

秘密★启用前

2024年广东省广州市初中学业水平考试

英语

本试卷共 13 页，四大题，满分 90 分。考试用时 100 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必在答题卡上用黑色字迹的圆珠笔或钢笔填写自己的考生号姓名；将自己的条形码粘贴在答题卡的“条形码粘贴处”。
2. 选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。答案不能答在试卷上。
3. 非选择题答案必须用黑色字迹的圆珠笔或钢笔写在答题卡各题目指定区域内的相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案，改动后的答案也不能超出指定的区域；不准使用铅笔、涂改液和修正带。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁，考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

一、语法选择（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，从 1~15 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The sun was shining on the blue water. Ben and Sue were building a sand castle with Dad on the beach. Suddenly, they heard 1 loud noise coming from behind some rocks. The two kids 2 climbed onto the rocks and 3 over. They were so surprised at 4 they saw.

“Penguins (企鹅)! I’ve never seen penguins on a beach!” shouted Ben. “Shhh! Be quiet 5 you’ll make them feel afraid.” Dad said in a low voice. “Those are African Penguins. This beach is 6 home.”

At that moment, Dad noticed a seabird walking 7 the penguin eggs near the rocks. He quickly drove it away.

“The seabird will eat the penguin eggs,” said Dad. “Come with me.”

They walked along the beach 8 they came to a small house with a sign saying *Penguin Care Centre*. “This is where I work. These African Penguins are in danger now. But luckily there are still 9 of them left in the world. My job is to take care of them.” Dad said.

“That’s great!” said Ben.

“Yes. The number of the penguins was once much 10 , but it isn’t very big anymore. One reason is that

the penguin eggs 11 by seabirds and other animals. 12 is that the fishermen in this area catch too many fish. Penguins 13 find enough food for their babies. So the government is taking action to stop people 14 for a whole season every year.” Dad explained.

“Now we are trying our best 15 the penguin eggs. Do you want to help me?” Dad asked.

“Yes!” Ben and Sue both replied

1. A. a B. an C. the D. /
2. A. care B. caring C. careful D. carefully
3. A. look B. looking C. looked D. to look
4. A. what B. that C. how D. which
5. A. and B. or C. but D. so
6. A. they B. them C. their D. theirs
7. A. above B. off C. towards D. from
8. A. if B. when C. unless D. until
9. A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
10. A. big B. bigger C. biggest D. the biggest
11. A. eat B. ate C. are eating D. are eaten
12. A. Another B. Other C. Others D. The others
13. A. mustn't B. needn't C. can't D. shouldn't
14. A. fish B. fished C. to fish D. fishing
15. A. protect B. to protect C. protecting D. protected

二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

“Hello, Mr Li,” I said sweetly. “I came to ask if I could help paint the posters for the Reading Day. I don't mind 16 for the whole day at the library tomorrow.”

“Aren't you going to the old people's home?” Mr Li asked

“My class is going. But I could have a/an 17 if you need my help.”

“Thanks, Janet. But I think you could come after school tomorrow.”

18, there was no way out. I had to go.

The next day, when my classmates were talking with the old people, I really felt nervous to 19 any of

them. I sat there on my own holding the card I made the night before.

Across the room there was an old lady in a wheelchair. She was 20, too. Maybe I could hand my card to her. It might brighten her day. So carefully, I went to her.

“Thank you, Janet.” The old lady reached for the card but her hand was nowhere near it. I suddenly realized that she was 21.

“What does your card look like?” The old lady asked. I 22 my card patiently. Her fingers touched every inch of it. She couldn’t enjoy more...

Too soon, it was time to return. But I didn’t want to 23.

“Thanks for your coming, Janet! I’ll keep this card to remember you.”

“I’m sorry you can’t see it. I wished I had brought you a better gift,” I said

“The best gift,” the old lady said, “was your 24, Janet.”

With tears, I felt light and warm. I couldn’t wait to come back to see my new 25 again.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. A. reading | B. discussing | C. relaxing | D. working |
| 17. A. idea | B. lesson | C. excuse | D. gift |
| 18. A. Clearly | B. Strangely | C. Luckily | D. Suddenly |
| 19. A. accept | B. join | C. invite | D. guide |
| 20. A. alone | B. active | C. ready | D. busy |
| 21. A. tired | B. blind | C. serious | D. worried |
| 22. A. changed | B. compared | C. described | D. prepared |
| 23. A. forget | B. leave | C. promise | D. imagine |
| 24. A. return | B. plan | C. class | D. visit |
| 25. A. friend | B. teacher | C. classmate | D. neighbour |

三、阅读（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

(A)

Ffh. Ffh. Ffh! It was not just the empty nest (鸟巢) of a pewee bird as Amy had found the last five days. Amy ran home through the woods.

