

## 山东省普通高校招生(春季)全省统一考试

### 英语模拟试题

#### 卷一(选择题, 共 55 分)

一、英语知识运用: 本题共 25 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 25 分。在每小题给出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求。

1. —How is everything with you?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Well, pretty good    B. How do you do

C. No, I don't think so    D. And you

【答案】A

【解析】考查情景交际。句意: ——你一切都好吗? ——嗯, 很好。A. Well, pretty good 嗯, 很好; B. How do you do 你好; C. No, I don't think so 不, 我不这么认为; D. And you 那你呢。对方问是否一切都好, 空格处应表达“很好”, 故用 Well, pretty good。故选 A。

2. Pony Ma, the Chairman of Tencent Company, has made much money \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet.

A. along    B. across    C. towards    D. through

【答案】D

【解析】考查介词词义辨析。句意: 腾讯公司董事长马化腾通过互联网赚了很多钱。A. along 沿着; B. across 穿过; C. towards 朝向; D. through 通过。根据“the Internet”可知, 马化腾通过互联网赚钱。故选 D。

3. —I know your father \_\_\_\_\_ to a lot of cities, but what about your mother?

—My mother? She \_\_\_\_\_ to Jinan the day after tomorrow.

A. has gone; went    B. has been; will go

C. has gone; goes    D. has been; has gone

【答案】B

【解析】考查动词时态。句意: ——我知道你父亲去过很多城市, 但是你母亲呢? ——我妈妈吗? 她后天要去济南。第一空为谓语动词, 结合句意可知, 此处表示“曾经去过某地, 人已经回来”, 应使用 have been to, 而 have gone to 表示“到某地去了, 在路上或者已经到达那里”, 该句表示的是曾经去过某地, 所以使用 have been to, 主语为第三人称单数, 所以使用 has been; 第二空为谓语动词, 根据时间状语 the day after tomorrow, 此处使用一般将来

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时，所以谓语动词为 will go。故选 B 项。

4. —What do you think of your school?

—It's great. The campus is nice and the school life is very \_\_\_\_\_.

A. wonder B. wonders C. wonderful D. wonderfully

【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。句意：—你觉得你的学校怎么样？—它很棒。校园很好，学校生活非常精彩。A. wonder 奇迹，想知道；B. wonders 奇迹，想知道；C. wonderful 精彩的；D. wonderfully 很好地。空处需要形容词作表语，四个选项中，wonderful 为形容词“精彩的”，符合语境，在句中作表语。A 项中的 wonder 为名词或动词，B 项中的 wonders 为 wonder 的复数或第三人称单数形式。D 项中的 wonderfully 为副词。故选 C。

5. —There is \_\_\_\_\_ ink in my pen. Would you give me \_\_\_\_\_?

A. a few; few B. a little; little C. few; a few D. little; a little

【答案】D

【解析】考查代词。句意：我的钢笔里几乎没有墨水了。你能给我一点吗？ink 为不可数名词，需用 little 修饰，排除 A 项和 C 项；little 表示“几乎不有”，a little 表示“一些”，第一空为否定含义，需用 little，第二空为肯定含义，需用 a little。故选 D。

6. There was a big fire yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_ no one was hurt.

A. Angrily B. Badly C. Loudly D. Luckily

【答案】D

【解析】考查副词词义辨析。句意：昨天发生了一场大火。幸运的是，没有人受伤。A. Angrily 生气地；B. Badly 不好地；C. Loudly 大声地；D. Luckily 幸运地。根据“no one was hurt”可知，发生火灾后没有人受伤，这是一件幸运的事。故选 D。

7. He has made \_\_\_\_\_ great progress \_\_\_\_\_ his mother is very pleased with him.

A. such; that B. enough; to C. so; too D. so; that

【答案】A

【解析】考查状语从句。句意：他取得了如此大的进步，他的母亲对他很满意。“his mother is very pleased with him.”为句子，排除 B 项和 C 项；so+形容词/副词+that...或者 such+形容词+名词+that...为固定句型，意为“如此……以至于……”，progress 是名词，因此使用 such...that...。故选 A。

8. —It's very kind of you to help us with the difficult task. Thanks a lot.

