

# 初中英语试题 (100 分)

学校：                      姓名：                      得分：

一、时事政治 (每小题 2 分，共 6 分)

1、2025 年，我国提出了那个战略目标 ( )

- A. 建设社会主义现代化强国
- B. 建设世界科技强国
- C. 建设世界文化强国
- D. 建设世界网络强国

2、2025 年，我国成功研发了哪种新型人工智能技术？

- A. 量子人工智能
- B. 脑机接口人工智能
- C. 深度学习人工智能
- D. 聚焦人工智能

3、2025 年，我国在哪个领域取得了世界领先的科技成果？

- A. 航空航天
- B. 信息技术
- C. 生物医药
- D. 新能源

二、新课标简答题 (7 分)

4、根据 2022 版初中英语新课程标准，阐述英语教学中如何秉持英语学习活动观组织和实施教学。(4 分)

三、完形填空 (15 分)

I would never forget the day when I met my best friend for the first time. That day, I was 1 for an important exam in the library, but there was too much 2. I couldn't stand it when I even heard someone singing behind me. I turned around and found it was a tall girl about the same age 3 me. I picked up my books, looked at her and said 4. "Because of your noise, I've been unable to study. You're so selfish!"

I left my most important 5 behind because I left the library in a hurry. What was 6, the library was closed and I could do nothing. I was so 7 that I almost cried. Just then, the phone rang. I answered it and a friendly voice 8 she was Mary and asked if I was Amy. Mary said that she 9 my textbook in the library. My name and phone number were in it, 10 she called me directly. She said that she didn't live far away and could 11 it to me.

I agreed to 12 her. When I found that Mary was the girl I had shouted at, I was filled with 13 and said sorry several times to her. Mary just laughed. I invited her to my home for a cup of tea. Later, we became best friends and we told each other 14.

15 lucky I was! I met kind Mary, and I valued the friendship so much.

- |                  |                |               |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 . A . playing  | B . studying   | C . hoping    |
| 2 . A . noise    | B . voice      | C . sound     |
| 3 . A . for      | B . with       | C . as        |
| 4 . A . happily  | B . angrily    | C . luckily   |
| 5 . A . textbook | B . notebook   | C . guidebook |
| 6 . A . better   | B . more       | C . worse     |
| 7 . A . sad      | B . happy      | C . excited   |
| 8 . A . promised | B . introduced | C . accepted  |
| 9 . A . heard    | B . felt       | C . noticed   |
| 10 . A . so      | B . but        | C . and       |
| 11 . A . take    | B . bring      | C . keep      |
| 12 . A . meet    | B . miss       | C . praise    |
| 13 . A . luck    | B . proud      | C . shame     |
| 14 . A . nothing | B . everything | C . anything  |
| 15 . A . What    | B . How        | C . Why       |

#### 四、阅读理解 (36分)

##### A

Joe got a box of chocolates from his father. When he was ready to eat it, his elder brother Jack returned home from school. He took away the chocolates from Joe and ran away.

Joe rushed into his room angrily, he locked the door and cried, worrying about his lost chocolates.

Learning about it, his father carried a larger box of chocolates to Joe's room. He knocked at the door and asked Joe to open it. He even told that he had a larger box of chocolates for him.

But Joe refused to listen to his father. He lay on the bed, paying no attention to his father's

knock and talk. He continued to cry, thinking about his small loss (损失). His worry stopped him from getting a much greater happiness.

根据语篇内容，判断下列句子正误，正确的在答题卡上将“T”涂黑，错误的在答题卡上将“F”涂黑。

- 16 . Joe got a box of chocolates from his grandfather.
- 17 . Jack took away the chocolates from Joe.
- 18 . Joe rushed into his room angrily and cried.
- 19 . Joe’s father had a smaller box of chocolates for him.
- 20 . Joe’s worry made him lose greater happiness.

B

阅读下面材料，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

China has a lot of Intangible Cultural Heritages of Humanity (人类非物质文化遗产).

Here are four of them.

