

《初三 英语 (English) - 牛津译林版 - Nature and travel (Unit 3-4 阶段复习) 专项模拟测试卷》

🕒 考试时间: 120 分钟 | 📄 试卷满分: 120 分 | 🎧 难度规范: 中考真题规范全真出题 (共81题)

★ 全网机考与音频控制台 (Cloudflare 全栈支持)

🔊 在线播放听力: https://test.zyddff.top/audio/初三英语_Nature_and_travel_听力音频.mp3

💻 离线音频备用: file:///./初三英语_Nature_and_travel_听力音频.mp3

🌐 强烈推荐: [点击开启浏览器全屏网页在线机考与 AI 智能阅卷模式](#)

* 考生可直接手机扫描右侧二维码播放 20 题完整听力录音; 或访问 HTML 答题卡一键交卷!



第一节: 听力测试 (Part I. Listening Test, 共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

第一部分 听对话或独白, 回答第 1 至 20 题。每段录音播放两遍。

1. Where are the speakers planning to go this weekend?

A. A sunny beach. B. Yellowstone National Park. C. A city museum.

2. How will Jenny travel to Yunnan for her holiday?

A. By plane. B. By high-speed train. C. By coach.

3. What is the weather like in Jiuzhaigou today?

A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Cloudy.

4. Why did Guy buy a stainless steel water bottle?

A. To save money. B. To protect the environment. C. To keep water warm.

5. What does Jenny remind Guy to pack for the mountain trip?

A. A camera. B. Hiking boots and a first-aid kit. C. Binoculars.

6. When will the school eco-club set off for Mount Huang?

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

7. What rule must the students follow at the campsite?

A. No open campfires. B. No photography. C. No loud music.

8. How long did Jenny stay in Qinghai Lake?

A. Three days. B. Five days. C. Seven days.

9. What rare animals did Jenny observe on Bird Island?

A. Black-necked cranes. B. Wild pandas. C. Siberian tigers.

10. What volunteer work did Jenny do during her trip?

A. Planted trees. B. Picked up plastic waste. C. Fed wild birds.

11. How many years has Mr. Clark worked as an eco-guide?

A. 5 years. B. 10 years. C. 15 years.

12. According to Mr. Clark, what is a major challenge facing wildlife today?

A. Plastic pollution and habitat loss. B. Illegal hunting. C. Cold winters.

13. Why are tourists forbidden to feed wild animals?

A. It makes them aggressive. B. It ruins their ability to hunt independently. C. It makes them sleep all day.

14. How much is the student entrance fee for the nature reserve?

A. 20 yuan. B. 40 yuan. C. 60 yuan.

15. What advice does Mr. Clark give to national park visitors?

A. Stay on marked trails. B. Buy local souvenirs. C. Camp near rivers.

16. Which season is considered the best time to visit the Swiss Alps?

A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Autumn.

17. What special travel card is strongly recommended for tourists in Switzerland?

A. The Swiss Travel Pass. B. The Alpine Bus Card. C. The Museum Express Card.

18. What punishment will tourists face if they leave litter in Swiss mountain reserves?

A. A verbal warning. B. A heavy fine up to 300 francs. C. Community service.

19. Why do Swiss farmers move their cows down from the mountains in September?

A. Because of the heavy snow. B. To prepare for winter before it arrives. C. To sell milk in the city market.

20. What is the golden rule of ecotourism mentioned at the end of the report?

A. Take only photos, leave only footprints. B. Travel cheap and travel light. C. Make friends wherever you go.

第二节：单项选择 (Part II. Choice, 共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

21. We had _____ unforgettable journey to the Grand Canyon last summer. It is truly _____ wonder of nature.

A. a; a B. an; a C. an; the D. a; the

22. To protect the fragile mountain ecosystem, tourists are strictly forbidden to _____ wildflowers or disturb wild animals.

A. grow B. water C. pick D. plant

23. Mount Everest, rising 8,848 meters _____ sea level, attracts thousands of brave climbers from all over the world every year.

A. under B. above C. below D. across

24. By the time our tour bus arrived at the foot of the mountain yesterday afternoon, the heavy rain _____ completely.
A. stops B. has stopped C. was stopping D. had stopped
25. You should always carry a paper map with you when hiking in the deep forest _____ your smartphone loses its GPS signal.
A. so that B. in case C. as long as D. even though
26. When we travel to a foreign country, we should try our best to _____ the local customs and respect their cultural traditions.
A. adapt to B. depend on C. give up D. stay away from
27. Look at the warning sign! You _____ feed the monkeys in the nature reserve. It may make them aggressive or sick.
A. wouldn't B. needn't C. mustn't D. couldn't
28. The breathtaking natural scenery in Guilin is quite different from _____ in my industrial hometown.
A. one B. it C. those D. that
29. The ancient water village _____ we visited during our eco-tour last week has a history of over 800 years.
A. who B. which C. where D. what
30. — Thank you so much for showing us around this amazing botanical garden and sharing so many green tips! — _____. I hope you enjoy the rest of your eco-friendly trip.
A. Never mind B. It doesn't matter C. My pleasure D. Take it easy

第三节：完形填空 (Part III. Cloze Test, 共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

Last summer, 15-year-old Leo joined a teenager volunteer trek to the Amazon rainforest. Unlike traditional sightseeing tours, this trip was designed for green travelers who wanted to make a positive __31__ on nature.