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—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. It doesn't matter B. With pleasure  
C. All right D. My pleasure

【答案】D

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：——你帮助我们完成这项艰巨的任务真是太好了。谢谢。——不客气。A. It doesn't matter 没关系（一般用于道歉之后）； B. With pleasure 愿意效劳（表示愿意帮忙时候用） C. All right 好的 D. My pleasure 我的荣幸之至，不客气（用作对谢意的客气回答）。分析句子可知，这里回答感谢，应用“不客气”。故选 D 项。

9. Don't draw on the wall without permission. It's not good \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. brand B. chain C. factor D. behavior

【答案】D

【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：未经允许不要在墙上画画，那是不好的行为。A. brand 品牌 B. chain 链条 factor 因素 behavior 行为。根据上文“draw on the wall without permission”可知，未经允许在墙上画画是一个不好的行为。故选 D。

10. —Over the past 60 years, China's high-speed railway \_\_\_\_\_ fast.

—That's true. The project of Jinan-Zhengzhou High-speed Railway \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of this year.

- A. has developed; will be completed B. is developing; will complete  
C. has developed; will complete D. is developing; will be completed

【答案】A

【解析】考查时态语态。句意：——60年来，中国高速铁路发展迅速。——这是真的。济郑高铁项目将于今年年底竣工。分析句子可知，第一空由 Over the past 60 years 可知，这里时态应用现在完成时；第二空 The project 与 complete 为被动关系，再由 by the end of this year 可知，这里时态可用一般将来时的被动语态。故选 A 项。

11. —Wang Li, what do you want to say?

—\_\_\_\_\_ for you.

- A. A letter is here B. Here is a letter  
C. A letter here is D. Here a letter is

【答案】B

【解析】考查倒装句。句意：——王丽，你想要说什么？——这里有你的一封信。here

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为副词，置于句首，句子使用完全倒装，谓语动词 is 放在主语 a letter 前面。故选 B。

12. --- I don't know where to go this summer vacation.

--- Why not \_\_\_\_\_ visiting Hangzhou? There are many places of interest there.

- A. suggest    B. wonder  
C. consider    D. regard

【答案】C

【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：——我不知道这个暑假去哪里。——为什么不考虑去杭州？那里有很多名胜古迹。A. suggest 建议；B. wonder 想知道；C. consider 考虑；D. regard 认为。consider doing sth 考虑做某事。根据句意说明 C 正确。故选 C。

13. \_\_\_\_\_ your father wants to know is \_\_\_\_\_ getting on with your studies.

- A. What; how are you    B. That; how you are  
C. How; that you are    D. What; how you are

【答案】D

【解析】考查主语从句和表语从句。句意：你父亲想知道的是你的学习进展如何。分析句子可知，第一空引导名词性从句作整个句子的主语，从句中 know 缺少宾语，且指“什么”，应用连接代词 what 作引导词；第二空引导名词性从句作整个句子的表语，结合句意可知，此处表示“如何，怎么样”，应用连接副词 how 作引导词，且应用陈述语序。故选 D。

14. I was reading a newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ I heard someone \_\_\_\_\_ my name.

- A. when; to call    B. while; calling  
C. when; calling    D. while; to call

【答案】C

【解析】考查固定句型以及非谓语动词。句意：我正在看报纸，这时我听到有人叫我的名字。“be doing...when...”意为“正在做某事时，发生了……”，所以第一个空填 when；第二个空为非谓语动词作宾语补足语，和宾语 someone 之间为主动关系，且动作正在进行，所以用现在分词作宾补。故选 C。

15. —Hurry up, dear! \_\_\_\_\_ we won't catch up with the train.

—Don't worry! Time is still enough \_\_\_\_\_ we can make it.

- A. And; or    B. Or; but    C. And; but    D. Or; and

【答案】D

【解析】考查连词词义辨析。句意：——快点，亲爱的！否则我们将赶不上火车了。——

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别担心！时间还足够，我们可以及时到达。第一空，根据“we won't catch up with the train”可知，“快点”是赶上火车的条件，用 or 表示否定的条件；第二空前后为顺承并列关系，需用连词 and 连接。故选 D。

16. —I think that good sports records \_\_\_\_\_ hard training.