The Twenty-four Solar Terms (November 30th, 2016)

It is called the fifth greatest invention of China. It was created by ancient Chinese people. It shows the relationship between the climate and agriculture (农业). And it plays an important role in Chinese agricultural production and daily life.

Peking Opera (November 16th, 2010)

It is a good example of Chinese culture. It has a long history and the main roles are Sheng, Dan, Jing and Chou. It uses four main skills—Singing, Speech, Dance and Combat (搏斗).

Acupuncture (针灸) (November 16th, 2010)

It is an old form of traditional Chinese medicine. It plays the role of health care and treatment by keeping the balance of people’s bodies. It began in China at least 2,500 years ago and later spread to other countries.

Chinese Zhusuan (December 4th, 2013)

It is mathematical calculation (计算) by abacus(算盘). With a history of over 1,800 years, it is

the world's oldest computer. It is a symbol of Chinese wisdom.

- 21 . The Twenty-four Solar Terms is called the \_\_\_\_\_ greatest invention of China.  
A . third                      B . fourth                      C . fifth                      D . sixth
- 22 . How many years of history does Chinese Zhusuan have?  
A . 1,500.                      B . 1,800.                      C . 2,000.                      D . 2,500.
- 23 . Which became one of the latest (最近的) Intangible and Cultural Heritages of Humanity?  
A . The Twenty-four Solar Terms.                      B . Peking Opera.  
C . Acupuncture.                      D . Chinese Zhusuan.
- 24 . Which of the following is true according to the material?  
A . Peking Opera has four main roles and four main skills.  
B . Chinese Zhusuan isn't a symbol of Chinese wisdom.  
C . Acupuncture began in China at least 3,000 years ago.  
D . The Twenty-four Solar Terms was created by modern Chinese people.
- 25 . In which part of the newspaper can we read the passage?  
A . News.                      B . Sports.                      C . Science.                      D . Culture.

C

阅读下面材料，从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

Hello, everyone! I'd like to tell you something about a famous scientist named Qian Xuesen. He was born in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province on December 11, 1911. After he graduated from Shang Hai Jiao Tong University in 1934, he got a chance to study in the USA . There he became a teacher as well as a researcher who studied rockets and missile (导弹) theories.

When he was 44, he returned to his motherland whose space research was almost a blank. In 1956, he set up the first research institute of rockets and missiles. He made such important contributions to the missile and space programs that he was honored as The Father of China's Missiles. The Chinese people are proud of him.

He passed away on October 31, 2009 at the age of 98, but all the Chinese will remember

him forever. His devotion to his country was expressed in his saying, “My career is in China, my success is in China and my destination(目的) is in China!” When someone said he could make much more money if he stayed in the United States, he laughed and said, “My family name, is Qian, but I don’t like qian.” His spirit encourages us to love our country and devote ourselves to science.

26 . Where was Qian Xuesen born?

- A . In Suzhou.      B . In Hangzhou.      C . In Beijing.      D . In Shanghai.

27 . When did Qian Xuesen return to his motherland?

- A . In 1948.      B . In 1950.      C . In 1955.      D . In 1958.

28 . What does the underlined word “*qian*” in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A . Family name.    B . Given name.      C . Money.      D . His hobby.

29 . What might be the best title of the passage?

- A . Qian Xuesen’s Life in America.      B . Qian Xuesen’s Life in Shanghai.  
C . Qian Xuesen’s Childhood in Hangzhou.    D . Qian Xuesen—The Father of China’s Missiles.

#### D

阅读下面材料，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

During the Labour Day holiday, many people want to find dazi (搭子) on activity partners for travelling, eating or other activities. The activity of finding dazi is a new way of social contact (社交交往) for young people.

The idea of this activity is easy to understand. It helps people to find someone who has the same hobby and it doesn’t take much time. With one or a few dazi, people have more fun in the activities they are interested in.

A girl Zhang Li, is a high school student from Shandong. She likes talking with her meal dazi when she is having lunch. “We love to share our ideas on the food,” said the girl. “If my meal dazi doesn’t come to school one day, I will be sad.”

