

# 2022 年江西中考英语试卷

说明：1. 全卷满分 120 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

2. 请将答案写在答题卡上，否则不给分。

## 一、听力理解（每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话，然后回答问题。

What is the boy going to buy?

A. Some juice. B. Some oranges. C. Some apples.

答案是 C。

A) 请听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后，你都将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. What club does Jim want to join?

A. The science club.                      B. The art club.                      C. The chess club.

2. How's the weather tomorrow?

A. Warm and windy.                      B. Cold and rainy.                      C. Hot and sunny.

3. What's the matter with Mr. White?

A. He has a fever.                      B. He has a cough.                      C. He has a headache.

4. Why was Mary late?

A. She had a car accident.                      B. She didn't catch the bus.                      C. There was too much traffic.

5. What does the man mean?

A. He didn't enjoy the trip.                      B. He's an honest school boy.                      C. He's happy to stay at home.

B) 请听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

请听第 1 段对话，回答第 6、7 小题。

6. What would the woman like?

A. Juice.                      B. Water.                      C. Milk.

7. How many glasses does she need?

A. 1.                      B. 2.                      C. 3.

请听第 2 段对话，回答第 8、9 小题。

8. When does Amy go to the old people's home?

A. On Saturday morning.                      B. On Saturday afternoon.                      C. On Sunday afternoon.

9. What does she often do there?

A. Tell stories.                      B. Wash the clothes.                      C. Clean the rooms.

请听第 3 段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 小题。

10. Where is the boy going?

A. To a theater.                      B. To a park.                      C. To a museum.

11. How long is it open on Monday?

A. For 6 hours.                      B. For 7 hours.                      C. For 8 hours.

12. What can we know about the boy?

A. His family are new here.

B. He prefers to go there by taxi.

C. He needs to pay \$60 for the ticket.

请听第4段对话，回答第13至第15小题。

13. What's Michael going to do?

A. Give a report.

B. Have a class.

C. Have a meeting.

14. What color is the notebook?

A. Red.

B. Black.

C. Blue.

15. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. Linda finds the notebook at last.

B. Linda lends Michael a notebook.

C. Michael leaves his notebook at home.

C)请听下面一段独白，根据独白内容完成下列句子，每个空格不超过3个单词。将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。听独白前你将有50秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。

16. Li Lei is talking about an important day, \_\_\_\_\_ Day.

17. Many people like \_\_\_\_\_ and students take part in it.

18. Since \_\_\_\_\_, it has become famous around the world.

19. Last year, people in the town planted \_\_\_\_\_ new trees.

20. People also cleaned up the park and the \_\_\_\_\_.

二、单项填空（每小题1分，共8分）

请阅读下面各小题，从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. Which ice cream do you want, Mary? You can't have all of them. You have to make a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. wish

B. survey

C. choice

D. call

2. —Sssh! Be quiet. I'm on the phone.

—Who \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to, mom?

A. do, speak

B. are, speaking

C. will, speak

D. have, spoken

3. I only got four hours of sleep last night, so I feel \_\_\_\_\_ today.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ me, I'll show you the way.

A. Follow

B. Forget

C. Leave

D. Punish

5. —Who do you think will win the race, Bob or Tom?

—It must be Bob. I think he runs \_\_\_\_\_.

A. faster

B. fastest

C. more slowly

D. most slowly

6. Don't leave your toys on the table, or I \_\_\_\_\_ them away.

A. threw

B. will throw

C. have thrown

D. was throwing

7. Mr. Smith created a new game. Soon all his students \_\_\_\_\_ rules to play it.

A. teach

B. taught

C. are taught

D. were taught



17. A. stop                    B. study                    C. meet                    D. exercise
18. A. plans                    B. trouble                    C. reports                    D. dinner
19. A. late                    B. well                    C. hard                    D. loudly
20. A. upset                    B. sorry                    C. happy                    D. angry
21. A. also                    B. just                    C. still                    D. seldom
22. A. book                    B. talk                    C. school                    D. picture
23. A. big                    B. new                    C. similar                    D. enjoyable

B)

请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后用方框中所给词的适当形式填空，并将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。每个词限用一次。

desert; space; heavy; be; when; woman; Chinese; love; hot; see; then

Wang Yaping is an astronaut. In 2013, she became the second Chinese woman to travel to   24  . She is also famous for a physics class televised for more than 60 million people.