—I think so.

A. come from B. suffer from C. apart from D. recover from

【答案】A

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：—我认为良好的运动记录来自艰苦的训练。—我想是的。A. come from 来自；B. suffer from 遭受；C. apart from 除了；D. recover from 恢复。根据空前“good sports records”以及“hard training”可知，良好的运动记录来自艰苦的训练。故选 A。

17. —Why do you want to visit the house over there?

—Because this is the house \_\_\_\_\_ Lu Xun once lived in.

A. where B. which C. when D. who

【答案】B

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：——你为什么要去那边的房子吗？——因为这是鲁迅曾经住过的房子。空处引导定语从句，先行词是 the house，指物，关系词在定语从句中作介词 in 的宾语，应用关系代词 which 引导。故选 B。

18. —Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ the new national park?

—To protect wildlife and benefit the local people.

A. when did China set up B. why did China set up

C. why China set up D. when China set up

【答案】C

【解析】考查宾语从句。句意：——你知道中国为什么要建造新的国家公园吗？——为了保护野生动物，造福当地人民。空处为宾语从句，应用陈述句语序，排除 A 项和 B 项；根据答语中的“To protect wildlife and benefit the local people”可知，此处询问原因，应用 why 引导该从句。故选 C。

19. —It's raining again. We haven't seen the sun for weeks.

—\_\_\_\_\_ weather it is!

A. What good B. How good C. What bad D. How bad

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【答案】C

【解析】考查感叹句型。句意：—又下雨了。我们已经好几个星期没见到太阳了。—天气真糟糕！本题考查感叹句型，结构通常是“**What+a/an +形容词+单数可数名词+主语+谓语！**”，“**What+形容词+不可数名词/可数名词的复数 +主语 +谓语！**”或**How+形容词/副词 +主语 +谓语！**”。在这个句子中，因为后面跟的是不可数名词 *weather*，后面是主语+系动词，所以选择 *what* 引导的感叹句型。根据上文“*It’s raining again. We haven’t seen the sun for weeks.*”可知，一直在下雨，所以天气很糟糕。故选 C。

20. —You are not a new member, are you?

—\_\_\_\_\_ I joined only yesterday.

A. No, I’m not.    B. Yes, I’m not.    C. No, I am.    D. Yes, I am.

【答案】D

【解析】考查反意疑问句。句意：—你不是新会员，是吗？—不，我是。我昨天才加入。第一句话为反意疑问句，前面否定，后面肯定，询问“你不是新会员，是吗？”。根据“*I joined only yesterday*”可知，昨天才加入，是新会员。所以回答为“*Yes, I am.*”，翻译为“不，我是(新会员)”。故选 D。

21. —Was it in 2003 \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese astronaut succeeded in landing on the moon?

—Yes. We \_\_\_\_\_ be proud of it then.

A. when; do    B. that; do    C. which; did    D. that; did

【答案】D

【解析】考查强调句型与助动词对动作的强调。——中国宇航员成功登月是在 2003 年吗？——是的。我们当时确实为此感到自豪。第一空为强调句型，强调的是时间 *in 2003*，所以用 *that* 引导。第二空是对谓语进行强调，表示对动作强调用助动词 *do*、*does* 或者 *did*+动词原形；此处描述的是过去的事情，所以用 *did*。故选 D。

22. Most of primary pupils have \_\_\_\_\_ experience of science.

A. well-trained    B. hands-on    C. take-out    D. life-sized

【答案】B

【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：大多数小学生都有科学实践经验。A. *well-trained* 训练有素的；B. *hands-on* 亲自实践的；C. *take-out* 外卖的，可带走的；D. *life-sized* 与原物大小一样的。根据“*experience of science*”可知，小学生有科学实践经验。故选 B。

23. We can put expired medicine into \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. Kitchen waste can    B. Recyclable waste can  
C. Harmful waste can    D. Any can of the three