“ It takes a lot of time to make friends with others. But it doesn’t need much time to have a

dazi,” said another girl Shi Zhimin, a student from Shanxi. Zhang Li also has the same idea. She doesn’t want to spend too much time making friends, so having a dazi is good for her. She can feel relaxed and then has more time to study.

Also, dazi sometimes may give you some big surprises. “ Once, my game dazi and I did something wrong when playing a game, but we worked together-to turn - the tide (扭转局面). By playing the game together,I find I like working with others now!” Shi Zhimin said.

Dazi is usually helpful but it can be dangerous. People may lie on the Internet. For example, a young and beautiful girl on the Internet may be an old, short, and heavy man in real life. So think twice when finding dazi.

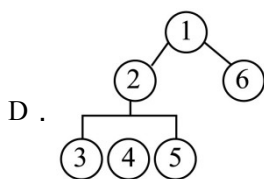
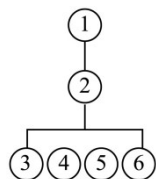
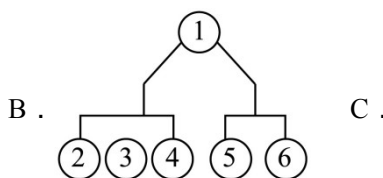
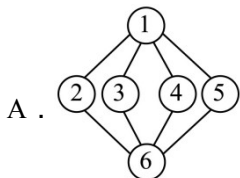
30 . How will Zhang Li feel if her meal dazi doesn’t come to school?

- A . Happy.            B . Bored.            C . Sad.            D . Relaxed.

31 . According to the passage, people like finding dazi because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A . it is a new way of social contact for all the people  
 B . it is not easy for young people to be understood  
 C . it can’t give them any big surprises on playing the games  
 D . it doesn’t take much time to find friends with the same hobbies

32 . Which of the following shows the structure of this passage?



33 . What may be the best title for the passage?

- A . Know the Culture of Dazi in China.
- B . Having a Dazi: More Fun, More Time.
- C . Dazi A Dangerous Way to Make Friends.
- D . Dazt: The New Way of Finding Activity Partners.

## 五、任务型阅读 (15 分)

第一节 阅读短文，根据语篇内容，在方框内的缩写文章中，填入与短文意思最符合的单词，每空一词。

Many Chinese people used to order more dishes than they could eat when inviting others to a restaurant. If all the plates were empty at the end of the dinner, it would be considered a shame on the host. This caused a huge waste of food in restaurants.

“Clean Your Plate”, a campaign to prevent food waste, started in 2013. And it has got a lot of support from restaurants. Small leaflets can be seen on the tables in restaurants. Some owners offer vouchers to those who eat up their food. Besides, if customers have ordered enough food, waiters will remind them to stop ordering more. Also, many restaurant owners provide free boxes so that customers can take the leftovers home.

However, to prevent food waste completely, attention should also be paid to leftovers at home.

To make sure no food is wasted, almost every family has a “trash can” — the member who eats all the leftovers. (But many doctors warn that leftovers should be thrown away because they would cause illnesses. However, some experts find that food cooked hours ago or even one day ago is not harmful to people’s health if it’s stored properly.

It seems that a study on the argument is needed badly and the public should be given a clear answer.

Many Chinese used to waste lots of food when they invited someone to restaurants. Hosts preferred to order more dishes to avoid all the plates were 34 at the end of the dinner. This 35 food waste. In 2013, “Clean Your Plate” campaign, it has got a lot of 36 from restaurants. They put leaflets on the tables and encourage customers to eat up their food by

offering vouchers. Waiters also 37 them not to order too much and give them free boxes to take away the leftovers. To prevent food waste 38, people should also pay attention to leftovers at home. However, there is an argument on whether eating leftovers is 39 to people's health. The public really hope to know the answer.

第二节 阅读短文，根据语篇内容，回答3个问题。

When did "Clean Your Plate" campaign start?

