing, Li Lei?

Li Lei: I am writing thank-you cards for our teachers.

Liu Yu: Which teacher will you miss the most after graduation?

Li Lei: Ms. Wang. She 8 me to do better in math. And she helped me solve problems by 9. Who will you miss?

Liu Yu: Mr. Brown. He was 10 patient with me and gave me a lot of advice on how to learn English.

Li Lei: I think I'll remember all my teachers.

8. A. invited

B. guided

C. ordered

D. needed
9. A. ourselves

B. themselves

C. myself

D. himself
10. A. never

B. hardly

C. seldom

D. always

II. 完形填空(本题 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

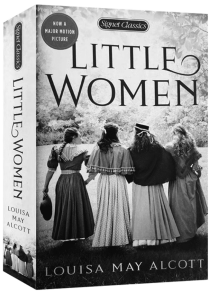
阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

[2024 山东青岛中考] It was December and the snow was falling quietly outside. The four March sisters, Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy, were sitting 11 the fire. They were knitting (编织) socks for soldiers (士兵). There was a war and everyone had to help. The festival was coming, but they wouldn't get any 12 from their mother, Mrs. March.

"We've got Father and Mother, and each other," said Beth. They looked happy when hearing this. Then Jo said, "But it is a 13 that our father is far away with the soldiers."

Nobody spoke for a minute, and then Meg said, "Mother says our men are at war and we mustn't spend money for pleasure. That's 14 we can't have presents this year."

Although they would have no presents, they each had a dollar. They began to share what they wanted to buy. Jo would like to buy a book for herself because she was a book lover. Beth planned to spend hers on new music. She played the



piano and loved singing. Amy would like a nice box of drawing pencils, for she wanted to be a(n) 15.

Jo thought Mother didn't say anything about their money and she wouldn't wish them to give up 16. They worked hard so they 17 buy what they wanted each and had a little fun. It was true. The two elder sisters had jobs.

Just then the clock struck (敲) six. Beth 18 and put her mother's slippers near the fire to warm.

"Those slippers are very old," said Jo. "Mother needs some new ones."

"I can buy a pair for her with my 19 dollar," said Beth.

"No, I'm the oldest," Meg said. "I want to buy the slippers for her."

"No, it's my job," said Jo. "Father told me to take care of Mother while he was away."

"I have an idea," said Beth. "Don't buy presents for ourselves. Get some for Mother 20."

Her sisters thought that was a very good idea.

Adaptation (改编) from *Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott

11. A. around

B. without

C. above

D. except
12. A. presents

B. food

C. money

D. hugs
13. A. joke

B. surprise

C. pity

D. pleasure
14. A. how

B. why

C. where

D. when
15. A. singer

B. dancer

C. artist

D. actress
16. A. nothing

B. something

C. anything

D. everything
17. A. should

B. would

C. must

D. could
18. A. got up

B. woke up

C. showed up

D. stayed up
19. A. useless

B. secret

C. own

D. borrowed
20. A. though

B. instead

C. already

D. yet

III. 阅读理解(本题 15 小题, A、B 篇每小题 1 分, C 篇每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

阅读 A、B 两个文本, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

[2024 山东青岛中考] With the summer holiday drawing near, some foreign teenagers are coming to China. They have different travel plans. Let's help them better the plans!

TOP 10 TOURS TRAVEL GUIDE CULTURE BOOKING CONTACT US

Top 10 China Tours 2024 for visits and returns: unforgettable travel experiences. [Learn more](#)

Qingdao

Must-visit:

- Mount. Lao
- Zhongshan Road
- May Fourth Square

Duration: 2 days

Transportation advice: ✈️ 🚆 🚢

Highlights:

- beautiful sea and beach
- a one-day city walk in the old town
- a visit to see cute ocean animals

Chengdu

Must-visit:

- Mount. Qingcheng
- Chunxi Road
- Panda Base

Duration: 3 days

Transportation advice: ✈️ 🚆 🚌

Highlights:

- preparation of panda meals with your own hands
- delicious food such as hot pot and Dandan noodles

Xi'an

Must-visit:

- The Terracotta Army
- The Bell Tower

Duration: 4 days

Transportation advice: ✈️ 🚆 🚌

Highlights:

- a city with many historical museums
- famous food such as Roujiamo

Shanghai

Must-visit:

- Yuyuan
- The Bund

Duration: 4 days

Transportation advice: ✈️ 🚆 🚢

Highlights:

- a mixture of Chinese and foreign cultures
- one of the world's largest cities

Share your ideas here, and we'll help better your travel plan. The more information you give, the greater your plan will be.

