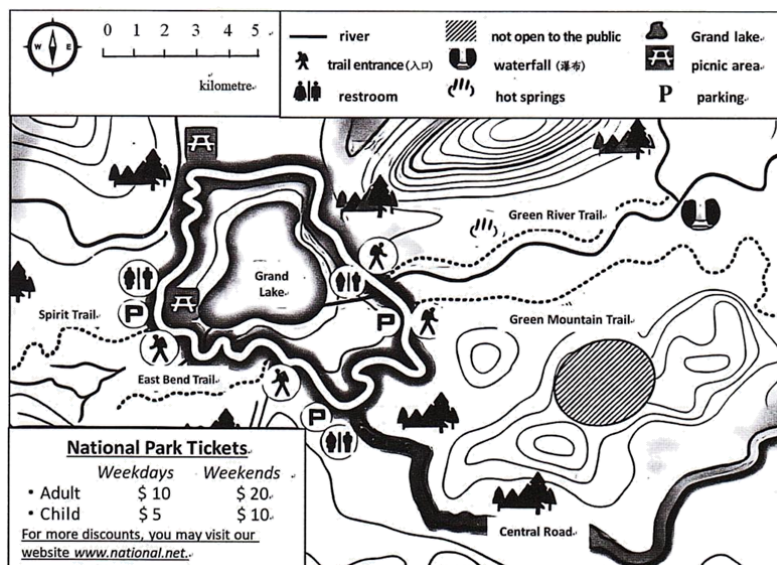


一、阅读理解



Mr. and Mrs. Smith are in the living room with their children, 8-year-old Ada and 11-year-old Amy.

Ada: I can't wait for our trip to the National Park this weekend!

Mr. Smith: Yeah. Let's have a look at the park map. There are several trails(路线). Which one do you like better, honey?

Mrs. Smith: Look! One trail goes to a hot spring I like hot springs. How long is that trail?

Mr. Smith: It's about five kilometers.

Mrs. Smith: Not bad. Let's pick it!

Ada: Are there restrooms along the trail?

Amy: There is one at the trail entrance.

Ada: What's the shadowed(阴影的) area on the map?

Mr. Smith: It means the public cannot go into that area.

Mrs. Smith: By the way, we still have the coupon(优惠券) for 30% off all the tickets!

- How many restrooms are there in the park? A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
- Where is the waterfall in the park map? A. In the south. B. In the west. C. In the south-west. D. In the north-east.
- What CAN'T visitors do in the National Park?
A. Enter the shadowed area. B. Have a picnic. C. Enjoy the waterfall. D. Park a car.
- How much do the Smith family need to pay for the trip? A. \$18 B. \$30 C. \$42 D. \$60
- Which trail will the Smith family take? A.Green Mountain Trail B. East Bend Trail C. Spirit Trail D.Green River Trail

二、单项选择

- Where have you _____ these days? --- I have _____ to Nanjing with my friends.
A. been; gone B. been; been C. gone; been D. gone; gone
- The shopping mall called Yinxiangcheng _____ for half a year, but I _____ there yet.
A. has opened; haven't gone B. has been open; haven't been
C. has been open; haven't gone D. has been opened; haven't been
- Could you tell me _____? I must find him. —Sorry. I have no idea. But he was here just now.
A. where Tom was B. where Tom has gone C. where can I find Tom D. where Tom has been
- He gave us _____ good advice that _____ people disagreed.
A. such a ; a few B. such; few C. so; a few D. so; few
- Have you _____ to Hainan island for a trip before?—No, _____ Simon _____ I have had the chance luckily so far.
A. gone; both; and B. gone; either; or C. been; neither; nor D. been; not only; but also

11. They are _____ little kids that they are hardly seen among so many people.
A. so B. such C. very D. quite
12. — When did your parents _____? — In 1998. They _____ for over 20 years.
A. marry; have been married B. get married; have got married
C. marry; have got married D. get married; have been married

三、完形填空

Most of us like to know where we are and where we're going. It can feel strange to be lost. The words "being lost" make us think of a dark and scary wood or street, _____ 13 _____ that's not always the case.