40. \_\_\_\_\_

Who is the "trash can" in every family?

41. \_\_\_\_\_

Do many doctors and some experts have the same opinion about the leftovers?

42. \_\_\_\_\_

## 六、短文填空 (11分)

阅读下面材料，按照句子结构的语法情况和上下文连贯的要求，在空白处填入适当的词或用括号中所给词的正确形式填空，每空不超过两词。

"Only fruit and vegetables are healthy foods." The human body needs to eat many different 43 (type) of food to stay healthy. The Chinese Food Guide Pagoda shows us what food we should eat. While fruit and vegetables are 44 (health) choices, it is just as important to eat foods from other food groups. Milk, for example, contains many nutrients and is good 45 our bones. We should include milk or dairy products among the things we eat.

"Eating fat makes you fat." Eating fat is important for 46 (keep) us healthy. It 47 (give) us energy and helps our body to take in nutrients. Not all fat makes us gain weight. Some fat can even encourage 48 (we) body to lose weight. It is necessary to include some, 49 not too much, fat in our food to help our body work well.

"It's OK to eat only what I like while I'm young." When we are young, it might feel like we can just 50 (eat) whatever we want! For example, sweets and fried foods taste delicious. But we cannot eat those foods alone. Eating balanced meals is very important 51 we are young. It helps our body and brain to grow 52 (good). Bad eating habits may stay with us

our whole life, so it is the 53 (well) to develop good eating habits early!

### 七、书面表达 (10分)

54. 假如你是李华, 你校校刊英文专栏正以“My Growth with Sports(运动伴随我成长)”为主题, 面向广大学生开展征文活动, 请以“My favourite sport”为题目, 结合以下提示, 用英语写一篇短文进行投稿。提示如下:

1. What's your favourite sport?
2. Why do you like it?
3. How do you feel about the sport?

要求:

1. 参考所给提示, 可适当发挥;
2. 语句通顺、意思连贯、语法正确、书写规范;
3. 文中不得出现真实姓名、校名等信息;
4. 词数 80—120。

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## 参考答案

时事政治参考答案：1-3、AAB

新课标简答题参考答案：

4、根据 2022 版初中英语新课程标准，阐述英语教学中如何秉持英语学习活动观组织和实施教学。

- 明确学生主体地位：充分认识到学生是语言学习活动的核心，引导学生围绕主题开展各类学习活动。例如在教授“环境保护”主题时，鼓励学生自主收集资料，在课堂上分享自己对环境污染问题的看法，使学生在主动参与中，实现语言能力发展、思维品质提升、文化意识建构和学会学习的成长过程。

- 以主题为引领，语篇为依托：围绕特定主题选择丰富的语篇材料，如阅读关于环保的新闻报道、观看环保主题纪录片等。通过这些语篇，引导学生深入理解主题意义，学习相关语言知识和文化知识。

- 开展学习理解、应用实践和迁移创新活动：

- 学习理解活动：在起始阶段，通过听、读、看等方式，帮助学生获取语篇的基本信息，理解语言和文化知识。如在学习环保课文时，让学生找出文中提到的污染类型、环保措施等关键信息。

- 应用实践活动：引导学生运用所学知识进行说、写练习，巩固知识并提升语言运用能力。如组织学生分组讨论如何在日常生活中践行环保理念，并进行口语汇报；或让学生写一篇关于自己环保行动的短文。

- 迁移创新活动：鼓励学生超越语篇，创造性地运用语言解决实际问题。例如开展“环保创意大赛”，要求学生用英语介绍自己设计的环保小发明或宣传方案，培养学生的创新思维和综合语言运用能力。

### 三、完形填空

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	B	A	C	B	A	C	A	B	C	A
题号	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	B	A	C	B	B	F	T	T	F	T
题号	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
答案	C	B	A	A	D	B	C	C	D	C
题号	31	32	33							
答案	D	D	D							

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. A 11. B 12. A 13. C 14. B  
15. B