On the first morning, their eco-guide, Maria, gave them a reusable cloth bag and a pair of gloves. "Our mission today is not just to admire the giant trees and colorful birds," Maria said with a smile. "We are going to __32__ the plastic bottles and food wrappers left by irresponsible campers along the riverbank."

As they walked deeper into the green forest, Leo was __33__ by its natural beauty. Sunlight filtered through the thick leaves, and the air smelled fresh and clean. However, near a peaceful waterfall, they found a pile of __34__ hidden under the bushes. Seeing this, Leo felt a wave of sadness. How could anyone destroy such a wonderful place?

Without hesitation, the teenagers bent down and started cleaning up. They worked hard for three hours in the warm humidity. Although their clothes were wet with __35__, nobody complained. Instead, they shared laughter and sang traditional folk songs while filling their bags.

By lunchtime, the riverbank looked spotless again. As they rested under a shade tree, a troop of wild monkeys jumped onto the branches above them, making cheerful sounds as if they were __36__ the volunteers for restoring their clean home. Maria explained that plastic pollution was extremely dangerous to wildlife. "Animals often mistake plastic bags for food. If they __37__ them, they can get very sick or even die," she warned.

During the rest of the week, Leo learned numerous outdoor survival skills and rules of __38__ travel. He learned how to set up a tent without harming tree roots, how to wash dishes using biodegradable soap away from water sources, and why tourists must __39__ stay on marked paths. When the trip came to an __40__, Leo felt he had changed completely. He realized that true travel is not about collecting souvenirs or taking selfies for social media; it is about showing __41__ to the Earth and preserving its magic for future generations.

As soon as he returned home, Leo started an eco-club at his high school. He gave a presentation to his classmates, sharing his incredible __42__ in the Amazon and teaching them the golden rule of ecotourism: "Take nothing but memories, __43__ nothing but footprints."

Thanks to his efforts, more and more students in his town began to adopt a green lifestyle. They started bringing their own water bottles, using public transportation, and participating in weekend community cleanups. Leo proved that even small actions, when multiplied by millions of responsible travelers, can transform the __44__ and create a cleaner, greener __45__ for everyone.

(31) A. mistake B. difference C. trouble D. promise

(32) A. throw away B. pick up C. sell out D. look for

(33) A. bored B. frightened C. amazed D. disappointed

(34) A. treasure B. leaves C. fruits D. rubbish

(35) A. rain B. sweat C. tears D. river

(36) A. blaming B. thanking C. inviting D. attacking

(37) A. swallow B. notice C. avoid D. cook

(38) A. expensive B. dangerous C. responsible D. fast

(39) A. never B. seldom C. sometimes D. always

(40) A. end B. answer C. agreement D. island

(41) A. anger B. respect C. doubt D. pride

(42) A. imagination B. accident C. experience D. headache

(43) A. leave B. draw C. destroy D. wash

(44) A. weather B. world C. forest D. school

(45) A. dream B. future C. station D. story

第四节：阅读理解 (Part IV. Reading Comprehension, 共 4 篇, 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

Passage A (应用文：中国四大绿色国家公园推荐指南)

China is home to some of the most breathtaking national parks in the world. If you are planning a nature-friendly green holiday, here are four must-visit destinations that combine magnificent scenery with strict ecological protection.

1. Jiuzhaigou National Park (Sichuan Province)

- Highlights: Famous for its multi-level waterfalls and colorful alpine lakes that change color depending on the sunlight and surrounding trees.
- Eco-Rules: To protect the pure water, swimming and feeding aquatic life are strictly banned. All visitors must use the park's electric eco-buses.
- Ticket: 190 RMB (Peak season); Eco-bus ticket: 90 RMB.

2. Zhangjiajie National Forest Park (Hunan Province)

- Highlights: Known for over 3,000 sandstone pillars rising into the clouds, which inspired the floating Hallelujah Mountains in the movie Avatar.
- Eco-Rules: Drone flying is restricted to prevent disturbing rare mountain birds. Please take your own trash bags.
- Ticket: 227 RMB (valid for 4 days).

3. Wuyi Mountain National Park (Fujian Province)

- Highlights: A UNESCO World Heritage site boasting deep river valleys, ancient tea forests, and rich biodiversity. Perfect for bamboo rafting along the Nine-Bend River.
- Eco-Rules: Rafting boats are propelled by traditional bamboo poles rather than polluting motors.
- Ticket: 140 RMB; Bamboo rafting: 130 RMB.

4. Shennongjia National Park (Hubei Province)

- Highlights: A primeval forest paradise famous for the golden snub-nosed monkey and mysterious legends of the 'Wild Man'.
- Eco-Rules: Number of daily visitors is strictly limited. Advanced online reservation is required at least 3 days ahead.
- Ticket: 160 RMB.

46. Which national park should you visit if you want to experience bamboo rafting without motor pollution?

- A. Jiuzhaigou National Park. B. Zhangjiajie National Forest Park. C. Wuyi Mountain National Park. D. Shennongjia National Park.

