

## 英语试卷笔试部分

2024. 1

本试卷共 8 页，六道大题，35 个小题，满分 60 分。考试时间 90 分钟。考生务必将答案填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，请交回答题卡。

## 第一部分

本部分共 30 题，共 40 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

## 一、单项填空（每题 0.5 分，共 3 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. My sister is good at basketball. \_\_\_\_\_ can jump higher than me.  
A. He                      B. We                      C. It                      D. She
2. —Hurry up, Dad! Let's go across the street quickly.  
—No, Peter, you \_\_\_\_\_. The traffic lights are red.  
A. mustn't              B. wouldn't              C. needn't              D. don't have to
3. —What did you do last night?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ an exciting football game at home.  
A. watch              B. watched              C. was watching              D. will watch
4. Ng Cheuk Yan is one of \_\_\_\_\_ athletes at the 4th Asian Para Games in Hangzhou.  
A. young              B. younger              C. youngest              D. the youngest
5. When the teacher came into the classroom, I \_\_\_\_\_ the class project with my team.  
A. discuss              B. discussed              C. was discussing              D. will discuss
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the bones are very light, they are strong enough to support our bodies.  
A. Although              B. Because              C. If                      D. When

## 二、用所给词的适当形式填空（每题 1 分，共 3 分）

阅读下面的短文，用括号中所给单词的正确形式填入空白处，补全文章。

For teenagers, podcasts（播客）are perfect for making their brains busy while they're doing housework around the house, exercising or even 7 (walk) to school.

Sugar Calling is the podcast for teenagers who like writing. For each program, the host interviews a best-selling writer for advice on how to write stories. The successful writer 8 (share) experiences and knowledge in making good stories to encourage young writers. The program hopes that more teenagers will be 9 (interest) in writing.

### 三、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。

#### Daisy's Long Hair

Daisy enjoyed walking around with her long black hair. She enjoyed the attention from her friends. Daisy never wanted to 10 it ever again. This would all change after listening to a speech on a Saturday morning.

That day, Daisy learned about a hospital that specialized in treating children with serious illnesses. Children there hold the 11 to have their hair like the other children at their age. The speech touched Daisy 12, and she knew she had to do something to help these children feel happy and beautiful.

Daisy decided to donate (捐赠) her long hair to the sick children in the hospital. The next day, Daisy arrived at a salon (美发厅) with a big smile on her face, 13 to cut her hair. Then she let the hairdresser begin his work.

Stephen, the hairdresser in the salon was amazed at Daisy's idea because of the length of her hair. After listening to Daisy's explanation, he 14 his friend who had such an illness, and he understood how important it was for these children to feel beautiful and confident, even if it was just for a little while.

A few days later, as Stephen worked his magic on the children's hair, everyone in the hospital felt excited. The children looked beautiful and happy, and their families 15 Daisy for her act of kindness. The story of Daisy's donation spread throughout Huntsville, and soon, other children began donating their 16 to the hospital as well. The community supported these children and gave them books for their kind act.

Daisy's long hair became a symbol (象征) of hope and love for all those who received them. She 17 away her hair. In return, happiness came to her from making others feel special and loved.

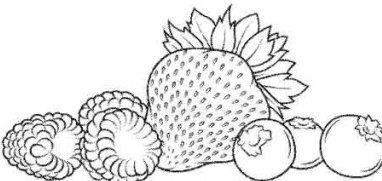



- |                |               |                |              |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 10. A. cut     | B. wash       | C. choose      | D. collect   |
| 11. A. work    | B. joke       | C. dream       | D. memory    |
| 12. A. loudly  | B. slowly     | C. partly      | D. deeply    |
| 13. A. ready   | B. worried    | C. afraid      | D. honest    |
| 14. A. woke up | B. thought of | C. agreed with | D. smiled at |
| 15. A. paid    | B. excused    | C. asked       | D. thanked   |
| 16. A. food    | B. hair       | C. books       | D. money     |
| 17. A. put     | B. took       | C. gave        | D. threw     |

