

参 考 答 案

20 2024 年全国中考真题精编卷①

▶▶ 答案速查 ◀◀

一、听力测试。(共 30 小题,每小题 1 分,共 30 分)

1~5 BADFE 6~10 AACBC 11~13ABC 14~16 BAC 17~20 AABC 21~25 BACBC

26. plates 27. order 28. lights 29. opened 30. vegetables

二、补全对话。(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

31~35 CADBE

三、完形填空。(共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

36~40 ABCBC 41~45 ABCBC

四、阅读理解。(共 20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

46~50 CCBAC 51~55 CCACA 56~60 ABABA

61. Yes, he was.

62. By playing some music for him.

63. Happy.

64. The medicine of the mind.

65. How music has had a strong influence on David Smith's life.

五、选词填空。(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

66. popular 67. selling 68. rock 69. his 70. needed 71. about 72. caught 73. and

74. movies 75. greatest

六、书面表达。(15 分)

▶▶ 答案详解 ◀◀

二、31. C 【解析】上句“What are you going to do

this holiday?”询问对方假期打算做什么,此处选项 C“我要去一个儿童之家做志愿者”符合语境。故选 C。

32. A 【解析】上句“What can you do there?”询问对方可以做些什么,此处选项 A“我可以给孩子们读书”符合语境。故选 A。

33. D 【解析】下句“I am going to learn to take photos.”阐述自己打算做什么,此处选项 D“我

想培养一种新的爱好”符合语境。故选 D。

34. B 【解析】下句“Because I want to take photos for my family when we travel.”解释原因,此处选项 B“你为什么要这么做”符合语境。故选 B。

35. E 【解析】由“Bye!”可知,此处是在告别,选项 E“再见”符合语境。故选 E。

三、语篇解读 ⑤ 本文是记叙文,描述了 Betty 如何通过好奇心和创造性思维在科学领域取得成就,以及她如何看待研究中的成功和失败。

Betty 认为,好奇心和创造力是成为科学家最重要的因素,而不是天生的才能。

36. A 【解析】由“Betty is a biologist. She studies brain diseases that come along with aging.”及后文描述可知,她的工作不容易。job“工作”; book“书”;excuse“借口”。故选 A。

37. B 【解析】由“She studies brain diseases that come along with aging.”可知,随着年龄增长而出现脑部疾病,现在人们寿命更长,所以她的工作很重要。slower“更慢”; longer“更长”; simpler“更简单”。故选 B。

38. C 【解析】根据“Betty does not have a natural gift (天赋) for math. She never _____ that she could be a scientist one day when she was little.”可知,Betty 在数学方面没有天赋,所以她从没想过自己会成为一名科学家。argued“争吵”;reported“报道”;thought“想”。故选 C。

39. B 【解析】由“she has got a doctor's degree in biology”可知,她已经获得了生物学博士学位,接下来应该是成为一名著名的医学研究者。social“社交的”; medical“医学的”; educational“有教育意义的”。故选 B。

40. C 【解析】由“Betty has made it partly because she is curious about everything.”可知,Betty 之所以能取得这样的成就,部分原因是她对一切都很好奇。好奇对科学家来说是非常重要的品质。poor“贫穷的”;strange“奇怪的”;important“重要的”。故选 C。

41. A 【解析】上句提及 Betty 之所以能取得这样的成就,部分原因是她对一切都很好奇。由“Another...”可知此处介绍他之所以成为一名著名的医学研究者的另一个原因。reason“原因”;example“例子”;purpose“目的”。故选 A。

42. B 【解析】and 前后表示并列,由此可知,and 后并列的内容应该和“when her idea is proved right”类似,即“当她的想法被证明是正确的”和“当自己的想法被其他科学家认可时”并列。changed“改变”;accepted“接受”;questioned“质疑”。故选 B。

43. C 【解析】由句首 But 表示转折和“she feels no disappointment”可知,当事情没有按计划顺利进行时,她不会感到失望。safely“安全地”; blindly“盲目地”;smoothly“顺利地”。故选 C。

44. B 【解析】由上句“she feels no disappointment”可知,她不会感到失望,她会积极地对待错误,也就是说她认为错误可能会带来新的想法。turn down“拒绝”;lead to“导致”;break down“出故障”。故选 B。

45. C 【解析】由下句“According to Betty, curiosity and creativity play the biggest role.”可知,根据 Betty 的说法,好奇心和创造力发挥了最大的作用,所以此处指很少有人天生就是科学家。dentist“牙医”;coach“教练”;scientist“科学家”。故选 C。

四、A 篇

语篇解读 本文是应用文,主要介绍了一度烧伤的处理步骤,包括冷却烧伤部位、去除配饰和衣物、涂抹烧伤药膏或芦荟,以及覆盖烧伤部位。同时提醒如果烧伤严重,应立即拨打 120 或前往医院。

46. C 【解析】细节理解题。由表格中“Degree of burns”部分的图片可知,材料中显示了三种不同程度的烧伤。故选 C。

47. C 【解析】细节理解题。由表格中 Treatment 部分的第 1 条“① Cool the burnt area under cool running water.”可知,如果我们不小心接

触到了开水,我们首先应该用流动的冷水冷却烧伤部位。故选 C。

48. B 【解析】细节理解题。由表格中 Treatment 部分的第 3 条“③ Apply (涂抹) a burn ointment or aloe vera. Don't use ice, eggs or oil.”可知,可以涂抹烧伤膏或芦荟。故选 B。

49. C 【解析】细节理解题。由表格中 Prevention 部分中的内容可知,我们要避免直接接触热水;远离明火;在指导下处理化学品;用电时要小心。故选项①③④符合题意。故选 C。

50. A 【解析】推理判断题。本文介绍了烧伤急救小知识,可能出自“医疗保健”板块。故选 A。

B 篇

语篇解读 ② 本文是说明文,主要介绍了科学家们如何通过鸡的叫声来判断它们的情绪,以及这项研究如何帮助人类更好地理解家禽的感受。研究表明,人类具有理解鸡的情绪的自然能力,这一发现可能促进养鸡业的发展,帮助农民提高鸡的幸福感和健康水平。

51. C 【解析】推理判断题。由第一段中的“In recent years, scientists have done research about the feelings of cows, frogs and pandas... It says that humans can tell whether a chicken is happy or sad by listening to its calls.”可知,空前提到牛、青蛙和熊猫,空后提到鸡,选项 C“一项新的研究将鸡加入了这个名单”符合语境。故选 C。

52. C 【解析】推理判断题。由第二段第四句“When the chickens saw food behind the door, they seemed happy and produced fast and loud sounds...”可知,当鸡看到门后有食物时,它们似乎很高兴,并发出快速而响亮的声音。选项 C“快速而响亮的声音”符合语境。故选 C。

53. A 【解析】细节理解题。由第三段第三句“The recordings were played to 194 volunteers.”可知,这些录音播放给 194 名志愿者听,所以志愿者们是通过听鸡叫来帮助这项研究开展的。故选 A。

54. C 【解析】词义猜测题。由最后一段倒数第二句“Some scientists are already working on a smart computer program that can identify chickens' feelings.”可知,一些科学家已经在研究一种可以识别鸡的情感的智能计算机应用程序。故选 C。

55. A 【解析】最佳标题题。本文介绍的研究结果表明人类可以通过听鸡的叫声来判断它是高兴还是悲伤,选项 A“快乐的鸡,悲伤的鸡”适合作为标题。故选 A。

C 篇

语篇解读 ② 本文是说明文,主要介绍了中国四川省自贡市的灯笼制作和自贡灯笼节。文章讲述了自贡灯笼的历史、制作工艺、与现代技术的融合、主题多样性以及当地政府对灯笼制作的推广。自贡灯笼节作为国家级非物质文化遗产,已经成为中国文化走向世界的一个亮点,并且通过全市的共同努力,自贡灯笼已经传播到 80 多个国家,未来有望传播到世界各个角落。

56. A 【解析】推理判断题。由第一段第三句“The Zigong Lantern Festival dates back to the Tang Dynasty.”可知,自贡灯笼节追溯到唐朝,三个选项中只有李白是唐朝诗人。故选 A。

57. B 【解析】推理判断题。由第二段第一句“Making a huge lantern for exhibition requires 17 steps...”可知,制作一个用于展览的巨型灯笼需要 17 个步骤,这并不容易;由第三句“The sundial (日晷), a kind of lantern, made by

Wan's team, for example, took about 80 makers over 50 days to complete the whole process.”可知,自贡制作灯笼的工人们在一个团队里一起工作;再由第四句“Unlike the lanterns in other places, Zigong lanterns use modern technologies such as AI, mechanical engineering (机械工程), and holography”可知,自贡的灯笼与其他地方的灯笼不同。故选 B。

58. A 【解析】段落大意题。由第三段第一句“What's more, the theme of the lantern can be chosen in different ways.”可知,这是本段的段落主旨句,主要介绍了灯笼的主题。故选 A。

59. B 【解析】代词指代题。由最后一段第三、四句“Zigong lanterns are getting more and more popular. Driven by the collective efforts of the whole city, they have reached over 80 countries.”可知,在整个城市的共同努力下,自贡灯笼已经传播到了 80 多个国家,所以 they 应指代“Zigong lanterns”。故选 B。

60. A 【解析】篇章结构题。通读全文可知,第一段引出本文主题,第二段介绍了灯笼的制作步骤,第三段介绍了灯笼的主题,最后一段介绍了政府的大力支持以及人们对于自贡灯笼前景的展望,属于总一分一总结结构。故选 A。

D 篇

语篇解读 ⑤ 本文是一片记叙文,讲述大卫·史密斯在患重病期间,音乐,尤其是歌曲《Happy》,给予他力量和希望,帮助他度过黑暗时期。他通过亲身经历,强调音乐对心灵的治愈作用,并鼓励大家珍惜音乐,将其融入生活。

61. Yes, he was.

【解析】根据“Two years ago, my body ached

all the time. So I went to the doctor. I was told I had a serious illness which was difficult to cure (治愈). And I thought I didn't have much longer to live.”可知,大卫·史密斯两年前病得很重。

62. By playing some music for him.

【解析】根据“The doctor wanted me to relax, so she played some music for me”可知,医生想让作者放松一下,所以她给作者放了一些音乐。

63. Happy.

【解析】根据“so she played some music for me, and one of the songs was *Happy*, which has been my favorite song till now.”可知,《Happy》是作者最喜欢的音乐。

64. The medicine of the mind.

【解析】根据“From then on, I began to listen to music all the time. John A. Logan once said, ‘Music is the medicine of the mind.’”可知,John A. Logan 曾经说过:“音乐是心灵的良药。”

