

“But it’s boring.” Meg shrugged. “You love Magnifico. What’s the matter?”

“Danny and Alex are going as Magnifico, too.” Jordan shook his head. “It’s 13 for me to win.”

Meg said, “Maybe you should go as something different.”

“The competition is Friday night. It’s too late to change costumes,” Jordan sighed.

Back at home, Jordan was quiet, thinking about Meg’s words 14. When he pulled into Mom’s home office, he saw papers and books everywhere. “What are all these?” he asked.

“I’m cleaning out my old desk. The new one is arriving tomorrow.” She smiled at Jordan. “What’s on your mind?”

Jordan explained the costume situation. “I really want to be the 15.”

“We have lots of old clothes and costumes. Why not take a look?” Mom 16.

“OK.” Jordan found large sunglasses and a long black wig, but nothing was useful.

The next day, Meg found him. “Any new idea?”

“I 17 some old clothes.” He shrugged. “Nothing.”

“Jordan, you have to think outside the box,” said Meg. “See what you have around your house. There’s hidden potential(潜能) in everyday items. My candy-bar costume is made from recycled aluminum foil.”

When Jordan got home, he found Mom putting her new desk together. On top of the desk was a large box. Suddenly, he 18 what Meg said—think outside the box.

“What do you think?” Mom asked, pointing to her desk. Jordan’s eyes fell on the 19. He smiled. “It’s perfect!”

On Friday night, Jordan was fully prepared for the competition. When Danny and Alex saw Jordan, they couldn’t believe his costume.

“The Magnifico Mobile?” Danny’s eyes lit up. “The wheels of your wheelchair are perfect for its back wheels.” He wondered how Jordan made it.

Jordan beamed. “Thanks! I got the idea from a box.”

It was time to announce the result. “The winner is...Jordan Eastman!” Everyone clapped.

“See?” Meg said. “You just needed to be 20!”

“Yeah, think outside the box!” Jordan smiled.

13. A. possible dangerous
B. difficult
C. important
D.
14. A. secretly
B. angrily
C. proudly
D. carefully
15. A. judge
B. officer
C. winner
D. player
16. A. ordered
B. guessed
C. suggested
D. promised
17. A. took off through
B. paid for
C. threw away
D. looked
18. A. remembered
B. doubted
C. discovered
D. recorded
19. A. box sunglasses
B. desk
C. clothes
D.
20. A. polite humorous
B. helpful
C. creative
D.




三、阅读理解（每题 2 分，共 26 分）

（一）阅读下列中国传统文化展览信息，根据人物爱好和需求匹配最合适的展览，并将展所对应的 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

A. Chinese traditional sports and activities are the cultural heritage(文化遗产) of China. Most of them not only are good for health but also have high artistic value.	B. Food and drink has a special meaning to Chinese people. Eating does not just mean filling the stomach. What and how to eat is more important.
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C. Chinese painting is one of the oldest artistic traditions in the world. The artists paint on rice paper or thin silk with brushes.	D. The twenty-four solar terms(节气) have a history of thousands of years in China. They are still useful today in people's life.
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21.  I'm Jack Frank, a scientist from England. I'm doing research on Chinese solar terms.
22.  I'm Mrs. Frank, a housewife. I'm interested in cooking. I want to know more about special meaning of Chinese food.
23.  I'm Alice. I'm learning painting in a university in China. I hope to be an artist in the future.

(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

It was my first day at school. It was also Miss Caroline's first day to be a teacher.

Miss Caroline began the day by reading us a story about cats. Then she started to teach us the alphabet(字母表). When Miss Caroline discovered that I was literate(有读写能力的), she said, "Tell your father not to teach you any more. It's best to begin reading and writing with a fresh mind."

After supper that night, my father sat down with the paper and called, "Scout, ready to read?" I told him I didn't feel very well and didn't think I'd go to school any more if it was all right with him.



"You never went to school and you do all right, so I'll just stay home too. You can teach me like Grandpa taught you."

"No, I can't," said my father. "I have to make a living. Besides, they'd put me in prison if I kept you at home. Now what's the matter?"

I told him what happened at school. "Miss Caroline said you taught me all wrong, so we can't ever read any more. Please don't send me back, please sir."

"First of all," he said, "if you can learn a simple trick(技巧), Scout, you'll get along a lot better with all kinds of people. You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view—" "Sir?"