47. Why is drone flying restricted in Zhangjiajie National Forest Park?

A. To protect rare mountain birds from being disturbed. B. Because the sandstone pillars are too tall. C. To prevent visitors from taking commercial photos. D. Because electric signals are weak in the forest.

48. What requirement must tourists meet before visiting Shennongjia National Park?

A. They must buy a 4-day pass at the entrance. B. They must make an advanced online reservation at least 3 days ahead. C. They must bring their own bamboo poles. D. They must pay an extra fee for observing golden monkeys.

Passage B (记叙文: 野生动物保护先驱与绿色梦想)

In 1960, a 26-year-old English woman named Jane Goodall arrived on the eastern shores of Lake Tanganyika in Africa. Armed with nothing more than a notebook, a pair of binoculars, and a deep passion for nature, she stepped into the dense forests of Gombe Stream to study chimpanzees (黑猩猩) in the wild. At that time, most scientists studied animals in cages, but Jane believed that to truly understand wild creatures, one must observe them in their natural homes.

For the first few months, the chimpanzees fled whenever Jane approached. They had never seen a white human before and were afraid. But Jane did not give up. She spent endless hours sitting quietly on a high peak, allowing the animals to get used to her presence. Day after day, she endured scorching heat, heavy tropical rain, and malaria (疟疾). Her patience finally paid off when a male chimp, whom she named David Greybeard, allowed her to come close and even took a banana from her hand.

Jane made revolutionary discoveries that changed science forever. She observed David Greybeard bending a twig, stripping off its leaves, and using it as a tool to fish termites (白蚁) out of a mound. Before this discovery, scientists believed that making and using tools was a behavior unique only to humans. Her observation proved that animals are much more intelligent and similar to us than previously thought.

In her later years, Jane shifted her focus from observation to active conservation. Seeing the rapid disappearance of rainforests due to illegal logging and farming, she realized that protecting wildlife required helping local human communities live sustainably. In 1991, she founded 'Roots & Shoots', a global environmental program that empowers young people in over 100 countries to take practical action for cleaning up their communities, planting trees, and protecting endangered animals.

Today, even in her nineties, Dr. Goodall continues to travel the world, spreading a message of hope. She reminds us: 'You cannot get through a single day without having an impact on the world around you. What you do makes a difference, and you have to decide what kind of difference you want to make.'

49. How did Jane Goodall's research method differ from most scientists in 1960?

A. She studied animals in cages inside city laboratories. B. She observed wild animals directly in their natural habitats. C. She used advanced electronic drones to track animal behavior. D. She trained chimpanzees to perform tasks for scientific tests.

50. What breakthrough discovery did Jane make by observing David Greybeard?

A. Chimpanzees can speak simple human languages. B. Chimpanzees build wooden houses in high trees. C. Chimpanzees can make and use tools to get food. D. Chimpanzees never eat meat or insects.

51. Why did Jane Goodall establish the 'Roots & Shoots' program in 1991?

A. To sell her scientific books to high school students. B. To train professional zoo keepers around the world. C. To empower global youth to take practical action for environmental conservation. D. To raise money for her personal expeditions in Africa.

52. What can we infer from Dr. Goodall's quote in the last paragraph?

A. Only famous scientists have the power to save the environment. B. Every individual's daily choices and actions impact our planet. C. Traveling around the world is the only way to gain scientific knowledge. D. Human development is more important than wildlife preservation.

Passage C (说明文: 户外露营 ‘无痕山林’ 七大法则解密)

As more and more city dwellers escape to nature for weekend hiking and camping, wilderness areas are facing unprecedented ecological pressure. To minimize human impact on fragile natural ecosystems, outdoor organizations worldwide promote the 'Leave No Trace' (LNT) principles. These guidelines are not strict laws enforced by police, but rather an ethical code of conduct for responsible green travelers. Understanding and practicing these principles is essential before setting foot on any trail.

The first principle is Plan Ahead and Prepare. Before heading into the wilderness, travelers should research local regulations, weather forecasts, and terrain conditions. Proper preparation prevents getting lost, which reduces the need for emergency rescue teams that often disturb wildlife habitats. Bringing reusable water containers and removing food packaging at home also minimizes waste from the very start.

The second and third principles focus on moving and camping gently: Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces, and Dispose of Waste Properly. When hiking, walkers should always stay on marked trails, even if they are muddy or wet. Stepping off the path to avoid a mud puddle widens the trail and destroys delicate wild flora. As for waste, the golden rule is 'Pack it in, pack it out'. This applies not only to plastic bags and tin cans but also to organic waste like banana peels and apple cores. Contrary to popular belief, an apple core can take up to two years to decompose in cold mountain soil, while attracting animals to unnatural human food sources.

The remaining principles include Leave What You Find, Minimize Campfire Impacts, Respect Wildlife,

and Be Considerate of Other Visitors. Nature lovers should admire rocks, historical fossils, and beautiful wildflowers where they are, without taking them home as souvenirs. When cooking, using a lightweight portable gas stove is much more eco-friendly than building an open campfire, which consumes fallen branches that serve as habitats for insects and carries a high risk of wild forest fires. Finally, observing animals from a safe distance through binoculars ensures that human presence does not interrupt their natural mating, feeding, or migration routines.