65. How music has had a strong influence on David Smith's life.

【解析】根据“Hello, I'm David Smith. Now I'd like to share with you the story of how music has had a strong influence on my life.”可知,本文是是大卫·史密斯分享音乐是如何对他的生活产生巨大影响。

五、66. popular 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少形容词。由包拯的正面形象可知,他在中国人当中应是很受欢迎的。popular“受欢迎的”,在句中作表语。

67. selling 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少动名词形式。由空后的“fried dough sticks (油条) in

the market”可知,小男孩在市场上卖油条谋生,介词后接动名词作宾语。故填 selling。

68. rock 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少名词。由“One day he fell asleep on a...”和备选词可知,他在一块岩石上睡着了,rock“岩石”,a 修饰可数名词单数。

69. his 【解析】由主语 he 可知,他发现他自己的硬币不见了,此处 his 相当于 the boy's,作定语修饰 coins。

70. needed 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少过去分词。由空后“to pay for the medical treatment of his sick mother”可知,钱是用来支付他生病的母亲的医疗费,need“需要”,此处与 was 构成被动语态。故填 needed。

71. about 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少介词。由宾语“the situation”可知,know 需要和一个介词搭配,构成动词短语接宾语。know about “了解”。句意:了解情况后,他命令市场上的每个人都把一枚硬币放进一个装满水的盆里。

72. caught 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少谓语动词。下句中“who dropped the coin”指扔硬币的人,此处指包拯抓住了扔硬币的人,并告诉大家他偷了男孩的硬币。catch“抓住”,时态是一般过去时。故填 caught。

73. and 【解析】前后两句构成并列关系,用 and 连接。句意:这个男孩是唯一一个在市场上卖油品的人,而这个男人的硬币是唯一一个在盆里造成油花的人。

74. movies 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少名词。由空后“novels, operas and so on”可知,此处填入的词和 novels, operas 并列,即包拯的故事被拍成了电影、小说、戏剧等。some 修饰可数名词复数。故填 movies。

75. greatest 【解析】由空前“as one of the... officials in history”可知,此处是“one of + the + 最高级 + 名词复数”结构,意为“最……之一”。句意:如今包拯仍然被认为是历史上最伟大的官员之一,深受中国人的喜爱。

六、One possible version:

Getting Close to Nature

Nature is the greatest gift to human beings. It is the source of our life and the most beautiful scenery in the world. It is very important for us to get close to nature.

First of all, getting close to nature can help us to relax. Second, getting close to nature can help us to build a healthy lifestyle. Finally, getting close to nature can help us to appreciate the beauty of nature.

In conclusion, getting close to nature is very important for us. We should take some time to enjoy the beauty of nature and protect the environment.

附:听力材料

一、(一)1. You can't swim here!

2. They have been to Sydney.

3. Listen! Tina is singing in the next room.

4. The radio says it will be rainy tomorrow.

5. Tony spent half an hour waiting for the bus.

(二)6. M: What a beautiful dress! When did you buy it?

W: My good friend Amy gave it to me as my birthday present.

7. W: Hello, Jimmy. What animals do you like best?

M: My favorite animals are pandas.

8. W: You arrived so early. Did you drive your car here?

M: No. My car broke down yesterday. I took the subway instead.

9. W: Tony, what are you doing over there?

M: Mom, I'm looking for my notebook.

10. M: Hi, Anna, is this blue coat yours?

W: No, Dad. This is Tina's and mine is pink.

(三)请听第一段对话,回答第 11~13 小题。

W: Hi, Tom! Are you OK?

M: Oh, I have got a cold again and I easily get tired in spring.

W: Why not try some exercise? It will help a lot.

M: Well, you're right. But I don't have time to go to a gym. I have been too busy lately.

W: Ah, I got it. But you see, our office is on the fifth floor. You can walk up and down the stairs instead of taking a lift. That would be better than any exercise machine in the gym.

M: Oh, Liz, you really have a point here. I will have a try tomorrow.

请听第二段对话,回答第 14~16 小题。

M: Did you go to Scotland last July?

W: No. In August, actually. But I prefer to go in July.

M: What was the weather like?

W: We had two sunny days, but it rained for almost two weeks. The day we went on a boat trip to the island, it was windy and I was ill.

M: Oh, how much did the boat trip cost?

W: My husband and I paid \$20 each. I also bought a guidebook for \$15.

请听第三段对话,回答第 17~20 小题。

W: Where can I buy some seafood?

M: Go to the market at Green Street. You can find a lot of good seafood there.

W: Is the market far from here?

M: Yes. It takes about an hour to walk there.

W: How much does it cost to go there by taxi?

M: About 20 dollars. I advise you to take a bus there. It's only 2 dollars.

W: Where shall I take the bus?

M: Walk over the footbridge and turn left. You will see the bus stop.

(四) Today is Father's Day. I'm going to tell you something about my father. He is a teacher and he is 40 years old. In the morning, he usually gets up early and makes breakfast. After breakfast, he drives me to school. It takes us about 20 minutes. Then he goes to work. Later in the afternoon, he comes back home and cooks dinner together with my mother. After dinner, my father helps me with my homework, especially math. Because of him, I like math very much. In the evening, we enjoy reading together for about 30 minutes. He loves reading, and I love reading, too. At the weekend, we usually go to the library. My father loves music and I'm becoming interested in music, too. My father influences me a lot.

Thank you, Dad! Happy Father's Day!

(五) Recently, we've asked to "clean our plates" when we have meals and to say no to wasting. Some of us used to order more food than we could eat, which was a big waste of food. Now we need to finish the food we order.

We should also stop wasting in some other ways. For example, we should turn off the lights when we leave the classroom. And our school has opened up some places for gardening and taught us how to grow vegetables.

21 2024 年全国中考真题精编卷②

▶▶ 答案速查 ◀◀

一、听力测试。(共 30 小题,每小题 1 分,共 30 分)

1~5 CDAEB 6~10 BCCBC 11~13 CCB 14~16 ABC 17~20 CBCA 21~25 BCBA

26. active 27. introduce 28. chances 29. opinion 30. immediately

二、补全对话。(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

31~35 FCEDA

三、完形填空。(共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

36~40 ACCBA 41~45 ACCBA

四、阅读理解。(共 20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

46~50 CCBAC 51~55 ACBCA 56~60 ACABB

61. It allows children to decide how, what and where they want to learn.

62. (They need their) parents' support and attention.

63. By learning what they are really interested in. /They can learn what they are really interested in.

64. Because they can't learn difficult subjects easily without teachers' help. /Because they can learn difficult subjects easily only with teachers' help.

65. (略,详见解析)

五、选词填空。(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

66. held 67. collect 68. first 69. attention 70. came 71. after 72. his 73. life 74. clean
75. helpful

六、书面表达。(15 分)

▶▶ 答案详解 ◀◀

二、31. F 【解析】由上句“What are you doing on the computer, Ann?”可知,此处应回答自己在

做什么,选项 F“我在网上和朋友聊天”符合语境。故选 F。

32. C 【解析】由问句“Do you know them well?”和下句“They are my friends in real life.”可知, Ann 告诉爸爸和自己聊天的是现实中的朋友, 让爸爸别担心。选项 C“别担心, 爸爸”符合语境。故选 C。

33. E 【解析】由上句“You know, it can be dangerous to make friends online.”可知, 爸爸告诉 Ann 在网上交朋友是很危险的, 选项 E“我知道我需要保护自己”符合语境。故选 E。

34. D 【解析】由下句“To the city library.”可知, 此处询问地点, 选项 D“你要去哪里”符合语境。故选 D。

35. A 【解析】由上句“I’m so proud of you.”可知, 爸爸为 Ann 感到骄傲, 并对 Ann 做志愿者表达祝福。选项 A“祝你在那里玩得开心”符合语境。故选 A。

三、语篇解读 ② 本文主要介绍了宠物对家庭成员的健康和幸福感的积极影响。文章提到宠物可以增加人们的活动量, 帮助人们放松, 减轻压力, 促进社交, 以及提升人们责任感和理解他人情感的能力。

36. A 【解析】由第二段最后一句“gets you moving your body, and out in the fresh air too”可知, 养宠物可以帮助你活动身体, 故养宠物的人会更活跃。active“活跃的”; careful“认真的”; modern“现代的”。故选 A。

37. C 【解析】由“taking a dog”和“around the garden”可知, 此处指每天在花园里遛狗。tests“测试”; talks“谈话”; walks“散步”。故选 C。

38. C 【解析】由下句“Talking to your pet about your worries can make you feel comfortable...”可知, 和宠物在一起会让你感到舒服和放松。tired“劳累的”; touched“感动的”; relaxed“放松

的”。故选 C。

39. B 【解析】and 前半句提及和宠物在一起会让你感到舒服和放松, 此处表示并列, 而且和宠物在一起会让你感觉更好。prouder“更骄傲的”; better“更好的”; wiser“更明智的”。故选 B。

40. A 【解析】由前后两句“you can let go of problems”和“you give them your full attention”可知, 和宠物在一起时, 因为你把注意力都给了它们, 所以你可以把自己的问题全部放下, 故用 as 连接, 引导原因状语从句。as“因为”; as if“好像”; unless“除非”。句意: 当你和你的宠物在一起时, 你可以把所有问题都放下, 因为你给了它们你的全部关注。故选 A。

41. A 【解析】由“like how to teach them to understand orders...”可知, 养宠物可以帮助你学习新技能, 下文介绍了一些技能。skills“技能”; languages“语言”; spirits“精神”。句意: 家里有一只动物可以帮助你学习新技能, 比如如何教它们理解命令, 比如“坐下”或“躺下”。故选 A。

42. C 【解析】由“allows you to practice being creative”可知, 发明一些可以和宠物玩的游戏可以锻炼你的创造力。Watching“观看”; Attending“参加”; Inventing“发明”。句意: 发明游戏和他们一起玩可以锻炼你的创造力。故选 C。

43. C 【解析】由“understanding what they want and making sure that they live...”可知, 此处指学习如何照顾宠物。search for“搜寻”; depend on“依靠”; look after“照顾”。故选 C。

44. B 【解析】上文提及学习如何照顾宠物, 了解它们想要什么, 此处 and 后进一步递进, 表达我们还要确保宠物能够快乐生活。quietly“安静

地”;happily“快乐地”;busily“忙碌地”。句意:学习如何照顾宠物,了解它们想要什么,并确保它们快乐地生活,教会你理解别人的感受。故选 B。

45. A 【解析】由上文“Pets can also help you get to know other dog owners on walks”可知,此处指养宠物会帮助你与其他宠物主人结交,成为朋友。friends“朋友”;relatives“亲戚”;trainers“教练”。故选 A。

