

# 南通市 2023--2024 学年上学期期中考试

## 考前模拟卷

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### 一、阅读理解

What's your favorite online magazine for kids? Here are four that are worth a look and a read.

#### National Geographic Kids

Parents, students, and teachers can take the help of this quality resource to learn about people, places, science, space, history, nature, and various fun activities. The magazine aims for the age group of 8-14. Interactive content includes videos, games, photos, blogs, etc. This is one online magazine that parents and teachers will always choose without hesitation (犹豫).

#### TIME For Kids

TIME magazine for adults might be too serious. The version for kids isn't but it does go deep with a lot of educational content and teaching resources that are helpfully arranged around grades. The weekly classroom news magazine covers world news and aims to develop the reading and analyzing (分析) habit in kids.

#### Weekly Reader

An offline and online magazine for elementary school students features a lot of educational tools for teachers and students alike. All of its magazines are arranged around grades from pre-kindergarten to grade 12. Lots of the tools are interactive and based around nicely designed stories that make learning fun. Some sections are open to only subscribers (注册人) though.

#### Highlights

Highlights, com brings out magazines for kids of ages 2-12. The publication group's purpose is to help children become their best selves. The homepage also gives you further websites to explore like [Puzzlemaniakids.com](http://Puzzlemaniakids.com) and [Highlightskids.com](http://Highlightskids.com). Play free online puzzles, solve riddles, go creative with fun activities, and even learn a little about nature and science at these two sites. For instance, you can go into a story adventure or create your own stories at [The Timbertoes](http://TheTimbertoes.com).

1. In order to browse all the sections on Weekly Reader, you need to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. download the contents      B. ask for permission  
C. subscribe to it              D. use some tools
2. Which magazine may list kids' creativity as one of its focuses?



- A. National Geographic Kids.    B. TIME For Kids.  
C. Weekly Reader.                D. Highlights.
3. What can we infer about the magazines mentioned in the text?
- A. They are accessible through the Internet.    B. They are arranged around grades.  
C. They are interactive with story-telling.    D. They are encouraged by teachers.

It's school holiday time, which means great movies on the big screen. Not sure which movie to see? Don't be worried. Our guide will help you sort out the best films for your age group.

Abominable (88min)

When teenager (Yi) finds a Yeti (野人) on the roof of her building in Shanghai, she and her friends set off to reunite the Yeti with his family at the highest point on the Earth. Preschoolers and primary schoolers will fall for the lovable lead character of the Yeti. The pictures are beautiful, and the film is unrushed.

Best suits: Kids aged up to 12.

Toy Story 4 (97min)

When a new toy called Porky joins Woody and the gang, a road trip alongside old and new friends shows how big the world can be for a toy. The big screen is the right way to see it, and the storyline makes this film stand up to a second and third look. Another modern classic from Pixar Studios.

Best suits: All ages.

Ride Like a Girl (98min)

The true story of how Australian jockey Michelle Payne overcame injury and difficulty to become the first woman winner of the Melbourne Cup. Younger people will enjoy the first half of the movie, which focuses on Michelle Payne's early days growing up in racing-mad house with a large family. However, the second half is just so-so. Still worth a look.

Best suits: Kids aged 9 through to teenage years.

Ugly Dolls (86min)

The film is about what it means to be different, try to be loved, and end up discovering who you truly are is what matters most. Disappointing film compared to some of the other great cartoon movies going around, but younger kids will still enjoy it.

Best suits: Children aged 8 and under.

4. Which movie is set in China?
- A. Abominable.                        B. Toy Story 4.    C. Ride Like a Girl.    D. Ugly



Dolls.  
5. What does the author think of Toy Story 4?

- A. It is unrushed.                      B. It is a bit disappointing.  
C. It is just so-so.                      D. It deserves seeing again.

6. Whom does the film Ugly Dolls suit best?

- A. A 4-year-old kid.                      B. A 10-year-old pupil.  
C. A 14-year-old teenager.              D. An 18-year-old adult.

Eudaimonia is an Ancient Greek word, particularly stressed by the philosophers Plato and Aristotle, which deserves far more attention than it has because it corrects the shortfalls (缺失) in one of the most central, but troubling words in our modern language: happiness.