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者在图书馆备考时，因一个女孩制造噪音而对她发火，后来却发现女孩捡到了自己落下的课本并主动归还，两人因此成为好朋友；作者感慨自己很幸运能遇到善良的玛丽，并非常珍惜这段友谊。

1. 句意：那天，我正在图书馆为一场重要的考试学习，但是那里太吵了。

playing 玩耍；studying 学习；hoping 希望。根据“for an important exam in the library”可知，此处是指作者在图书馆是为了准备重要的考试，也就是在复习备考；study for an exam 表示“为考试而学习”。故选 B。

2. 句意：那天，我正在图书馆为一场重要的考试学习，但是那里太吵了。

noise 噪音；voice 嗓音；sound 声音。根据下文“I couldn't stand it when I even heard someone singing behind me.”可知，作者无法忍受身后有人在唱歌，所以此处是指图书馆里有很多噪音。故选 A。

3. 句意：我转过身，发现是一个和我年龄差不多大的高个女孩。

for 为了；with 和；as 如同。the same...as...“和……一样”，此处是指那个女孩和作者年龄相仿。故选 C。

4. 句意：我拿起我的书，看着她，生气地说。

happily 开心地；angrily 愤怒地；luckily 幸运地。根据下文“Because of your noise, I've been unable to study. You're so selfish!”可知，作者因为女孩的噪音无法学习，所以此处是指作者生气地说。故选 B。

5. 句意：因为我匆忙离开图书馆，我把我最重要的课本落下了。

textbook 课本；notebook 笔记本；guidebook 指南。根据下文“Mary said that she ... my textbook in the library.”可知，玛丽在图书馆发现了作者的课本，所以此处是指作者把最重要的课本落在图书馆了。故选 A。

6. 句意：更糟糕的是，图书馆关门了，我什么也做不了。

better 更好的；more 更多的；worse 更糟的。根据下文“the library was closed”可知，图书馆关门了，情况更糟糕了；考查 what was worse“更糟糕的是”，固定搭配。故选 C。

7. 句意：我如此难过以至于我几乎哭了。

sad 悲伤的；happy 开心的；excited 兴奋的。根据下文“that I almost cried”可知，作者因为课本落在了图书馆，且图书馆关门了而感到难过。故选 A。

8. 句意：我接了电话，一个友好的声音介绍说她是玛丽，问我是不是艾米。

promised 承诺；introduced 介绍；accepted 接受。根据下文“she was Mary and asked if I was Amy”可知，此处是指电话里一个友好的声音在介绍自己是玛丽。故选 B。

9. 句意：玛丽说她在图书馆注意到了我的课本。

heard 听到；felt 感觉；noticed 注意到。根据“she ... my textbook in the library”可知，此处是指玛丽注意到了作者落在图书馆的课本。故选 C。

10. 句意：我的名字和电话号码在里面，所以她直接给我打电话了。

so 所以；but 但是；and 并且。分析句子结构可知，前后两句为因果关系，即因为课本上有作者的名字和电话号码，所以玛丽直接给作者打电话了，应用 so 连接句子。故选 A。

11. 句意：她说她住得不远，可以把它带给我。

take 带走；bring 带来；keep 保存。根据上文“she didn't live far away”可知，玛丽住得不远，所以此处是指玛丽可以把课本带给作者；考查 bring sth. to sb.“把某物带给某人”，固定搭配。故选 B。

12. 句意：我同意和她见面。

meet 见面；miss 想念；praise 表扬。根据下文“invited her to my home”可知，作者邀请玛丽去家里，所以此处是指作者同意和玛丽见面。故选 A。

13. 句意：当我发现玛丽就是我曾经朝她大喊大叫的那个女孩时，我充满了羞愧，向她道了好几次歉。

luck 幸运；proud 骄傲；shame 羞愧。根据下文“said sorry several times to her”可知，作者向她道了好几次歉，说明作者感到很羞愧。故选 C。

14. 句意：后来，我们成为了最好的朋友，我们互相倾诉一切。

nothing 无事；everything 一切；anything 任何事。根据上文“we became best friends”可知，作者与玛丽成为了最好的朋友，而好朋友会与对方分享一切事情。故选 B。