四、A 篇

语篇解读 ② 本文主要介绍了如何通过简单的实验在家中制作一朵云。实验步骤包括在盖子里放冰、罐中倒入热水、吹灭火柴并将其烟雾引入罐中、迅速盖上带有冰块 of 的盖子,以及观察云的形成。实验结果表明,可以制造出一朵云,但它的形状不是圆形,并且很快就会消失。

46. C 【解析】细节理解题。由右侧对话框中“No, they are all clouds.”可知,父子俩的对话谈论的是云朵。故选 C。
47. C 【解析】细节理解题。由“Materials”框中“Very important! Only parents deal with matches!!!”可知,重要的是,使用火柴的时候需要父母帮助。故选 C。
48. B 【解析】细节理解题。由“Steps”框中的步骤可知,制作云朵的顺序是:首先盖子上放冰,即①;然后罐子里装热水,即③;在罐子上吹火柴,即⑤;把带冰的盖子放在罐子上,即②;最后就会产生云朵,即④。故选 B。
49. A 【解析】细节理解题。由“Results”框中“A real cloud comes up. But it is not round and it disappears soon.”可知,最后的结果是会出现真的云朵。故选 A。
50. C 【解析】推理判断题。制作云朵是与科学相

关的内容,故本文可能出自一本科学杂志。故选 C。

B 篇

语篇解读 ② 本文主要介绍了糖画的历史、制作工艺及其文化意义。文章从战国时期人们对甜食的喜爱讲起,经过发展,糖逐渐从单纯的甜味发展成为一种艺术形式。糖画艺术家使用糖浆、勺子和平滑的桌面来创作,作品形式多样,但目前这种民间艺术正面临失传的危机。文章最后强调了糖画作为中国非物质文化遗产的重要性,以及应该被传承下去的必要性。

51. A 【解析】词义猜测题。由第二段第三句“And sugar, the precious product once only served to the emperors and princes, also went into common people’s homes.”可知,糖曾经只供皇帝和皇子食用,是非常珍贵且昂贵的。valuable“有价值的”;expensive“昂贵的”;special“特别的”;worthless“无价值的”;simple“简单的”;priceless“无价的”。故选 A。
52. C 【解析】细节理解题。由第二段最后一句“In the Ming Dynasty, some people added pictures with good luck into the bowl of sugar, and sugar painting appeared.”可知,到了明代,有人在糖碗里添上吉祥的图画,糖画就出现了,也就是说糖画出现于明朝。故选 C。
53. B 【解析】细节理解题。由第三段第四句“Since syrup may become hard if it cools, the painters have to produce the work very quickly.”可知,由于糖浆冷却后可能会变硬,所以画家们必须迅速完成作品。故选 B。
54. C 【解析】细节理解题。由第四段可知,遗憾的是,这种民间艺术(糖画)最近正在消亡。曾经形状丰富的糖画因为需求减少而变得越来越

少。更糟糕的是,除了那些年老的糖画家,似乎很少有人愿意传承这门艺术。由此可知,作者对糖画这种艺术形式的未来是感到担忧的。uncaring“不关心的”;doubtful“怀疑的”;worried“担心的”。故选 C。

55. A 【解析】最佳标题题。本文主要介绍了一种中国传统艺术形式兼小吃——糖画。选项 A “探索糖画的艺术”适合作为标题。故选 A。

C 篇

语篇解读 本文主要介绍了突然获得大量财富,如彩票中奖,并不一定能带来持久的幸福感。文章通过几个中奖者的例子说明了财富可能会以意想不到的方式改变人们的生活,有时甚至带来不愉快的后果。研究人员发现,当人们能够支付基本生活需求并适当捐赠给慈善机构时,他们会感到幸福。而奢华的物品只能短暂地提升人们的幸福感。

56. A 【解析】细节理解题。由第二段内容可知,作者认为突然获得一大笔钱可能会以意想不到的方式,有时甚至是以不愉快的方式改变一个人的生活。接着作者以 William Post 为例,他在 1998 年的纽约彩票中赢得了 1620 万美元,当时他的银行账户里只有 2.46 美元。在三个月内,由于挥霍无度,他又变回了穷人。他并没有像中奖前那样快乐。也就是说作者通过举例子支撑自己的观点。故选 A。

57. C 【解析】细节理解题。由第二段倒数第二句“Within 3 months, he was poor again because of careless spending.”和第三段倒数第二句“After six years, Callie lost all her money and realized that money didn't make her happy.”可知,William 和 Callie 都是很快且没有规划地花光了钱。故选 C。

58. A 【解析】词义猜测题。由下文“and bought

herself expensive clothes”可知,她给家人和朋友买的礼物和给自己买了昂贵的衣服应该是并列的,此处应与 expensive 意思相近。expensive “昂贵的”;funny“有趣的”;surprising“令人吃惊的”。故选 A。

59. B 【解析】推理判断题。由第五段第一句“Researchers found that people are happy when they are able to pay for their basic needs, such as food, clothes, a safe place to live, and health care.”可知,研究人员发现,当人们能够支付自己的基本需求时,比如食物、衣服、安全的住所和医疗保健,他们就会感到快乐。选项 B“合理的消费使人快乐”符合语境。故选 B。

60. B 【解析】主旨大意题。本文用真实的例子告诉我们金钱并不能买来快乐,目的是表达作者对金钱和快乐的看法。故选 B。

D 篇

语篇解读 本文是一篇议论文,文本主要讲述“非学校教育”(unschooling)这一教育方式,即让孩子自主决定学习的内容、方式和地点。文章列举了支持者和反对者的观点:支持者认为这种教育方式能培养孩子的责任感、激发兴趣,并提供更多实践机会;反对者则认为它需要家长大量投入,可能让孩子错过重要知识,并减少与同龄人的接触。最后,文章建议选择适合自己且对成长有积极影响的学习方式。

61. It allows children to decide how, what and where they want to learn.

【解析】根据“Unschooling is an educational practice that allows children to decide how, what and where they want to learn.”可知,非学校教育最重要的事情是允许孩子们自主决

定他们想要学习的方式、内容和地点。

62. (They need their) parents' support and attention.

【解析】根据“Unschooling requires parents' support and attention.”可知,孩子们在进行非学校教育时,最需要他们父母的支持和关注。

63. By learning what they are really interested in. / They can learn what they are really interested in.

【解析】根据“Unschooling allows children to learn what they are really interested in. If learning is enjoyable, it's more successful.”可知,孩子们通过学习自己真正感兴趣的内容,会变得更成功。

64. Because they can't learn difficult subjects easily without teachers' help. / Because they can learn difficult subjects easily only with teachers' help.

【解析】根据“But it puts too much pressure on children because they can learn difficult subjects easily only with teachers' help.”可知,因为孩子们只有在老师的帮助下才能轻松地学习困难的科目,所以非学校教育的模式会给孩子们带来太多的压力。

65. **【解析】**本题是一道开放性试题,从学校教育、家庭教育以及非学校教育三种不同的教育方式中任选其一即可,并给出合理的理由。

参考答案为: Schooling. Because school teaches the importance of timekeeping and discipline, which prepares me for future life and work. / Because it provides me with chances to have contact with other children of my age. / Because at school, teachers can push me to

learn what I don't enjoy but can be important later in life.

Unschooling. Because it may take me out of the stress from the competition with other students at school. / Because I need to be responsible for myself, which helps develop my independence. / Because it gives me more time for sports, volunteering and museum or park visits.

Home schooling. Because it makes it possible for me to learn at my own pace.

- 五、66. held **【解析】**分析句子结构,此处缺少过去分词。由主语“the first Rubbish Collection World Cup”可知,垃圾收集世界杯应是被举行。was hold 表示“被举办”,为一般过去时的被动语态结构。句意:2023年11月,首届垃圾收集世界杯在亚洲举行。

67. collect **【解析】**分析句子结构,此处缺少动词原形。根据上下文及空后的宾语 rubbish“垃圾”可知,此处指收集垃圾。collect“收集”,动词不定式作后置定语,故空格处用动词原形。句意:根据规则,每支队伍将有60分钟的时间尽可能多地收集垃圾。

68. first **【解析】**由“Britain finally won the _____ prize.”可知,此处应填序数词表示英国在比赛中获得的名次。the first prize“第一名”。

69. attention **【解析】**此处是固定短语搭配 pay attention to,意为“关注”。句意:我们希望全世界有更多的人关注环境问题。

70. came **【解析】**此处是动词短语 come up with,意为“想出”,时态是一般过去时,come 的过去式为 came。句意:当竞赛的创始人 Ken 接受采访时,他谈到了自己是如何想出这个主意的。

71. after 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少连词。

此处指海洋动物在吃了海洋垃圾之后死亡,故用 after“在……之后”连接。

72. his 【解析】此处是短语 on one's way to,意为“在某人去……的路上”,故用 he 的形容词性物主代词 his,作定语修饰 way。句意:所以他开始每天早上在去海滩的路上捡垃圾。

73. life 【解析】由上文“Picking up a piece of rubbish may save a turtle's”可知,此处指捡一个垃圾可以救一只海龟的生命。life“生命”,其前有 a 修饰,用单数形式。故填 life。

74. clean 【解析】由“It's also a good way to keep the beach”可知,捡垃圾可以保持海滩清洁。clean“干净的”,形容词作宾补。句意:这也是保持海滩清洁的好方法。

75. helpful 【解析】由 and 前的“meaningful”可知,此处并列一个形容词。捡垃圾既有意义又有帮助。helpful“有帮助的”,形容词作表语。故填 helpful。

六、One possible version:

There are many important things that are worth valuing in our daily lives. For me, it's family.

Last week, I almost missed my sister's birthday party because I was too busy with my schoolwork. At the last minute, I decided to go. I saw her face light up when I walked in. I joined them. The laughter and the simple joy of being together let me know how important the moment is.

This experience taught me that family is important. It's easy to forget to show our love. But taking the time to be with family can make us happy. Now, I try to be there for my family more often. I'll always remember.

附:听力材料

一、(一)1. Do you know who invented the fridge?

2. The plastic bag is bad for our environment.

3. We got to the museum at 3:00 in the afternoon.

4. Bill likes playing sports and swimming is his favorite.

5. Don't take photos here. Look at the sign. It says, "No photos."

(二)6. W: How many trees did you plant on the hill yesterday, David?

M: Linda planted eight, Alice planted nine and I planted seven.

7. W: What does your father do, Tom?

M: He teaches Chinese.

8. W: How much are your shoes?

M: They are twenty-two dollars. And my socks are eight dollars.

9. M: Hi, Anna. Can you come to my party on Saturday afternoon?

W: I'm afraid I can't. I have to study for the English test. I missed a few English classes because I had flu last week.