Once we were on holiday in Venice. My dad planned to go out to take photos early the next morning. Mum wasn't interested, but I would go with him, only because he _____ 14 _____ I could have the biggest ever bowl of Italian ice cream if I did. Why else would I get up so early?

So at 5 a.m. the next day, we left the hotel and started walking in the _____ 15 _____ streets. When the sun came up, dad started taking photos and I _____ 16 _____ him, down small streets and over little bridges.

After about an hour, I turned to dad and asked, "Where are we?" He said, "I have no idea." I immediately felt a bit _____ 17 _____, but dad just laughed and said, "We're lost!", I told him to take out his map or phone. He said, "I only brought the _____ 18 _____. Come on. Let's get more lost!" He laughed again.

His laughter _____ 19 _____ me and made me feel safe. Slowly people were appearing on the streets—shops and cafes began to open.

I began to _____ 20 _____ that we were lost, and just started watching and taking in everything that was happening around me.

Finally, after about four hours of walking around, we were back. Mum asked anxiously (担心地), "Where have you been?" I said with a big _____ 21 _____, "We got lost!"

These days we _____ 22 _____ get lost with so many things around us—maps, GPS, apps on our phones, and so on. But dad showed me that being lost can sometimes simply be something to enjoy.

13. A. or B. so C. but D. and
14. A. expected B. realized C. remembered D. promised
15. A. modern B. noisy C. empty D. bright
16. A. left B. invited C. guided D. followed
17. A. scared B. hurt C. hungry D. tired
18. A. map B. bowl C. phone D. camera
19. A. saved B. relaxed C. stopped D. warned
20. A. doubt B. forget C. imagine D. regret
21. A. surprise B. shame C. smile D. fear
22. A. hardly B. often C. nearly D. always

四、单词拼写

23. My grandfather _____ (die) for two years. I miss him very much.
24. —Do you often take a train to go sightseeing? —Yes, I like taking a _____ train because it takes less time.
25. She has put away our _____ presents and then treated them warmly. (亲戚)
26. Next Sunday I will take a direct _____ (fly) to Chengdu for a visit.
27. When you come to our town, you can enjoy its _____ (beautiful) everywhere.
28. He is interested in different sports, such as football, _____ (sail) and so on.
29. My uncle is a manager and he has been to many countries on _____. (busy)
30. The war between Russia and Ukraine is still on. Jim with his parents in Ukraine _____ (miss) the happy life in the past.
31. My grandma asked me to write down all the _____ (relative) addresses to send them the Christmas cards.

五、翻译

32. 我爸爸曾去那儿出差两次。

33. 直航到纽约花费多长时间?
34. 这对老夫妻已婚半个世纪。
35. 我不知道这么短的时间内该向谁求助。(汉译英)
36. 种植树木能够防风防沙。

The winter holiday is usually a good time to sleep in. But Xu Haoran, a 14-year-old from Changsha, gets up at 7 a. m. to run at least 2 kilometers every day during the holiday. In fact, this exercise is a part of his homework.

徐不是唯一一个在寒假里坚持锻炼的学生。 Nowadays many schools across the country ask students to exercise during the winter holiday. One of the main reasons is that physical education test scores are now worth more on the senior high school entrance examination (中考). In Changsha, the score is up to 60 points, which is 10 points higher than geography or biology.

因此, 徐和他的同学们被要求晴天跑步。 If the weather is bad, they have to do some indoor sports. Students also need to post exercise photos in their classes' WeChat groups. This has been a big challenge for many students, but has also helped to make exercise a more important part of their lives. Li Junjie, a 14-year-old student at the same school as Xu, used to hate running. But he is now able to run for half an hour every day. "I have decided to keep doing this in the future," he said. Not only teenagers but also primary school students are supposed to exercise during the winter vacation. Yuan Zicheng, a 10-year-old student at the Dong Hu Primary School in Jinan, fell in love with exercise during the holiday. He skips rope(跳绳) for more than 10 minutes every day. "I didn't use to exercise a lot, but it's time to catch up!" he said.