15. 句意：我是多么幸运啊！

What 什么；How 多么；Why 为什么。根据“lucky I was!”可知，句子为感叹句，且中心词“lucky”为形容词，符合“How +形容词+主语+谓语！”结构，应用“How”引导感叹句。故选 B。

16. F 17. T 18. T 19. F 20. T

【导语】本文主要通过一个哥哥和弟弟的故事告诉我们，我们通常会浪费很多时间、精力和机会去担心生活中已经发生的小损失，却拒绝接受来自生活更好的馈赠，这种做法是愚蠢的。

16. 细节理解题。根据“Joe got a box of chocolates from his father.”可知，Joe 从他父亲那里得到了一盒巧克力，不是从祖父那里得到的。故答案为 F。

17. 细节理解题。根据“He took away the chocolates from Joe and ran away.”可知，Jack 从 Joe 那里拿走了巧克力。故答案为 T。

18. 细节理解题。根据“Joe rushed into his room angrily, he locked the door and cried.”可知，Joe 生气地冲进了房间，哭了。故答案为 T。

19. 细节理解题。根据“He even told that he had a larger box of chocolates for him.”可知，Joe 的父亲有一盒更大的巧克力给他，而不是更小的。故答案为 F。

20. 细节理解题。根据“His worry stopped him from getting a much greater happiness.”可知，Joe 的担忧使他失去了更大的幸福。故答案为 T。

21. C 22. B 23. A 24. A 25. D

【导语】本文主要介绍了中国的四项人类非物质文化遗产。

21. 细节理解题。根据“The Twenty-four Solar Terms (November 30th, 2016) It is called the fifth greatest invention of China.”可知，二十四节气被称为中国的第五大发明。故选 C。

22. 细节理解题。根据“Chinese Zhusuan (December 4th, 2013) It is mathematical calculation by abacus. With a history of over 1,800 years”可知，中国珠算有 1800 多年的历史。故选 B。

23. 细节理解题。根据“The Twenty-four Solar Terms (November 30th, 2016)”、“Peking Opera (November

16th, 2010)”、“Acupuncture (November 16th, 2010)”和“Chinese Zhusuan (December 4th, 2013)”可知，二十四节气被列入人类非物质文化遗产的时间是 2016 年 11 月 30 日，是最晚列入的。故选 A。

24 . 细节理解题。根据“Peking Opera (November 16th, 2010)...It has a long history and the main roles are Sheng, Dan, Jing and Chou. It uses four main skills—Singing, Speech, Dance and Combat.”可知，京剧有四个主要角色和四项主要技艺。故选 A。

25 . 推理判断题。本文主要介绍了中国的四项人类非物质文化遗产，属于文化范畴；因此，大家在报纸的文化板块可以读到这篇文章。故选 D。

26 . B 27 . C 28 . C 29 . D

【导语】本文讲述了中国著名科学家钱学森的生平事迹。

26 . 细节理解题。根据“He was born in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province on December 11, 1911.”可知，钱学森出生于杭州。故选 B。

27 . 推理判断题。根据“When he was 44, he returned to his motherland...”和钱学森出生于 1911 年可知，44 岁时是 1955 年。故选 C。

28 . 词义猜测题。根据“When someone said he could make much more money if he stayed in the United States, he laughed and said, ‘My family name is Qian, but I don’t like *qian*.’”可知，这里的“qian”与“钱”谐音，指代金钱。故选 C。

29 . 最佳标题题。全文围绕钱学森的生平贡献展开，尤其是他对中国导弹事业的奠基作用，并被称为“中国导弹之父”。故选 D。

30 . C 31 . D 32 . D 33 . D

【导语】本文主要介绍了搭子作为一种新的社交方式，帮助人们找到有相同兴趣的伙伴，并举例说明了搭子的好处和可能的风险。

30 . 细节理解题。根据“If my meal dazi doesn’t come to school one day, I will be sad.”可知，如果张莉的饭搭子不来学校，她会感到难过。故选 C。