“Mum!” she shouted. “I see birds. Two. In cave (洞穴). Beautiful!”

Mum smiled. Birds! Always birds! From the moment Amy woke up in the morning to the moment she closed her eyes at night, she thought only of birds.

Amy climbed straight to her attic room—her museum, she called it. Every shelf, every spare inch of floor, was covered with nests, bird models and natural science books. The walls were covered with pencil and crayon drawings of many different kinds of birds, all signed “Amy in the woods.”

“Are those the same birds who built the nest last year? Will they return to the cave next spring?” Amy always wondered. “I will study my cave birds. I will draw them just as they are.” Amy made up her mind.

In a week, the birds were used to her. They were busy building their nest as Amy watched and drew with her pencils. Soon the dried brown nest became a soft green bed.

Amy watched as two baby birds came out. She watched as the young birds flew for the first time. She began to feel a part of this small family.

When the days grew shorter and the autumn air began to bite, Amy knew the birds would leave soon. But would they come back? She had to know!

In bed that night, she formed a plan.

The next day, when the mother and father birds were away from the nest, she tied something to one leg of each baby bird. A week later, the birds were gone. . .

The days grew longer again. One morning, Amy heard a bird call, “Fee-bee! Fee-bee!”

She ran to the cave. Watching the way the birds flew in and out of the cave, Amy knew her friends came back. But where were last year’s babies? Did they return too? She began to search the woods near the cave, listening for their call.

Inside a little house, she found two birds building a nest. One wore a silver ring around its leg. Up the small river, under a bridge, she found two more nesting birds. And one wore a silver ring around its leg.

Amy smiled and called, “Fee-bee! Fee-bee!”

26. What did Amy want to find out in the whole story?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Where and how the birds spent winter. | B. Why the birds and their babies came back. |
| C. Whether the same birds would return. | D. How she could make friends with the birds. |

27. What can we learn about Amy from her museum?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. She often studied birds with her mother. | B. She had rich bird-watching experiences. |
| C. She liked drawing more than other hobbies. | D. She wanted to keep her hobbies as secrets. |

28. How did Amy carry out her plan in the late autumn?

- A. She marked each baby bird with a silver ring. B. She separated the baby birds from their parents.
C. She cared for the birds and watched them grow. D. She used the birds' language to call them back.

29. What happened to the two baby birds when the second spring came?

- A. They flew back and looked for their parents. B. They made their own nests under a bridge.
C. They flew in and out of the cave to meet Amy. D. They returned and built nests near the cave.

(B)

ROBOTS

Many people know that robots explore space and build things in factories. But did you know that there are many other kinds of robots? Let's meet some of these robots and find out what they do.

Robot 1

If your family are moving to a new house, this two-legged robot is a good helper. It can lift several heavy boxes and carry them to the moving truck before returning inside for more. It has the ability to walk more carefully and skillfully than other robots.

Robot 2

Powered by the sun, this robot works in a forest. It keeps an eye on everything from animal movements to the forest's temperature, then sends the information back to the scientists. This robot can watch how the environment changes for a long period of time, which is difficult for humans.

Robot 3

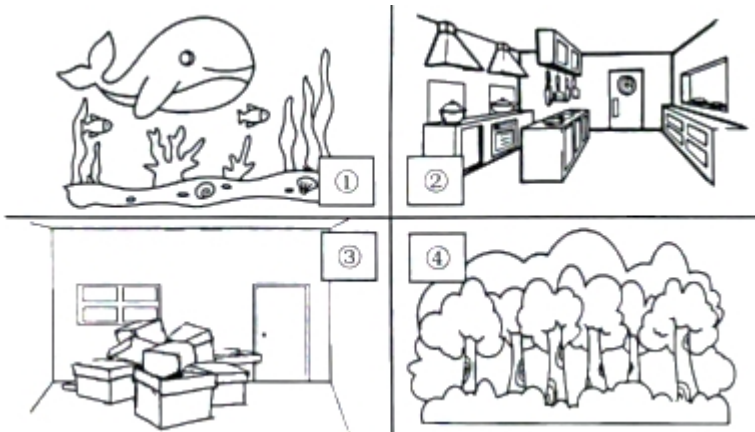
This pie-making robot is cutting a pie into pieces in the kitchen. It uses its arms to do all the things human cooks might do when they make food. But it makes much more food than human cooks. It can prepare a pie in 45 seconds and cook 80 pies an hour. It even divides your pie and boxes it up.