By following the Leave No Trace code, we ensure that our wilderness adventures do not come at the expense of nature's health, preserving these pristine sanctuaries for generations to come.

53. What is the main nature of the 'Leave No Trace' (LNT) principles according to Paragraph 1?

A. They are strict criminal laws enforced by mountain police. B. They are commercial rules designed by camping gear equipment companies. C. They are an ethical code of conduct for responsible green travelers. D. They are survival instructions only for professional mountain climbers.

54. Why should hikers walk straight through muddy trails instead of stepping around them?

A. Because walking through mud cleans hiking boots automatically. B. To avoid widening the trail and destroying delicate wild flora around it. C. Because marked trails are paved with soft stones underneath. D. To walk faster and reach the campsite before sunset.

55. What is a common misconception about organic waste like apple cores mentioned in the text?

A. People think apple cores are poisonous to wild mountain birds. B. People believe organic waste decomposes almost instantly without harming nature. C. People assume apple cores can be used to start campfires in cold soil. D. People believe organic food packaging is heavier than plastic cans.

56. Why does the author recommend using lightweight portable gas stoves over open campfires?

A. Gas stoves cook food twice as fast as traditional wood fires. B. Open campfires consume insect habitats and carry a high risk of forest fires. C. Gas stoves are distributed for free at national park visitor centers. D. Open campfires produce smoke that attracts dangerous bears to the camp.

Passage D (议论文: 过度旅游对海洋珊瑚礁的挑战与生态转型)

For decades, tropical islands in Southeast Asia and the Pacific have been celebrated as tourist paradises. Millions of travelers flock to coastal resorts every winter to enjoy sunshine, sandy beaches, and crystal-clear waters. However, behind the economic prosperity brought by global tourism lies a silent ecological crisis: the rapid degradation of marine coral reef ecosystems.

Coral reefs, often called the 'tropical rainforests of the sea', cover less than one percent of the ocean floor yet support over twenty-five percent of all marine species. They provide critical shelter for fish,

protect coastlines from violent storm waves, and sustain the livelihoods of local fishing communities. Unfortunately, the explosion of mass coastal tourism has pushed these fragile underwater habitats to the brink of collapse.

The damage caused by irresponsible tourism takes multiple forms. First, physical destruction occurs daily when inexperienced snorkelers and scuba divers step on, kick, or break delicate coral branches. A coral colony that took fifty years to grow can be destroyed in a single second by a careless tourist's fin. Second, boat anchors dropped directly onto reefs shatter the living limestone structures. Third, and perhaps most insidiously, chemical pollution from commercial sunscreens poses a deadly threat. Scientific studies have confirmed that chemicals like oxybenzone, commonly found in standard sunscreens, cause coral bleaching even at extremely low concentrations, leaving corals starved and vulnerable to disease.

Recognizing the severity of this crisis, several island nations and eco-conscious travel operators are pioneering sustainable marine tourism. In countries like Palau and Thailand, governments have temporarily closed heavily damaged bays to allow reefs time to heal and regenerate organically. Furthermore, many marine reserves now enforce strict bans on chemical sunscreens, allowing tourists to use only 'reef-safe' mineral sunscreens. Dive guides are also required to conduct environmental briefings before taking tourists underwater, teaching them buoyancy control and enforcing a strict 'look but never touch' policy.

The transformation of marine tourism demonstrates that human exploration of nature does not have to be destructive. By shifting from volume-based mass tourism to quality-focused ecotourism, destinations can protect their greatest natural assets while providing meaningful, educational experiences for travelers. Ultimately, the survival of the world's coral reefs depends on our willingness to be guardians of the ocean rather than mere consumers of its beauty.

57. Why are coral reefs referred to as the 'tropical rainforests of the sea' in Paragraph 2?

- A. Because they grow only in deep rainforest rivers in South America. B. Because they support over 25% of all marine species despite covering under 1% of the ocean floor. C. Because their branches look exactly like green trees and produce oxygen for land animals. D. Because they absorb more carbon dioxide than all tropical forests combined.

58. Which of the following is mentioned as an insidious chemical threat to coral reefs?

- A. Plastic water bottles discarded from sightseeing boats. B. Heavy metal waste dumped by coastal factories. C. Chemicals like oxybenzone present in standard commercial sunscreens. D. Oil leaking from underwater fishing equipment.

59. What practical measures have countries like Palau and Thailand taken to protect marine reefs?

A. They have permanently forbidden all tourists from entering their country. B. They closed damaged bays temporarily and enforced bans on chemical sunscreens. C. They built artificial concrete walls around all tropical islands. D. They charged a 10,000 dollar eco-tax for every foreigner visiting the beach.

60. What is the author's primary attitude toward the future of sustainable marine tourism?

A. Deeply pessimistic and hopeless about saving any coral reefs. B. Indifferent, as economic profits are much more important than ocean health. C. Constructive and hopeful if tourism shifts from volume-based mass consumption to eco-guardianship. D. Critical of all scientists who try to interfere with the travel industry.