Wang trained very hard for many years   25   an astronaut. The hardest part was   26   training. Wearing a spacesuit and carrying special and   27   equipment (装备), she walked several kilometers through the   28   and sandy desert. “Sometimes it was so windy and dusty (布满灰尘的),” she says, “that we couldn’t   29   each other even though we were just a few meters away.”

Wang   30   her job. She remembers watching the first   31   astronaut go into space. “I was so proud and also very excited. But   32   I watched it, a thought came into my mind: We have men pilots and women pilots; and   33   a man astronaut. When will there be a   34   astronaut? And today, it’s me becoming one of the first few.”

#### 四、阅读理解（每小题 2 分，共 46 分）

A) 请阅读下面短文，根据短文内容从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

### Horse Sanctuary

Farming Museums

● Gift shop

Open Daily 10:00 a.m.—5:30 p.m.

● Children’s playground and activity area

● Visitors may adopt (领养) a rescued animal for free!



**Admission:**

Adults: \$7

Children (up to 16): \$5

Children (3 & under): Free

Family (2 adults & 2 children): \$20

FREE CAR AND COACH PARK.

TOILET FOR THE DISABLED AND WHEELCHAIR ACCESS (通道) IN ALL AREAS.

35. When can the visitors buy the gifts?

A. At 9:30 a.m.      B. At 11:00 a.m.      C. At 6:00 p.m.      D. At 10:00 p.m.

36. How much is a ticket for a 15-year-old boy?

A. \$5.      B. \$7.      C. \$12.      D. \$20.

37. What do we know about the museum?

A. It doesn't provide a free parking lot.      B. The animals there can't be adopted.  
C. It offers the disabled special service.      D. Children under 3 are not welcome there.

**B**

Why is the sea salt? Long before we discovered scientific ways of thinking about it, we explained it in a story. Even though the answer isn't scientific, it holds some other truth in it — especially about the human heart.

Long ago, a poor old couple lived on the coast. One day, an old storyteller came to their village. The old couple gave him a meal. In return, he gave them a coffee mill (磨粉机) and said, "Say, 'Mill, please grind (磨粉)'," and it'll make whatever you want, to stop it, say 'Mill, please cease (停止) grinding'."

Soon the old couple had a much better life. They'd been happy people, and they didn't need much more. But the young couple next door were never satisfied. When they saw the old couple wearing good clothes and buying good food, they burnt with envy (羡慕). So one day, the young husband went to the old couple's house secretly and heard, "Mill, please grind hot chocolate!" He was surprised to see it coming out.

Then the young couple stole the mill from the old couple. With it, they rode a horse and set off down the coast, where no one would know them. Along the way, the husband showed proudly and asked, "What do you want it to make?" "Oh. I don't know. Why not salt?"

the wife said. “Mill, please grind salt!” he said. “It works!” the wife shouted. But then they noticed the salt went everywhere. “Make it stop,” the wife said. But the husband didn’ t know how. “Mill, please stop grinding! Please, no more!” His words didn’ t work. The mill kept grinding. Finally, the young husband threw the mill into the sea as far as he could.

And there it’ s been, for hundreds of years, endlessly grinding salt. That’ s why the sea is salt.

38. The passage is probably a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. folk story          B. instruction          C. science fiction          D. science report
39. Put the things happened to the mill in correct order.
- a. It began to produce salt. b. The young husband threw it.  
c. The young couple stole it. d. The old couple got it.
- A. b-d-a-c          B. b-a-d-c          C. d-a-c-b          D. d-c-a-b
40. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 4 refer to?
- A. The coffee.          B. The horse.          C. The mill.          D. The chocolate.
41. How did the young husband’ s feelings change?
- A. sorry — sad — excited          B. thirsty — excited — afraid  
C. happy — nervous — proud          D. surprised — thankful — happy
42. What does the word “truth” in Paragraph 1 imply (暗指)?
- A. Being patient.          B. Working properly. C. Being satisfied. D. Listening carefully.

