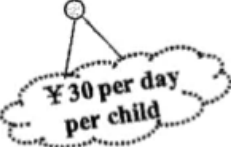


一、阅读理解

Summer Day Camp

Day Camp is an all-day program. Youth (aged 8 – 16) can take part when the summer holiday starts. This fun-filled program is about sports, games and other fun activities.


Program information July 2 – July 8, 2024 7 a.m. – 6 p.m.	Registration (登记) information Online: June 20 – June 30, 2024
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¥ 30 per day per child

What your children can do at Day Camp:

- * For children aged 8 – 12
Paint, dance and play games.
- * For children aged 13 – 16
Play sports, make special projects and take field trips.



If you want to apply for the camp, you have to:

- * Pay in full.
- * First come, first served.

For more information, click www.Summerdaycamp.gov

1. When will the Day Camp begin?
A. On July 2, 2024. B. On June 20, 2024. C. On July 8, 2024. D. On June 30, 2024.
2. What activity can you take part in if you are 15 years old?
A. Painting. B. Playing games. C. Dancing. D. Playing sports.
3. How can you find more information about the camp according to the passage?
A. By visiting the website. B. By reading newspapers.
C. By asking your teachers. D. By making a telephone call.

二、单项选择

4. When the two brothers worked on this invention, _____ of them were about 30 years old.
A. none B. all C. both D. either
5. The _____ girl can't find her mother. She is crying.
A. three years old B. three-years-old C. three year old D. three-year-old
6. You can walk _____ the bridge _____ the river.
A. cross ... on B. across ... over C. across ... above D. cross ... through
7. Go _____ the station and you can find the market.
A. past B. above C. cross D. over
8. Neither his parents nor his brother _____ in China.
A. work B. works C. are working D. have worked
9. _____ you _____ your brother is going camping on Sunday. Because one of you must stay at home and look after the sick mom.
A. Not only, but also B. Both, and C. Neither, nor D. Either, or
10. With the help of this new programme, you can _____ a phone number more quickly.
A. look out B. look up C. look down D. look after

三、完形填空

"Mum, please! Can I keep a pet dog or a cat?" Andrew asked.

Mum said nothing, but the next day, she got home with a bright goldfish swimming around in a plastic bag.

"A fish. A 11 little fish. Not exactly my dream pet. It's 12! Everyone has a pet dog," Andrew complained. "Mum, I've got 13 against fish. They're perfectly fine animals. But I want a pet that would do tricks and 14 me when I enter my room. I need a pet that would show me love, like a gentle bark or a miaow. 15,

I've got a dead-eyed fish!"

"It's the only pet that you can keep," Mum 16.

Andrew had no choice but to keep the goldfish. He put it in the tank and said, "I will name it Dog." "Dog!" Andrew shouted. Suddenly, the goldfish stopped eating and swam over from the other side of the 17. It looked at Andrew, right up to the glass next to him.

Andrew was 18. "Did it know its name was Dog? Was it coming to me when I called? 19. Fish aren't that smart. Are they?" Andrew waited for Dog to swim away again and 20 eating. Then he shouted again, "Dog!" It stopped eating at once and 21 over to Andrew. Maybe Dog wasn't a stupid fish, after all.

Andrew started to train Dog to do tricks. After two weeks, Dog could swim in the shape of eight. After one month of practice, Dog could get back a little plastic ball by swimming under it and 22 it up to the top of the tank. Then Andrew could drop the ball 23 into the water. Dog was playing go-and-bring!

Dog did more than the tricks. Whenever Andrew walked into the room, Dog would 24 swim up and give him a happy 25. Every time Andrew smiled down at Dog, he was pretty sure it smiled right back.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 11. A. lovely | B. stupid | C. clever | D. nervous |
| 12. A. unlucky | B. uncomfortable | C. unimportant | D. unfair |
| 13. A. something | B. anything | C. everything | D. nothing |
| 14. A. greet | B. respect | C. protect | D. lead |
| 15. A. So | B. Moreover | C. Instead | D. Otherwise |
| 16. A. insisted | B. added | C. asked | D. doubted |
| 17. A. box | B. cage | C. tank | D. bag |
| 18. A. surprised | B. unhappy | C. excited | D. scared |
| 19. A. No problem | B. No way | C. No worry | D. No hurry |
| 20. A. forget | B. avoid | C. stop | D. begin |
| 21. A. ran | B. swam | C. walked | D. jumped |
| 22. A. pulling | B. pushing | C. taking | D. turning |
| 23. A. off | B. away | C. back | D. out |
| 24. A. never | B. seldom | C. sometimes | D. always |
| 25. A. bubble | B. bark | C. miaow | D. touch |

四、单词拼写

26. The boy often _____ (play) football here.
27. Things _____ (change) all the time. Take it easy.
28. —_____ (do) your father _____ (have) any hobbies?
—Yes, he _____ (do). He _____ (like) fishing.
29. She _____ (write) a letter yesterday.
30. I _____ (take) pictures and bought gifts.
31. I want _____ (go) and play basketball.
32. Daming likes to tell jokes and always makes people l_____.
33. It's easy for everyone _____ (do) the work.
34. He spends an hour _____ (play) the violin every day.
35. He is walking with Jim, but it starts _____ (snow).
36. The teacher comes in the classroom and sees us _____ (read) books quietly.
37. —Shall we go _____ (camp) during the May Day Holiday?
—Good idea. Let's make a plan first.