37. _____
38. _____
39. _____
40. _____
41. _____

42. I think friends are like books—you don't need a lot of them as long as they are good. (英译汉)

43. I realized that my parents would always love me, and they would be happy if I made great progress. (英译汉)

44. I find it interesting that so many products in the local shops were made in China. (英译汉)

参考答案:

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D

【导语】本对话是关于史密斯夫妇带着他们的孩子去公园游玩的事情。

1. 细节理解题。通过观察公园地图,可知洗手间在“Grand lake”周围,一共有三个洗手间,故选 C。

2. 细节理解题。通过观察公园地图可知,瀑布在公园的东北角,故选 D。

3. 细节理解题。根据文中“Ada: What’s the shadowed(阴影的) area on the map? Mr. Smith: It means the public cannot go into that area.”可知,公众不能进入地图上的阴影区域。故选 A。

4. 推理计算题。根据公园地图标识可知,在周末,成人票价 20 元,儿童票 10 元。在根据文中最后一句“By the way, we still have the coupon(优惠券) for 30% off all the tickets!”可知,史密斯夫人有 30% 的优惠卷,史密斯一家四口人(2 个大人,2 个小孩),史密斯一家周末去公园应付 $(20 \times 2 + 10 \times 2) \times (1 - 30\%) = 42$ (元)。故选 C。

5. 推理判断题。根据文中“Mrs. Smith: Look! One trail goes to a hot spring I like hot springs ... Mrs. Smith: Not bad. Let’s pick it!”可知,史密斯一家选择有温泉的那条路,结合地图,可知是绿河路,故选 D。

6. B

【详解】句意:这几天你到哪里去了?我和我的朋友去过南京。have/has been to 表示去过某地,现在已经回来;have/has gone to 表示去了某地,还没有回来。结合语境,能够面对面交流,肯定是去过某地,现在已经回来,故答案为 B。

7. B

【详解】句意:印象城购物中心已经开了半年了,但我还没去过。

考查现在完成时。“for two weeks”表示时间段,需和延续性动词连用。open 是短暂性动词,不能和时间段连用,可排除 AD; open 还可作形容词;be open“开放的”,表状态,是持续性动词。have been to 去过/去了(已回);have gone to 去了(未回)。根据“but”可知,前后语意转折,表示“我还没去过”,故选 B。

8. B

【详解】句意:——你能告诉我汤姆去了哪里吗?我必须找到他。——对不起。我不知道。但他刚才还在这里。

考查宾语从句和现在完成时。根据题干“Could you tell me...”可知,此处应为宾语从句,要用陈述句语序,可排除 C 选项;主句中的“Could you tell...”是委婉语气,结合“I must find him”和语境,可知汤姆不在说话现场,需用现在完成时“has gone”结构。故选 B。

9. B

【详解】句意:他给了我们如此好的建议,以至于几乎没有人不同意。

考查词汇辨析。so 这样,副词,用来修饰形容词和副词;such 如此,形容词,用来修饰名词;few 几乎没有,表示否定,修饰可数名词复数形式,a few 几个、一点点,表示肯定,修饰可数名词复数形式。空一是修饰名词“advice”,应用 such,故排除 C、D 项;根据前句“He gave us ... good advice”可推理出,结果应是几乎没有人不同意,故空二是表示否定的词 few“几乎没有”。故选 B。

10. C

【详解】句意:——你们以前去过海南岛旅行吗?——不,目前为止我和 Simon 都没那么幸运有机会去。

考查现在完成时和固定用法。have gone to 表示去了没回来,have been to 表示去了已回来,both...and 两者都;either...or 两者任一;neither...nor 两者都不;not only...but also 不仅.....而且。第一个空是表已回来,排除 A 和 B;根据 No 可知,回答是否定的,Simon 和我都没去过,neither...nor 表示“两者都不”。故选 C。

11. B

【详解】句意:他们是那么小的孩子,在这么多人中很难见到他们。

考查结果状语从句。so 如此;such 如此;very 非常;quite 非常。根据“that they are hardly seen among so many people.”可知,此句是一个 so/such....that...引导的结果状语从句;再者根据“little kids”可知,little 在这里表示“小的”,结合“such + adj. + 名词复数 that 从句”,such 符合句意。故选 B。

