

7. (2023·天津北辰·统考模拟预测) —Oh, my English novel is missing.
—I saw Tom leaving with _____, but I'm not sure whether it's yours.
A. one B. it C. some D. that
8. (2023·天津北辰·统考模拟预测) —Are you feeling any better, Lucy?
—Yes. The medicine the doctor gave me brought _____ to my headache.
A. safety B. shelter C. relief D. defense
9. (2023·天津·耀华中学校考一模) Oceans, like the rest of the world, are impacted by the burning of fossil fuels and the _____ of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide.
A. supply B. assistance C. quantity D. release
10. (2023·天津·耀华中学校考一模) I have been convinced that the print media are usually more _____ and more reliable than television.
A. precious B. efficient C. relevant D. accurate
11. (2023·天津滨海新·统考三模) _____ ChatGPT, an advanced AI chatbot, can interact in a conversational way, it still struggles to be completely accurate with its responses.
A. Since B. Unless C. Once D. Although
12. (2023·天津北辰·统考模拟预测) Have you ever dreamed of singing in front of an audience of thousands at a concert, _____ everyone is clapping and appreciating your music?
A. who B. that C. which D. where
13. (2023·天津滨海新·统考三模) The core of life education at school lies in guiding students to _____ manage relationships.
A. slightly B. originally C. temporarily D. properly
14. (2023·天津滨海新·统考三模) It's worth noticing that _____ the media promotes, teenagers always follow it.
A. whatever B. whichever C. however D. whenever
15. (2023·天津南开·南开中学校考模拟预测) — Why didn't you come back last night? I waited long.
— _____ You were playing games the whole night.
A. Don't trust to chance. B. Don't dream away your time.
C. Don't give me that. D. Don't beat around the bush.

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题:每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 16~35 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

(2023·天津南开·统考二模) An elementary school in Scotland gave its students a special present. Instead of being asked to do different kinds of homework or book reports, the children did acts of _____ 16 _____, which is a much more _____ 17 _____ lesson.

The children _____ 18 _____ Galsoil School in Clonty performed these kind acts in December and _____ 19 _____

their acts in writing or pictures in a Kindness diary.

In the project, the teachers _____ 20 _____ the students to do kind deeds for an elderly neighbor or a friend who is feeling _____ 21 _____, any act that helped to _____ 22 _____ someone's day.

The students were also encouraged to write kind notes to each other that were read at a _____ 23 _____ every week and all the classes got together to discuss and _____ 24 _____ a school-wide project to help the community during the holiday season.

"We are _____ 25 _____ our pupils to think of the real _____ 26 _____ of New Year — kindness and giving," vice principal said. "There is nobody in this world who wouldn't _____ 27 _____ from an act of kindness, and _____ 28 _____ the joy of kindness is that it _____ 29 _____ nothing.

A student Andy said, "Kindness is about making people's lives _____ 30 _____ by changing little things, or doing little nice things to make a _____ 31 _____ to people around."

The children made a lot of _____ 32 _____ to their grandparents and to seniors in the community to _____ 33 _____ with them over the phone, relieving their loneliness. What the children have learned about kindness is far more _____ 34 _____ than reading, writing, and math. Even the youngest students have _____ 35 _____ much.

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| 16. A. appreciation | B. reading | C. kindness | D. drawing |
| 17. A. demanding | B. valuable | C. reliable | D. previous |
| 18. A. attending | B. leaving | C. visiting | D. interviewing |
| 19. A. conducted | B. spread | C. broadcast | D. recorded |
| 20. A. permitted | B. advised | C. promised | D. begged |
| 21. A. lonely | B. guilty | C. enthusiastic | D. awkward |
| 22. A. promise | B. control | C. describe | D. brighten |
| 23. A. meeting | B. concert | C. hospital | D. station |
| 24. A. live up to | B. come up with | C. keep up with | D. look up to |
| 25. A. pushing | B. forcing | C. inspiring | D. warning |
| 26. A. origin | B. traditions | C. characteristics | D. spirit |
| 27. A. suffer | B. benefit | C. recover | D. separate |
| 28. A. definitely | B. strangely | C. gradually | D. unluckily |
| 29. A. produces | B. costs | C. deserves | D. holds |
| 30. A. richer | B. busier | C. better | D. safer |
| 31. A. choice | B. decision | C. collection | D. difference |
| 32. A. calls | B. gifts | C. cards | D. plans |
| 33. A. compromise | B. interpret | C. chat | D. negotiate |
| 34. A. enjoyable | B. popular | C. formal | D. important |
| 35. A. observed | B. shared | C. gained | D. discussed |

第二部分:阅读理解(共 20 小题:每少题 2.5 分, 满分 50 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

(2023 上·天津北辰·高三天津市第四十七中学校考期中) Being a blogger can be a good business. Don't you believe it? Read on!