第五节：任务型阅读 (Part V. Task-based Reading, 共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)

阅读下列短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

Part V. Task-based Reading (七选五：绿色旅行者的五个通关秘籍)

Traveling is one of the most rewarding ways to experience the world. However, tourism can also put a heavy burden on our planet's environment and local cultures. As global citizens, it is our duty to travel sustainably. __61__ Here are five simple yet powerful practices you can adopt on your next journey.

1. Pack Light and Choose Eco-friendly Gear

Every extra kilogram in your luggage requires more airplane or train fuel, which produces more carbon dioxide emissions. __62__ Bring a reusable stainless steel water bottle, a cloth shopping bag, and solar-powered portable chargers to avoid single-use plastics and save energy.

2. Support Local Economies Directly

True ecotourism is about sustaining the well-being of local communities. When buying souvenirs or dining out, try to choose family-owned restaurants and traditional handicraft markets rather than large multinational chains. __63__ This ensures that your tourism expenditure directly benefits the people who preserve the cultural heritage.

3. Respect Wildlife and Keep Your Distance

When visiting national parks or marine reserves, never feed, touch, or chase wild animals. __64__ Remember that you are a guest in their natural home. Take photographs from a safe distance using a zoom lens, and never buy souvenirs made from endangered animals, such as ivory, sea turtle shells, or rare corals.

4. Choose Sustainable Transportation

How you move around at your destination makes a huge ecological difference. Instead of renting private petrol cars or taking frequent domestic flights, opt for high-speed trains, electric buses, or public subways. __65__ It not only produces zero carbon emissions but also allows you to discover hidden street corners and interact with locals at a relaxed pace.

By adopting these green travel habits, you can explore the magnificent wonders of our world while ensuring they remain clean, vibrant, and unspoiled for future generations.

【备选选项 A-G】

- A. For shorter distances within a city, walking or renting a bicycle is the best choice.
- B. Becoming a green traveler does not mean giving up comfort or fun.
- C. Feeding human food to wild animals can cause serious digestive diseases and alter their survival behavior.
- D. Many tourists prefer staying in luxury resort hotels with private swimming pools.
- E. Therefore, pack only essential clothes and lightweight items for your trip.
- F. You should always bargain hard to get the lowest possible price from street sellers.
- G. Furthermore, hiring a local tour guide provides you with authentic cultural storytelling and supports local employment.

61. [_____]

62. [_____]

63. [_____]

64. [_____]

65. [_____]

第六节：词汇运用与语法填空 (Part VI. Vocabulary & Grammar, 共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

Section A. 词汇变形与运用 (共 8 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 8 分)

66. The breathtaking natural _____ (beautiful) of Jiuzhaigou National Park attracts millions of tourists annually.

67. As eco-tourists, we should behave _____ (responsible) to minimize our carbon footprint in wilderness areas.

68. The park ranger warned us not to enter the deep primeval forest without a guide for our own _____ (safe).

69. Many endangered animals will disappear forever if we don't take immediate action to _____ (protection) their natural habitats.

70. Our camping trip to the Swiss Alps was such an _____ (forget) experience that we will remember it for a lifetime.
71. When visiting ethnic villages in Yunnan, tourists are invited to taste _____ (tradition) local food and enjoy folk dances.
72. To be a polite global traveler, you should show respect to the _____ (culture) differences between different countries.
73. Look! The teenage volunteers _____ (put) up their tents cleanly near the riverbank without damaging any trees.

Section B. 短文语法填空 (共 7 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 7 分)

In recent years, green countryside tourism has become a new fashion in China. Last weekend, my family made a wonderful trip to a beautiful ecological village in Zhejiang Province.

The village is surrounded __74__ green mountains and clear rivers. In the past, the villagers earned their living mainly by cutting down trees, __75__ caused serious soil erosion (水土流失). Ten years ago, the local government decided to transform the area into a nature-friendly resort. All polluting workshops __76__ (close) immediately, and thousands of native trees were planted along the hillsides.

When we arrived, we were impressed by the clean stone paths and solar-powered streetlights. My father rented four bicycles, and we rode happily across the golden rice fields. At noon, we lunched at a local farmer's house. The host served us fresh organic vegetables __77__ (grow) in his own backyard without any chemical fertilizers.

During our stay, I noticed that all tourists followed the village's eco-rules strictly. Nobody threw rubbish on the ground, and __78__ (everyone) waste was carefully sorted into recycling bins. This unforgettable experience made me realize __79__ important it is to harmonize human development with nature. As the famous saying goes, 'Lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets.' I sincerely hope that more countryside areas will follow this green path and build a __80__ (bright) ecological future!

第七节：书面表达 (Part VII. Writing, 共 1 题; 满分 20 分)

Part VII. Written Expression 书面表达 (共 1 题; 满分 20 分)

假定你是李华, 你的英国笔友 Peter 打算今年暑假来中国进行一次主题为“亲近自然与环保旅行 (Nature & Eco-travel)”的研学实践。请你给他写一封英文电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 极力推荐一个最适合“亲近自然”的中国目的地 (如九寨沟、黄山或大熊猫国家公园), 并简要说明推荐理由;
2. 为他提出至少两条在游览过程中的绿色环保旅行建议 (如: 搭乘公共交通、践行“无痕山林”、不留下垃圾、尊重当地动植物等);
3. 表达美好的祝愿并期待他的到来。

注意：

1. 词数 100-120 词左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 信的开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

(请在此区域规范书写你的英文回信.....)