12. D

【详解】句意:——你父母什么时候结婚的?——1998 年。他们已经结婚 20 多年了。

考查延续性动词和非延续性动词的用法。marry 和某人结婚、嫁或娶某人,非延续性及物动词;get married 结婚,

非延续性动词短语; be married 结婚, 表示状态, 延续性动词短语, 能与时间段连用。根据答语中“for over 20 years”可知, 空二所在的句子应用现在完成时, 且动词应用延续性的, 故排除 B、C 项; 根据句意, 空一表示动作发生的时间, 且空后没有宾语, 应用 get married, 故排除 A 项。故选 D。

13. C 14. D 15. C 16. D 17. A 18. D 19. B 20. B 21. C 22. A

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲了作者从一开始害怕迷路, 最后在父亲的安慰下, 坦然接受迷路。

13. 句意: “迷路”这个词让我们想到黑暗可怕的树林或街道, 但情况并非总是如此。

or 否则; so 所以; but 但是; and 和。根据“The words “being lost” make us think of a dark and scary wood or street”和“that’s not always the case.”的关系可知, 前后两句是转折关系, 因此 but 符合句意。故选 C。

14. 句意: 妈妈不感兴趣, 但我愿意和他一起去, 因为他答应如果我去, 就给我吃一碗最大的意大利冰淇淋。

expected 期待; realized 意识到; remembered 记住; promised 允诺。根据“I could have the biggest ever bowl of Italian ice cream if I did.”可知, 父亲承诺我可以吃一碗最大的意大利冰淇淋, 因此 promised 符合句意。故选 D。

15. 句意: 所以第二天早上 5 点, 我们离开了酒店, 开始在空荡荡的街道上行走。

modern 现代的; noisy 吵闹的; empty 空的; bright 明亮的。根据下文“Slowly people were appearing on the streets—shops and cafes began to open.”可知, 此刻的街道是空荡荡的, 因此 empty 符合句意。故选 C。

16. 句意: 当太阳升起的时候, 爸爸开始拍照, 我跟着他, 走过小街道, 翻过小桥。

left 离开; invited 邀请; guided 指导; followed 跟随。根据“down small streets and over little bridges.”可知, 作者是跟随着父亲, 因此 followed 符合句意。故选 D。

17. 句意: 我立刻感到有点害怕。

scared 害怕; hurt 受伤; hungry 饥饿的; tired 累的。根据“He said, “I have no idea.”可知, 连父亲都不知道在哪, 所以作者感到有点害怕, 因此 scared 符合句意。故选 A。

18. 句意: 我只带了相机。

map 地图; bowl 碗; phone 手机; camera 照相机。根据“When the sun came up, Dad started taking photos”可知, 父亲只带了照相机, 因此 camera 符合句意。故选 D。

19. 句意: 他的笑声让我放松, 让我感到安全。

saved 拯救; relaxed 放松; stopped 停止; warned 警告。根据“made me feel safe”可知, 父亲的笑声让我放松, 因此 relaxed 符合句意。故选 B。

20. 句意: 我开始忘记我们迷路了, 开始观察并接受我周围发生的一切。

doubt 怀疑; forget 忘记; imagine 想象; regret 后悔。根据“just started watching and taking in everything that was happening around me.”可知, 作者开始忘记迷路这件事了, 因此 forget 符合句意。故选 B。

21. 句意: 我笑着说: “我们迷路了!”

surprise 惊讶; shame 可耻; smile 微笑; fear 害怕。根据前文可知, 作者在父亲的安慰下, 坦然面对迷路这件事, 因此此刻作者能够笑着说, “我们迷路了!”, 因此 smile 符合句意。故选 C。

22. 句意: 如今, 我们身边有这么多东西——地图、GPS、手机上的应用程序等等, 我们几乎不会迷路。

hardly 几乎不; often 经常; nearly 几乎; always 总是。根据“with so many things around us—maps, GPS, apps on our phones, and so on”可知, 因为有这么多东西, 所以几乎不迷路, 因此 hardly 符合句意。故选 A。