Name: Lily **Age:** 15 **Country:** France **Travel Style:** a first-time traveler

I have never been to China, so I hope to visit two cities in no more than 6 days. I can't wait to have a taste of Chinese delicious food.

Name: Eric **Age:** 14 **Country:** Russia **Travel Style:** a culture traveler

Well, I'm crazy about traditional Chinese culture. I am airsick, and I heard the HSR (High-speed Rail) in China is very fast and comfortable.

Name: Cindy **Age:** 14 **Country:** South Africa **Travel Style:** a slow traveler

I am not an early bird, so it's better for me to travel afternoon. Just walking along the city street and enjoying the sea wind sound wonderful to me.

Name: Jack **Age:** 15 **Country:** Brazil **Travel Style:** a nature traveler

I love animals. I hope I can see some local animals in China and I will be more than happy if I have a chance to take care of the cute animals.

21. Which tour choice may Lily make?

- A. Xi'an and Chengdu.
B. Shanghai and Xi'an.
C. Qingdao and Chengdu.
D. Chengdu and Shanghai.

22. What kind of transportation may Eric choose?

- A. 🚆 B. ✈️
C. 🚢 D. 🚌

23. Which of the following places may Cindy visit?

- A. The Bell Tower. B. Mount. Qingcheng.
C. May Fourth Square. D. Chunxi Road.

24. If Cindy leaves Shanghai for Xi'an on June 17th, she will book a ticket of _____.

- A. YZ4961 B. YZ2413
C. G2054 D. G2685

25. Who is most possibly interested in Panda Base?

- A. Lily. B. Eric. C. Cindy. D. Jack.

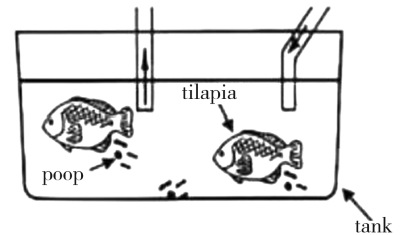
B

[2024 山东青岛中考] At M. E. School in Tucson, Arizona, raising fish at school was one small answer to a big problem; many people in the neighborhood didn't have enough food. The students could eat breakfast and lunch at school, but their families didn't always have enough money for dinner. Buying fresh foods, such as vegetables and meat, was difficult. The teachers had an idea; could the students raise food at school for the neighborhood?

It wouldn't be easy. There isn't enough water in Tucson because it is in a desert. Soil (土壤) doesn't always have the nutrients (营养物) that plants need to grow, so the students would need natural helpers.

To solve the problem, the school set up a system in which fish poop makes plants grow better and the plants' roots (根) clean the water in the fish tank. Students do research on the fish. "I did a task in the project on how much tilapia eat," says Emmanuel. "We wanted to see if they preferred to eat in warm or cold water. They liked warm water better."

Fish aren't the only animals that help students feed their neighbors. Chickens lay eggs. Bees also come to help turn flowers into vegetables.



When the students have raised enough food, it's time for Market Day. Vegetables are given to people in the neighborhood for free. Students sell eggs and tilapia to raise money for seeds (种子), fish food and chicken food.

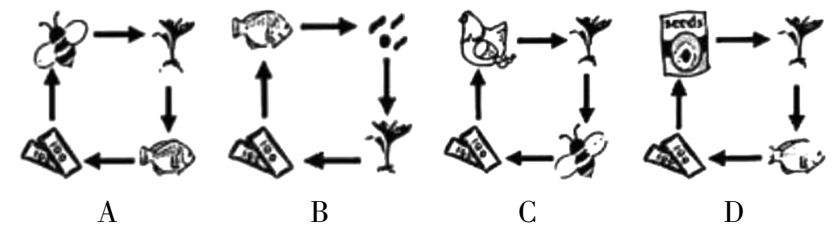
"People don't have a lot of money, so it's a nice dream we have to give them food. It's also a chance to be healthy and eat better," says Emmanuel. "We can plant good food and have fun while we're doing something important," says Blanka. "I'm so happy to be at this school."