四、阅读理解（每题 2 分，共 26 分）


阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

A

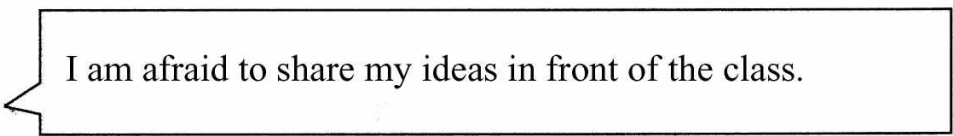
（一）阅读下列健康生活的建议，请根据人物的问题和需求匹配最合适的建议，并将建议所对应的 A、B、C、D 选项填在相应位置上。选项中有一项为多余选项。


<p><b>A. Eat Berries</b></p> <p>Berries are healthy fruit with lots of nutrients. If you want to improve your memory, a handful of blueberries a day could help you think and understand things very quickly. Try to eat some berries in your daily life.</p> 	<p><b>B. Go Outdoors</b></p> <p>Don't spend much time chatting online or playing video games. You may think it is a way to relax, but scientists have found that it may be harmful to you. It is time to put down your mobile phones and go outdoors.</p> 
<p><b>C. Relax Yourself</b></p> <p>You should learn to balance (平衡) study with enough rest. Spend some time having fun and relaxing yourself, such as reading books, drawing pictures, or watching a good movie. After a short break, you could study better.</p> 	<p><b>D. Speak up</b></p> <p>Speaking up in class might be difficult, but it helps to make you feel more confident (自信的). Don't be afraid. It's okay if you give the wrong answer. Your classmates won't really care.</p> 

18. \_\_\_\_\_

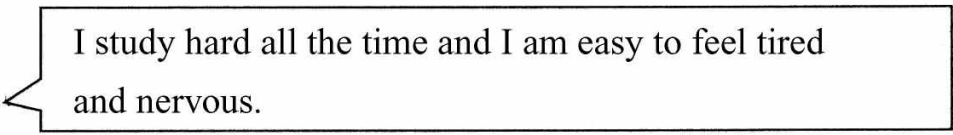



**Jenny**


19. \_\_\_\_\_

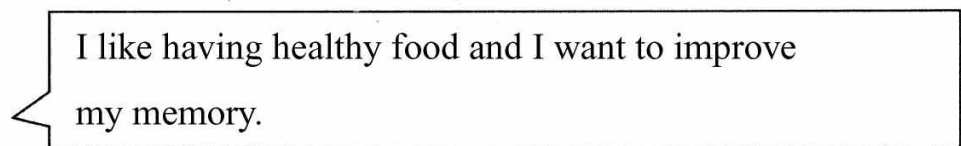


**Tom**


20. \_\_\_\_\_



**Kate**



(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**

There was once a rich boy who liked collecting special things. One day he bought an old mirror. When the mirror arrived home, the boy went to see himself in it. His face looked very sad. He tried smiling and making funny faces, but it was still his sad face.

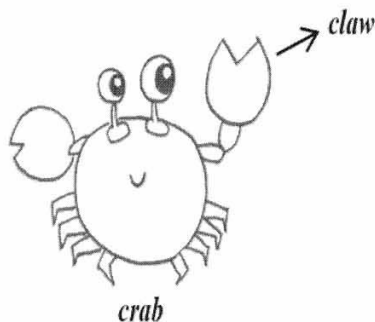
The boy went to buy sweets. He came home happily to look in the mirror. To his surprise, his face was still sad-looking. He bought all kinds of toys, but he still looked unhappy in that mirror. Sadly, the boy put the mirror in a corner.

That same afternoon he went to play in the park, and he saw a little girl who was crying her heart out. He went over to see what had happened. The little girl told him that she got lost with her parents.

Together they started looking for them. As the little girl wouldn't stop crying, the boy spent his money buying her sweets to cheer her up. Finally, after much walking, they found her parents.