10. M: Doctor, I'm not feeling well.

W: Nothing serious. Take this medicine three times a day. You'll be better soon.

(三)请听第一段对话,回答第 11~13 小题。

W: Can I help you?

M: Yes. I want to buy a scarf for my mother.

W: How about this one? It feels soft.

M: I like it. Is it made of silk?

W: Yes, it is.

M: Great! How much is it?

W: 150 *yuan*.

M: OK. I will take it.

请听第二段对话,回答第 14~16 小题。

W: Hello, Peter. We'll have a four-day holiday for the Double Third Festival. Do you have any plans?

M: Lisa, Sam and I plan to go to Yangshuo. The scenery is quite beautiful in spring. We can't wait to enjoy the scenery while riding bikes on the country road.

W: Good idea.

M: What about you?

W: I have no idea. Do you mind if I go with you?

M: Of course not. Join us and we will have a great time. Let me book the train tickets online at once.

请听第三段对话,回答第 17~20 小题。

M: Hey, Amy. You look worried these days. What's wrong with you?

W: Hi, Jack. I'm going to take some exams next week and I'm really worried about them.

M: Don't worry so much. Study hard and you'll surely do it well. Take it easy and relax yourself.

W: How do you usually relax yourself?

M: Do some sports. I usually play volleyball. It is my favorite.

W: Sometimes I can't eat or sleep well, either. I just keep worrying about my study.

M: Amy, you should eat more fruit and vegetables. And avoid drinking too much coffee or tea. A glass of milk before going to bed may help you sleep well.

W: Thanks for your advice. I'll have a try.

M: Good luck! Don't forget to ask our teachers for help when you meet some learning problems.

(四) Hi, I'm Jenny. Two weeks ago, the school term finished. To relax and enjoy the fresh air, our parents took my sister and me to a beautiful small village, away from the city. We went camping there. As soon as we got there, we put up our tent near a lake and made a fire. On the first night, we sang songs together, danced to the music and told stories to each other. We were too excited to fall asleep easily. The next morning, some noise woke us up. When we looked out of the tent, we saw a monkey eating something near the fire. I shouted because we hardly see monkeys in the city. But the monkey ran away because of my big shout. In the following two days, we climbed the hills. It was a great experience and now we all look forward to the next camping.

(五) Starting your new school life can be difficult. Here are some suggestions on how to make friends at a new school.

Be active to start a conversation. When walking in the halls, don't keep your eyes on the floor. If you see someone, give them

a smile or say hi. They will smile and introduce themselves to you too.

Join some clubs and activities. A new school and a new group of classmates offer more chances to explore some new interests. Try to be a member of a sports team or a part of a school play. There you can meet people who share your interests and make

more new friends too.

Have an opinion. Do you want to help the old or protect the environment? Speak up. Share your unique ideas in the new school. Your new schoolmates will remember you immediately. They are more likely to talk with you. Then you will be able to make new friends.

22 2024 年全国中考真题精编卷③

▶▶ 答案速查 ◀◀

一、听力测试。(共 30 小题,每小题 1 分,共 30 分) 1~5 FADCB 6~10 ACBBB 11~13 BBC 14~16 ACA 17~20 CBCB 21~25 CABBC 26. Saturday 27. relaxing 28. discover 29. comfortable 30. hats
二、补全对话。(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分) 31~35 CBEFD
三、完形填空。(共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分) 36~40 BCACB 41~45 ABCBC
四、阅读理解。(共 20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分) 46~50 ABACB 51~55 CCABA 56~60 BCBBC 61. animals and plants in nature 62. their arms and legs 63. It will change into a ball. 64. Velcro is used on everything from handbags to clothes. 65. ①They have special structures. ②They help people to create helpful products.
五、选词填空。(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分) 66. them 67. seldom 68. grown 69. and 70. whenever 71. cities 72. answer 73. among 74. big 75. believe
六、书面表达。(15 分)

▶▶ 答案详解 ◀◀

二、31. C 【解析】由下句“Hello. I'd like to make an appointment to see Dr. Kim.”可知,此处接线员询问有什么能帮忙的,选项 C“我能帮你什么”符合语境。故选 C。

32. B 【解析】由下句“William Jenson.”可知,此处询问对方的名字,选项 B“请问你叫什么名字”符合语境。故选 B。

33. E 【解析】由下句“Can you come in at 11:15?”可知,此处是建议见面的时间,选项 E“我可以在这个星期四给你约个时间”符合语境。故选 E。

34. F 【解析】由上句“I'd prefer something in the afternoon.”和下句“Are you free then?”可知,此处提到下午的一个时间,选项 F“你能在星期五 15:30 来吗”符合语境。故选 F。

35. D 【解析】由上句“So your appointment is with Dr. Kim at 15:30 on Friday.”可知已经确定好了时间,选项 D“请提前 15 分钟左右来”符合语境。故选 D。

三、语篇解读 ② 本文是记叙文,主要讲述了梵高这位艺术家的生平和作品。尽管在他生前几乎没有人购买他的画作,但他的作品现在却价值连城,被世界各地的人们视为杰作。

36. B 【解析】由下句“He began to think he was not a very good painter. But he did not give up painting.”可知,此处谈论绘画。句意:人们不太关注他的绘画作品。他开始认为自己不是一个很好的画家。但他没有放弃绘画。trips“旅行”;paintings“绘画”;music“音乐”。故选 B。

37. C 【解析】此处是一个“so...that...”句型。句意:他对正在画的东西如此感兴趣,以至于不想停下来。be interested in“对……感兴趣”。故

选 C。

38. A 【解析】上句提及他对正在画的东西如此感兴趣,以至于不想停下来。此处进一步强调,他甚至会忘记吃饭。forget“忘记”;hope“希望”;agree“同意”。故选 A。

39. C 【解析】由下文“his paintings were dark”和“Then he...”可知,此处指起初他的画是黑色的。at last“最后”;at least“至少”;at first“起初,首先”。故选 C。

40. B 【解析】由“He used pencils or charcoal sticks (炭条) to make them.”和“He used lots of brown and dark green.”对比可知,他起初用铅笔或炭条来创作它们,之后他使用了大量的棕色和深绿色。也就是说,他添加了颜色。helped“帮助”;added“添加”;missed“错过”。故选 B。

41. A 【解析】由“Vincent moved to France”可知,他搬去了法国,再结合 Vincent 是位画家可知,因为他想向在那里工作的艺术家学习。worked“工作”;sang“唱歌”;danced“跳舞”。故选 A。

42. B 【解析】由下文“In France, Vincent began using bright colors.”可知,在法国, Vincent 开始使用鲜艳的颜色,这对于他们来说是在尝试新的绘画方法。facts“事实”;ways“方法”;reports“报道”。故选 B。

43. C 【解析】由“He painted both the countryside and people.”可知,他既画乡村,也画人物,此处补充还画了自画像。hardly“几乎不”;perhaps“也许”;also“也”。故选 C。

44. B 【解析】句意:虽然在他生前几乎没有人购买他的画作,但他的画作现在能卖出很多钱。前后两句构成让步关系,用 Though 引导让步状语

从句。before“在……之前”;though“虽然”;if“如果”。故选 B。

45. C 【解析】由“all over the world”可知,《向日葵》这幅画在全世界范围内都很有名。humorous“幽默的”;polite“礼貌的”;famous“著名的”。故选 C。

四、A 篇

语篇解读 ② 本文是说明文,主要介绍了健康饮食的重要性的建议。文章建议我们应该吃多种食物,包括大量的乳制品、谷物产品、水果和蔬菜,以及每天喝足够的水,以保持身体健康和活力。同时,文章提供了一些具体的建议,如选择低脂牛奶和奶酪,以及尝试每天吃不同颜色的水果和蔬菜。

46. A 【解析】细节理解题。由“Dairy Products(乳制品)”框中的“We should eat plenty of dairy products such as milk, cheese, and so on.”可知,牛奶和奶酪是乳制品,而 fish“鱼”不属于乳制品。故选 A。
47. B 【解析】细节理解题。由“Grain Products(谷物)”框中的“include bread, rice and noodles”可知,文中提到了面包、米饭、面条三种谷类食物。故选 B。
48. A 【解析】细节理解题。通读文章可知,一份健康的饮食应该包括乳制品、肉类、豆子、谷类食物、水果蔬菜以及水等。B 选项缺少水果蔬菜;C 选项缺少乳制品,只有 A 选项种类齐全,更健康。故选 A。
49. C 【解析】细节理解题。由最上面一框中的“We should have plenty of different things.”及“Water”一框中的“Don't forget to drink water. We should drink 6—8 glasses of water every day.”可知,作者认为我们应该吃各种不

同的食物以及多喝水。故选 C。

50. B 【解析】推理判断题。通读文章可知,本文主要介绍了健康合理的饮食,故可能在杂志的“健康”板块读到此文章。故选 B。

B 篇

语篇解读 ② 本文是记叙文,主要讲述了一个名叫 Emma 的女孩在体育课上的挑战,她因为体型较大而受到同学们的嘲笑。然而,当一个自信的女孩 Kit 加入班级后,她的态度和行为激励了 Emma,帮助她找到了内心的自信。文章通过这个故事传达了一个信息:真正的自信来自内心,而不是他人的评价。

51. C 【解析】细节理解题。由第一段最后两句“Emma was bigger than others of her age. A group of students often ran behind her, laughing and talking about how Emma ran.”可知,Emma 讨厌体育课的原因是她总是被同学们嘲笑。故选 C。
52. C 【解析】细节理解题。由第三段最后两句“Emma listened in surprise. How could the girl be so confident?”可知,Emma 惊讶地听着,她在想 Kit 这个女孩怎么能如此自信。故选 C。
53. A 【解析】推理判断题。由最后一段第二句“Emma discovered that true confidence comes from within, not from others' words.”可知,Emma 发现真正的自信来自内心,而不是别人的言语。Kit 建议“拥抱你自己”是要 Emma 接受自己,不要在意别人的看法。故选 A。
54. B 【解析】细节理解题。由第四段最后两句“Hearing that, Emma felt a wave of warmth wash over her. And she felt the weight lift off her shoulder.”可知,听到 Kit 的话后,Emma 感到一股暖流涌上心头。她感到肩上的重担被

卸下了。也就是说 Emma 和 Kit 交谈之后,她变得自信,不再在意别人的看法,开始接纳自己的身体。故选 B。

55. A 【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要讲述了 Emma 如何在 Kit 的影响下,开始接受自己,不再在意别人的嘲笑,故本文主要告诉我们要学会接受自己,做自己。故选 A。