23. has been dead

【详解】句意: 我的爷爷去世两年了。我很怀念他。由时间状语“for two years”可知句子使用现在完成时 have/has+动词的过去分词。die 是瞬时动词, 意为“死亡”, 不与表示“一段时间”的时间状语连用, dead 是 die 的形容词形式, 意为“已经去世的”, 可以表示状态, 与“for two years”连用; 主语是单数第三人称, 故填 has been dead。

24. direct

【详解】句意: ——你经常乘火车去观光吗? ——是的, 我喜欢坐直达车, 因为花的时间更少。根据“because it takes less time”可知想要花费时间少, 会乘坐直达火车, 用 direct 表示“径直的”, 形容词在句中作定语。故填 direct。

25. relatives

【详解】句意: 她把我们亲戚的礼物收起来, 然后热情地款待他们。“亲戚”relative, 根据“them”可知用复数, 再由

“presents”可知此处指亲戚们的礼物，用复数名词所有格。故填 relatives’。

26. flight

【详解】句意：下星期天我将乘直飞航班去成都参观。fly“飞”，是动词。此处位于形容词 direct 后，应用名词 flight“航班”，故填 flight。

27. beauty

【详解】句意：当你来到我们的城市，你可以享受它的美无处不在。Its 它的，形容词性和名词性的物主代词，此处是形容词性的物主代词，后跟名词，故填 beautiful 的名词 beauty。

28. sailing

【详解】句意：他对各种运动感兴趣，如足球、帆船运动等。such as+名词，代词，动名词，sail 是动词，sailing 名词或动名词，意思是“帆船运动”。故填 sailing。

29. business

【详解】句意：我叔叔是一名经理，他去过许多国家出差。短语 on business 表示“出差”，符合题意。故填 business。

30. misses

【详解】句意：俄罗斯和乌克兰之间的战争仍在继续。吉姆和他的父母在乌克兰怀念过去的幸福生活。miss“怀念”，动词，根据“is still on”可知吉姆和他的父母现在很怀念过去的幸福生活，句子应用一般现在时。另外本句的主语是 with 前的 Jim，是第三人称单数，动词用三单形式，故填 misses。

31. relatives’

【详解】句意：奶奶让我写下所有亲戚的地址，以便给他们寄圣诞卡。relative“亲戚”，名词；由空前的“all the”可知，应用名词复数；再根据“addresses”是名词可知，应用复数名词的所有格修饰，即 relatives’。故填 relatives’。

32. My father has been there on business twice.

【详解】my father“我爸爸”，作主语；be there“去那儿”；on business“出差”；twice“两次”。本句为现在完成时，主语是单数，因此谓语用 has been。故填 My father has been there on business twice。

33. How long does it take to fly to New York directly?/How long does it take to take a direct flight to New York?

【详解】直航到纽约：fly to New York directly 或 take a direct flight to New York；花费多长时间：How long does it take。结合语境可知此题是一般现在时。故填 How long does it take to fly to New York directly?/How long does it take to take a direct flight to New York?

34. The old couple have been married for half a century/since half a century ago.

【详解】the old couple“这对老夫妻”；be married“已婚”；for half a century/since half a century ago 都可以表示“半个世纪”，是时间段，所以句子应用现在完成时，主语是复数，助动词用 have。故填 The old couple have been married for half a century/since half a century ago.

35. I don’t know who to ask for help in such a short time.

【详解】根据句意可知，句子为“know+宾语从句”的结构，主句时态为一般现在时的否定句，主语为 I，第一人称单数，助动词用 don’t，动词 know“知道”用原形，宾语从句与主句主语相同，且主句的谓语动词是 know，故从句用“疑问词+不定式”的结构，连接代词 who“谁”，指代人，作宾语，不定式 to 后接动词原形，ask for help 表示“寻求帮助”，ask“请求”，动词，in such a short time 表示“在这么短的时间内”，作状语，置于句尾。故填 I don’t know who to ask for help in such a short time.