《参考答案与全解全析》

对标：中考真题全解全析深度规范 | 命题人深度解析

一、《听力录音原文 (Tape Scripts)》(核心解题关键句已加粗或下划线)

[Narrator]: Part One. Listening Test. Section A. Listen to five short conversations. Each conversation will be read twice. Choose the best answer for questions 1 to 5.

[Guy]: Question 1. Hi Jenny, are we going to the sunny beach or the city museum this Saturday?

[Jenny]: Neither, Guy! **We decided to hike in Yellowstone National Park to get close to pure nature.** (Q1解题句)

[Narrator]: Question 2. Listen to conversation two.

[Guy]: How will you travel to Yunnan for your green holiday, Jenny? By plane or by coach?

[Jenny]: **My father booked high-speed train tickets. It takes six hours and reduces carbon emissions significantly.** (Q2解题句) (Q2解题句) (Q2解题句) (Q2解题句) (Q2解题句) (Q2解题句) (Q2解题句) (Q2解题句) (Q2解题句) (Q2解题句)

[Narrator]: Question 3. Listen to conversation three.

[Guy]: Hello, is this the Jiuzhaigou Visitor Center? We want to visit the valley today. What is the weather like?

[Jenny]: Good morning! It was raining yesterday, but today it is bright and sunny with blue skies. Perfect for taking photos!

[Narrator]: Question 4. Listen to conversation four.

[Jenny]: Why did you buy this stainless steel water bottle, Guy? You already have plastic ones.

[Guy]: Well, single-use plastic bottles pollute our rivers and oceans. I want to travel responsibly and protect the environment.

[Narrator]: Question 5. Listen to conversation five.

[Jenny]: Don't forget to pack your hiking boots and a first-aid kit for our mountain trip tomorrow, Guy.

[Guy]: Thanks for reminding me! I have already put them in my backpack, along with my camera and binoculars.

[Narrator]: Section B. Listen to two longer dialogues. Choose the best answer for questions 6 to 15.

[Narrator]: Listen to the first dialogue and answer questions 6 and 7.

[Guy]: Jenny, our school eco-club is organizing a camping trip to Mount Huang next week. Are you excited?

[Jenny]: Yes, absolutely! When will we set off? I need to prepare my camping equipment.

[Guy]: We will gather at the school gate and set off on Saturday morning at 7:30. We will return on Sunday afternoon.

[Jenny]: Got it! By the way, are there any special rules we must follow at the campsite?

[Guy]: Yes. To prevent forest fires and protect wildlife, open campfires are strictly forbidden. We must also take all our rubbish away when we leave.

[Narrator]: Listen to the second dialogue and answer questions 8 to 10.

[Guy]: Hi Jenny! I heard you went to Qinghai Lake during the summer vacation. How long did you stay there?

[Jenny]: I stayed there for five days, Guy. It was an unforgettable eco-tour!

[Guy]: Did you see any rare birds on Bird Island?

[Jenny]: Yes! Through our binoculars, we observed herds of black-necked cranes. They look so graceful in the wild.

[Guy]: Did you do any volunteer work while traveling?

[Jenny]: Yes, on the fourth day, I joined a local environmental team to pick up plastic waste along the lake shore. It felt great to do something meaningful for nature.

[Narrator]: Listen to the third dialogue and answer questions 11 to 15.

[Jenny]: Good afternoon, Mr. Clark! Thank you for showing us around the Wolong National Nature Reserve. How long have you worked here as an eco-guide?

[Guy]: It has been exactly ten years, Jenny. I love working in nature and protecting endangered species.

[Jenny]: In your opinion, what is the biggest challenge facing local wildlife today?

[Guy]: While hunting has stopped, plastic pollution and habitat loss due to human activities remain a major challenge.

[Jenny]: I noticed signs saying 'Do Not Feed Wild Animals'. Why is feeding them harmful?

[Guy]: Because human food can make them sick, and more importantly, it destroys their natural ability to hunt and survive independently in the wild.

[Jenny]: I see! What is the entrance fee for students who want to visit this educational reserve?

[Guy]: It is 20 yuan for students, which is half the regular adult price of 40 yuan.

[Jenny]: What is your best advice for tourists visiting national parks?

[Guy]: Always stay on marked trails! Walking off the trails can step on fragile plants and disturb animal homes.

[Narrator]: Section C. Listen to a monologue about ecotourism in Switzerland. Choose the best answer for questions 16 to 20.

[Narrator]: Welcome to today's travel radio program. Today we are exploring responsible travel in the Swiss Alps. While summer and winter are popular, autumn is actually the best season to visit. The forests turn golden, and the hiking trails are quiet and peaceful. When traveling across

Switzerland, tourists are strongly recommended to buy the Swiss Travel Pass. It allows unlimited travel on clean trains, solar buses, and lake boats. To preserve the breathtaking scenery, the Swiss government has strict environmental laws. Anyone caught leaving litter in mountain reserves will face a heavy fine of up to 300 Swiss francs. In September, tourists can witness a wonderful traditional event: farmers decorate their cows with flowers and move them down from high mountain pastures to valley farms before winter arrives. Finally, remember the golden rule of ecotourism wherever you go: take only photos, leave only footprints, and keep our planet green!