C 篇

语篇解读 ⑤ 本文主要介绍了如何通过自然现象预测天气。文章首先提到了一句古老的谚语,解释了它的含义,并指出它是有科学依据的。接着,文章简要回顾了天气预报的历史,并介绍了现代气象学家如何使用科学仪器进行天气预报。最后,文章提供了一些观察自然现象来预测天气的基本规则和技巧。

56. B 【解析】细节理解题。由第一段最后两句“A red sky at sunset may mean that there are clear skies to the west, where the sun sets. A red sky at sunrise usually means that the clear weather has already passed, so storms might be coming.”可知,晚霞可能意味着西边天空晴朗,太阳在那里落下。而朝霞通常意味着晴朗的天气已经过去,所以暴风雨可能即将来临。所以这句谚语是关于天气的迹象。故选 B。

57. C 【解析】词义猜测题。由第二段第四句“But today, meteorologists send exact forecasts further in advance (提前).”可知,提前发布准确的预报的应该是气象学家,meteorologists 是指那些从事天气状况科学研究的人。故选 C。

58. B 【解析】细节理解题。由第二段内容可知,预测天气的做法已经进行了几千年。在公元前 5 世纪,希腊人向水手们发送天气预报。他们利用自然迹象来预测天气。但今天,气象学家提

前发送更精确的天气预报。他们使用科学仪器研究全球的天气状况并进行预测。飞行员、农民和许多其他人都依赖这些预测。幸运的是,我们大多数人只需查看智能手机或打开电视,就可以知道即将到来的天气如何。所以作者第二段通过介绍不同的天气预报方式来展开作者的观点。故选 B。

59. B 【解析】细节理解题。由第三段第五句“Smell the flowers—their smells are stronger in wet air.”可知,花的香味在潮湿的空气中味道更浓。故选 B。

60. C 【解析】主旨大意题。本文主要介绍利用自然界的迹象来预报天气。作者写作本文的目的是解释自然如何告诉我们天气的变化。故选 C。

D 篇

语篇解读 ⑤ 本文是一篇说明文,主要讲述仿生学(biomimetics)如何通过模仿自然界中动植物的结构和功能来解决人类问题,并创造有用的产品。文章列举了多个例子,通过这些例子,说明仿生学在日常生活中的广泛应用,并展望未来自然界可能帮助人类解决更多问题。

61. animals and plants in nature

【解析】根据“We humans learn a lot from animals and plants in nature.”可知,我们人类从自然界的动植物身上学到了很多东西。

62. their arms and legs

【解析】根据“When they jump, they spread out their arms and legs to help them fly down easily.”可知,当它们跳跃时,它们张开胳膊和腿,帮助它们轻松地飞下来。

63. It will change into a ball.

【解析】根据“When an armadillo feels that it is in danger, it will change into a ball.”可知,当

猢狲感觉到自己处于危险之中时,它会变成一个球。

64. Velcro is used on everything from handbags to clothes.

【解析】根据“Velcro is used on everything from handbags to clothes.”可知,尼龙搭扣被用于从手提包到衣服的所有东西上。

65. ① They have special structures. ② They help people to create helpful products.

【解析】根据“Some animals such as this sugar glider have wing-like structures (结构) to help them fly from tree to tree”、“Some animals have structures used for self-protection.”及“They have special structures to allow themselves to stick to people’s clothing or hair.”可知,它们都具有特殊的结构;根据“Wing-suits, a kind of clothes, can let people experience flying. The idea of these clothes comes from the sugar glider.”、“The armadillo has taught people to create a backpack with a hard surface.”及“The idea of Velcro is from burrs (带芒刺的小果实) of a plant.”可知,它们都帮助人们创造出了有帮助的产品。

- 五、66. them **【解析】**分析句子结构,此处缺少代词代指上文提及的 outdoor activities。由“bike riding”可知,骑行是户外运动之一。one of them 意为“它们之一”,outdoor activities“户外运动”是复数,介词后接宾格形式。故填 them。

67. seldom **【解析】**分析句子结构,此处缺少副词。由“because she didn’t like sports much”可知,她不太喜欢运动,所以很少锻炼。seldom“很少”符合语境。

68. grown **【解析】**分析句子结构,此处缺少过去分词。由 since 引导的时间状语从句以及空前的“has”可知,此处应用现在完成时,指自从她的家乡在 2023 年举办了亚运会以来,她对运动的兴趣大大增加了。

69. and **【解析】**句意:她已经意识到运动的好处,现在是骑行的忠实粉丝。空格前后两句是并列关系,用 and 连接。

70. whenever **【解析】**分析句子结构,此处缺少连词。空格后句表示前句发生的时间条件。whenever“无论何时”,引导时间状语从句,用来表示主句中的动作或状态在任何时间发生时都是成立的。句意:每当我骑行时,我感到自由和平静。

71. cities **【解析】**分析句子结构,此处缺少名词。句意:在成都和北京等城市,成千上万的人开始加入骑自行车的热潮中来。由“like Chengdu and Beijing”可知,成都和北京都是列举的城市,此处表示复数含义,使用名词 city 的复数形式。故填 cities。

72. answer **【解析】**分析句子结构,此处缺少名词。由上句“Will the craze in China last for a long time?”可知,此处是指这个问题的答案,answer“答案”符合语境。再由 be 动词“is”可知,此处应使用名词单数形式。

73. among **【解析】**分析句子结构,此处缺少介词。由空后的“bikers”可知,此处指在骑自行车的人当中。among“在……之间”。句意:这些在骑自行车的人中创造了一种社区意识。他们分享道路信息、骑行经验,有时甚至共享餐食。

74. big **【解析】**分析句子结构,此处缺少形容词。上文提及这些骑行者分享道路信息、骑行经验,有时甚至共享餐食。他们就像一个大家庭一

样。big“大的”，作定语修饰 family。

75. believe 【解析】分析句子结构，此处缺少谓语动词。由 that 引导的宾语从句“that this biking craze will continue”可知，believe“相信，认为”符合语境。再根据上下文可知，时态是一般现在时，主语是复数，动词用原形。句意：随着骑自行车成为一种生活方式，专家们相信这种骑车热潮将会持续下去。

六、One possible version:

Be a Good Team Member

There is an old saying in China, “Unity is strength.” It tells people the importance of teamwork. By discussing with members in the team, we can come up with the better ideas. But how to be a good team member? Here are some tips for you.

First, communicate more with each other. There is no doubt that communication can help us know more about our teammates. We should listen to other people actively and express ourselves bravely. Second, work together on projects. When everybody adds fuel, the flames rise high. Finally, trust your teammates.

All in all, teamwork plays an important role in our daily life. Let's work together to build a brighter future.

附：听力材料

- 一、(一) 1. Newspapers help people know what's happening or happened around the world.
2. The family photo reminds me of my grandfather.
3. I'd like to order a sandwich and some potato chips.

4. Jack is drawing something on the wall.

5. I usually learn English by listening to the radio.

(二) 6. M: Would you like to go to the movie at 11 o'clock tonight?

W: You must be joking. My plane leaves at 10:00 p. m.

7. M: What would you like to drink, Mary?

W: Just a cup of orange juice, please.

8. W: Would you like to share your dream with me?

M: Sure, I hoped to be a teacher. But now I want to be a doctor.

9. W: Remember to take our son to school before 8:00 tomorrow morning.

M: OK, I will.

10. M: Look! Nick is so down that he doesn't talk to anyone.

W: Oh, he failed his Chinese exam.

(三) 请听第一段对话，回答第 11~13 小题。

W: Can I help you, Sir?

M: Yes, would you like to tell me what's playing for tonight?

W: There's going to be a local concert.

M: Well, what time does it begin?

W: At 7:00 p. m. How many tickets do you want?

M: Just two.

W: Seats 35A and 35B are not bad. Besides, those seats are cheaper, \$20 for each.

M: Those will be fine. Thank you very much.

请听第二段对话，回答第 14~16 小题。

W: Your dog is so much fun. He's so playful. I

wish our cat enjoy being around people as much as your dog does.

M: Cats are well known for being more independent than dogs. How old is your cat now?

W: She's eight years old. She's getting quite old. Your dog is six, isn't he?

M: Yes. He is so lively. We take him out to the park every morning and evening. I think he would be happy to stay there all day!

W: I'm sure he would.

请听第三段对话,回答第 17~20 小题。

W: Excuse me, Sir. Could you show me the way to the Holiday Hotel? I think I'm lost.

M: Sure. I'm on my way there, too. Just follow me.

W: Thank you so much.

M: You're welcome. Where are you from?

W: I am from Canada.

M: Is it the first time you've been to China?

W: Yes. China is a very beautiful country. I love Chinese food so much.

M: I hope you have a great time here. Here we are. You can see the Holiday Hotel right across the street. My school is two blocks down.

W: Thank you very much.

M: You're welcome. Enjoy your trip in China.

(四) Yesterday was my first day at a new school. My mother drove me to the new school in the morning. I really like my

English teacher, Lisa. She is very nice. She asked us to write a passage about ourselves. I wrote that it was colder here than in my old city. I am used to hot weather, so I will have to buy warmer clothes. Lily was my writing partner. She is friendly and patient. She helped me find some grammar mistakes. I also made a few new friends. We played basketball after school. We had a good time. I usually walk to school with my new friends. Walking to school is shorter than riding the bus. The school bus makes too many stops. I really like my new school.

(五) Attention, please! We are going to have a school trip this Saturday morning. Now, I have something important to tell you all. First, we will meet at 8:00 in the morning at the school gate and then we will get to the foot of the Qingxiu Mountain by bus. At the foot of the mountain, we will play some relaxing and interesting games. At around 12 o'clock, we are going to have a picnic. So remember to bring enough food, water and so on. After lunch, we will climb the mountain and discover the beauty of nature. Do remember: Safety comes first! You must be careful enough to make sure of your safety. What's more, comfortable sports shoes are necessary.

And you'd better wear hats to protect yourselves against the sun. Bring a camera if you have. Then you can take some beautiful pictures. We will return at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Wish you have a nice day.