31 . 细节理解题。根据“It helps people to find someone who has the same hobby and it doesn’t take much time.”可知，人们喜欢找搭子是因为它不需要花费太多时间就能找到有相同兴趣的朋友。故选 D。

32 . 篇章结构题。文章第一段引出“搭子”这种年轻人新的社交方式，第二段介绍了搭子的好处；第三、四、五段是人们对于找搭子的不同看法，第六段介绍了搭子的弊端，所以结构如 D 选项所示。故选 D。

33 . 最佳标题题。文章主要介绍了找搭子这种新的社交方式，包括它的好处和可能存在的风险。因此，最合适的标题是 D 选项，故选 D。

34 . empty 35 . caused 36 . support 37 . remind 38 . completely 39 . harmful

40 . In 2013.

41 . The member who eats all the leftovers.

42 . No.

【导语】本文主要讲述了中国为减少食物浪费所做的努力。

34 . 根据“If all the plates were empty at the end of the dinner, it would be considered a shame on the host.”可知主人为了避免晚宴结束时盘子都空了才会多点菜，故填 empty。

35 . 根据“This caused a huge waste of food in restaurants.”可知这种行为导致了食物浪费，时态为一般过去时，故填 caused。

36 . 根据“And it has got a lot of support from restaurants.”可知“光盘行动”得到了很多餐馆的支持，故填 support。

37 . 根据“if customers have ordered enough food, waiters will remind them to stop ordering more.”可知服务员会提醒顾客不要点太多，主语“Waiters”是复数，时态是一般现在时，动词 remind 用原形。故填 remind。

38 . 根据“However, to prevent food waste completely, attention should also be paid to leftovers at home.”可知为了完全杜绝食物浪费，人们也应该关注家里的剩菜，故填 completely。

39 . 根据“But many doctors warn that leftovers should be thrown away because they would cause illnesses.

However, some experts find that food cooked hours ago or even one day ago is not harmful to people’s health if it’s stored properly.”可知对于吃剩菜是否对健康有害存在争议，可以用形容词 harmful 作表语。故填 harmful。

40 . 根据“‘Clean Your Plate’, a campaign (运动) to prevent food waste, started in 2013.”可知“光盘行动”开始于2013年。故填 In 2013.

41 . 根据“To make sure no food is wasted, almost every family has a ‘trash can’ — the member who eats all the leftovers.”可知每个家庭中的“垃圾桶”是吃所有剩菜的那个家庭成员。故填 The member who eats all the leftovers.

42 . 根据“But many doctors warn that leftovers should be thrown away because they would cause illnesses.

However, some experts find that food cooked hours ago or even one day ago is not harmful to people’s health if it’s stored properly.”可知许多医生和一些专家对于剩菜的观点不一样，所以答案是否定的。故填 No.

43 . called 44 . easily 45 . a 46 . like 47 . sheep 48 . relaxing 49 . If 50 . us 51 . wonderful

52 . explore 53 . something

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了新疆著名的赛里木湖，强调它不仅风景优美，还能让人感受大自然的神奇，呼吁人们有机会去游览这个美丽的地方。

43 . 句意：它是一个真正令人惊叹的地方，被称为“西域明珠”。根据“...‘the pearl of the western regions’”和备选词汇可知，此处是指赛里木湖被称为“西域明珠”，应用过去分词 called 作后置定语，修饰名词

“place”。故填 called。

44. 句意：你可以很容易地看到鱼在水中游动。根据上文“The lake’s water is quite clear.”和备选词汇可知，湖水相当清澈，所以此处是指人们能很容易地看到鱼在水中游；考查 easy“容易的”，形容词，这里应用其副词形式 easily“容易地”，在句中作状语，修饰动词“see”。故填 easily。

45. 句意：有时它是深蓝色的，像一颗巨大的蓝宝石，有时它是浅绿色的，像一块翡翠。根据“like ... huge sapphire”和备选词汇可知，此处是指它像一颗巨大的蓝宝石，“sapphire”是可数名词单数，应用不定冠词表泛指，且“huge”是以辅音音素开头的单词，应用“a”。故填 a。