参考答案:

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	A	D	A	C	D	B	A	B	D	B
题号	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	B	D	D	A	C	A	C	A	B	D
题号	21	22	23	24	25					
答案	B	B	C	D	A					

1. A 2. D 3. A

【导语】本文是一则暑假夏令营的广告。

1. 细节理解题。根据“July 2-July 8, 2024”可知，2024 年 7 月 2 号开始，故选 A。

2. 细节理解题。根据“For children aged 13-16 Play sports, make special projects and take field trips.”可知，15 岁的孩子可以参加运动，故选 D。

3. 细节理解题。根据“For more information, click www.Summerdaycamp.gov”可知，通过浏览网址得知更多信息，故选 A。

4. C

【详解】句意：当两兄弟从事这项发明时，他们都大约 30 岁。

考查不定代词。none 三者或三者以上都不；all 三者或三者以上都；both 二者都；either 两者其一。根据“When the two brothers...30 years old.”，可知此处两者都，表肯定含义，用 both。故选 C。

5. D

【详解】句意：这个三岁的小女孩找不到她的妈妈。她正在哭。

考查年龄表达。three years old 三岁；three-years-old 错误表达；three year old 错误表达；three-year-old 三岁的。此处修饰名词 girl，用复合形容词用“数词-名词单数-形容词”表示，three-year-old 符合。故选 D。

6. B

【详解】句意：您可以从河上走过桥。

考查介词辨析。cross 穿过（动词）；on 在……之上；across 穿过；over 在……之上（垂直关系）；above 在……之上（不一定垂直）；through 穿过。cross 是动词，此处 walk across 是动介结构，across 表示从表面穿过，故排除 AD。桥和河是垂直关系，所以第二空应填 over。故选 B。

7. A

【详解】句意：经过车站，你就能找到市场。

考查介词用法。past 经过，介词；above 在……上面，介词；cross 穿过，动词；over 在……上，越过，介词。go past 表示“经过某地”，动词短语，cross 是动词，空前已有动词 go，可排除 C 选项。故选 A。

8. B

【详解】句意：他的父母和兄弟都不在中国工作。

考查就近原则。此处是固定用法，neither... nor...“也不……也不……”，连接两个主语时，谓语动词遵循“就近原则”；最近的主语“his brother”为单数，所以谓语动词也是单三形式。故选 B。

9. D

【详解】句意：不是你就是你哥哥星期天去露营。因为你们中的一个必须待在家里照顾生病的妈妈。

考查连词辨析。Not only...but also 不但……而且；Both...and 两者都；Neither...nor 既不……也不；Either...or 要么……要么……。根据“Because one of you must stay at home and look after the sick mom.”可知，此处说的是两者择一。故选 D。

10. B

【详解】句意：有了这个新程序的帮助，你可以更快地查找电话号码。

考查动词短语辨析。look out“小心”；look up“查；查找”；look down“向下看”；look after“照顾”。根据“With the help of this new programme, you can...a phone number more quickly”可知，在新程序的帮助下，可以更快地查阅电话号码。故选 B。

11. B 12. D 13. D 14. A 15. C 16. A 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. D 21. B 22. B
23. C 24. D 25. A

【导语】本文讲述了 Andrew 想养宠物狗或猫，但妈妈只允许养金鱼，虽然不是 Andrew 的理想宠物，但也给他带来了乐趣。

11. 句意：一条鱼。一条愚蠢的小鱼。

lovely 可爱的；stupid 愚蠢的；clever 聪明的；nervous 紧张的。根据下文“Maybe Dog wasn't a stupid fish, after all.”可知此处 Andrew 说这是一条愚蠢的鱼，故选 B。

12. 句意：这是不公平的！

unlucky 不幸的；uncomfortable 不舒服的；unimportant 不重要的；unfair 不公平的。根据“Everyone has a pet dog,”可知 Andrew 认为每个人都有宠物狗，但是他只有一条鱼，所以他认为这是不公平的，故选 D。

13. 句意：妈妈，我对鱼没什么意见。

something 某事；anything 任何事；everything 一切；nothing 什么都没有。根据“They're perfectly fine animals.”（它们是非常好的动物）可知此处 Andrew 对鱼是没有什么意见的，故选 D。

14. 句意：当我进入我的房间时，它会向我打招呼。

greet 打招呼；respect 尊敬；protect 保护；lead 引导。根据“But I want a pet that would do tricks and...me when I enter my room”可知 Andrew 希望进入房间时有宠物来迎接他，故选 A。

15. 句意：然而，我得到的却是一条目光呆滞的鱼！

So 所以；Moreover 而且；Instead 相反；Otherwise 否则。根据上文可知 Andrew 想要一只狗，但是最后得到的是鱼而不是狗，此处是暗含转折含义，故选 C。