【答案】C

【解析】考查常识。句意：我们可以将过期药品放入有害废物桶。A. Kitchen waste can 厨房垃圾桶；B. Recyclable waste can 可回收垃圾桶；C. Harmful waste can 有害垃圾桶；D. Any can of the three 三种中的任何一种。“expired medicine”意为“过期药品”。根据常识，过期药品属于有害垃圾。故选 C。

24. If you would like to order a hot dish and a staple, how much should you pay at least?

MENU			
COLD DISHES		STAPLES	
Cucumber in Sauce	¥8.00	Rice	¥2.00
Fried Peanuts	¥10.00	Dumplings	¥20.00
HOT DISHES		DRINKS	
Scrambled Eggs with Tomatoes	¥12.00	Cola	¥8.00
Mapo Tofu	¥18.00	Tea	¥10.00
Kung Pao Chicken	¥25.00	Juice	¥12.00
Sweet-and-sour Pork	¥28.00	Milk	¥10.00

- A. 20 yuan.    B. 14 yuan.    C. 32 yuan.    D. 22 yuan.

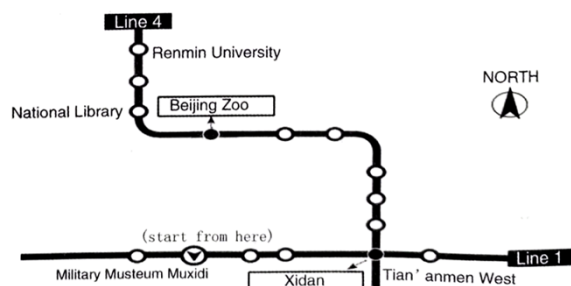
【答案】B

【解析】由表格 HOT DISHES 部分中最便宜的“Scrambled Eggs with Tomatoes (西红柿炒鸡蛋)”和“¥12.00 (12 元)”和 STAPLES 部分中最便宜的“¥2.00 (2 元)”

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可知，如果想点一道热菜和主食，至少要付  $12+2=4$  (元)。故选 B。

25. How many stops are there from Xidan to Beijing Zoo?



A. Five stops B. Six stops C. Seven stops D. Eight stops




【答案】B

【解析】考查常识。句意：从西单到北京动物园有几站？A. Five stops 五站；B. Six stops 六站；C. Seven stops 七站；Eight stops 八站。根据图片显示，从西单站到北京动物园有六站。故选 B。


二、阅读理解：本题共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分。在每小题给出的四个进项中，只有一项符合题目要求。

A

Jilin Province lies in the northeast of China. It's a good place to visit. Come and have fun!

	<p>“Red Trip” in Tonghua</p> <p>Tonghua is a good choice to have a “red trip”. It is a place full of “red stories”. The well-known national hero Yang Jingyu once fought here. Experience the “red spirit”!</p>
	<p>Mount Changbai</p> <p>Mount Changbai is a famous mountain at home and abroad.</p> <p>There is a mysterious (神秘的) lake-Tianchi, a national park and some beautiful waterfalls. Enjoy the beauty of nature!</p>
	<p>Jilin Rime (雾凇)</p> <p>The rime dresses up the winter of Jilin City. Tourists walk along the Songhua River to enjoy the fantastic rime. Leave your foot marks on the wonderland!</p>



	<p>Yanbian Food</p> <p>Yanbian is famous for the local food. Tourists can find the special food like cold noodles and rice cake here. For foodies (美食家), Yanbian is the best place to visit. Just have a taste!</p>
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26. We will learn about the \_\_\_\_\_ in Tonghua.

- A. special food    B. “red spirit”    C. fantastic rime    D. beautiful waterfalls

27. There is a mysterious \_\_\_\_\_ in Mount Changbai.

- A. lake    B. river    C. park    D. waterfall

28. If tourists want to enjoy the rime, they can go to Jilin City in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. spring    B. summer    C. autumn    D. winter

29. For foodies, \_\_\_\_\_ is possibly the best place to taste the local food.

- A. Mount Changbai    B. Jilin City  
C. Yanbian    D. Tonghua

30. The passage above probably comes from a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. medical report    B. thank-you note  
C. travel magazine    D. science fiction