C

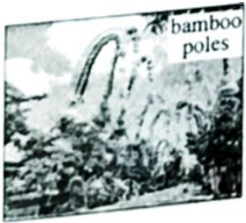


Indonesians love to celebrate. They believe that celebrating and eating together brings good luck. Let’ s party Indonesia-style.

Would you be surprised to find a New Year’ s Day in March? Indonesians on the island of Bali are getting ready to ring in Nyepi, their New Year. It falls in March or April on the night of the new moon and is a symbol of a fresh start for the people and the island of Bali. On the eve of Nyepi, families and friends get together in the market. They carry a huge monster which is made of wood and other materials around the village three times.

After that, people set it on fire, hoping to drive out evil (邪恶的) spirits.

After Nyepi, a Turun tanah ceremony begins in honor of a child's first steps. At the Turun Tanah, parents invite friends and family to a party to introduce the baby. They put different objects such as a bracelet (手镯), pen, mirror or toy computer around their baby. If the baby picks up a pen, he or she may be a writer. A child who picks up a gold bracelet may be rich.



While Turun tanah celebrates the future of a family, Galungan celebrates its past. Ancestors who have died return 'home' during this ten-day celebration. And living relatives do their best to make them happy. Tall bamboo poles line the street. People attend the ceremonies and visit their family and village temples. Actors and dancers give performances that tell stories of good fighting against evil.

A year of festivals has come to an end. Don't worry: next year, Indonesia will be buzzing (发出嗡嗡声) again with celebrations, so welcome to the party!

43. What's the theme (主题) of the passage?

- A. Celebrations.      B. Feelings.      C. Family.      D. Health.

44. What do people do during Galungan? Check and choose the right answer.

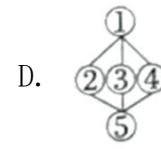
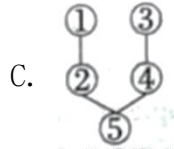
- ①Watch performances. ②Discuss new babies' future.  
③Visit their family and village temples. ④Put the bamboo poles along the street.  
⑤Carry a huge monster around the village.

- A. ①②⑤      B. ①③④      C. ②③④      D. ③④⑤

45. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. The baby who picks up a pen may be a writer.  
B. Nyepi usually comes after Turun tanah in Bali.  
C. New Year's Day in Indonesia begins in February.  
D. People fire bamboo poles to drive away the monster.

46 Which of the following best shows the structure of the passage?



47. What is the writer's purpose according to the passage?

- A. To welcome us to the festivals.                      B. To show us how to treat the ancestors.  
 C. To tell us how to hold the party.                    D. To teach us how to fight against the evil.

D

Improvements in technology often happen overnight. Some gadgets get smaller and faster. Others are replaced (代替) by newer things like smartphones. They can do hundreds of things. Here are some old gadgets that people used to use.

① \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have a landline at home? These are phones that people plug (插入) into their living room walls. Mobile phones didn't use to be so common at that time, so most families had a landline. But landlines only worked at home. What did people do when they were outside and needed to call someone? They looked for a pay phone! Then, most people had their own mobile phones and many homes no longer had landlines.

② \_\_\_\_\_



People today store plenty of information online, or on SD cards. But in the 1980s and 1990s, people used to use floppy disks. The first floppy disks were large, expensive, and not very useful — each disk could store just 175 KB of information! Later, floppy disks got smaller and better. But even the best ones could only hold 1.44 MB. You would need three or four disks just for one song, and about 22,000 disks to match the storage (储存空间) available on a 32 GB phone!

③ \_\_\_\_\_



It's easy to take photos today. People often have thousands just on their phones! But photos used to be expensive, and people took fewer of them. To take a photo, you had to



buy a roll of film. This allowed you to take about 30 photos. After finishing the roll, you left it at a shop. The shop developed the photos to make them be seen, which you could collect after a few days.

Technology changes all the time, and the gadgets we use today will one day be old. What do you think will be next to disappear?

48. What does the underlined word “gadgets” mean in Paragraph 1?

- A. Toys.                      B. Tools.                      C. Games.                      D. Phones.