▶▶ 答案速查 ◀◀

<p>一、听力测试。(共 30 小题,每小题 1 分,共 30 分)</p> <p>1~5 CFBDA 6~10 CCABA 11~13 BAA 14~16 CAB 17~20 BCAA 21~25 BAACA</p> <p>26. Friday 27. latest 28. satisfy 29. influenced 30. meaningful</p>
<p>二、补全对话。(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)</p> <p>31~35 BADFE</p>
<p>三、完形填空。(共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)</p> <p>36~40 BABCB 41~45 CABAC</p>
<p>四、阅读理解。(共 20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分)</p> <p>56~60 FTFTT 46~50 BBCBC 51~55 CBAAB 56~60 CABCB</p> <p>61. In September. 62. 374. 63. Because of the rope he used.</p> <p>64. Hard work pays off. 65. To beat his own record.</p>
<p>五、选词填空。(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)</p> <p>66. what 67. my 68. young 69. working 70. in 71. harder 72. years 73. driver 74. finally</p> <p>75. decided</p>
<p>六、书面表达。(15 分)</p>

▶▶ 答案详解 ◀◀

二、31. B 【解析】由下句“I went to Zibo in Shandong.”可知,上句应询问对方去了哪里,B 选项“你去哪了”符合语境。故选 B。

32. A 【解析】由下句“Because Zibo barbecue(烧烤) was delicious.”可知,上句应询问为什么去,A 选项“你为什么去那里”符合语境。故选 A。

33. D 【解析】由下句“Yes, there were.”可知,此处应是 were there 开头的一般疑问句,D 选项“淄博人多吗”符合语境。故选 D。

34. F 【解析】由上句“How about your vacation?”可知,上句询问假期过得怎么样,此处应回答一句评价假期的话,结合“I just stayed at home,

and I had nothing to do.”可知,假期待在家里,无事可做,F 选项“很无聊”符合语境。故选 F。

35. E 【解析】由上句“Maybe you can go to Zibo and have a try.”可知,对于对方的建议表示赞同,E 选项“好主意”符合语境。故选 E。

三、语篇解读 ⑤ 本文主要讲述了 45 岁的罗书坚带着 13 岁的残疾儿子小柏参加马拉松比赛的故事。通过马拉松比赛,这位父亲带着孩子看到了更大的世界。

36. B 【解析】由 in an hour and 59 minutes 可知,他们以 1 小时 59 分钟的成绩完成了半程马拉松比赛。held“举行”;finished“完成”;watched“观看”。故选 B。

37. A 【解析】句意：他不得不待在家里，但他的父亲决定和他一起参加马拉松比赛，让他过上充实快乐的生活。由“... and happy life”可知，空处与 happy 并列，具有相同色彩的单词应是 full，表示充实的生活。full“充实的”；silent“沉默的”；boring“无聊的”。故选 A。
38. B 【解析】由上文可知，罗书坚是参加马拉松，所以此处指这个决定对于他来说是一个挑战，因为他没有运动经验。reading“阅读”；sporting“运动”；acting“表演”。故选 B。
39. C 【解析】由“... at 4 a. m. to practice running before work.”可知，罗书坚应是早起赶在上班前练习跑步。hang out“闲逛”；give in“屈服”；get up“起床”。故选 C。
40. B 【解析】句意：只要有机会，他就会带着儿子去赛跑，尤其是半程马拉松。由第一段可知，罗书坚和儿子最终完成的是半马比赛，所以此处指他会去参加跑步比赛，特别是半程马拉松。really“真实地”；especially“尤其，特别”；strangely“奇怪地”。故选 B。
41. C 【解析】句意：虽然他不能用语言表达感情，但他会通过表情和肢体语言来表达。由“... he shows them through expressions and body language.”可知，他无法用语言表达感情。order“命令”；numbers“数字”；words“语言”。故选 C。
42. A 【解析】由“He claps his hands and smiles...”可知，他拍手和微笑应是在表达快乐。happiness“快乐”；pity“遗憾”；honesty“诚实”。故选 A。
43. B 【解析】由“The other runners are friendly...”可知，其他跑步者会为他们加油，cheer sb on 意为“为某人加油”。put“放置”；cheer“欢呼”；

invite“邀请”。故选 B。

44. A 【解析】句意：他们的马拉松比赛带他们去了成都看熊猫，去了北京爬长城，去了兰州在黄河边拍照。由“... them to Chengdu to see pandas...”可知，马拉松带着他们去往全国各地，“take... to...”意为“把……带到……”。taken“带”；handed“上交”；avoided“避免”。故选 A。
45. C 【解析】句意：罗书坚打算继续和儿子一起跑步，尽可能让小柏过上最好的生活。罗书坚通过跑步让儿子感到快乐，所以他应会坚持跑下去。ringing“响铃”；waiting“等待”；running“跑步”。故选 C。

四、A 篇

语篇解读 本文主要介绍了一些参观邱园的相关信息。

46. B 【解析】细节理解题。由 Educational session prices 中的“90-minute session: £70/group”可知，90 分钟课程一组需要 70 磅。故选 B。
47. B 【解析】细节理解题。由 Health and safety 中的“Key Stage 2: 1 : 8”可知，老师和学生的比例是 1 : 8，所以 40 个孩子需要 5 名老师。故选 B。
48. C 【解析】细节理解题。由 Health and safety 中最后一段第一句“If you need help, please contact the Kew staff members.”可知，如果你需要帮助，可以联系工作人员。故选 C。
49. B 【解析】细节理解题。由 Timings 中的最后一句“We have a fixed schedule for educational sessions, which is from 10:30 a. m. to 2:20 p. m.”可知，教育课程时间是从上午 10 点半到下午 2 点半。故选 B。
50. C 【解析】主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了去邱园参观的相关信息。故选 C。

B 篇

语篇解读 本文介绍了几种动物如何在经过长途跋涉后找到回家的路。科学研究表明,它们天生就具有某些不同寻常的辨别方向的能力。然而,具有这种超常能力的动物仍然难以应对人类活动造成的环境变化。

51. C **【解析】**推理判断题。本文是围绕几种动物不同寻常的辨别方向的能力而展开的,由此可知这篇文章可能在科学杂志上看到。故选 C。
52. B **【解析】**细节理解题。由第二段第一句“A certain kind of ants, for example, can count their steps to avoid getting lost.”可知,一些蚂蚁可以通过数步数来避免迷路。故选 B。
53. A **【解析】**词义猜测题。由第四段最后两句“It is still a mystery. Scientists have no good answers yet.”可知,科学家还没有很好的答案,因此可推知画线部分单词“mystery”与 A 选项“秘密”意思相近。故选 A。
54. A **【解析】**细节理解题。由最后一段内容可知,具有这种超常能力的动物仍然难以应对人类活动造成的环境变化。例如,许多鸟类依靠星星辨别方向,但在城市灯火通明的夜晚,它们很容易迷失方向。为了解决这个问题,我们可以在晚上关掉一些灯。显然,人类的一个小举动对动物来说可能意义重大。因此本段是建议人们要帮助动物。故选 A。
55. B **【解析】**最佳标题题。本文介绍了动物天生就具有某些不同寻常的方向感,故 B 选项“动物的方向感”适合作为最佳标题。故选 B。

C 篇

语篇解读 本文介绍了科学家们的一项新研究,他们开发出了一种读心术,使用人工智能将不为人知的想法转化为书面文字。这是首次在无需向大

脑输入任何东西的情况下完成的。文章还介绍了实验的过程以及可能存在的风险。

56. C **【解析】**代词指代题。由第一段最后两句“‘They used artificial intelligence (AI). It is the name given to a computer system that is able to ‘think’ for itself and carry out tasks that usually require human intelligence.’”可知,他们使用了人工智能,它是一种计算机系统的名称,它能够自己“思考”,并执行通常需要人类智力才能完成的任务。此处 It 指的是 AI,即人工智能。故选 C。
57. A **【解析】**段落大意题。由第二段内容可知,科学家们使用了一种特殊的扫描器。这台机器可以看到血液流动的方向,从而显示大脑中最活跃的部分。参加实验的人在大脑被扫描的同时听了 16 个小时的广播。人工智能工具学会了将某些大脑活动与他们听到的单词联系起来。之后,每个人都被要求想一个故事,而人工智能工具能够捕捉到他们的想法。本段主要介绍这种特殊的扫描仪的实验过程。故选 A。
58. B **【解析】**细节理解题。由第三段第二、三句“‘For example, it turned ‘I don’t have my driver’s license yet.’ into ‘She has not even started to learn to drive yet.’ It could usually understand the meaning of what someone was thinking rather than the exact words.”可知,此处举例说明人工智能把“我还没有驾照”识别成了“她还没有开始学开车”,即它通常能理解一个人在想什么,而不明白确切的原话。故选 B。
59. C **【解析】**推理判断题。由第一段第一句“‘Scientists have developed a way to read minds, translating unspoken thoughts into written words.’”和第四段最后一句“The scientists hope it

will help people with certain medical conditions, who are still awake but have lost the ability to speak, to communicate once again.”可知,这项研究可以将未说出口的想法转化为书面文字,科学家们希望它能帮助那些患有某些疾病的人,比如帮助那些仍然清醒但失去了说话能力的人再次与人交流。由此可知,预计人工智能将帮助那些无法说话的人交流思想。故选 C。

60. B 【解析】最佳标题题。本文主要介绍科学家开发出一种读心的方法,将未说出口的想法转化为书面文字。选项 B“读心术的发展”适合作为最佳标题。故选 B。

D 篇

语篇解读 本文是一片记叙文,文本主要讲述 17 岁杭州学生周琦通过坚持不懈的训练,以一分钟 374 次的成绩打破了吉尼斯世界纪录,成为单分钟跳绳次数最多的人。尽管他曾在 2020 年创下 396 次的个人最佳成绩,但首次申请吉尼斯纪录时因使用特殊跳绳被判定无效,后改用认证跳绳成功。周琦表示未来会以学业为主,但仍希望继续训练并打破自己的纪录。

61. In September.

【解析】根据“Last September he broke the Guinness World Record for the most single skips in one minute”可知,周琦在去年九月打破了吉尼斯世界纪录。

62. 374.

【解析】根据“with a result of 374”可知,周琦的吉尼斯世界纪录是 374 次。

63. Because of the rope he used.

【解析】根据“But because of the rope he used, his first Guinness application was considered

invalid”可知,周琦第一次申请吉尼斯纪录无效是因为他使用了特殊的钢绳。

64. Hard work pays off.

【解析】根据第四段内容可知,周琦通过严格的训练保持了良好的运动状态,说明了努力会有回报。

65. To beat his own record.

【解析】根据“But he won't stop training and still hopes to beat his own record one day.”可知,周琦的梦想是打破自己的纪录。

- 五、66. what 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少关系词引导宾语从句。由“jobs and careers we might do in the future”可知,这里指谈论未来我们可能做什么工作,what 在从句中作宾语。

67. my 【解析】make up one's mind 意为“下定决心”,此处应用人称代词 I 的形容词性物主代词 my。

68. young 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少形容词。“be + too + 形容词 + to do”意为“太……而不能……”,young 意为“年轻的”。句意:我父母告诉我,我太小了,不能指望我知道自己的未来。

69. working 【解析】由“keep... hard at school”可知,此处指继续努力,work hard 意为“努力学习”;keep doing 意为“继续做某事”。句意:他们说,如果我在学校继续努力,我最终可以选择我想做的任何事情。

70. in 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少介词。in my class“在我的班上”。句意:我觉得我是班上唯一没有想过职业的人!