【答案】26. B    27. A    28. D    29. C    30. C

【语篇解读】这是一篇应用文。本文主要介绍了吉林省的名山、美景，特色美食等信息。

【26题详析】

细节理解题。根据“Red Trip” in Tonghua 部分的“Experience the “red spirit”!(体验“红色精神”!)”可知，我们将在通化了解“红色精神”。故选 B。

【27题详析】

细节理解题。根据 Mount Changbai 部分的 “There is a mysterious (神秘的) lake-Tianchi(有一个神秘的湖——天池)”可知，长白山有一个神秘的湖泊。故选 A。

【28题详析】

细节理解题。根据 Jilin Rime (雾凇)部分的“The rime dresses up the winter of Jilin City(雾凇装点了吉林市的冬季。)”可知，如果游客想欣赏雾凇，他们可以在冬季去吉林。故选 D。

【29题详析】

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细节理解题。根据 Yanbian Food 部分的“*For foodies (美食家), Yanbian is the best place to visit. Just have a taste!*(对于美食家来说, 延边是游览的最佳地点。尝尝看!)”可知, 对于美食家来说, 延边可能是品尝当地食物的最佳场所。故选 C。

### 【30 题详析】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段“*Jilin Province lies in the northeast of China. It's a good place to visit. Come and have fun!*(吉林省位于中国东北部。这是一个值得一游的好地方。来这儿玩得开心点吧!)”可知, 本文主要介绍了吉林省的名山、美景, 特色美食等信息。由此可推知, 本文可能出自旅游杂志。故选 C。

## B

In my early childhood, I was often surprised when I saw my father making a small amount of money with difficulty. Being a child, I was unable to understand him. When I was older, my father started doing a part-time job at home. He used to bring some work back and work till late night.

I can't forget he played with me when I was 3-4 years old. He taught me how to read when I was at the age of 5. He took care of me all night when I was sick. Whenever I felt down, he would cheer me up. He also cared about my lessons and often helped me get ready for examinations. Later he sent me to New Delhi for the best education. Whenever I needed money, he never refused. He always managed money for my studies.

Two years ago, I got a job at a hospital in New Delhi. When I got my first salary which was about ten times more than my pocket money, I spent it all on myself.

When I returned home one fine morning, I heard my father communicating with one neighbor. He was telling him my success in the job very proudly. He also told him that I had a higher salary than him at the end of his work. A dream, his son should become better than himself came true.

I was unable to move on my feet. Past 23 years flashed into my mind in a moment. I knew my father loved me very much. I could understand the decisions my father made in the past. His goal is making his child more successful than himself.

If today I am successful, this is because of my father.

31. From the first paragraph, we know the writer's father is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Humorous B. hard-working C. serious D. outgoing

32. When the writer was young, his father \_\_\_\_\_.

A. only cared about his examinations

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B. encouraged and helped him a lot

C. offered him a lot of money

D. hardly bought anything for him

33. The right order of the story is \_\_\_\_\_.

a. My father sent me to get the best education.

b. My father thought his dream came true.

c. Being a child I was unable to understand my father.

d. I could understand the meaning of my father's aspirations.

e. I got a higher salary than my father.

A. b-d-c-e-a B. d-a-c-e-b C. c-a-e-b-d D. c-a-d-b-e

34. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. The writer spent his first salary all on himself.

B. The writer heard what his father said to one neighbor.

C. The writer still couldn't understand what his father decided in the past.

D. The writer finally understood why his father had faced the financial difficulty.

35. The best title of this passage may be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. A Successful Child B. An Unforgettable Moment

C. A Difficult Time D. A Father's Love

【答案】 31. B 32. B 33. C 34. C 35. D

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。本文主要讲作者小时候不理解父亲为什么为赚很少的钱而极其努力，父亲送作者去学校受最好的教育，作者后来得到了一份好工作，钱比父亲赚得多，偶然的听到父亲对邻居说的话，才明白父亲的经济困难都是因为他想要自己的孩子比自己更成功。

### 【31题详析】

细节理解题。根据第一段的“When I was older, my father started doing a part-time job at home. He used to bring some work back and work till late night.(当我长大后，我父亲开始在家做兼职。他过去常常带一些工作回来，一直工作到深夜)”可知，父亲在家中做兼职工作，经常工作到深夜，可以看出他非常勤劳。故选 B。