49. Match the title with each paragraph.

a. Goodbye Disks    b. Music to My Ears    c. Picture This    d. Call Me    e. Film Development

- A. ①-d, ②-b, ③-e    B. ①-d, ②-a, ③-c    C. ①-c, ②-a, ③-b    D. ①-c, ②-b, ③-e

50. What were the first floppy disks like?

- A. They could store much.                      B. They were very useful.  
C. They cost a lot of money.                      D. They were easy to carry.

51. What can we get from the passage?

- A. It was convenient to take photos with film.  
B. People outside used landlines to call someone.  
C. Improvements in technology change people’ s life.  
D. For a time, many people had pay phones at home.

52. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Changing Phones.                      B. The Products of Tomorrow.  
C. Old Things We Use Today.                      D. The Things We Used to Use.

B) 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后根据短文内容从下面七个选项中选择五个还原到文中，使短文意思通顺、结构完整，并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。一空一句。

Silk, the word itself is beautiful. The story of silk started in China over 4,000 years ago. It says a silkworm’ s cocoon(蚕茧) fell into a woman’ s teacup. It then opened into a single, unbroken thread (线). 53 The Chinese learned they could use the cocoons to make cloth that was both beautiful to look at and soft to touch.

54 In other countries, silk was valuable and not often seen. Often it was worth more than gold. It’ s said that the secret finally got out when a princess left China to go to India. In her hair, she secretly carried many silkworms.

By the year 1 A. D., silk was sold as far west as Rome, and all along the Silk Road. 55 Centuries later, in 1522, the Spanish brought silkworms to Mexico.

Nowadays people around the world still make many beautiful things from silk. Silk isn’ t

only beautiful. It seems that it's easy to break. 56 For example, it has been used to make bicycle tires(轮胎). And some doctors even use silk threads in the hospital. 57 This makes it great for clothes like winter jackets, pants, and shoes.

All of this from a little insect—the silkworm. That is the miracle(神奇) of silk.

- A. Actually it's very strong.
- B. Silk is also light and warm.
- C. This was an important discovery.
- D. The woman became famous and popular.
- E. A princess started the silk trade between China and India.
- F. Making silk was a protected secret in China for many years.
- G. Around the year 300, silk also traveled from China to Japan.

### 五、补全对话(每小题1分,共5分)

请阅读下面对话,根据对话内容从下面七个选项中选择五个填入空白处,使对话通顺、合理,意思完整,一空一句。

*(John and his friend Kate are talking on the phone. J=John, K=Kate)*

J: Hello?

K: Hi, John! 58 You weren't at the party last Sunday.

J: I'm on vacation right now.

K: Great! 59

J: I'm afraid not. It's an unusual beach. In my opinion, the fewer people, the better.

K: 60

J: That's true. The sun is shining brightly and the sea is so beautiful.

K: 61

J: Nothing much. I just read and rest every day. In fact, I was asleep before your call.

K: Oh, I'm sorry. 62

J: Thanks. See you next week.

- A. Where are you?
- B. That sounds nice.
- C. Is it a place I know?
- D. Have a great vacation.
- E. Many people at the party?
- F. What's the weather like there?

G. Did you do anything special there?

### 六、书面表达(15分)

63. 学校决定开展向航天女英雄王亚平学习的英文演讲活动,请你按下面表格要求写一篇演讲稿。先简单介绍王亚平的个人信息,再谈谈你从本卷完形填空 B 篇中感受到的她的优秀品质 (personality),最后说说你打算如何向她学习。

写作要点	具体内容
1. Personal information	●Age: 42 ●Birthplace: a small village in Shandong Province ●Hobby: sports
2. Personality	根据完形填空 B 篇概括 (不得照搬原文)
3. Your plans	① _____ ② _____ ...

要求:

1. 短文应包括表格中所有的写作要点,条理清楚,行文连贯,可适当发挥;
2. 短文中不能出现真实的人名和地名;
3. 词数 80—120,短文开头及结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Hello, everyone! It's my honor to introduce an astronaut hero —Wang Yaping.

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Thank you!

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1. What club does Jim want to join?