46. 句意：在春天和夏天，各种各样的花盛开着，使这个地方看起来像一块色彩斑斓的地毯。根据空前“look”和备选词汇可知，此处考查 look like“看起来像”，动词短语。故填 like。

47. 句意：马和羊自由地享受着青草大餐。根据“Horses and ... enjoy grassy meals freely.”可知，这里需要一个和“Horses”并列的表示动物的名词；考查 sheep“绵羊”，单复数同形，符合语境。故填 sheep。

48. 句意：你可以沿着湖边进行一次令人放松的散步，呼吸新鲜空气。根据下文“breathing in the fresh air”和备选词汇可知，呼吸新鲜空气，所以此处是指一次令人放松的散步；考查 relaxing“令人放松的”，形容词，在句中作定语，修饰名词“walk”。故填 relaxing。

49. 句意：如果你喜欢摄影，会有无数的机会拍摄到完美的照片。根据“... you like photography, there will be countless chances to capture the perfect shot.”可知，前后句子是假设关系，应用 if“如果”引导条件状语从句，位于句首，首字母要大写。故填 If。

50. 句意：赛里木湖不仅给我们美丽的风景，还让我们感受到大自然的神奇。根据下文“but also makes us feel the magic of nature”和备选词汇可知，赛里木湖也使“我们”感受到了大自然的神奇，所以此处是指它给了“我们”美丽的风景；考查 us“我们”，人称代词宾格，在句中作动词“gives”的间接宾语。故填 us。

51. 句意：让我们希望这个奇妙的地方永远保持它原来的魅力，吸引更多的人来探索它的美丽。根据下文“keep its original charm”和备选词汇可知，保持它原来的魅力，所以此处是指赛里木湖这个美妙的地方，应用 wonder 的形容词形式 wonderful“绝妙的，令人惊叹的，极好的”，在句中作定语，修饰名词“place”。故填 wonderful。

52. 句意：让我们希望这个奇妙的地方永远保持它原来的魅力，吸引更多的人来探索它的美丽。根据“attract more people to ... its beauty”和备选词汇可知，此处是指吸引更多的人去探索它的美；考查 explore“探索，探究”，动词；空前有动词不定式符号 to，所以这里应用动词原形。故填 explore。

53. 句意：无论你什么时候来，你总会在这里发现一些新的和令人着迷的东西。根据“find ... new and fascinating”和备选词汇可知，此处是指发现一些新的和令人着迷的东西；考查 something“一些东西”，复合不定代词。故填 something。

54. 范文

## My favourite sport

Among all sports, basketball is my absolute favourite. I fell in love with it three years ago when I first watched an NBA game with my father.

There are many reasons why I enjoy basketball. First, it's a team sport that teaches me cooperation and communication skills. Second, it helps me stay fit and healthy. I've grown 8cm taller since I started playing regularly! Most importantly, basketball brings me joy. Every weekend, I play basketball with my friends at the community court. Though I'm not the best player, I keep practicing to improve my skills.

Through basketball, I've learned that persistence leads to progress. This sport has become an essential part of my life, shaping both my body and character.

### 【详解】[总体分析]

- ① 题材：本文是一篇材料作文；
- ② 时态：以“一般现在时”为主；
- ③ 提示：写作要点已给出，考生应注意不要遗漏“信息提示”中每一项内容，适当添加细节，并突出写作重点。

### [写作步骤]

第一步，直接说明最喜爱的运动；

第二步，阐述喜欢这项运动的原因；

第三步，描述运动带来的成长感悟。

### [亮点词汇]

- ① absolute favourite 绝对最爱
- ② stay fit 保持健康
- ③ community court 社区球场
- ④ essential part 重要部分

### [高分句型]

- ① I fell in love with it three years ago when I first watched an NBA game with my father. (时间状语从句)
- ② There are many reasons why I enjoy basketball. (定语从句)