26. Why did the teachers at M. E. School decide to raise food for the neighborhood?

- ①The families in the neighborhood were poor.
②People there wanted a market for fresh foods.
③Students wanted to learn how to grow vegetables.
④The natural condition isn't proper for growing plants.

- A. ①③ B. ②④ C. ①④ D. ②③

27. Which picture can describe the project according to the passage?



28. Which word can be used to describe the project in the school?

- A. Traditional. B. Creative.
C. Professional. D. Private.

29. What can we infer (推断) from the last two paragraphs?

- A. The project has been widely spread.
B. Eggs and tilapia are sold at a good price.
C. The project brings the students a feeling of pride.
D. Students have raised enough money to buy vegetables.

30. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. A Story of Helping the Poor.
B. An Experience in the Desert.
C. A Project from Seeds to Sales.
D. A Dream of Giving Vegetables.

C

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有一项为多余选项。

[2024 山东青岛中考]

Active Listening

When we talk, we typically expect others to listen with attention. But when someone else is speaking, are we showing them the same politeness?

Listening well doesn't come naturally to most people. 31. _____. This also means we often don't really focus (集中) on what people are saying. One way to listen with more care and attention is to practice active listening.

32. _____. Active listening is not only hearing someone's words but also taking notes of their nonverbal (非口头的) communication. Nonverbal communication can include body language, the tone (语气) and their talking speed. By practicing active listening, we can hold onto important information better and show care to others. This useful skill makes others want to discuss things with us.

To get better at active listening, give the speaker your complete attention. 33. _____, it is easier said than done. Stopping thinking about your phone and clearing your mind of your own thoughts are good first steps. 34. _____, it's easier to give your complete attention to the speaker.

Another way to practice active listening is to notice body language. Research shows that 55% of face-to-face communication is nonverbal, 38% vocal (嗓音的) and 7% words. 35. _____. With that in mind, you can give proper replies like nodding, smiling or looking at them politely.

Now do you know how to listen actively?

- A. By forgetting those things that could influence you
- B. Although this may seem clear and easy to notice and understand
- C. This means we don't pay attention to what someone is expressing
- D. When someone is speaking, their body language is giving information, too
- E. Because most of us live in a busy world, we care about certain things and miss the rest

F. Active listening is focusing on what someone is communicating and giving your understanding

第 II 卷 (满分 50 分)

IV. 短文填空 (本题 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面短文,根据上下文或者括号内的提示,用单词的正确形式填空。

[2024 山东青岛中考] Kites are one of the oldest and simplest toys, which enjoy popularity all over the world.

It is said 36. _____ the kites were invented in the early Warring States Period by Mozi and Lu Ban. The period saw many wars and kites

37. _____ (play) an important role in scaring off enemies. Also, kites could 38. _____ (使用) for testing the wind, lifting men, communicating with others and so on. For example, people used to write their own names on the kite when they were unhappy or felt 39. _____ (/wi:k/). By doing so, they believed that their bad luck would go with the kite. 40. _____ an increasing number of people flying kites, kites became more popular and were introduced from China to Japan, Korea and some Western countries.

A famous kite story 41. _____ (be) about the American inventor Benjamin Franklin. He flew a kite during a thunderstorm. Electricity ran down the wet string and gave him 42. _____ small shock, which showed lightning was electricity for the 43. _____ (one) time. When Franklin tried it again, he was badly hurt. Believe it or not, do not try this dangerous action yourself! So far, people 44. _____ (develop) kites of different sizes, shapes and colors. Some kites even have LED lights for fun light shows. 45. _____ a sunny day, you can see many kites flying above parks and fields. Colorful kites and children's smiling faces form a wonderful picture, which brings a new life to Chinese traditional culture.

V. 阅读表达 (本题 7 小题,共 20 分)

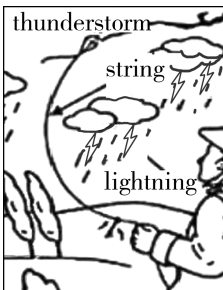
A

阅读下面短文,完成 46 至 48 小题。(共 10 分)

[2024 山东青岛中考]

Young Chinese Baker Rocks “Bread Olympics”

A dancing lion, a lovely panda and other Chinese symbols in



interesting shapes—when these are grouped together, what kind of magic can happen? This one-meter-high bread was out of the hands of Gong Xin, a Chinese baker who won first place in the ninth World Bread Competition, also known as “the Bread Olympic Games”, making him the first ever Chinese champion (冠军) of this event. Many foreigners say (A) it is the same as a foreigner taking first place in a dumpling-making competition in China.