Robot 4

This bright orange robot helps repair the machines under deep water. It can reach the part which is too deep for a human diver. Humans program where the

robot should go and what it should do. This robot can also help humans explore the sea and discover new living things. But it can't work for long underwater.

30. Which of the following shows the correct match between the robots and their working places?



- A. Robot 1—③, Robot 2—④, Robot 3—②, Robot 4—①
- B. Robot 1—②, Robot 2—①, Robot 3—③, Robot 4—④
- C. Robot 1—②, Robot 2—④, Robot 3—③, Robot 4—①
- D. Robot 1—③, Robot 2—①, Robot 3—②, Robot 4—④

31. What is an advantage of Robot 3?

- A. It makes the food more delicious.
- B. It cooks different kinds of food.
- C. It prepares food at a faster speed.
- D. It keeps the kitchen clean and tidy.

32. What can Robot 2 and Robot 4 both do?

- A. Study the information for scientists.
- B. Keep working for a long period of time.
- C. Help humans learn more about the Earth.
- D. Do lots of heavy housework for people.

(C)

I don't believe it! I'm still sitting here writing my paper. I've had two weeks to prepare and write it and I need to hand it in tomorrow. A month ago, I made a decision to never leave things to the last minute. Well, I've failed. I've also been trying to go running to get fitter with my classmates after school for four weeks. But I really feel it's difficult to follow my plan now. Why is it so hard to break a bad habit and form a good one?

I've just read an article and I've discovered that it isn't my problem! In fact, it's our brains. Our brains are programmed to make it difficult to break bad habits. Research shows when we do something the same way repeatedly, our brain notices. It's just like, "Oh, writing a paper is hard. We still have time. We can relax for now? Got it!" If we always do things like that, we get "into the habit" of leaving things to the last minute. We may even get a reward (奖励) from this bad habit, at least at first. Our brain may say, "Ah, relaxation! I like this!" Slowly, it seems that we can't stop doing the habit or control it. Maybe it's because we don't know how to get the rewards without doing it.

But that's not all. Scientists have also discovered that it takes ten weeks to form a good habit. That's because ten weeks is the amount of time the brain needs to change and accept a new habit as part of everyday life. The good news is that once you make it to ten weeks, everything becomes a lot easier. The bad news is that ten weeks is a really long time, so you may give up your plan sooner.

So there you are. Maybe we want to change our ways and become better people, but our brains won't let us. Or is this just an excuse? Look—I've finished my paper on time! Anything is possible!

By Ana

33. Who is Ana?

- A. A schoolgirl. B. A brain scientist. C. A teacher. D. A sports coach.

34. What can be a reason why it's hard to break a bad habit?

- A. Our brains avoid doing things repeatedly.
B. Our brains are not programmed to notice it.
C. Our brains need relaxation from time to time.
D. Our brains enjoy getting the rewards from doing it.

35. How many more weeks will it take Ana to develop her habit of running after school?

- A. Four. B. Six. C. Eight. D. Ten.

36. What does Ana want to tell us at the end of the passage?

- A. You'd better finish your paper on time.
- B. Don't forget to make a plan beforehand.
- C. Stick with the ways you are doing habits.
- D. It depends on you to control your habits.

(D)

Have you ever heard of upcycling? It is a way of turning old or unnecessary things into something useful and often beautiful.

Is it the same as recycling? Recycling usually takes old things, like paper and glass, and breaks them down to make a new product. When you upcycle an object, you are probably doing something different. You can simply refashion it. For example, you might make a bag out of an old T-shirt. Also, the upcycled object is usually in the same, or even better condition.

Upcycling isn't a new idea. Some of the best examples of modern-day upcycling come from the old times. In those days, things were repurposed over and over until they were no longer useful. Upcycling is a way of life.

Things shouldn't be just thrown away when they can be saved and turned into something useful.

It's clear that upcycling is green. It is also considered to be more environmentally friendly than recycling. Upcycling can just require your own ideas and work, but recycling requires energy (能源) or water to break down things.