Meet Gary Vaynerchuk ([Gary Vaynerchuk.com](http://GaryVaynerchuk.com))

Gary Vaynerchuk is a New Yorker who gained Internet fame because of a video blog that talked about everything related to wine. Through online blogging, he built his wine business from a \$3-million-dollar-a year wine retail (零售) store to a \$60-million-dollar wine wholesale business. Gary Vaynerchuk has built a multi-million dollar empire relating to his personal brand.

Meet Rand Fishkin (moz.com)

Rand Fishkin is a college dropout who started blogging about SEO (Search Engine Optimization) back 2002 while working for a family-run web development company. He was also providing SEO consulting services for a few small clients. SEOMoz has left the consulting business since then and focuses on creating awesome SEO software instead. The company makes millions of dollars each month.

Meet Pat Flynn (SmartPassiveIncome.com)

Pat is one of the most inspirational bloggers in the world. After losing his job, he was forced to struggle to support his growing family. He started a website called Smart Passive Income to track his progress with various websites and online money-making projects. He has built a massive following and readership thanks to his honesty. Over the last 6 months, Pat has earned, on average, around \$50,000 USD per month.

Meet Andrew Sullivan (thedishdaily.com)

Andrew started his blog, The Daily Dish, near the end of 2020. By the middle of 2023, he was receiving about 300,000 unique visits per month. Just this year, Andrew made some big changes and decided to work on The Daily Dish full-time: On launch day in 2023, the blog reportedly took in over \$330,000, charging \$20/month per reader.

36. After Gary Vaynerchuk started his video blog, _____.

- A. he spent most of his time making videos
- B. his wine business really took off
- C. he loved learning about wine
- D. his online security has been threatened.

37. If you're interested in software, whose blog would you most probably visit?

- A. Gary Vaynerchuk's
- B. Andrew's Sullivan's
- C. Pat Flynn's
- D. Rand Fishkin's

38. Why would people most probably visit Smart Passive Income?

- A. To learn how to make money online.
- B. To learn how to find a job online.
- C. To read very inspiring real-life stories.
- D. To know about the history of various websites.

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39. What do we learn about The Daily Dish?
- A. It's run by a company. B. It's famous for its blogger's honesty.
C. It's mainly about how to cook. D. It earns money by its visits.
40. What can we learn from these bloggers' experiences?
- A. Being a successful blogger is very difficult.
B. The Internet has greatly influenced our life.
C. Successful bloggers can make a great fortune.
D. Everyone can succeed as long as she doesn't quit.

B

(2023·天津和平·统考二模) I have one of those names that are hard to pronounce, so I never liked the first day of school. When teachers read through the attendance, I always knew when they came to my name: There would be hesitation, then a slow syllabic (音节的) pronunciation of my name. Before they would even finish, I would put up my hand and say, "That's me. Just call me Sanj."

Sanj is short for Sanjukta. It's an Indian name derived from Sanskrit and it means "united". Words are powerful and so are names. I like my name. It means more than diversity; it means connection.

When strangers see my name, I can tell that they are trying to figure out where I am from. Some ask me what type of name it is and I know that what they really want to ask is "Where are you from?"

Growing up, I answered that I am Canadian. I didn't want to stand out as the Indian kid. I used to think it was impolite to ask someone where they are from — it may make someone feel like an outsider. But over time, I understand most people are just curious and want to make a connection. Now when someone asks me where I am from, I also ask them where they are from. The conversation gets interesting when this happens.

Recently, I was at a dinner where most of the guests had never met each other. At first, people asked about where others worked and lived. Then people asked about kids and dogs. People started feeling a lot more comfortable with each other, so I asked everyone where they are from. This is when the conversation really got lively. People started guessing each other's nationalities like the ultimate party game. A woman from Jamaica told us she was going back for a wedding soon and was having trouble finding a green dress. A couple of Indian women at the table convinced her to check out an Indian clothing store and showed her a traditional Indian outfit that would look great on her. All of a sudden, all the talk about where we came from united us.