After graduating from school, Gong began to learn to make bread. He worked in a bakery. Soon, he found that it could not help realize his dream because he wished to become a top baker. He then left to further his bread-making skills in a famous school. The journey of growing from a common baker to a skilled one took him only two years, but behind the rapid progress were many hours of sweating (汗水) in his free time. For Gong, hard work had produced fantastic skills, but he kept wondering how he could take those skills to the next level, which was the reason why he took part in the competition.

As a well-known international bakery competition, the World Bread Competition requires each competitor to make different types of healthy bread with creative ideas. Gong tried a lot day in, day out, finally making a name for himself.

A young baker from a small town has grown into a world champion. “Challenges are everywhere. One should have more practice, patience and deep love for the job. More communication and exchanges about the ideas especially expressing the traditional Chinese culture with other people are also necessary,” he said, adding that when he watched people enjoying and admiring his bread, he got a strong feeling of satisfaction. That is the force to keep him moving forward.

46. What can we infer from the foreigners' words (A) in Paragraph One? (2 分)

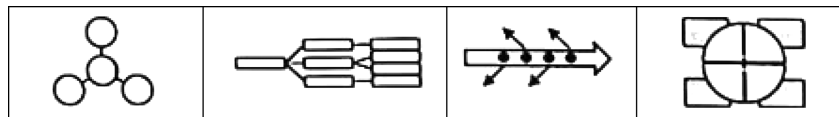
47. What made Gong the champion of the competition? (List two points.) (2 分)



48. 根据短文内容,绘制一个思维导图,呈现你对文章的理解。(6分)

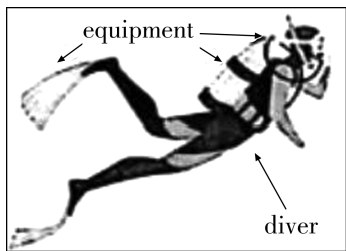
要求:

- (1)提炼文章主题并归纳至少3个信息要点;
- (2)主题和各要点间逻辑清晰;
- (3)可参考下列图式,也可自行创作;
- (4)总词数控制在20—30。



B

阅读下面短文,完成49至52小题。(共10分)



[2024 山东青岛中考] There is more ocean on our planet than there is land. The first ship sailed (航海) all the way around the world about five hundred years ago. And the first journey to the deep sea floor was no more than one hundred years ago. Today the ocean is still strange to us. We are making efforts to explore (探索) (A) it.

To early sailors, the ocean was a scary place, full of dangerous living things. They thought that, deep below, the ocean was a cold, dark and lifeless place. Ocean exploration was also stopped by the conditions below. The huge pressure of the water would break an unprotected diver. That was why people needed special equipment.

In 1872, the first ship for ocean exploration set out on a four-year trip around the world. It carried the best scientific equipment of the time. An underwater mountain chain and more than 4,000 new kinds of living things were discovered. The results of this journey were important, which encouraged farther exploration. In 1934, two divers dived half a mile below the surface of the ocean in the submersible (潜水器) they designed for deep-sea diving. People could see the underwater world with their own eyes. Since then, improvements have

been made in diving equipment, allowing people to travel deeper for a longer time.

In recent years, China's ocean exploration (B) has taken off rapidly. Many manned deep-sea submersibles have completed thousands of dives since they were designed and developed independently by China. Fendouzhe, for example, can take humans to a depth of over 10,000 meters and collect materials for research.

The work of deep-sea explorers has given us a picture of life far below the surface. (C) There is now a greater understanding of the life in the ocean. We have realized our dependence on healthy oceans and that there's still a lot remaining to be discovered in the ocean. What hasn't been seen yet?