When we nowadays try to clearly express the purpose of our lives, it is the word “happiness” that we commonly turn to. We tell ourselves and others that the most important principle for our jobs, our relationships and the conduct of our day-to-day lives is the pursuit of happiness. It sounds like an innocent enough idea, but too much reliance on the term means that we frequently unfairly tend to quit or, at least, heavily question a great many challenging but worthwhile situations. The Ancient Greeks did not believe that the purpose of life was to be happy; they proposed that it was to achieve Eudaimonia, a word which has been best translated as “fulfilment”.

What distinguishes happiness from fulfilment is pain. It is very possible to be fulfilled and—at the same time—under pressure, suffering physically or mentally, overburdened and, quite frequently, in an irritable (易怒的) mood. This is a slight psychological difference that is hard for the word “happiness” to capture, for it’s tricky to speak of being happy yet unhappy, or happy yet suffering. However, such a combination is readily accommodated within the respected and noble-sounding idea of Eudaimonia.

The word encourages us to trust that many of life’s most worthwhile projects will sometimes be in conflict with contentment, and yet will be worth pursuing. Properly exploring our professional talents, managing a household, keeping a relationship going, creating a new business venture or engaging in politics... none of these goals are likely to leave us cheerful and grinning on a daily basis. They will, in fact, involve us in all manner of challenges that will deeply exhaust and weaken us, provoke (激怒) and wound us. And yet we will perhaps, at the end of our lives, still feel that the tasks were worth undertaking. Through them, we’ll have achieved something deeper and more interesting than happiness.

With the word Eudaimonia in mind, we can stop imagining that we are aiming for a



pain-free existence—and then blaming ourselves unfairly for being in a bad mood. We'll know that we are trying to do something far more important than smile all the time; we're striving to do justice to our full human potential.

7. What do we know about “Eudaimonia” from the passage?

- A. It was first created by two Greek philosophers.
- B. It has received a lot of attention from the public.
- C. It still has some shortfalls that need to be corrected.
- D. It was regarded as the purpose of life in ancient Greece.

8. According to Paragraph 3, happiness \_.

- A. is the opposite of fulfillment
- B. is free from physical or mental pain
- C. stresses the psychological difference
- D. serves as a respected and noble life goal

9. We can learn from the passage that\_.

- A. aiming for happiness may lead to wrong self-blaming
- B. goals that wound and weaken us result in happiness
- C. challenges leading to contentment are worth undertaking
- D. feeling fulfilled means we should avoid tough situations

10. The passage encourages the readers to \_.

- A. find fulfillment with all efforts
- B. seek for a pain-free existence
- C. keep optimistic whatever happens
- D. balance happiness and suffering

In a country known for high-tech ambitions and giant state-owned firms, the plight of street hawkers may seem insignificant. But in China these days, people like Shui Jin, an old lady riding a wooden cart filled with fruit, are in the spotlight.

Faced with rising unemployment, officials have concluded that pavement stands can help solve the economy's problems. Shui Jin, who used to face the danger of heavy fines, may sell her fruit with more confidence as she slowly makes her way through the narrow lanes of Suzhou. Her family needs the money. Both her daughters-in-law recently lost their jobs, among the tens of millions in China hurt by the coronavirus outbreak.

The government's support for street hawkers is something of an about-turn. For years Municipal authorities pushed out hawkers, trying to tidy up the colourful chaos that once characterized China's cities. In the name of “civilizing” urban life, they wanted to see dumplings, plastic toys and T-shirts bought inside shopping malls, not sold from the back of carts. But on June 1st Li Keqiang, the prime minister, signalled a change. Stopping by



a snack stand in the city of Yantai, he declared that street hawkers and small shops were vital to the economy. "Only when the people are in good shape can the nation be in good shape," he said.

Mr. Li's compliment has produced a feeling of excitement about the revival of China's "street-stand economy". At least 27 provinces and cities have announced that they will create markets for hawkers or, in some cases, let them move their things being sold onto the pavement in front of their shops. The shining example is Chengdu, a busy and noisy city in Sichuan province in the south-west, where businesses started setting up street stands in March. The local government there claims that more than 10000 jobs have been created in the process.

11. According to the passage, street hawkers in China used to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. clean the street                      B. be in the spotlight  
C. run a shop                              D. be given heavy fines

12. Which of the following can best replace the underlined phrase "an about-turn" in Paragraph 3?

- A. a local government                      B. a complete change  
C. a good shape                              D. a clean city

13. Why did the prime minister say street hawkers and small shops were vital to the economy?

- A. They can make few jobs created for the unemployed people.  
B. They can make the people and the nation in good shape.  
C. They can make people like Shui Jin selling their fruit.  
D. They can make the city tidy and noisy.

14. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. China turns to once-banned hawkers to revive its economy.  
B. China's street-stand economy has a long history.  
C. China has high-tech ambitions and giant state-owned firms.  
D. China is now faced with rising unemployment.

## 二、七选五

In some ways, it is surprising that languages change. After all, they are passed down through the generations reliably enough for parents and children to communicate with each other. \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ For example, while Japanese has changed relatively little over a thousand years, English evolved rapidly in just a few centuries. Many present day



speakers find Shakespeare's sixteenth-century plays difficult and Chaucer's fourteenth-century *The Canterbury Tales* nearly impossible to read.

Languages change for a variety of reasons. Large-scale shifts often occur in response to social, economic, and political pressures, as there are many examples of language change fueled by invasions, colonization, and migration. \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ Frequently, the needs of speakers drive language change. New technologies, industries, products and experiences simply require new words. By using new and emerging terms, we all drive language change. But the unique way that individuals speak also fuels language change because no two individuals use a language in exactly the same way. \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ Through our day-to-day interactions, we pick up words and sayings from other people and integrate them into our speech. Teens and young adults, for example, often use different words and phrases from their parents. Some of them spread through the population and slowly change the language.

\_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ Vocabulary can change quickly as new words are borrowed from other languages, or as words get coined, combined, or shortened. Some words are even created through misinterpretation of form. As noted in the Linguistic Society of America's publication *Is English Changing?*, the word *pease* is one such example. Up until about four hundred years ago, *pease* could refer to either a single pea or many peas. At some point, people assumed that *pease* was the plural form of a new word, *pea*, based on the way *pease* sounded. While vocabulary can change quickly, sentence structure — the order of words in a sentence changes more slowly. \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ For example, during the Great Vowel Shift five hundred years ago, the pronunciation of vowels in English changed dramatically. This shift represents the biggest difference between the pronunciation of Middle English and Modern English.

- A. Changes in sound are somewhat harder to document but just as interesting.
- B. Yet linguists find that all living languages change over time — at different rates though.
- C. As long as people are using a language, that language will undergo some change.
- D. All natural languages change, and language change affects all areas of language use.
- E. The three main areas of language that change over time are vocabulary, sentence structure, and pronunciation.
- F. Even without these kinds of influences, a language can change dramatically if enough users adopt a new way of speaking.
- G. The vocabulary and phrases people use depend on where they live, their age, education level, social status and other factors.



### 三、完形填空

How many people can speak English? Some experts estimate that 1.5 billion people—around one-quarter of the world's population—can communicate reasonably well in English.

Never in recorded history has a language been as \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ spoken as English is today. The reason why millions are learning it is simple: it is the language of international business and \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_, the key to prosperity. It is not just that multinational companies conduct their business in English; it is the language in which Germans speak to Indonesians.

David Graddol, the author of *English Next*, says it is tempting to view the story of English simply as a victory for its native speakers in North America, Britain and Ireland, and Australia—but that would be a \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_. Global English has entered a more complex stage, changing in ways that the English-speaking countries cannot control and might \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_.

An important question one might ask is: whose English will it be in the future? Non-native speakers now \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ native English speakers by three to one. The majority of \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ in English today take place between non-native speakers. According to David Graddol, many business meetings held in English appear to run more \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ when there are no native English speakers present. This is because native speakers are often \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ at ensuring that they are understood in international discussions. They tend to think they need to avoid longer Latin-based words, but in fact \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ problems are more often caused by their use of idioms, metaphors, and phrasal verbs. On one occasion, at an international student conference in Amsterdam, conducted in English, the only British representative was asked to be “less \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_” so that the others could understand her.

Professor Barbara Seidlhofer, Professor of English at the University of Vienna, records spoken English \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ between speakers of the language around the world. She says her team has noticed that non-native speakers are \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ standard English grammar in several ways. Even the most fluent speakers sometimes omit the “s” in the third person singular. Many omit definite and indefinite articles where they are \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ in standard English, or put them in where standard English does not use them. Nouns that are not plural in native-speaker English are used as plurals by non-native speakers (eg, “informations”, “knowledges”, “advices”). Other variations include “make a discussion”, “discuss about something”, or “phone to somebody”.