Grace, a young woman from the UK, takes used tea bags and turns them into dresses, shoes and even hats. Every day she drinks some tea, then dries out the tea bags with the tea still in them. When they're dry, she takes the tea out and puts the bags together to make an item of clothing. This can take a long time, but Grace has made lots of artworks.

In fact, no matter you create objects from old things or buy ready-made products from upcycled things, both ways are helpful for the environment and can bring you something that's both beautiful and useful. Get started today!

37. What does the underlined word "refashion" mean in paragraph 2?

- A. Break down useless things.
- B. Collect used things.
- C. Create things out of old ones.
- D. Come up with good ideas.

38. How is upcycling different from recycling?

- A. It's a completely new idea.
- B. It needs more energy.
- C. It requires more time and work.
- D. It's a greener way of life.

39. Why does the writer tell the story of Grace in paragraph 5?

- A. To list the steps of doing upcycling.
- B. To give a good example of upcycling.
- C. To express a different idea of upcycling.
- D. To provide basic knowledge of upcycling.

40. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To encourage people to do upcycling.
- B. To introduce the history of upcycling.
- C. To compare upcycling with recycling.
- D. To explain the importance of recycling

第二节 阅读填空（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

阅读短文及文后 A~E 选项，选出可以填入各题空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Cave paintings are the oldest pictures. Some of them are almost 30, 000 years old. Many of these paintings show animals or hunting scenes (狩猎场景). They do not have written words on them. But when we look at them, we get an idea of the feelings the people had when drawing them. The paintings tell stories of hopes and fears.

_____ 41 _____

Sometime between 4, 000 and 3, 000 BCE, the skill of writing was developed in Egypt and Mesopotamia. People cut texts on stones first. _____ 42 _____ But it was impossible to carry stones from place to place. The invention of papyrus (莎草纸) allowed documents to be moved easily. More than 3, 000 years ago, the ancient Chinese people cut words on bones and shells. These words are called *jiaguwen*. It is the writing system that has developed over thousands of years into today's hanzi.

People made the first books from papyrus and from thin animal skins. Around 105 CE, paper-making skill was improved after the invention of paper in China. _____ 43 _____ It was published in 868 CE. In the middle of the 15th century, the printing machine was invented in Germany. Since that time, a huge number of books have been printed worldwide. _____ 44 _____

Books will be around for many years, of course. But some people prefer reading electronic books.

_____ 45 _____ Now you can buy your books whenever you want without having to leave the comfort of your home.

- A. They are easier to take with you when you travel.
- B. They are an early form of written communication.
- C. The world's oldest known printed book is from China too.
- D. They are an early form of communication without reading and writing.
- E. For many people, reading in the library is one of life's greatest pleasures.

四、写作（共三节，满分 30 分）

第一节 语篇填词（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

阅读短文，根据上下文和所给的首字母写出所缺单词。注意使用正确形式，每空限填一词。答卷时，要求写出完整单词。

Shadow puppet play (皮影戏) has a history of over 2,000 years. It is a t_____46_____ art of telling stories.

Sam is a foreign student, who came to China last year. He fell in l_____47_____ with shadow puppet play during a visit to a museum. He d_____48_____ to learn this art because he thought it was a great way to tell stories of Chinese culture.

With the help of his Chinese friends, Sam built a shadow puppet play stage and made some paper puppets.

But learning to control the puppets is not e_____49_____. He spent hours practising every day for several months. So far, Sam has successfully put several of his videos online and won many fans. He wants to s_____50_____ the beauty of this art with people from all over the world.

第二节 完成句子（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

根据所给的汉语内容，用英语完成下列句子。每空限填一词。

51. 下周，我校将在运动日举行各种趣味运动。麦克和汤姆将参加“二人三足”赛跑。

A lot of fun games _____ on the Sports Day in our school next week. Mike and Tom will take part in the “three-legged” race.

52. 这种赛跑太难，他们训练时总是摔倒。

This kind of race was _____ hard _____ they kept falling over while practising.

53. 体育老师鼓励他们，并教他们如何能提高合作跑步的技巧。

Their PE teacher encouraged them and taught them _____ improve their skills of running together.