Dictionary

take off *phr v.*

1. **REMOVE STH 移除某物** take sth ↔ off, take sth off sth to remove something, especially a piece of clothing 脱下; 脱掉(尤指衣物) **OPP** put on: *Could you take off your shoes before you come in?* 你在进来之前能否把鞋脱掉?
2. **AIRCRAFT SPACE VEHICLE 飞机等太空运输工具** [I] to rise into the air at the beginning of a flight 起飞; 升空: *What time did the plane finally take off?* 飞机最终是在几点钟起飞的?
3. **LEAVE A PLACE 离开某处** INFORMAL [非正式] to leave somewhere suddenly, especially without telling anyone (尤指不打招呼就) 突然离开
4. **WORK 工作** take sth ↔ off, take sth off sth to not go to work for a period of time (在一段时间里) 不上班; 休假: *I'm taking Friday off to go to the dentist.* 我星期五不上班, 要去看牙医。
I need to take some time off work. 我需要休一段时间假。
5. **WEIGHT 重量** take sth ↔ off to become thinner and lighter, especially by losing a particular amount of weight 减轻(体重): *He's taken a lot of weight off recently.* 他最近体重轻了不少。
6. **SUCCESS 成功** to suddenly start being successful 突然开始成功; 开始走红: *His singing career has really taken off.* 他的歌唱事业真的一下子有起色了。

49. What does (A) it refer to (指的是) in Paragraph One? (1分)

50. Which entry (词条) can explain the meaning of (B) has taken off in Paragraph Four according to the dictionary? (填写词条序号, 1分)

51. Translate the underlined sentence (C) into Chinese. (2分)

52. 根据短文内容填空。(每空限1个单词, 共6分)

[2024 山东青岛中考] Although most of the earth's surface is covered by the ocean, the history of ocean exploration is not ① enough. In the early days, terrible conditions deep below the ocean stopped humans from exploring. Also, divers didn't have certain equipment to ② themselves. As time passed by, humans realized that diving equipment was of huge ③ for farther exploration. They couldn't reach the sea floor ④ they had special equipment. Humans made efforts to improve it. Nowadays, we Chinese completely ⑤ on ourselves and design some well-known submersibles such as Fendouzhe. Still, a lot of unknown things in the ocean ⑥ to be seen.

VI. 书面表达(共15分)

53. [2024 山东青岛中考] 在多彩的初中校园生活中, 你可能学会了一项体育技能, 发展了一项艺术才能; 也可能进行了一次精彩的演讲, 参加了一次有意义的研学……这些都助力了你的成长, 让你终身受益。假如学校公众号以“My Story in Junior High School”为题征稿, 请选择1—2项内容, 讲述你的成长故事, 并谈论你的感受以及相关的发展计划。

要求:

- (1) 词数80—100;
- (2) 文中不得出现真实姓名、校名等相关信息。

卷 25 2024 年青岛市初中学业水平考试

【对话理解·语篇导读】本文介绍了李雷(音译)在初中的难忘瞬间。

1. A 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:那花费大约 15 分钟。根据“I ride a bike.”并结合常识可知,此处指分钟更为合理。故选 A 项。
2. C 【解析】考查连词辨析。句意为:我最喜欢的科目是体育,因为它有趣。分析语境可知,设空前后内容为因果关系,且结果在前,原因在后,故选 C 项。
3. B 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:我将参加体育俱乐部。根据上文可推断出“我”将参加体育俱乐部,故选 B 项。
4. C 【解析】考查动词辨析。根据语境和 cool 可知,此处应用 sounds cool,意为“听起来很酷”,为固定用法。故选 C 项。
5. D 【解析】考查介词辨析。句意为:而且我和我最好的朋友之间出了点问题。“between ... and ...”意为“在……和……之间”,为固定搭配,故选 D 项。
6. C 【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意为:问题和担忧是正常的。relaxing 意为“轻松的”;interesting 意为“有趣的”;normal 意为“正常的”;easy 意为“简单的”。根据语境可知,有问题和担忧是正常的。故选 C 项。
7. B 【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意为:最糟糕的事情是什么也不做。cleverest 意为“最聪明的”;worst 意为“最糟的”;luckiest 意为“最幸运的”;funniest 意为“最有趣的”。根据“Talking with others is a good way to get on with them.”可知,与他人交谈是与他们相处的好方法,但最糟糕的事情是什么也不做。故选 B 项。
8. B 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:她指导我在数学上做得更好。invite 意为“邀请”;guide 意为“指导”;order 意为“命令”;need 意为“需要”。根据 do better in math 和语境可知选 B 项。
9. C 【解析】考查代词辨析。结合语境和 me 可知此处指“我自己”解决问题。故选 C 项。
10. D 【解析】考查副词辨析。句意为:他总是对我很有耐心…… never 意为“从不”;hardly 意为“几乎不”;seldom 意为“很少”;always 意为“总是”。根据 gave me a lot of advice 可知,他总是对我很有耐心。故选 D 项。
- 【完形填空·语篇导读】本文节选自美国女作家路易莎·梅·奥尔科特的长篇小说《小妇人》,主要讲述了马奇四姐妹谈论她们在圣诞节想买什么礼物的故事。
11. A 【解析】考查介词辨析。句意为:马奇家的四姐妹,梅格、乔、贝丝和埃米坐在炉火周围。根据语境可知,四姐妹是坐在炉火的周围。故选 A 项。
12. A 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:节日快到了,但她们