A. The science club. B. The art club. C. The chess club.

2. How's the weather tomorrow?

A. Warm and windy. B. Cold and rainy. C. Hot and sunny.

3. What's the matter with Mr. White?

A. He has a fever. B. He has a cough. C. He has a headache.

4. Why was Mary late?

A. She had a car accident. B. She didn't catch the bus. C. There was too much traffic.

5. What does the man mean?

A. He didn't enjoy the trip. B. He's an honest school boy. C. He's happy to stay at home.

B) 请听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

请听第 1 段对话，回答第 6、7 小题。

6. What would the woman like?

A. Juice.                      B. Water.                      C. Milk.

7. How many glasses does she need?

A. 1.                              B. 2.                              C. 3.

请听第 2 段对话，回答第 8、9 小题。

8. When does Amy go to the old people's home?

A. On Saturday morning.      B. On Saturday afternoon.      C. On Sunday afternoon.

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请听第 3 段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 小题。

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B. He prefers to go there by taxi.

C. He needs to pay \$60 for the ticket.

请听第 4 段对话，回答第 13 至第 15 小题。

13. What's Michael going to do?

A. Give a report.

B. Have a class.

C. Have a meeting.

14. What color is the notebook?

A. Red.

B. Black.

C. Blue.

15. What can we learn from the conversation?

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B. Linda lends Michael a notebook.

C. Michael leaves his notebook at home.

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16. Li Lei is talking about an important day, \_\_\_\_\_ Day.

17. Many people like \_\_\_\_\_ and students take part in it.

18. Since \_\_\_\_\_, it has become famous around the world.

19. Last year, people in the town planted \_\_\_\_\_ new trees.

20. People also cleaned up the park and the \_\_\_\_\_.

## 二、单项填空（每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

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1. Which ice cream do you want, Mary? You can't have all of them. You have to make a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. wish

B. survey

C. choice

D. call

**【答案】** C

**【解析】**

**【详解】** 句意：玛丽，你想要哪种冰淇淋？你不可能拥有所有这些。你必须做出选择。

考查名词辨析。wish 愿望；survey 调查；choice 选择；call 打电话。根据 “You can't have all of them.” 可知必须从许多冰淇淋中作出选择。故选 C。

2. —Sssh! Be quiet. I'm on the phone.

—Who \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to, mom?

A. do, speak

B. are, speaking

C. will, speak

D. have, spoken

**【答案】** B

**【解析】**

**【详解】** 句意：——嘘！保持安静。我在打电话。——妈妈，你正在跟谁说话？

考查动词时态。根据 “I'm on the phone” 可知，询问正在跟谁说话，用现在进行时 be doing 的结构，故选 B。

3. I only got four hours of sleep last night, so I feel \_\_\_\_\_ today.

- A. tired                      B. lonely                      C. hungry                      D. proud

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：我昨晚只睡了四个小时，所以今天感觉很累。

考查形容词辨析。tired 疲累的；lonely 孤独的；hungry 饿的；proud 自豪的。根据“I only got four hours of sleep last night”可知夜里没睡好，感到很累。故选A。

4. \_\_\_\_\_ me, I' ll show you the way.

- A. Follow                      B. Forget                      C. Leave                      D. Punish

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：跟着我，我来给你带路。

考查动词辨析。follow 跟随；forget 忘记；leave 离开；punish 惩罚。根据“me, I' ll show you the way”可知，给对方带路，要跟着自己走，故选A。

5. —Who do you think will win the race, Bob or Tom?

—It must be Bob. I think he runs \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. faster                      B. fastest                      C. more slowly                      D. most slowly

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你认为谁会赢得比赛，鲍勃还是汤姆？——一定是鲍勃。我认为他跑得更快。

考查副词比较级。faster 更快地；fastest 最快地；more slowly 更慢地；most slowly 最慢地。根据“Who do you think will win the race, Bob or Tom?”可知是鲍勃和汤姆之间作比较，用比较级，想要赢得比赛要跑得更快，用faster。故选A。

6. Don' t leave your toys on the table, or I \_\_\_\_\_ them away.

- A. threw                      B. will throw                      C. have thrown                      D. was throwing