United. That is what my name means. When I introduce myself to people, I say, "My name is Sanj. It's short for Sanjukta." Then I tell them that is Indian and what it means. And just like that, the meaning of my name makes people united.

41. Why would the author say her name first before teachers did?
- A. They were not able to say her name correctly.
B. There are many ways to pronounce her name.
C. Her name was beyond their comprehension.
D. It would make her feel like greatly honored.

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42. What does the author think of her name?
- A. It's much too complicated to explain.
 - B. It brings her connection with people.
 - C. It is likely to make her feel embarrassed.
 - D. It represents her nationality and personality.
43. How does the author react now when strangers ask her where she is from?
- A. She starts to share.
 - B. She feels offended.
 - C. She refuses to answer it.
 - D. She regards it as politeness.
44. What message does the author want to convey in the text?
- A. There are strategies to reach out to strangers.
 - B. We should accept ourselves for who we are.
 - C. Differences can help us bond with others.
 - D. We should appreciate cultural differences.
45. What could be the best title for the passage?
- A. Promoting our relationship.
 - B. Embracing your origins.
 - C. Identifying backgrounds.
 - D. Discovering connections.

C

(2023·天津·校联考二模) Industry and educators all agree that the world needs creativity. There is interest in the field, lots of urging but very little action. Everyone is a bit scared of what to do next. On the question of creativity and imagination, they are mostly uncreative and unimaginative.

Educators seek artificial ways to change imaginative activity into problem-solving models that end up compromising the very creativity they celebrate. Creativity is often reduced to problem-solving. To be exact, you need imagination to solve many problems and creativity is part of what it takes. But problem-solving is far from the whole of creativity; and if you only focus creative thinking on problems and solutions, you will fall into a trap.

For teaching purposes, problems are an anxious place to cultivate creativity. If you think of anyone coming up with an idea — a new song, a dance step or a joke, it isn't necessarily about a problem but rather an opportunity for the mind to exercise its independence. This is the purpose behind the theory of scholars now called "Big C Creativity", which is the breakthrough kind of thinking that benefits culture or science, such as Mozart's *Alla Turca* and Einstein's theory of relativity. But the same is true of everyday "Small C Creativity" that isn't specifically problem-based.

Enjoying the independence of the mind is the basis for naturally imaginative activity, like humor or amusing answers.

Our contemporary education systematically damages creativity and unintentionally punishes students for exercising their imagination. Schools use grades to evaluate students, which is a passive attack to the imagination.

It might be indeed impossible to teach creativity but the least we can do for our students is to make school a safe place for imagination. My viewpoint is that learning outcomes are only good for uncreative study. For

education to cultivate creativity and imagination, we need to stop asking students anxiously to follow demonstrable (可论证的) proofs learning which cause a burden to students' imagination.

46. What can be learned from the first paragraph?
- A. Educators are uncreative in teaching.
 - B. The world has lost interest in creativity.
 - C. People fail to do much to become creative.
 - D. Educators have got down to cultivating creative students.
47. What's the author's attitude to educators changing creativity into problem-solving models?
- A. Positive. B. Indifferent. C. Neutral. D. Disapproving.
48. Which of the following is a "Big C Creativity"?
- A. Mike finds a way to solve a math problem.
 - B. Tom makes a discovery in the Biology field.
 - C. Darwin answers a question humorously
 - D. Mary learns to sing a new song.
49. According to the author, what can be done to help cultivate students' creativity?
- A. Encouraging students to get rid of fixed rules of learning.
 - B. Helping students to obtain better learning outcomes.
 - C. Starting more classes to teach students creativity.
 - D. Providing students with a safe place to study.
50. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Why does the world need creativity?
 - B. Why is it impossible to teach creativity?
 - C. How can we solve problems more creatively?
 - D. How can educators build better schools for students?

D

(2023·天津和平·统考二模) Scientists who study happiness know that being kind to others can improve well-being. Acts as simple as buying a cup of coffee for someone can boost a person's mood, for example. Everyday life affords many opportunities for such actions, yet people do not always take advantage of them.

In studies published online in the *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, a behavioral scientist and I examined a possible explanation: people who perform random acts of kindness underestimate how much recipients value their behavior.

In one experiment, participants at an ice-skating rink in a public park gave away hot chocolate on a cold winter's day. Although the people giving out the hot chocolate saw the act as relatively insignificant, it really mattered to the recipients. Our research also revealed one reason that people may underestimate their action's impact. When we asked one set of participants to estimate how much someone would like getting a cupcake simply,

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