二、客观题与填空题全析 (Q1 - Q80 标准答案与逻辑推导)

【听力测试 Q1 - Q20】

第 1 题 【答案 B】

核心逻辑：听力原文明确提到：We decided to hike in Yellowstone National Park to get close to pure nature.

第 2 题 【答案 B】

核心逻辑：听力原文提及：My father booked high-speed train tickets. It takes six hours...

第 3 题 【答案 A】

核心逻辑：听力中回答：today it is bright and sunny with blue skies.

第 4 题 【答案 B】

核心逻辑：Guy表示：single-use plastic bottles pollute... I want to travel responsibly and protect the environment.

第 5 题 【答案 B】

核心逻辑：Jenny提醒：Don't forget to pack your hiking boots and a first-aid kit...

第 6 题 【答案 B】

核心逻辑：Guy明确说道：We will gather at the school gate and set off on Saturday morning at 7:30.

第 7 题 【答案 A】

核心逻辑：Guy解释：open campfires are strictly forbidden to prevent forest fires.

第 8 题 【答案 B】

核心逻辑：Jenny回答：I stayed there for five days, Guy.

第 9 题 【答案 A】

核心逻辑：Jenny描述：we observed herds of black-necked cranes.

第 10 题 【答案 B】

核心逻辑：Jenny提到：I joined a local environmental team to pick up plastic waste along the lake shore.

第 11 题 【答案 B】

核心逻辑：Mr. Clark回答：It has been exactly ten years, Jenny.

第 12 题 【答案 A】

核心逻辑：Mr. Clark指出：plastic pollution and habitat loss due to human activities remain a major

challenge.

第 13 题 【答案 B】

核心逻辑：Mr. Clark解释：it destroys their natural ability to hunt and survive independently in the wild.

第 14 题 【答案 A】

核心逻辑：Mr. Clark提到：It is 20 yuan for students, which is half the regular adult price of 40 yuan.

第 15 题 【答案 A】

核心逻辑：Mr. Clark建议：Always stay on marked trails!

第 16 题 【答案 C】

核心逻辑：独白中明确提到：autumn is actually the best season to visit.

第 17 题 【答案 A】

核心逻辑：独白中推荐：tourists are strongly recommended to buy the Swiss Travel Pass.

第 18 题 【答案 B】

核心逻辑：独白指出：Anyone caught leaving litter... will face a heavy fine of up to 300 Swiss francs.

第 19 题 【答案 B】

核心逻辑：独白提到：move them down from high mountain pastures to valley farms before winter arrives.

第 20 题 【答案 A】

核心逻辑：独白结尾强调：remember the golden rule of ecotourism wherever you go: take only photos, leave only footprints...

【单项选择 Q21 - Q30】

第 21 题 【答案 B】

考点解析：unforgettable 以元音音素开头，前用不定冠词 an；第二空泛指“一个自然奇迹”，用 a。

第 22 题 【答案 C】

考点解析：pick wildflowers 意为“采摘野花”。为了保护脆弱的生态系统，严禁采摘野花。

第 23 题 【答案 B】

考点解析：above sea level 意为“海拔以上”，固定搭配。

第 24 题 【答案 D】

考点解析：“By the time + 过去时”引导的时间状语从句，主句谓语动词通常用过去完成时(had + 过去分词)，表示在过去某一时间点前已经完成的动作。

第 25 题 【答案 B】

考点解析：in case 意为“以防万一，假如”，引导目的或条件状语从句；句意为：你应该随身携带纸质地图，以防手机失去信号。

第 26 题 【答案 A】

考点解析：adapt to 意为“适应”；depend on 依靠；give up 放弃；stay away from 远离。去外国旅游应当适应当地习俗。

第 27 题 【答案 C】

考点解析：mustn't 表示强烈禁止，意为“绝对不可，严禁”。根据标语牌和语境，严禁投喂野生动物。

第 28 题 【答案 D】

考点解析：that 在此处特指前面提到的不可数名词 the breathtaking natural scenery，以避免重复。

第 29 题 【答案 B】

考点解析：先行词 The ancient water village 为物，且在定语从句 we visited 中作宾语，应用关系代词 which 或 that。