16. 句意：“这是你唯一能养的宠物，”妈妈坚持说。

insisted 坚持；added 增添；asked 问；doubted 怀疑。根据“It's the only pet that you can keep”可知妈妈固执己见，故选 A。

17. 句意：突然，金鱼停止进食，从水箱的另一边游过来。

box 盒子；cage 笼子；tank 水箱；bag 包。根据“He put it in the tank”可知金鱼从水箱另一边游过来，故选 C。

18. 句意：Andrew 很惊讶。“它知道自己叫狗吗？”

surprised 惊讶的；unhappy 不开心的；excited 激动的；scared 害怕的。根据“Did it know its name was Dog? Was it coming to me when I called?”可知 Andrew 对此感到很惊讶，故选 A。

19. 句意：不可能。

No problem 没问题；No way 不可能；No worry 不用担心；No hurry 不着急。根据“Fish aren't that smart. Are they?”可知 Andrew 认为鱼没有那么聪明，故选 B。

20. 句意：Andrew 等着 Dog 再游一次，然后开始吃东西。

forget 忘记；avoid 避免；stop 停止；begin 开始。根据下文“It stopped eating at once”可知此处是指鱼开始吃，故选 D。

21. 句意：它立刻停止进食，游向 Andrew。

ran 跑；swam 游；walked 走；jumped 跳。结合语境可知鱼是在水箱里游，故选 B。

22. 句意：经过一个月的练习，狗狗可以游到一个小塑料球下面，把它推到水箱的顶部，把它拿回来。

pulling 拉；pushing 推；taking 带走；turning 转身。根据“by swimming under it and...it up to the top of the tank”可知鱼经过训练可以把塑料球推到水箱顶部，故选 B。

23. 句意：然后安德鲁就可以把球扔回水中。

off 离开；away 远离；back 返回；out 外出。根据“Then Andrew could drop the ball...into the water.”结合语境可知 Andrew 把球扔回水里。故选 C。

24. 句意：每当 Andrew 走进房间，Dog 总是游上来，给他一个快乐的泡泡。

never 从不；seldom 几乎不；sometimes 有时候；always 总是。根据“Whenever”可推知金鱼总是会游上来。故选 D。

25. 句意：每当 Andrew 走进房间，Dog 总是游上来，给他一个快乐的泡泡。

bubble 气泡；bark 吠叫；miaow 喵；touch 触摸。根据上文“a gentle bark or a miaow”可知 Andrew 想养狗或猫，因为想得到“bark”或“miaow”这样的迎接方式，但是他养了一条鱼，可知他得到的迎接方式是“气泡”，故选 A。

26. plays

【详解】句意：这个男孩经常在这里踢足球。根据“often”可知句子用一般现在时，主语 the boy 是第三人称单数，

谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。故填 plays。

27. change

【详解】句意：事情一直在变化。慢慢来。主语 things 是复数，句子是陈述客观事实，时态用一般现在时，所以其谓语动词用动词原形，故填 change。

28. Does have does likes

【详解】句意：——你的爸爸有爱好吗？——是的，他有。他喜欢钓鱼。此句是一般现在时，主语 father 是单数形式，助动词用 does，后面的动词用原形 have。肯定回答为 Yes, he does。主语为 He，动词用三单，故填 Does; have; does; likes。

29. wrote

【详解】句意：她昨天写了一封信。根据“yesterday”可知，句子时态为一般过去时，谓语动词应用过去式 wrote。故填 wrote。

30. took

【详解】句意：我拍了照片，买了礼物。根据 bought 可知，此句是一般过去时，动词用过去式，故填 took。

31. to go

【详解】句意：我想离开去打篮球。want to do sth.意为“想做某事”，故填 to go。

32. (l) laugh

【详解】句意：大明喜欢讲笑话，总是让人发笑。根据“Daming likes to tell jokes”可知，他总是使得别人发笑。laugh“发笑”，动词。make sb. do“让某人做某事”。故填(l) laugh。

33. to do

【详解】句意：对每个人来说，做这项工作很容易。根据固定句型 it is+形容词+for sb to do sth“对某人来说做……是……的”可知，应该填动词 do 的不定式 to do 作主语，故填 to do。

34. playing

【详解】句意：他每天拉小提琴一个小时。play the violin“拉小提琴”，sb spend(s)+时间/金钱+(in) doing sth.“某人花多少时间/金钱做某事”，因此填动名词，故填 playing。

35. to snow/snowing

【详解】句意：他正和吉姆一起散步，但是开始下雪了。“start to do sth.”和“start doing sth.”都表示“开始做某事”，所以这里可以填“to snow”或者“snowing”。故填 to snow/snowing。

36. reading

【详解】句意：老师走进教室，看见我们在静静地看书。see sb. doing sth.意为“看到某人正在做某事”，固定用法。故填 reading。

37. camping

【详解】句意：——“五一”假期我们去露营怎么样？——好主意。我们先来制定一个计划吧。go camping 意为“去露营”，是固定搭配。故填 camping。