71. harder 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少比较级。由“than I thought”可知,这里指比想象的

要困难得多,hard 意为“困难的”,much 修饰比较级。故填 harder。

72. years 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少名词。

由“over the next few”可知,此处指在接下来的几年里,few 后跟名词复数。

73. driver 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少名词。

a racing driver 意为“一名赛车手”,不定冠词 a 后跟单数形式。

74. finally 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少副词。

此处指最终做出选择时,修饰动词应用副词形式。句意:当我最终做出选择时,我会告诉你的!

75. decided 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少过去

分词。由“what you want to do?”可知,这里指决定要做什么,decide 意为“决定”,该句使用现在完成时,助动词 have 后跟过去分词 decided。

六、One possible version:

I Find Myself Really Good

Our school did a survey among 1,127 students on the topic of “I Find Myself Really Good”. Here are the results. 86 percent of the students believe they can see the world with kind eyes, while 53 percent consider themselves positive. 47 percent think they don't like to complain.

As for me, I find myself really positive. Last month, I was chosen to play a role in an English show. It was difficult for me to memorize the lines in a short time. However, I regarded it as a challenge, which was also a good chance to improve my English. So I made an effort to practice. Finally, I made it and received high praise. In fact, it is my positive attitude that brings out the best in me all the time.

附:听力材料

一、(一) 1. At the end of the concert the pianist bowed.

2. We bought a box of chocolates as a gift.

3. His leg hurt because he had fallen down.

4. She spent the past three and a half years treating patients there.

5. She hugged me when we said goodbye.

(二) 6. W: What language are you learning?

M: I'm learning Chinese. I've learnt French and Russian before.

7. W: What's your favorite season?

M: The fall. Because my birthday is in the fall.

8. W: Hey, Toddy, where do you live?

M: I live on the east side of the city center, south of Central Park.

9. W: How long have you played the piano?

M: Since I was eight.

10. W: May I speak with the store manager, please?

M: I am the store manager. How can I help you?

W: One of your sales clerks was rude to me. His name is Bob. He works in the mornings.

M: I am very sorry to hear that. I will talk to Bob as soon as possible.

(三) 请听第一段对话,回答第 11~13 小题。

M: Hi, Mom!

W: Hello, David! How is everything going in China?

M: Great! I'm standing on the Great Wall and talking to you.

W: Really?

M: Yes. We are on a school trip.

W: That's great. Please take some photos of the Great Wall and send them to me by email.

M: No problem. I'll send the photos to you tonight.

W: Are you enjoying the school trip?

M: Yes. We are having great fun.

请听第二段对话,回答第 14~16 小题。

M: Mom, can we have a picnic today?

W: Sure, Jack. Where shall we have it?

M: How about the beach?

W: That's a great idea.

M: How's the weather this afternoon, Mom?

W: It's going to get hot. It will be a good day to go for a swim in the sea.

M: Great! Will Dad join us?

W: Of course, he will. Where's he?

M: He's sleeping on the sofa.

W: Let's wake him up.

请听第三段对话,回答第 17~20 小题。

W: Hi, Bill. What are you going to do tonight?

M: I'm not sure, Cindy. My cousin Carol is with me and we are thinking about going out for dinner.

W: I'm opening a Chinese restaurant soon in the city center. It's been my dream to open a restaurant in Italy.

M: That's great! What made you finally

do it?

W: I finally saved up enough money.

M: When will it be open?

W: I don't know yet. It's a very old building and I need to make some repairs first.

M: Do you have experience running a restaurant?

W: Yes, I owned a restaurant in China many years ago. Would you and Carol like to come over and try some of my dishes tonight? I want to create a menu of my best dishes.

M: We'd love to.

(四) There will soon be flying taxis. Many of us grew up watching science fiction movies with these. The Japanese airline ANA and a U. S. tech start-up called Joby Aviation will fly air taxis at the 2025 World Expo in Osaka. They are building the taxis now. They will need to follow air traffic rules. They will also need to train flying taxi pilots. The five-seat, electronic taxis will fly as far as 241 kilometers and have a top speed of 321 kph.

Joby said the taxis are good for the environment. It also said Japan was a great place to test the taxis because 92 percent of the population lives in towns and cities. We'll see if that is possible this time.

(五) We have a students' radio station called *Voice of Teens* in our school. It is popular with the students. As members of the station, we work on school days except Friday. During the breakfast break, we tell the students about

the weather and the latest news, and read messages about school activities. From time to time we have some special programmes that satisfy the students' needs. Sometimes we invite teachers to have an interview programme. Students are greatly influenced

by their advice. When parents come to visit the school, we also report some big events in our school. They say our work is pretty meaningful. I will graduate soon and I will really miss our radio station.

24 2023 年全国中考真题精编卷②

▶▶ 答案速查 ◀◀

一、听力测试。(共 30 小题,每小题 1 分,共 30 分)

1~5 DFABC 6~10 ABCAC 11~13 ABB 14~16 ABC 17~20 ACBA 21~25 ABACB

26. crossing 27. badly 28. hit 29. medical 30. directing

二、补全对话。(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

31~35 CFEDA

三、完形填空。(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

36~40 CBBAC 41~45 ABCAB

四、阅读理解。(共 20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

46~50 BACAC 51~55 CCACA 56~60 CCACB

61. Off the coast of Dalian in Northeast China's Liaoning Province.

62. Panda of the sea.

63. The population of spotted seals in Chinese waters has reached around 2,000.

64. The Liaoning Dalian Spotted Seal Wetlands.

65. We can join the local activities and raise money for groups to protect wildlife.

五、选词填空。(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

66. it 67. what 68. cleaned 69. be 70. by 71. because 72. hundreds 73. popular

74. invention 75. habit

六、书面表达。(15 分)

▶▶ 答案详解 ◀◀

二、31. C 【解析】由下句“I'd like to have a try.”可知,自己想要试一试去参加这个比赛,所以对

这个比赛感兴趣,选项 C“听起来很有趣”符合语境。故选 C。

32. F 【解析】由下句“I can choose one.”可知自己有很多张照片,可以从中选择一张,选项 F“我有很多我的猫的照片”符合语境。故选 F。

33. E 【解析】由下句“Good idea!”可知,此处表示赞同,上句应该是提出了一个邀请,选项 E“让我们去湖边看看吧”符合语境。故选 E。

34. D 【解析】由下句“No, I don’t.”可知,上句应该是一个一般疑问句,选项 D“你有照相机吗”符合语境。故选 D。

35. A 【解析】由下句“It doesn’t work for a week.”可知相机无法正常使用了,选项 A“我的(相机)坏了”符合语境。故选 A。

三、语篇解读 本文讲述了一家餐厅的服务员 Paul Blachut 不顾寒冷,勇敢救起在岸边玩耍而失足落水的母女三人的故事。事后人们纷纷对他表示钦佩,但他表现得很谦虚。

36. C 【解析】由空后的 and relaxed 可知,空处需填入一个褒义词,comfortable“舒适的”符合语境。tired“累的”;strange“奇怪的”。故选 C。

37. B 【解析】由空前“Some people were cooling their feet...”可知,一些人在冷水里给脚降温。calm“平静的”;cold“冷的”;salty“咸的”。故选 B。

38. B 【解析】由最后一段倒数第二句“... adding that he was happy to have received high praise from his boss...”可知,Paul Blachut 应该是餐厅的一名员工,B 选项 waiter“服务员”符合句意。boss“老板”;tourist“游客”。故选 B。

39. A 【解析】句意:一位母亲和两个女儿正在河边玩耍,突然,她们掉进了湍急的河水中。由空后 into the fast-running water 可知,母女三人应该是掉进了水里。fall into 意为“掉入,陷入”。故选 A。

40. C 【解析】由下句“Help! Three people are being carried away by the water!”可知有人掉进水里,应是要大声地呼救。politely“有礼貌地”;bravely“勇敢地”;loudly“大声地”。故选 C。

41. A 【解析】由上半句“Paul noticed the three women flapping their arms in the water...”可知,这三个女人在水中挥舞着手臂,试图抓住任何可以抓住的东西。catch“抓住”;shake“摇晃”;cover“覆盖”。故选 A。

42. B 【解析】由上句“Paul rushed to the riverbank and jumped into the river.”可知,Paul 冲到河边,跳进了河里。根据这些连贯的动作描写可推测 Paul 没有在意河水的寒冷,而是毫不犹豫地去救人。get over“克服”;care about“在乎”;keep out“阻止”。故选 B。

43. C 【解析】由下半句“... because her long dress made her so heavy.”可知,衣服湿了变得很重,这给救援这位女士造成了麻烦。pleasure“娱乐”;time“时间”;trouble“麻烦”。故选 C。

44. A 【解析】句意:后来,人们对 Paul 表示钦佩,但他对自己很谦虚。分析句子可知,前后句之间是转折关系。but“但是”;or“或者”;so“因此”。故选 A。

45. B 【解析】句意:他很高兴自己的勇气得到了老板的高度赞扬。通读全文可知,Paul 跳进冷水里救人,这是一个很有勇气的行为。advice“建议”;courage“勇气”;advantage“优点”。故选 B。

四、A 篇

语篇解读 本文主要介绍如何种植向日葵种子和如何更好地照料它们。

46. B 【解析】细节理解题。由“Start it with the

best temperatures: 18~33℃.”可知,种植向日葵的最佳温度是 18~33℃。故选 B。

47. A 【解析】推理判断题。由上句“Once the seeds germinate, plant them.”和此部分的介绍可知,此处应是种子发芽后把它种下去。故选 A。

48. C 【解析】推理判断题。由 Part 3 中的第 3 点“Sunflowers usually take 80 to 120 days to mature and produce new seeds.”可知,向日葵通常需要 80 到 120 天才能成熟并产生新的种子,所以如果你在四月种下种子,你可能会在七月收获。故选 C。