没有从她们的母亲马奇太太那里得到任何礼物。present 意为“礼物”;food 意为“食物”;money 意为“钱”;hug 意为“拥抱”。根据“Although they would have no presents...”可知,她们没有收到的是礼物。故选 A 项。

上分归纳 present 的一词多义		
present	n.	1. 礼物;礼品 2. 目前;现在(at present)
	v.	1. 提出;提交 2. 把……交给;颁发;授予
	adj.	1. 现存的;当前的 2. 在场的;出席的(反义词为 absent)

13. C 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:然后乔说:“但可惜的是我们的父亲和士兵们在很远的地方。”joke 意为“玩笑”;surprise 意为“惊喜”;pity 意为“遗憾”;pleasure 意为“乐事”。根据 our father is far away with the soldiers 可知,父亲没有和她们在一起,她们觉得很可惜。故选 C 项。
14. B 【解析】考查副词辨析。根据上文“Mother says our men are at war and we mustn't spend money for pleasure.”可知此处说明不能有礼物的原因。故选 B 项。
15. C 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:埃米想要一盒漂亮的绘图铅笔,因为她想成为一名画家。singer 意为“歌手”;dancer 意为“舞者”;artist 意为“画家”;actress 意为“女演员”。根据 drawing pencils 可知,她想当一名画家。故选 C 项。
16. D 【解析】考查代词辨析。根据 Jo thought Mother didn't say anything about their money 可知,乔觉得妈妈没说任何关于她们的钱的事,她也不希望她们放弃一切。故选 D 项。
17. D 【解析】考查情态动词辨析。句意为:她们努力工作,这样她们每个人就可以买到她们想要的东西…… could 意为“可以”,符合语境,故选 D 项。
18. A 【解析】考查动词短语辨析。get up 意为“站起;起身”;wake up 意为“醒来”;show up 意为“出现”;stay up 意为“熬夜”。根据下文 put her mother's slippers near the fire to warm 可推知是“站起来”。故选 A 项。
19. C 【解析】考查形容词辨析。useless 意为“无用的”;secret 意为“秘密的”;own 意为“自己的”;borrowed 意为“借来的”。根据上文 they each had a dollar 可推知,贝丝想用她自己的钱给母亲买一双拖鞋。故选 C 项。
20. B 【解析】考查副词辨析。though 意为“可是”;instead 意

为“相反”;already 意为“已经”;yet 意为“还;又”。根据“Don't buy presents for ourselves.”可知,贝丝提议不要给自己买礼物,而是给妈妈买点。故选 B 项。

【阅读 A 篇·语篇导读】本文介绍了一些中国城市以及一些外国青少年对来中国旅行的计划。

21. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据莉莉的旅行计划中的 so I hope to visit two cities in no more than 6 days 可知,她计划的旅行总时长不超过 6 天,结合文本框的内容及选项可知选青岛和成都。故选 C 项。

22. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据埃里克的旅行计划中的 and I heard the HSR (High-speed Rail) in China is very fast and comfortable 可知,他可能选择高铁旅行。

23. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据辛迪的计划中的“Just walking along the city street and enjoying the sea wind sound wonderful to me.”以及青岛的 Highlights 中的 beautiful sea and one-day citywalk 可知青岛的五四广场适合辛迪的计划。故选 C 项。

24. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据辛迪说的“I am not an early bird, so it's better for me to travel afternoon.”并结合手机界面所给信息可知辛迪会选择下午出行,故选 D 项。

25. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据杰克的计划中的“I love animals. I hope I can see some local animals in China...”可知,杰克喜欢动物,希望看到中国当地的动物,所以他最可能对熊猫基地感兴趣。故选 D 项。