### 【32题详析】

细节理解题。根据第二段的“I can't forget he played with me when I was 3-4 years old. He taught

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me how to read when I was at the age of 5. He took care of me all night when I was sick. Whenever I felt down, he would cheer me up. He also cared about my lessons and often helped me get ready for examinations.(我不能忘记他在我 3-4 岁的时候和我一起打球。我 5 岁的时候,他教我读书。我生病的时候他照顾了我一整夜。每当我情绪低落时,他都会让我振作起来。他还关心我的功课,经常帮助我为考试做准备)可知,父亲在作者小时候给予了他很多鼓励和帮助。故选 B。

### 【33 题详析】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“Being a child, I was unable to understand him.(作为一个孩子,作者无法理解父亲)”可知,作为孩子,作者无法理解父亲,c 排第一;根据第二段中“Later he sent me to New Delhi for the best education.(父亲送作者受最好的教育)”可知,作者的父亲送他接受最后的教育,a 排第二;根据第三段中“When I got my first salary which was about ten times more than my pocket money, I spent it all on myself.(我拿到第一份薪水时,它比我的零花钱多十倍,我把它都花在了自己身上)”可知,作者的薪水比父亲高,e 排第三;根据第四段中“A dream, his son should become better than himself came true.(梦想实现了,他的儿子应该变得比自己更好)”可知,父亲的梦想实现了,b 排第四;根据倒数第二段的“I knew my father loved me very much. I could understand the decisions my father made in the past. His goal is making his child more successful than himself.(我知道我父亲非常爱我。我能理解我父亲过去所做的决定。他的目标是让孩子比自己更成功)”可知,作者理解了父亲的志向,所以 d 排最后。故选 C。

### 【34 题详析】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段的“I could understand the decisions my father made in the past.(我能理解我父亲过去所做的决定)”可知,作者理解了父亲过去所做的决定。所以 C 项“作者仍然无法理解他父亲过去的决定。”的描述是错误的。故选 C。

### 【35 题详析】

主旨大意题。通读全文以及最后一段“If today I am successful, this is because of my father.(如果我今天成功了,那是因为我的父亲)”可知,本文主要讲述父亲想要自己的孩子比自己更成功,努力赚钱送孩子受最好的教育,且在孩子的成长中尽职尽责,体现了一名父亲对孩子的爱,所以“父亲的爱”适合作本文的标题。故选 D。

## C

On Dec. 9, 2021, three Chinese astronauts gave a science lecture 400 kilometers above the earth! Zhai Zhigang, Wang Yaping and Ye Guangfu who are working aboard the Tiangong space station,

showed our students a glimpse of their life there. They also did some fun science experiments. Let's take a look at some of them.

### Use it or lose it

The human body grows with the pull of the earth's gravity (重力). But in space, our bones and muscles (肌肉) don't need to support our body's weight. This will cause bone and muscle loss. It's reported that astronauts can lose up to 20% of their muscles after just a couple of weeks. That is dangerous for astronauts because they will be too weak to work.

Astronauts have different ways to prevent this. During the lecture, Zhai introduced a special uniform Ye was wearing. It's called a "penguin suit". There are many elastic bands (弹力带) inside the suit. Wearing it, astronauts use their muscles to stretch (拉伸) the bands. This keeps their muscles strong. Wang also showed students how she walked on a treadmill (跑步机) and rode a bicycle. Astronauts exercise with these tools every day to prevent muscle loss.

### Space water is different

Water in space acts differently from water on the earth in other ways. For example, water will not flow downward if you try to pour it into a cup. That's why astronauts usually drink water through straws (吸管) in sealed (密封的) bags. If astronauts cry, the tears will stay on their eyeballs instead of falling down. They have to wipe them away!

During another experiment, Wang made a water film (膜). Then she added more water drops onto the film to make it a water ball. This can never happen on the earth.