49. A 【解析】细节理解题。由 Tips 中的第 2 条“Support plants over 90 cm with sticks.”可知,用树枝支撑 90 厘米以上的植株。故选 A。

50. C 【解析】推理判断题。本文主要介绍种植向日葵的相关内容,所以我们可能在一本园艺杂志上看到这篇文章。故选 C。

B 篇

语篇解读 ② 本文主要介绍了面部彩绘这种艺术形式。面部彩绘可能是最早的艺术形式,有不同的颜色和图案。人们通过这种方式来讲述过去的故事和经验教训。

51. C 【解析】段落标题题。由第二段第一句“In fact, face painting may be the very first form of art.”可知,本段说明了面部彩绘属于一种艺术形式,所以①处应填 a 项“面部彩绘是艺术吗”;由第三段第一句“People still paint their faces for lots of reasons.”可知,本段解释了人们在脸上画画的原因,所以②处应填 c 项“为什么在脸上画画”;由最后一段第一句“Tribal people make face paint from the natural colors in plants and earth.”可知,本段介绍了颜料的来源,所以③处

应填 e 项“颜料是从哪里来的”。故选 C。

52. C 【解析】细节理解题。由第二段第二、三句“Painting faces are in different colors and patterns. This has been part of people’s traditions for thousands of years.”可知,几千年来,面部彩绘一直是人们传统中的一部分。故选 C。

53. A 【解析】细节理解题。由第三段第三句“For fighters, it is a way to make their enemies afraid.”可知,战士们在战斗时给脸涂色是为了让敌人害怕。故选 A。

54. C 【解析】细节理解题。由第五段最后一句“Actors in those countries still wear white, black and red face painting today to show feelings...”可知,在中国,演员的脸上涂上颜色可以表达他们的感受。故选 C。

55. A 【解析】最佳标题题。由第一段最后一句“However, in many cultures people paint their faces instead.”和后文具体内容可知,本文主要介绍了面部彩绘这种艺术形式,所以 A 项 Face Art 最适合作为标题。故选 A。

C 篇

语篇解读 ② 文章讲述了一名热心公益的年轻大学生 Bert 因其环保项目获得了“青年英雄”的国家奖项,以表彰他在保护燕尾蝶及其他昆虫方面所作出的贡献。

56. C 【解析】细节理解题。由第一段中“Bert won a national prize called Young Heroes for his ‘green’ project... His love for insects grew deeper and he was protecting them for the future.”可知, Bert 获奖之后继续保护昆虫。故选 C。

57. C 【解析】推理判断题。由第二段第二句“‘When he was around 4 or 5, he always loved to watch different insects...’”可知,此处应介

绍他从什么时候开始喜欢观察昆虫的。C 选项“Bert 很早就找到了自己喜爱的东西”符合语境。故选 C。

58. A 【解析】词义猜测题。由第二段画线词所在句“But the reason he really fell in love with them was that they were very accessible.”以及最后一句“For example, if you wanted to attract swallowtails, you planted some zinnias, a kind of bright flowers.”可知,如果你想吸引燕尾蝶,你就种一些百日菊,也就是说燕尾蝶很容易接近百日菊,所以画线单词与 easy to get close to 同义。故选 A。

59. C 【解析】细节理解题。由第三段最后一句“To make the fact clear and easy to understand for other students, he also created a zinnia garden at his junior high school.”可知,为了让其他学生更清楚、更容易理解这一事实(即如果像燕尾蝶这样的昆虫消失了,那么在食物链中排在它们之上的其他昆虫也会消失),他还在自己的初中学校里开辟了一个百日菊花园。所以, Bert 开辟花园的目的是帮助孩子们了解燕尾蝶。故选 C。

60. B 【解析】最佳标题题。由最后一段“Bert put his efforts into the environmental educational project and made it take flight.”及全文内容可知, Bert 为这个环境教育项目付出了心血,并让它插上了腾飞的翅膀。所以 B 选项“A Flying Project”适合作为本文标题。故选 B。

D 篇

语篇解读 ⑤ 本文是说明文,主要讲述中国为保护濒危野生动物所做的努力,特别是 2023 年 12 月 12 日在大连海域放归 23 只斑海豹的行动。斑海豹是中国国家保护动物,被称为“海上大熊猫”,近年来

在中国水域的数量已增至约 2000 只。为保护斑海豹及其生态环境,辽宁大连斑海豹湿地于 1992 年建立,并于 2002 年被列入国际重要湿地名录。

61. Off the coast of Dalian in Northeast China's Liaoning Province.

【解析】根据“A total of 23 spotted seals (斑海豹) were put back into the waters off the coast of Dalian in Northeast China's Liaoning Province”可知,共有 23 只斑海豹被放回中国东北辽宁省大连市沿海水域。

62. Panda of the sea.

【解析】根据“They are often considered as the ‘panda of the sea’”可知,它们被称为“海洋中的熊猫”。

63. The population of spotted seals in Chinese waters has reached around 2,000.

【解析】根据“Thanks to China's top-class national protection in recent years, the population of spotted seals in Chinese waters has reached around 2,000”可知,近年来,由于中国的国家一级保护,中国水域的斑海豹数量已达 2000 只左右。

64. The Liaoning Dalian Spotted Seal Wetlands.

【解析】根据“the Liaoning Dalian Spotted Seal Wetlands were set up in 1992. In January 2002, they were included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance”可知,其生态环境,辽宁大连斑海豹湿地于 1992 年建立,2002 年 1 月,它们被列入《国际重要湿地名录》,故此处 they 指代“辽宁大连斑海豹湿地”。

65. We can join the local activities and raise money for groups to protect wildlife.

【解析】开放性试题,言之有理即可。

六、66. it 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少名词或代词。it 在此指代前文的 a small thing。句意:我们通常把它放在浴室里。

67. what 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少关系词引导宾语从句。此处询问猜出它是什么,what 引导宾语从句,在从句中作宾语。

68. cleaned 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少谓语动词。clean the teeth“清理牙齿”,根据上下文时态一致原则,动词需用过去式。句意:根据一些研究,在牙刷出现之前,中国古人用一些小树枝清洁牙齿。

69. be 【解析】此处是系表结构,情态动词 might 后跟 be 动词原形。句意:这可能是世界上最早的牙刷。

70. by 【解析】as time went by 意为“随着时间的流逝”。句意:随着时间的推移,牙刷的形状也发生了变化。

71. because 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少连词。前后两句之间是因果关系,前果后因,用 because“因为”引导原因状语从句。句意:例如,人们选择马尾毛而不是猪毛,因为猪毛太硬了。

72. hundreds 【解析】hundreds of 表示“数以百计的”。句意:想象一下,你回到几百年前,舒舒服服地刷牙。

73. popular 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少形容词。由“among local people soon”可知,此处需填入形容词作表语。popular“受欢迎的”符合语境。句意:它不久就开始在当地人中流行起来。

74. invention 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少名词。the invention of toothbrushes 意为“牙刷的发明”,invention 是一个不可数名词。句意:牙刷的发明不像造纸术那样出名,但在日常生活中非常有用。

75. habit 【解析】分析句子结构,此处缺少名词。“have a good habit of...”意为“有一个……好习惯”。

六、One possible version:

Together for a Healthy Future

As we all know, doing sports can make us strong and healthy. Besides P.E. classes, I usually play badminton with my parents on weekends. During the summer holiday, I also get up early in the morning to run along the beach or climb the mountains.

Last term, one of my friends invited me to join his basketball team. To be honest, I was not good at playing basketball at that time. But he told me not to be worried and taught me how to play in person. Gradually, I got much pleasure from this exciting sport.

As you can see, doing sports has influenced me a lot. Firstly, it greatly improved my physical health. Secondly, I have made a lot of new friends who share the same interests as me. Most importantly, it has built up my confidence. It encourages me to face difficulties.

Thanks to sports, my life has been so colorful and meaningful. Let's exercise together for a healthy future!

附:听力材料

一、(一) 1. Peter went camping with his good friends last weekend.

2. Alice and Helen often do some running in the park next to their school.

3. Yesterday Jenny went to the beach with her friends and had a great time.

4. My cousin Robert is eight years old, but he

does his homework very carefully.

5. Phillip was a doctor when he was young.

(二) 6. M: I think we are late now!

W: Really? But it's just half past six now!

7. M: Will people use bikes or buses in the city in five years?

W: Neither. They will use cars.

8. W: Where are you from, Jim?

M: I'm from America but now I live in China with my parents.

9. W: Jacky, what animals do you like?

M: I like many animals like lions and tigers, but I like pandas best.

10. M: Kate, whose book is this?

W: Oh, Lily borrowed it from Jim yesterday. Maybe she left it here.

(三) 请听第一段对话, 回答第 11~13 小题。

M: Alice, your clothes look very nice on you.

W: Thank you, Jason! I got them at Miss Black's Clothes Store.

M: How much was your green sweater?

W: \$22. And the blue trousers were \$15.

M: How about the white shoes?

W: They were only \$20.

M: Do they sell bags? My sister needs a bag.

W: No, they don't.

请听第二段对话, 回答第 14~16 小题。

W: Sam, what book did you buy yesterday?

M: I bought a novel.

W: What is the novel about?

M: It describes the changes in American history.

W: American history? What do you think of it?

M: It is very interesting. And the writer's words are easy to understand.

W: Can you tell me something about the writer?

M: He was born in 1956 and died in 2001. He was really a successful writer.

请听第三段对话, 回答第 17~20 小题。

W: Hi, Mike. Have you watched the news on TV?

M: Yeah. It is reported that the 33rd Summer Olympics will be held in Paris in 2024 and the 34th Summer Olympics will be held in Los Angeles in 2028.

W: Really? Paris and Los Angeles will be the second and third cities to hold the Summer Olympics three times.

M: Err... When did Paris hold the Summer Olympics?

W: In 1900 and 1924.

M: What about Los Angeles?

W: It held the Summer Olympics in 1932 and in 1974.

M: Err... Which city is the first to hold the Summer Olympics three times?

W: London. It held the Summer Olympics in 1908, in 1948 and in 2012.

(四) Henry is an American schoolboy of fourteen years old. Two years ago he got a part-time job as a newspaper boy. Now he gets up at five to five every morning. Fifteen minutes later, he leaves for the post office. It is about three kilometers from his home. The newspapers have been sent to the post office at midnight. Henry always rides a

bike to carry them. He has to send the newspapers to the houses of the people in all kinds of weather. He tries to put each paper in the box where it would be kept safe from wind and rain or snow. He makes 20 dollars each week. He spends some of the money on CDs and clothes. He is saving the rest to go to college. He also wants to go to London with the money he has saved one day.

(五) There was a bad accident at the crossing of Maple and Central Street about 10 minutes ago. A man saw the accident and called 911.

The police and medical workers came quickly.

Luis is lying by the side of the road. His arm is cut very badly. One medical worker is putting a bandage on the cut to stop the bleeding. Another medical worker is talking to him. Two other medical workers are with Nelly. She is pale. She doesn't know her name and she can't answer any questions. She got hit on the head. The medical workers are going to take Luis and Nelly to the hospital.

The traffic is moving very slowly. A police officer is directing the traffic.