【阅读 B 篇·语篇导读】本文讲述了在亚利桑那州图森市的一个学校的师生利用养鱼等循环的方法为社区提供食物的故事。

26. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据 many people in the neighborhood didn't have enough food 和“There isn't enough water in Tucson because it is in a desert. Soil doesn't always have the nutrients that plants need to grow, so the students would need natural helpers.”可知,这个地方的人很贫困,且自然环境很恶劣,不适合种植。故选 C 项。

27. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据“To solve the problem, the school set up a system in which fish poop makes plants grow better and the plants' roots clean the water in the fish tank.”及“Students sell eggs and tilapia to raise money for seeds, fish food and chicken food.”并结合选项可知,正确的顺序如 D 项图示。

28. B 【解析】推理判断题。文章介绍了他们用创新的方式解决没有吃的东西的故事,说明这个学校是“创新的”。故选 B 项。

29. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段可推知,学生们非常认可这个项目,并且认为在这个学校是很开心的,所以会感到自豪。故选 C 项。

30. D 【解析】主旨大意题。根据文章内容可知,本文主要讲

了一个学校利用养鱼等循环的方法来提供食物的故事,且最后两段与 D 项相呼应。故选 D 项。

长难句分析

To solve the problem, the school set up a system in which fish poop makes plants grow better and the plants' roots clean the water in the fish tank. 为了解决这个问题,学校建立了一个系统,在这个系统中,鱼的粪便让植物长得更好,植物的根清洁鱼缸中的水。in which 引导定语从句, fish poop makes plants grow better 和 the plants' roots clean the water in the fish tank 为并列关系。

【阅读 C 篇·语篇导读】本文介绍了积极倾听的意义和如何积极倾听。

31. E 【解析】根据“Listening well doesn't come naturally to most people.”及“This also means we often don't really focus on what people are saying.”可知,E 项(因为我们大多数人都生活在一个忙碌的世界里,我们关心特定的事情而忽略了其他事情)符合语境,故选 E 项。

32. F 【解析】根据“Active listening is not only hearing someone's words but also taking notes of their nonverbal communication.”可知,此处解释积极倾听是什么,F 项符合语境,故选 F 项。

33. B 【解析】根据“To get better at active listening, give the speaker your complete attention.”及 it is easier said than done 可知,B 项符合语境,故选 B 项。

34. A 【解析】根据“Stopping thinking about your phone and clearing your mind of your own thoughts are good first steps.”及 it's easier to give your complete attention to the speaker 可知,此处与分散注意力的事物有关,故选 A 项。

35. D 【解析】根据“... you can give proper replies like nodding, smiling or looking at them politely.”可知,此处与肢体语言有关。故选 D 项。

【短文填空·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了风筝的相关内容。

36. that 【解析】考查固定用法。句意为:据说风筝是战国早期由墨子和鲁班发明的。“It is said that...”意为“据说……”,为固定用法,故填 that。

37. played 【解析】考查动词的时态。根据上文的 saw 及 and 可知,此处时态为一般过去时,故填 played。

38. be used 【解析】考查动词的语态。根据汉语提示可知,此处用 use 表示“使用”,且主语 kites 和动词 use 之间是被动关系,故用被动语态。设空前有情态动词,故 be 动词用原形,故填 be used。

39. weak 【解析】考查形容词。空处应用形容词作表语,根据音标并结合语境可知此处指“当人们不开心或感觉不舒服时”,故填 weak。

40. **With** 【解析】考查介词。分析语境可知,设空处表伴随,应用 with;设空位于句首,首字母应大写,故填 With。
41. **is** 【解析】考查动词的时态。分析语境可知,此处应用一般现在时,主语为第三人称单数,故填 is。
42. **a** 【解析】考查冠词。根据语境可知,此处表泛指,shock 在此处表示“电击;触电”,是可数名词,且 small 是发音以辅音音素开头的单词,故填 a。
43. **first** 【解析】考查数词。句意为:……这第一次表明了闪电是电。根据空前的 the 和语境可知,此处应用序数词,表示“第一”。故填 first。

上分总结

基数词变序数词

一、二、三单独记,-th 从 4 加起;

8 去 t,9 去 e,ve 要用 f 替;

整十基数变序数,ty 变为 tie;