36. The astronauts gave a \_\_\_\_\_ lecture 400 kilometers above the earth on Dec, 9, 2021.

A. science    B. Chinese    C. history    D. geography

37. The astronauts might become weak in space because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. their bodies will stop growing                      B. they have to work for long hours  
C. they might lose some of their muscles    D. their muscles have to support more weight

38. Zhai showed \_\_\_\_\_ to the students during the lecture.

A. the earth's gravity    B. a "penguin suit"  
C. a treadmill              D. a bicycle

39. Which of the following is NOT true about water in space?

A. If astronauts cry, the tears will stay on their eyeballs.  
B. If astronauts pour the water into a cup, it will flow downward.

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C. If astronauts add more water drops onto the film, it will become a water ball.

D. The astronauts usually drink water through straws in sealed bags.

40. The word \_\_\_\_\_ can best describe the lecture in space.

A. boring    B. careless    C. dangerous    D. eye-opening

【答案】36. A    37. C    38. B    39. B    40. D

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。2021年12月9日，三名中国宇航员在距地球400公里的高空做了一次科学讲座，文章为读者介绍了其中的一些有趣的科学实验。

### 【36题详析】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“On Dec. 9, 2021, three Chinese astronauts gave a science lecture 400 kilometers above the earth! (2021年12月9日，三名中国宇航员在距地球400公里的高空做了一次科学讲座)”可知，宇航员们做的是科学讲座。故选A项。

### 【37题详析】

细节理解题。根据 **Use it or lose it** 下第一段中“This will cause bone and muscle loss. It’s reported that astronauts can lose up to 20% of their muscles after just a couple of weeks. That is dangerous for astronauts because they will be too weak to work. (这会导致骨骼和肌肉的流失。据报道，宇航员在几周后就会失去20%的肌肉。这对宇航员来说是危险的，因为他们会因太虚弱而无法工作)”可知，宇航员在太空中可能会变得虚弱是因为他们可能会失去一些肌肉。故选C项。

### 【38题详析】

细节理解题。根据 **Use it or lose it** 下第二段中“During the lecture, Zhai introduced a special uniform Ye was wearing. It’s called a “penguin suit”. (宇航员有不同的方法来防止这种情况。在讲座中，翟介绍了叶穿着的一套特殊制服。它被称为“企鹅装”)”可知，翟向学生们展示的是“企鹅装”。故选B项。

### 【39题详析】

细节理解题。根据 **Space water is different** 下第一段中“**For example, water will not flow downward if you try to pour it into a cup. (例如，如果你想把水倒进杯子里，水就不会向下流动)**”可知，在太空中，如果宇航员把水倒进杯子里，水不会向下流动，B项不符合文意。故选B项。

### 【40题详析】

推理判断题。根据第一段中“**They also did some fun science experiments. (他们还做了一些有趣的科学实验)**”和 **Space water is different** 下第二段中“**This can never happen on the earth. (**

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这在地球上是不可能发生的)”可知，这些科学实验很有趣，展示的是在地球上不可能发生的现象。因此，这堂讲座是使人开眼界的。故选 D 项。

### 卷二(非选择题，共 25 分)

#### 三、补全对话：本题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分。

根据情景内容，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词。

A: Long time no see! How 41 everything going, Tom?

B: Pretty good.

A: Do you like your school life?

B: Yes, I get on well with my teachers and classmates.

A: Do you learn skills well?

B: Yes, I often 42 my classmates with their skills.

A: 43 class do you like best?

B: I like Mr. Li's class best. He teaches us skill-training.

A: What after-class 44 do you have?

B: Playing basketball, singing and so on.

A: Why do you like 45?

B: Because they are interesting and relaxing.

【答案】 41. is    42. help    43. Whose    44. activities    45. them

【语篇解读】这是一篇对话填空。对话主要介绍了 Tom 在对话中介绍了他的学校生活。

#### 【41 题详析】

根据下文“Pretty good.”可知，对方在询问 Tom 自己怎么样，应该问“How is everything going, Tom? ”。故填 is。

#### 【42 题详析】

根据上文“Do you learn skills well?”以及空前的“Yes”可知，对方询问 Tom 技能是否学得好，Tom 的回答是肯定的，用“经常帮助同学们学习技能”来证明自己学得好。help sb. with sth.“帮助某人某事”。故填 help。