The rich boy said goodbye and headed for home without playing and without money. At home, he saw a shining light in the corner where he had left the mirror. Seeing this, he went over to the mirror, and realised that the bright light was coming from his own body, with happiness. And he realised the mirror could only reflect (反映) the true joy of its owner. He felt very happy at helping that little girl. Since then, each morning when he looked in that mirror and couldn't see a special shining light, he already knew what he had to do to bring it back.

21. How did the boy's face look in the mirror after he bought sweets?  
A. Sad.                      B. Happy.                      C. Funny.                      D. Angry.
22. The little girl was crying because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she couldn't buy many toys  
B. she couldn't walk farther  
C. she couldn't find her parents  
D. she couldn't get her sweets
23. The boy saw the special shining light when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he went back to the park  
B. the girl found her parents  
C. he felt the joy of helping others  
D. the girl shared happiness with him



All animals communicate. Crabs wave their claws to show that they're healthy and ready to mate. Bees dance in a special way to let other bees know where to find food. All of these animals have amazing communication ways, but do they have language?

To answer that question, we can look at the following key points of language.

- Put different units into new order to show new ideas, like rearranging (重新排列) a set of letters to make different words.
- Place these units in grammatical order.
- Use language to pass on a large number of messages.
- Talk about things that aren't in front of us, such as past, future, or unreal events.

Does animal communication show any of these points? For crabs, the answer is no. They don't put their units together in creative ways. Those units also don't have to be in grammatical order, and they only communicate their life right now, like "I am healthy," or "I am sick."

But some animals actually show some of these points. Bees use different moves to show where the food is. Warnings from some dogs show the size, shape and speed of the animals and people that may be **detrimental** to them. Their warnings even pass the information like what people are wearing and whether he's carrying a gun. Some gorillas (大猩猩) have even learned body language. Sometimes they put their arms up to show their dominance (支配地位).

While these communication ways may have some common points of language, none show all four. Even gorillas' amazing abilities are still not as good as the language skills of most three-year-old humans. And animals usually talk about few things. Bees talk about food and crabs talk about themselves.

As animal communication can't show all the key points of language, scientists believe that there is no real language among animals.

24. What do we know about animal communication from the passage?

- A. Crabs talk about different kinds of things in life.
- B. Dogs' warnings show what a person wears and says.
- C. Gorillas put their arms up to show their rule over others.
- D. Bees' special dances and songs can tell the places of food.

25. The word "**detrimental**" in Paragraph 8 probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. patient
- B. harmful
- C. unusual
- D. unexplained

26. What is the best title of this passage?

- A. Do Animals Have Language?
- B. Why Do Animals Talk Differently?
- C. Four Key Points in Language
- D. Ways of Animal Communication

People always work together to get shared goals, while researchers are busy working out how to make the teamwork work well. Now, two American researchers, Suzanne Bell and Eduardo Salas, have studied the “the Science of Teamwork”.

There are some important findings in their study. “The more you understand the science behind the teamwork, the better your teams will be,” says Bell, a university teacher.

A team’s success often comes from its composition (组成), as Bell describes in her findings. Surface-level factors (表层因素) of team members—such as age, nationality and cultural backgrounds—can be important to the team’s result.

However, the “deep-level” factors have a bigger influence (影响) on reaching the goal, such as the abilities, ideas, and feelings of the members. For example, if the goal is to make a new instrument, it’s a good idea to build a team with different thinkers who bring a lot of knowledge, ideas and abilities to the project. But if a team’s goal is to finish the work quickly, different ideas might be less important. If a team member thinks the project will not have a good result, his feelings could badly influence the whole group. That’s because feelings can spread in a team.

Salas also describes useful ways for improving teamwork in their study. “Team building is the best way to train teams,” Salas says. But the results of such programs are not the same. If you send a group of leaders into the mountains for two days, they might have fun and learn from each other—but it doesn’t mean they’ll magically develop new teamwork skills. “Team training works when we make them experience real teamwork, such as cleaning up a park or writing a report on a project.” Salas says.