54. 他们认识到面对困难时不放弃很重要。

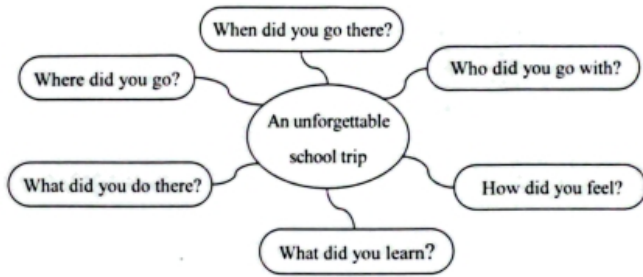
They realized that it was important not to _____ when facing difficulties.

55. 这是一次多么有意义的经历啊！

_____ experience it is!

第三节 书面表达（共1题，满分15分）

56. 你校将在英语周举办英语征文比赛，主题是“An unforgettable school trip”。请根据以下思维导图的内容提示写一篇短文。



注意：

1. 可在思维导图内容提示的基础上适当拓展信息；
2. 词数 80 词左右；
3. 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息，否则不予评分。

An unforgettable school trip

参考答案

一、语法选择（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，从 1~15 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

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“The seabird will eat the penguin eggs,” said Dad. “Come with me.”

They walked along the beach 8 they came to a small house with a sign saying *Penguin Care Centre*.

“This is where I work. These African Penguins are in danger now. But luckily there are still 9 of them left in the world. My job is to take care of them.” Dad said.

“That’s great!” said Ben.

“Yes. The number of the penguins was once much 10, but it isn’t very big anymore. One reason is that the penguin eggs 11 by seabirds and other animals. 12 is that the fishermen in this area catch too many fish. Penguins 13 find enough food for their babies. So the government is taking action to stop people 14 for a whole season every year.” Dad explained.

“Now we are trying our best 15 the penguin eggs. Do you want to help me?” Dad asked.

“Yes!” Ben and Sue both replied

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| 2. A. care | B. caring | C. careful | D. carefully |
| 3. A. look | B. looking | C. looked | D. to look |
| 4. A. what | B. that | C. how | D. which |
| 5. A. and | B. or | C. but | D. so |
| 6. A. they | B. them | C. their | D. theirs |
| 7. A. above | B. off | C. towards | D. from |
| 8. A. if | B. when | C. unless | D. until |
| 9. A. few | B. a few | C. little | D. a little |
| 10. A. big | B. bigger | C. biggest | D. the biggest |
| 11. A. eat | B. ate | C. are eating | D. are eaten |
| 12. A. Another | B. Other | C. Others | D. The others |
| 13. A. mustn’t | B. needn’t | C. can’t | D. shouldn’t |
| 14. A. fish | B. fished | C. to fish | D. fishing |
| 15. A. protect | B. to protect | C. protecting | D. protected |

【答案】 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. B 11. D

12. A 13. C 14. D 15. B

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要讲述了 Ben 和 Sue 在海滩上与父亲一起建造沙堡时，意外发现了一群非洲企鹅，并了解到这些企鹅面临的生存威胁以及父亲保护企鹅的工作。

【1 题详解】

句意：突然，他们听到一声巨响从岩石后面传来。

a 不定冠词，后跟以辅音音素开头的单词；an 不定冠词，后跟以元音音素开头的单词；the 定冠词，表示特指；/ 不填。此处表示泛指，修饰单数名词 noise，且 loud 首字母发辅音音素，所以用 a 修饰。故选 A。

【2 题详解】

句意：两个孩子小心翼翼地爬到岩石上往外看。

care 在意，动词；caring 关心他人的，体贴的，形容词；careful 仔细的，小心的，形容词；carefully 小心地，副词。空处修饰动词 climbed，所以用副词。故选 D。

【3 题详解】

句意：两个孩子小心翼翼地爬到岩石上往外看。

look 看，原形；looking 看，现在分词/动名词；looked 看，过去式/过去分词；to look 看，不定式。根据“climbed onto”和“and”可知，此处是并列动词，所以用过去式。故选 C。

【4 题详解】

句意：他们对所看到的感到非常惊讶。

what 什么；that 那；how 如何；which 哪一个。空处引导宾语从句，同时也是 saw 的宾语，指“看到的事物”，所以用 what 引导宾语从句。故选 A。

【5 题详解】

句意：安静点，否则你会让它们感到害怕。

and 和；or 否则；but 但是；so 因此。本句是“祈使句+and/or+陈述句”，此处指如果不安静点，就会让它们害怕，用来叙述否定条件，用 or。故选 B。

【6 题详解】

句意：这片海滩是它们的家。

they 它们，主格；them 它们，宾格；their 它们的，形容词性物主代词；theirs 它们的，名词性物主代词。空处修饰名词 home，所以用其形容词性物主代词 their。故选 C。