#### 【43 题详析】

下文“I like Mr. Li's class best. He teaches us skill-training.”可知，对方在询问 Tom 喜欢谁的课，应该问“Whose class do you like best”。故填 Whose。

#### 【44 题详析】

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下文“Playing basketball, singing and so on.”可知，对方在询问 Tom 喜欢什么课外活动，Tom 的回答是“打篮球，唱歌等”，所以对方应该问“What after-class activities do you like best?”。故填 activities。

### 【45 题详 析】

下文“Because they are interesting and relaxing.”可知，对方在询问 Tom 为什么喜欢这些课后活动，应该问“Why do you like them?”，them 指代上文中“Playing basketball, singing and so on.”。故填 them。

## 四、短文填空：本题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Chopsticks (or kuaizi in Chinese) are a kind of common tableware in the world, they are 46 (wide) used in Asia and overseas Chinese community. Chopsticks are also one of the symbols of Chinese food culture.

There are many stories about who may have invented them. About 3000 years ago, it was our ancestor Dayu 47 helped people fight against floods. He was always busy and often ate in the wild. To save time, he used two branches to get the food. He found this way was more convenient than using hands. People followed him to use chopsticks to eat. In fact, the 48 (early) chopsticks were invented more than 3,000 years old ago, dating back to the Shang Dynasty. Around 500 A. D. the use of chopsticks spread 49 China to some countries in Asia like Japan, Vietnam and Korea.

Chopsticks are usually 7 cun and 6 fen long. Cun and fen 50 (be) Chinese units of measurement. 7 cun 6 fen is about 25.3333333cm. They are round at one end and squared at the other. In ancient times, the wealthy had their chopsticks 51 (make) of silver, gold, jade or other precious materials. Nowadays, they are made from different materials.

Although chopsticks are simple sticks, there is some Chinese philosophy (哲学) in them. The round end represents the sky and the squared end represents the earth. They are always used in pair which is full of Chinese best wishes. Chinese like even numbers (偶数) because pair in Chinese is a very lucky word. So a pair of chopsticks can be used as the wedding gift. It 52 (mean) “to have a smart baby soon”.

Meanwhile, there are some customs to use chopsticks while 53 (eat). Remember not to use chopsticks to hit the side of your bowl or plate to make a lot of 54 (noisy). Never use



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them to point at others or to put them into rice directly. They are considered as 55 (polite) manners.

Chopsticks are commonly used in Chinese daily life, but they are full of Chinese culture.

【答案】46. widely    47. who##that    48. earliest    49. from    50. are    51. made  
52. means    53. eating    54. noise    55. impolite

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了筷子的起源、发展、文化意义以及使用时的礼仪。

### 【46题详析】

考查副词。句意：筷子是世界上常见的一种餐具，在亚洲和海外华人社区被广泛使用。修饰动词 are used 需用副词 widely，作状语。故填 widely。

### 【47题详析】

考查强调句。句意：大约 3000 年前，是我们的祖先大禹帮助人们抗击洪水。此处为强调句，被强调的部分是人，所以用 that 或者 who。故填 who 或 that。

### 【48题详析】

考查形容词最高级。句意：事实上，最早的筷子发明于 3000 多年前的商朝。修饰名词 chopsticks，需用形容词作定语，定冠词 the 修饰形容词最高级。故填 earliest。

### 【49题详析】

考查介词。句意：大约公元 500 年，筷子的使用从中国传播到亚洲的一些国家，如日本、越南和韩国。from...to...为固定搭配，意为“从……到……”。故填 from。

### 【50题详析】

考查动词时态和主谓一致。句意：寸和分是中国的计量单位。此处陈述客观事实，使用一般现在时，主语是并列的名词 Cun and fen，谓语动词使用复数形式。故填 are。

### 【51题详析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：在古代，富人用银、金、玉或其他贵重材料制作筷子。空处需填非谓语动词作宾语补足语，their chopsticks 和 make 为逻辑动宾关系，需用过去分词形式。故填 made。

### 【52题详析】

考查动词时态和主谓一致。句意：它的意思是“很快有一个聪明的孩子”。陈述客观事实，使用一般现在时，主语为 it，谓语动词使用第三人称单数形式。故填 means。

### 【53题详析】

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