Many native English speakers will insist that these are not variations, they are



mistakes. “Knowledges” and “phone to somebody” are simply \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_. Many non-native speakers who teach English around the world would agree. But language changes, and so do ideas of grammatical \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_.

20. A. well B. widely C. fully D. regularly  
21. A. besides B. therefore C. otherwise D. however  
22. A. mistake B. success C. challenge D. competition  
23. A. forget B. undergo C. justify D. dislike  
24. A. understand B. envy C. outnumber D. overload  
25. A. encounters B. instructions C. negotiations D. treatments  
26. A. roughly B. slowly C. swiftly D. smoothly  
27. A. poor B. angry C. clever D. skillful  
28. A. equipment B. economy C. comprehension D. culture  
29. A. visible B. considerate C. English D. foreign  
30. A. grammar B. interactions C. courses D. vocabulary  
31. A. studying B. explaining C. checking D. varying  
32. A. required B. deleted C. judged D. stressed  
33. A. harmful B. impolite C. wrong D. illogical  
34. A. phenomenon B. research C. structure D. correctness

#### 四、用单词的适当形式完成短文

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。

After four years of living here, I have a better \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) of northern China's food.

Northern China's hearty food is \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ (general) more acceptable to Westerners. They can enjoy Beijing roast duck, beef and dairy from Inner Mongolia, and Korean dishes in the northeast. Northern China experiences cold and dry winters, and hot summers, \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ (make) calories and salt replacement more important. As a result, northern dishes have strong flavors, compared with the south \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ dishes are lighter in flavor.

Wheat is the main crop of northern China, and you will find a variety of wheat-flour \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ (product). Rice is also eaten in the north, but it is certainly secondary to wheat. Dumplings are very popular in the north, \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) with vinegar for dipping.

Northerners tend to eat more meat and dairy for the purpose \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ fighting against the cold weather. Most meat dishes \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ (base) on mutton, pork, beef,



chicken, and fish.

There are less fresh vegetables available because of 43 cold weather. Fruit is traditionally limited to a few hard seasonal varieties like apples, so it doesn't feature much in the cuisine, although the northwest is famous for 44 (it) dried fruit and wine.

### 五、其他应用文

45. 假设你是李华, 你校将举办一次关于生态环境保护的英语演讲比赛, 请你以“Clear waters and green mountains are as valuable as mountains of gold and silver”为题写一篇演讲稿, 内容包括:

1. 题目含义;
2. 具体保护措施。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am honored to deliver a speech whose topic is Clear waters and green mountains are as valuable as mountains of gold and silver.

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Thank you for your listening!

### 六、读后续写

46. 阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

It was Christmas Eve when my sister and I decided to open our presents before our mom got home from work.

She usually came home about an hour after we got home from school, which we thought was plenty of time to sneak a peek (偷看) at the gifts under the tree.



Since my sister was older, and that put her in charge, she opened the first gift while I was ordered to stand guard at the big picture window in our front room. I was to report any suspicious (可疑的) activity or persons, namely our mother.

Finally, when my sister's curiosity was satisfied and she had finished wrapping her last present back up, we changed places.

My heart beat so fast that it felt like my chest was moving in and out. My sister reminded me to be careful so I wouldn't tear the paper, and to wrap the present back up the same way that I had found it.

After unwrapping a few presents, I found it faster to open one end of a present and peek inside. Cool! Mom and Dad got me headphones for my stereo! I pulled the headphones out of the box and was about to put them on when my sister shouted, "Quick! Wrap it back up! Mom's coming!"

My heart hit the floor along with the headphones. My body was as frozen as a snowman. I shoved the headphones back in the box but my hands were shaking so much that I tore the paper trying to wrap it back up. My sister was yelling at me, which only made my hands shake more. I heard the door opened. I thought I was going to wet my pants!

I had just finished burying the package with my headphones in it when my mother came into the front room. I jumped up and said, "Hi, Mom!" She smiled at me and said "Hi," back, but didn't appear to suspect a thing. My heart began to slow as I took a deep breath. That was close. Too close!

注意:

- 1.续写词数应为 150 左右;
- 2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

On Christmas morning, my sister and I gave award-winning performances when we opened our presents—again.

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Looking at each other, my sister and I laughed—Mum had actually found out our secret.



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