【7 题详解】

句意：就在这时，爸爸注意到一只海鸟朝岩石附近的企鹅蛋走去。

above 在……以上，超过；off 从……离开；towards 向，朝着；from 从。根据“walking ... the penguin eggs”可知，是向企鹅蛋走去。故选 C。

【8 题详解】

句意：他们沿着海滩走，直到他们来到了一个小房子前，房子的牌子上写着“企鹅护理中心”。

if 如果；when 当……时；unless 除非；until 直到。根据“walked along the beach... they came to a small house”可知，应是一直走，直到到写着“企鹅护理中心”的小房子前。故选 D。

【9 题详解】

句意：但幸运的是，世界上仍然有一些。

few 几乎没有，修饰可数名词复数；a few 一些，修饰可数名词复数；little 几乎没有，修饰不可数名词；a little 一点，修饰不可数名词。根据“*But luckily there are still ...of them left in the world.*”可知，很幸运，则说明世界上还有一些企鹅，修饰复数代词 *them*，所以用 *a few*。故选 B。

【10 题详解】

句意：企鹅的数量曾经大得多，但现在已经不多了。

big 大的；bigger 更大的；biggest 最大的；the biggest 最大的，the+最高级。much 修饰比较级。故选 B。

【11 题详解】

句意：原因之一是企鹅的蛋被海鸟和其他动物吃掉。

eat 吃，动词原形；ate 吃，过去式；are eating 现在进行时；are eaten 一般现在时的被动语态。根据“*the penguin eggs... by seabirds and other animals*”可知，企鹅蛋是被吃掉，所以用被动语态。故选 D。

【12 题详解】

句意：另一个原因是这个地区的渔民捕捞了太多的鱼。

Another 另一个（三者或以上中的）；Other 其他的，常修饰可数名词复数；Others 其他人或物；The others 其余的（表示在一个范围内的其他全部）。根据“*One reason*”及 *is* 可知，此处指另一个原因。故选 A。

【13 题详解】

句意：企鹅找不到足够的食物喂它们的宝宝。

mustn't 禁止；needn't 不必；can't 不能；shouldn't 不应该。根据“*fishermen in this area catch too many fish*”可知，渔民过度捕捞，应是导致企鹅不能找到足够的食物。故选 C。

【14 题详解】

句意：因此，政府正在采取行动，禁止人们每年一整个季节捕鱼。

fish 捕鱼，动词原形；fished 捕鱼，过去式/过去分词；to fish 捕鱼，不定式；fishing 捕鱼，现在分词/动

名词。stop sb (from) doing sth“阻止某人做某事”，固定短语。故选 D。

【15 题详解】

句意：现在我们正在尽最大努力保护企鹅蛋。

protect 保护，动词原形；to protect 保护，不定式；protecting 保护，现在分词/动名词；protected 保护，过去式/过去分词。try one's best to do sth“尽某人最大努力做某事”，固定短语，所以空处用动词不定式。故选 B。

二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

“Hello, Mr Li,” I said sweetly. “I came to ask if I could help paint the posters for the Reading Day. I don't mind 16 for the whole day at the library tomorrow.”

“Aren't you going to the old people's home?” Mr Li asked

“My class is going. But I could have a/an 17 if you need my help.”

“Thanks, Janet. But I think you could come after school tomorrow.”

18, there was no way out. I had to go.

The next day, when my classmates were talking with the old people, I really felt nervous to 19 any of them. I sat there on my own holding the card I made the night before.

Across the room there was an old lady in a wheelchair. She was 20, too. Maybe I could hand my card to her. It might brighten her day. So carefully, I went to her.

“Thank you, Janet.” The old lady reached for the card but her hand was nowhere near it. I suddenly realized that she was 21.

“What does your card look like?” The old lady asked. I 22 my card patiently. Her fingers touched every inch of it. She couldn't enjoy more...

Too soon, it was time to return. But I didn't want to 23.

“Thanks for your coming, Janet! I'll keep this card to remember you.”

“I'm sorry you can't see it. I wished I had brought you a better gift,” I said

“The best gift,” the old lady said, “was your 24, Janet.”

With tears, I felt light and warm. I couldn't wait to come back to see my new 25 again.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 16. A. reading | B. discussing | C. relaxing | D. working |
| 17. A. idea | B. lesson | C. excuse | D. gift |

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