36. Planting trees can prevent wind and sand.

【详解】种植树木：plant trees，作主语应用动名词形式；能够：can，情态动词后加动词原形；阻止：prevent；风和沙：wind and sand。故填 Planting trees can prevent wind and sand.

37. Xu is not the only student who keeps (sticks to) exercising in the winter vacation. 38. 在长沙，这个分数高达 60 分，比地理或生物还高 10 分。 39. So, Xu and his classmates are asked to run on sunny days. 40. 这对许多学生来说已经成了一个巨大的挑战，但是也有助于使运动成为他们生活中一个更重要的部分。 41. 我以前运动不多，现在是时候赶上了！

【分析】文章大意：本文讲现如今我国许多学校让学生在寒假期间锻炼，原因之一是中考中的体育测试分值增加了，这一要求使更多学生开始坚持做运动。

37. 考查汉译英。“徐”译为 Xu；“不是”译为 be not，主语是第三人称单数，be 动词用 is；“唯一一个学生”译为 the only student；用 who 引导定语从句修饰 student；“坚持锻炼”译为 keep/stick to exercising，先行词 student 是单数，从句中谓语动词用第三人称单数形式；“在寒假里”译为 in winter vacation。最后根据英语语法翻译整个句子。故答案为：Xu is not the only student who keeps (sticks to) exercising in the winter vacation.

38. 考查英译汉。In Changsha 译为“在长沙”；the score 译为“分数”；is up to 60 points 译为“高达 60 分”；which is 10 points higher than geography or biology 译为“比地理或生物还高 10 分”。最后根据汉语习惯翻译整个句子。故答案为：在长沙，这个分数高达 60 分，比地理或生物还高 10 分。

39. 考查汉译英。“因此”译为 so；“徐和他的同学”译为 Xu and his classmates；“被要求跑步”译为“be asked to do sth.”，主语 Xu and his classmates 是复数，be 动词用 are；“晴天”译为 on sunny days。最后根据英语语法翻译整个句子。故答案为：So, Xu and his classmates are asked to run on sunny days.

40. 考查英译汉。This 译为“这”；has been a big challenge 译为“已经成了一个巨大的挑战”；for many students 译为“对许多学生来说”；but 译为“但是”；has also helped 译为“也有助于”；to make exercise a more important part of their lives 译为“使用运动成为他们生活中一个更重要的部分”。最后根据汉语习惯翻译整个句子。故答案为：这对许多学生来说已经成了一个巨大的挑战，但是也有助于使运动成为他们生活中一个更重要的部分。

41. 考查英译汉。I 译为“我”；didn't use to exercise a lot 译为“以前不多”；but 译为“但是”；it's time to do sth. 译为“是时候做某事了”；catch up 译为“赶上”。最后根据汉语习惯翻译整个句子。故答案为：我以前运动不多，现在是时候赶上了！

42. 我认为朋友就像书——你不需要很多，只要好就行。

【详解】I think friends are like books“我认为朋友就像书”；you don't need a lot of them“你不需要很多”；as long as“只要”，引导条件状语从句；they are good“只要是好的”。故填：我认为朋友就像书——你不需要很多，只要好就行。

43. 我意识到我的父母会永远爱我，如果我取得了很大的进步，他们会很高兴。

【详解】I“我”，realized“意识到”，that 引导宾语从句，my parents“我的父母”，would“将”，always“总是”，love“爱”，me“我”；they“他们”，happy“高兴的”，if“如果”，引导条件状语从句；made great progress“取得了很大的进步”，故填：我意识到我的父母会永远爱我，如果我取得了很大的进步，他们会很高兴。

44. 我发现有趣的是，当地商店里的许多产品都是中国制造的。

【详解】分析句子可知该句为 that 引导的宾语从句。I find it interesting“我发现有趣的是”，此处 it 作形式宾语无实际意义，真正的宾语为 that 引导的宾语从句；so many products in the local shops“当地商店里的许多产品”；were made in China“是中国制造的”。故填：我发现有趣的是，当地商店里的许多产品都是中国制造的。