Although there is still more work to do to understand teamwork, this study will encourage people to improve their teams in new ways by using science.

27. From the passage, Suzanne Bell probably agrees that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. team members must understand the science of teamwork
- B. building teams with right members can improve teamwork
- C. leaders’ teamwork skills greatly influence the team’s goals
- D. surface-level factors can decide if the team gets a good result

28. Which is very important for a team when its goal is to make a new thing?

- A. Finishing the work very quickly.
- B. Asking more people to join the team.
- C. Having different knowledge and abilities.
- D. Spreading their feelings to the whole group.

29. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Teamwork helps members learn from each other.
- B. Cleaning up a park is a useful way to train teamwork.
- C. Researchers now fully understand how teams work together.
- D. Abilities of team members are the key to the team’s success.



30. Why does the writer write this passage?
- A. To encourage teams to reach their goals.
  - B. To discuss different factors for teamwork.
  - C. To explain the importance of team training.
  - D. To suggest some ways of making better teamwork.

## 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。

### 五、阅读表达（第 31 – 33 题每题 2 分，第 34 题 4 分，共 10 分）

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

#### **Fruit Science Summer Camp**

It is a sunny day in Seattle. Some children are sitting under a tree and talking about soil (土壤). They are 9 to 12 years old and they are very excited about it.

They have a question: What kind of soil do plants need to grow well?

“RIIIICH!” one girl says, very loudly.

They reach an agreement on what rich soil looks like and feels like — brown, soft and wet.

This is Fruit Science Summer Camp made by the Seattle City Park. Belinda Chin works for the Seattle City Park and helps people get good food. She says they are doing this camp in the city because some people here don't have enough land to grow food or don't know how to use it.

Sometimes at camp, they go to the kitchen in the building to make food. In the kitchen, Jones and McDowell help children make ice cream with fruit. They mix (混合) fruit and milk together and put them in small bags. Then they put the bags inside bigger bags with ice and salt. Each kid shakes their bag until it becomes ice cream. The children feel a sense of happiness and excitement. Jones says they pick recipes (食谱) that are easy and safe, and the children also can make them at home.

When they finish their ice cream, McDowell asks them what they have to do next.

“Clean up!” they all say together. Belinda Chin thinks that Fruit Science Summer Camp is not just about making food and eating it, it's also about teaching children important life skills like cooking, cleaning, and teamwork.

Fruit Science Summer Camp is really working. In the future, there will be more camps like this for more children.

- 31. What is rich soil like?
- 32. Why is the Seattle City Park doing this camp?
- 33. How do children feel after they make ice cream?
- 34. Do you think Fruit Science Summer Camp is helpful? Why or why not? (Please give at least two reasons.)

六、文段表达 (10 分)

35. 从下面两个题目中任选一题, 根据所给提示, 完成一篇不少于 50 词的英语文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

题目①

假设你是李华, 你的英国好友 Chris 想要举办一次校内健康生活主题交流活动, 他向你寻求帮助。请你写一封邮件向 Chris 提供建议, 告诉他需要准备的事项以及你能提供的帮助。

提示词语: topic, introduce, leaflet (传单), poster, give a speech

提示问题: • What do you advise Chris to prepare?

• How can you help Chris?

Dear Chris,

I am glad to hear that you're going to hold an activity about healthy living. \_\_\_\_\_

Please let me know if there is anything else I can do to help.

Best regards!

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

你校英文网站计划以 “Preparing for Sports” 为主题征集稿件。假设你是李华, 请你用英语写一篇短文投稿, 谈一谈在体育活动中, 我们在运动前应该做哪些准备, 并谈谈在运动前做好准备的理由。

提示词语: plan, weather, sports shoes, warm up, safe

提示问题: • What should we do before doing sports?

• Why do we need to prepare well before doing sports?