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：不要把你的玩具放在桌子上，否则我就把它们扔掉。

考查时态。句子用“祈使句，or+陈述句”结构，表示如果把玩具放在桌子上，将会把它们扔了，此处用一般将来时，其结构为will do。故选B。

7. Mr. Smith created a new game. Soon all his students \_\_\_\_\_ rules to play it.

- A. teach                      B. taught                      C. are taught                      D. were taught

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：史密斯先生创造了一个新游戏。很快，他所有的学生都学会了玩围棋的规则。

考查时态和语态。主语“all his students”是被教规则，与动词 teach 之间是动宾关系，结合“created”可知用一般过去时的被动语态，其结构为 was/were done。故选 D。

8. \_\_\_\_\_ many things change a lot, a love of sports hasn't changed a bit.

A. If                      B. Before                      C. Though                      D. Because

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：虽然很多事情都改变了很多，但对体育的热爱丝毫没有改变。

考查连词辨析。If 如果；Before 在……之前；Though 尽管；Because 因为。根据“a love of sports hasn't changed a bit”可知“许多事情都改变了很多”表示让步，用 Though 引导让步状语从句。故选 C。

### 三、完形填空（每小题 1 分，共 26 分）

A) 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### Sit With Us

You're at your new school. It's lunch time, but you don't have anyone to sit with. You want to join someone at their table,   9   you're not sure if they're friendly. What do you do? Natalie's   10   of solving the problem was to create an app. She knows what it feels like to be alone at a new school. She found it difficult to make new friends and had to   11   a new table at lunch every day. If she sat   12  , she felt lonely. But if she asked to join someone and was   13  , she felt embarrassed. She created a lunch-planning app to help students like   14   find people to have lunch with.

The app — called Sit With Us — is   15  . If a student is having lunch in the afternoon, he or she can create an invitation. Other students can open the app and   16   that invitation. They can then use the app to decide when and where to   17  . This allows students to make   18   online instead of face-to-face. This is the reason why it works so   19  : it lowers the risk of being refused, and the embarrassment that goes along with it.

Natalie is   20   to see that people are replying to her app actively — especially those who suffer from bullying (遭受欺凌). Soon after she made her app available to the public, she won a prize for it. She   21   appeared in many news stories.

Natalie was even asked to speak at a university. In her 22, Natalie wanted people to know that you don't have to do something 23 to change lives. Sometimes, a simple thing — like having a friend to enjoy lunch with — can make all the difference.

9. A. so                      B. or                      C. for                      D. but
10. A. habit                      B. course                      C. method                      D. question
11. A. search for                      B. fix up                      C. give out                      D. get away from
12. A. on time                      B. in a hurry                      C. by herself                      D. in public
13. A. called                      B. refused                      C. discussed                      D. believed
14. A. us                      B. it                      C. her                      D. them
15. A. cheap                      B. simple                      C. private                      D. noisy
16. A. miss                      B. make                      C. send                      D. accept
17. A. stop                      B. study                      C. meet                      D. exercise
18. A. plans                      B. trouble                      C. reports                      D. dinner
19. A. late                      B. well                      C. hard                      D. loudly
20. A. upset                      B. sorry                      C. happy                      D. angry
21. A. also                      B. just                      C. still                      D. seldom
22. A. book                      B. talk                      C. school                      D. picture
23. A. big                      B. new                      C. similar                      D. enjoyable

**【答案】** 9. D 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. C 15. B 16. D 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. C 21. A 22. B 23. A

**【解析】**

**【导语】** 本文主要介绍了纳塔利制作了一个名为“Sit With Us”的软件来帮助学生们找到一起吃午饭的人。

**【9题详解】**

句意：你想和某人同桌，但你不确定他们是否友好。

so 因此；or 否则；for 为了；but 但是。“想要与某人坐一张桌子”与“不确定他们是否友好”之间是转折关系，用 but 表转折。故选 D。

**【10题详解】**

句意：纳塔利解决这个问题的方法是创建一个应用程序。

habit 习惯；course 课程；method 方法；question 问题。根据“to create an app”可知这是解决问题的方法。故选 C。

**【11题详解】**

句意：她发现很难交到新朋友，每天午餐时都得找新桌子。



以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/388132015024006135>