"—until you climb into his skin and walk around in it."

My father continued, "You learned many things today. Miss Caroline learned several things herself. We could not expect her to learn all our ways in one day, and we should understand her when she knew no better."

"But if I keep on going to school, we can't ever read any more..."

"That's really worrying you, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir."

When he looked at me, I saw the look on his face that always made me expect something. "Do you know what a compromise(妥协) is?" he asked.

"Breaking the law?"

"No, an agreement. It works this way," he said. "If you promise me to go to school, we'll go on reading every night as usual. Is it OK?"

"Yes sir!"

24. What happened to Scout on her first day at school?

A. She was not able to read the alphabet.

- B. She lost interest in reading and writing.
 C. She couldn't follow Miss Caroline in class.
 D. She was asked to stop learning from her father.
25. What did Scout agree to do at the end of the story?
 A. Go to school. B. Stay at home. C. Teach herself. D. Make a living.
26. What can we learn from the passage?
 A. Scout didn't trust her father. B. Her father was a wise person.
 C. Scout didn't like reading. D. Her father was mad at Scout.

C

Sweden produces about 4.4 million tons of waste a year, but only 1% makes its way to the landfill. When it comes to waste management, Sweden is ahead of its time. How has Sweden done it?

In Sweden, everyone works hard to make the environment free of waste. People are taught to recycle from a very young age. They are asked to return cans and bottles to supermarkets. The government places recycling(回收利用) stations no more than 300 meters from homes, schools, and offices. **These** all help waste management in Sweden much easier and more practical.

The country also rewards those who recycle. In 1984, Sweden started the panta system. It encourages people to recycle bottles in exchange for money. The process is very simple. People put their items into a machine. Each piece has a small barcode that tells the machine how much it is worth. People can collect a voucher(条形码) for that amount by pressing a green button, or they can donate the money to charity by pressing a yellow button. In 2021, the Swedish recycled 1.8 billion bottles and cans by using panta system.

Sweden recycles nearly 50% of what it throws away. But what about the other half?
 _____ Altogether Sweden has 34 waste-to-energy plants(发电站) that provide 1,445,000 homes with heat and 780,000 homes with electricity. Changing waste into energy has reduced Sweden's CO₂ emissions by 2.2 million tons a year. In 2016, Sweden had started running out of trash, so it began importing(进口) waste from other countries. It not only keeps the plants working, but also lets Sweden make much money. That is what makes Sweden different from the other countries.

Sweden's waste management has made a great success. But still, the country is wondering how it can do more. They hope to see a day when landfills are a thing of the past.

27. The word "These" in Paragraph 2 refers to the _____ that help to recycle the waste.
 A. plans B. actions C. meanings D. reasons
28. Which of the following would be the best filled in the _____ in Paragraph 4?
 A. This waste is recycled by Swedish at home.
 B. This waste goes to landfills and is burnt there.
 C. This waste is put into machines and is sold abroad.
 D. This waste goes to plants and is changed into energy.
29. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?
 A. To celebrate the success of waste recycling in Sweden.
 B. To advise other countries to ask for help from Sweden.
 C. To introduce the Swedish method of waste management.
 D. To show Sweden earns much money by recycling waste.

D

A phenomenon known as "kuakuaqun" or "praise group" has taken Chinese social media by storm. The number of topics like this on Weibo has reached more than 23 million. Users can join a chat group on WeChat or QQ, where they are showered with varieties of generous praise

and encouragement.

Just imagine the scenes: You get an A in an exam and you want to get some praise. When you post it into a praise group, you are praised for not only your efforts but also being as clever as Albert Einstein. It's 10 p.m. and you are the only person in the office. You receive a reply, "You are so hardworking! You'll definitely get a higher position! Praise to you!" Even if you go to a toilet and forget taking some tissue, someone points out that "you're caring about trees and the environment! Good for you!"

How would you feel?

The appearance of "praise groups" provides an opportunity for ordinary people who cannot get positive feedback easily in their daily life to get comfort from their hearts. It also shows the life and social pressure of today's young people. Moreover, the popularity of these chat groups is a reflection of Chinese culture which values modesty and humility—people often hide their true emotion of seeking and giving praise. As long as people's praise doesn't sound obviously untruthful, you're likely to welcome it. Sometimes, people enjoy praising others as well, just because here they can drop everything and have fun by giving lavish(夸张的) comments. However, some people are also willing to encourage and support others from their hearts.