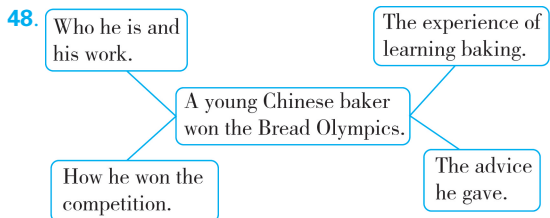
要是遇到两位数,十位基数个位序,

-th 最后加上去,这个规律要牢记。

44. **have developed** 【解析】考查动词的时态。句意为:到目前为止,人们研制了不同大小、形状和颜色的风筝。由 So far 可知时态应用现在完成时;主语 people 为复数,故填 have developed。
45. **On** 【解析】考查介词。句意为:在一个晴朗的日子里……表示在具体的日子应用 on,设空位于句首,首字母应大写,故填 On。

【阅读表达 A·语篇导读】本文讲述了中国青年面包师龚鑫获得世界面包大赛冠军的故事。

46. **It's hard and unbelievable for Gong to be the champion as a Chinese.** 【解析】画线句句意为:这就像外国人在中国包饺子比赛中获得第一名一样。通过句意可知,这个外国人认为龚鑫在这个比赛中获得第一名是很难且难以置信的。
47. **His hard work and his deep love for baking.** 【解析】根据“Gong tried a lot day in, day out, finally making a name for himself.”及“A young baker from a small town... and deep love for the job.”可知,是龚鑫的辛勤工作以及他对烘焙的热爱让他成为世界大赛的冠军。



长难句分析

This one-meter-high bread was out of the hands of Gong Xin, a Chinese baker who won first place in the ninth World Bread Competition, also known as “the Bread Olympic Games”, making him the first ever Chinese champion of this event. 这个一米高的面包出自中国面包师龚鑫之手,他在第九届世界面包大赛,又称“面包奥运会”,上获得了第一名,成为该赛事有史以来第一个中国冠军。a Chinese baker 是同位语,who 引导定语从句,making him the first ever Chinese champion of this event 为状语。

【阅读表达 B·语篇导读】本文介绍了海洋勘探的发展情况。

49. **The ocean.** 【解析】根据前一句“Today the ocean is still strange to us.”可知,it 指代的是 the ocean。
50. **6.** 【解析】根据“Many manned deep-sea submersibles have completed thousands of dives since they were designed and developed independently by China. Fendouzhe...”可知中国的海洋探索在迅速发展,中国自主研发了许多载人深海潜水器。由此推知,画线词应表示“成功”;结合所给词条可知,第 6 条符合语境。
51. **目前(我们)对海洋生命有了更深刻的理解。**
52. ①**long** 【解析】根据“The first ship sailed all the way around the world... no more than one hundred years ago.”可知人类对海洋进行探索的时间并不久。设空处应用形容词作表语,故填 long。
- ②**protect** 【解析】根据“The huge pressure of the water would break an unprotected diver.”可知当时还没有设备来保障潜水员的安全。不定式符号 to 后跟动词原形,故填 protect。
- ③**importance** 【解析】根据第三段的内容可知,在人们潜入更深的水域并获得了重要的成果之后,人们开始意识到先进的潜水设备对于探索海洋的重要性。设空处被形容词修饰,应用名词,且 importance 为不可数名词。故填 importance。
- ④**unless** 【解析】根据第一段和第二段内容可知,如果没有特殊的设备,人们不可能到达海底。连词 unless 意为“除非”,符合语境。
- ⑤**depend** 【解析】根据“Many manned deep-sea submersibles have completed thousands of dives since they were designed and developed independently by China. Fendouzhe...”可知中国自主研发了许多载人深海潜水器,此处表示“依靠自己”,短语 depend on(依靠)符合语境。根据 and design 可知时态为一般现在时,主语为复数,故

填 depend。

⑥**remain** 【解析】根据 “We have realized our dependence on healthy oceans and that there’s still a lot remaining to be discovered in the ocean.” 可知,海洋中仍有生物未被发现。分析句子可知,时态为一般现在时,主语为复数,故填 remain。

53. One Possible Version:

My Story in Junior High School

Never will I forget the day when I won the National

English Speech Contest. When I showed great interest in oral English, I actively participated in the National Speech Contest and spared no effort to prepare for it. Not until I made progress would I stop to have a rest. With such hard work, I won first prize in the contest finally. No pain, no gain. This experience helped me a lot. And in the future, I will keep studying with my diligence and perseverance so that I can achieve more in English learning.