Some netizens(网民) shared their ideas, "I take it as a way of adjusting the mood. The praise group helps in adding our confidence. Some sincere praises can even be inspiring(鼓舞人心的). However, if you're really in trouble, it is you who holds the final key." Clearly, some dishonest praise comes at a cost. Chen Kan, a professor in Fudan University's psychology department warned that "The biggest risk is to continue to stress on the 'false self', which makes it harder to see the 'true self'. In the end, people in the group will find that such unreasonable praise doesn't help solve the real problem. Soon the whole group will be silent and dead."

Perhaps the praise groups are "a flash in the pan", which might disappear sooner or later. No matter how you think of it, only when you can understand the pressure, criticism and praise correctly, will you face them bravely. Don't lose yourself in others' voices—that is what really matters.

30. The writer mentions the examples in Paragraph 2 to show _____.

- A. who wants to join "praise groups"
- B. how people can join "praise groups"
- C. what people can get from "praise groups"
- D. when people need to join "praise groups"

31. Why do people like to join "praise groups"?

- A. To hide real feelings of themselves.
- B. To ask for suggestions from others.
- C. To express the values of their own.
- D. To get comfort and be encouraged.

32. According to the passage, the writer may agree that _____.

- A. we should see ourselves correctly and positively
- B. praise group is effective for dealing with troubles
- C. we should speak highly of others to please each other
- D. praise group is necessary for building self-confidence

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

- A. "Praise Group": Is it worth giving it a try?
- B. "Praise Group": Does it help to know yourself?
- C. "Praise Group": Is it important to praise others?
- D. "Praise Group": Does it change your personality?

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。

Today, many children spend a lot of their free time playing games on the Internet. In the UK, 99% of kids aged 8 to 15 play video games. They spend almost 14 hours gaming a week. This information tells us that the benefits and dangers of video games must be carefully considered.

For many people, video games are fun. They have bright lights, funny cartoons and exciting stories. Everywhere you look, you can see children playing these games. They play on buses and trains, in restaurants and even at school.

Video games are educational too. They make kids think in a creative way and they have to move their hands and eyes quickly. This can improve the way that a child's brain works. What's more, video games make children use their imagination. The player has to do many creative things, like drawing, telling stories and building things. Video games are also good for children to learn about technology because they can learn how computers and other devices work while they play.

However, a recent study suggests that video games can also be bad for children. First, children can download many games for free. This means that parents often don't know if their children are playing violent(暴力的) or scary(恐怖的) games. Second, many children spend too much time playing games on computers and this can lead to health problems. Third, if children spend too much time playing games instead of doing homework, they can have problems at school and get bad grades. Finally, video games can affect children's social skills. If children spend too much time playing video games by themselves, they might not learn how to play with their friends.

In conclusion, it seems clear that video games have some advantages and some disadvantages. Parents should know what games their children are playing and how much time they spend on them. Parents should also make sure their children get enough exercise and spend time with other children.

34. How long do kids aged 8 to 15 in the UK spend on video games a week?

35. Why are video games fun for many people?

36. What should parents know when their children are playing video games?

37. What do you think of video game playing? Why do you think so? (Please give two reasons.)

五、文段表达 (10分)

38. 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。你的英国笔友 Peter 正在安排他的寒假生活，他给你发来邮件，询问你的假期安排，如做家务、旅游、学习、做公益等。请你用英语回复一封邮件，介绍你的寒假计划及理由并给他提出相关建议。

提示词语: housework, travel, read, volunteer, skill, meaningful

提示问题: • What is your plan for the winter vocation? And why?

• What do you advise Peter to make his plan?

Dear Peter,

I'm glad that you asked for my advice on how to spend the winter vacation.

I hope my advice helps. Please write to me if you need any more help.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

榜样的力量是无穷的。假设你是李华，你校英语社团在其公众号上正在开展身边榜样人物推送活动，现就“Role Model”这一话题在校内搜集素材，请你用英语给公众号投稿，推荐一位身边的榜样人物，对其作简要介绍，并说明你从榜样的身上学到了什么。

提示词语：kind, helpful, hardworking, difficulty, keep

提示问题：• Who is your role model? Please introduce him or her.

• What have you learned from him or her?

There are many role models around us.