第 30 题 【答案 C】

考点解析：当别人致谢时，回答 My pleasure (我很乐意/我的荣幸) 是最恰当的礼貌用语。

【完形填空 Q31 - Q45】

第 31 题 【答案 B】

深度解析：make a positive difference 意为“产生积极的影响”。短文开篇说明这是一次环保志愿旅行。

第 32 题 【答案 B】

深度解析：根据前文发了手套和布袋可知，这里是要 pick up (捡拾) 游客遗留的塑料瓶和垃圾。

第 33 题 【答案 C】

深度解析：be amazed by 意为“被……惊艳/震撼”。走进森林，Leo被大自然的天然之美所惊艳。

第 34 题 【答案 D】

深度解析：下文说有人破坏这样美好的地方，说明在灌木丛下发现了 rubbish (垃圾/废弃物)。

第 35 题 【答案 B】

深度解析：在高温高湿的雨林里干了三个小时活，衣服被 sweat (汗水) 浸湿。

第 36 题 【答案 B】

深度解析：猴子们欢快地鸣叫，仿佛在 thanking (感谢) 志愿者们把它们的家园恢复干净。

第 37 题 【答案 A】

深度解析：swallow 意为“吞下，误食”。野生动物常把塑料袋当食物，如果吞下会致命。

第 38 题 【答案 C】

深度解析：responsible travel 意为“负责任的旅行”，与全文倡导的环保生态游对应。

第 39 题 【答案 D】

深度解析：always stay on marked paths 意为“始终走在标记好的步道上”，避免践踏植被。

第 40 题 【答案 A】

深度解析：come to an end 意为“结束，尾声”，固定词组。

第 41 题 【答案 B】

深度解析：show respect to the Earth 意为“对地球表达敬意/尊重”。

第 42 题 【答案 C】

深度解析：experience 意为“经历”。他在学校分享自己在亚马逊的难忘经历。

第 43 题 【答案 A】

深度解析：leave nothing but footprints 意为“除了脚印什么也别留下”，生态游黄金法则。

第 44 题 【答案 B】

深度解析：transform the world 意为“改变世界”。微小的行动汇聚起来能改变世界。

第 45 题 【答案 B】

深度解析：a cleaner, greener future 意为 “一个更干净、更绿色的未来”。

【阅读理解 Q46 - Q60】

第 46 题 【答案 C】

定位推导：根据第3段 Wuyi Mountain 中 “Perfect for bamboo rafting... propelled by traditional bamboo poles rather than polluting motors” 可知答案为C。

第 47 题 【答案 A】

定位推导：根据第2段 Zhangjiajie 中 “Drone flying is restricted to prevent disturbing rare mountain birds” 可知答案为A。

第 48 题 【答案 B】

定位推导：根据第4段 Shennongjia 中 “Advanced online reservation is required at least 3 days ahead” 可知答案为B。

第 49 题 【答案 B】

定位推导：根据第1段 “At that time, most scientists studied animals in cages, but Jane believed that to truly understand wild creatures, one must observe them in their natural homes” 可知答案为B。

第 50 题 【答案 C】

定位推导：根据第3段中 “using it as a tool to fish termites... Before this discovery, scientists believed that making and using tools was a behavior unique only to humans” 可知答案为C。

第 51 题 【答案 C】

定位推导：根据第4段 “she founded 'Roots & Shoots'... empowers young people in over 100 countries to take practical action for cleaning up their communities... and protecting endangered animals” 可知答案为C。

第 52 题 【答案 B】

定位推导：最后一段名言强调 “You cannot get through a single day without having an impact... What you do makes a difference”，推理可知每个人的日常言行都会影响地球，因此B项正确。

第 53 题 【答案 C】

定位推导：第一段明确说明：“These guidelines are not strict laws... but rather an ethical code of conduct for responsible green travelers”（伦理准则与行为规范），故选C。

第 54 题 【答案 B】

定位推导：第三段指出：“Stepping off the path to avoid a mud puddle widens the trail and destroys delicate wild flora”（踩向道外会拓宽道路并破坏脆弱植被），故选B。

第 55 题 【答案 B】

定位推导：第三段提及：“Contrary to popular belief, an apple core can take up to two years to decompose in cold mountain soil...”。大众误以为果核能立刻自然分解无害，其实在山区分解极慢且会破坏动物觅食习性，故选B。

第 56 题 【答案 B】

定位推导：第四段阐明：“using a lightweight portable gas stove is much more eco-friendly than building an open campfire, which consumes fallen branches... and carries a high risk of wild forest fires”，故选B。

第 57 题 【答案 B】

定位推导：第二段解释：“cover less than one percent of the ocean floor yet support over twenty-five percent of all marine species”（面积小但生物多样性极其丰富，如同热带雨林），故选B。

第 58 题 【答案 C】

定位推导：第三段提到：“chemical pollution from commercial sunscreens... chemicals like oxybenzone... cause coral bleaching”（防晒霜中的氧苯酮等化学物质会导致珊瑚白化），故选C。

第 59 题 【答案 B】

定位推导：第四段列举措施：“temporarily closed heavily damaged bays... enforce strict bans on chemical sunscreens, allowing tourists to use only 'reef-safe' mineral sunscreens”，故选B。

第 60 题 【答案 C】

定位推导：最后一段表达了积极建设性的态度：“human exploration of nature does not have to be destructive... shifting from volume-based... to quality-focused ecotourism... depends on our willingness to be guardians of the ocean”，故选C。

【七选五 Q61 - Q65】

第 61 题 【答案 B】

衔接逻辑：首段提出应当进行可持续的绿色旅行。空格后一句说“这里有五个简单而强大的实践建议”，B选项“成为一个绿色旅行者并不意味着放弃舒适或乐趣”起到承上启下的极佳衔接作用。

第 62 题 【答案 E】

衔接逻辑：第一点讲行李过重会消耗更多燃油和排放温室气体。因此E选项“因此，出发时只带必须的衣物和轻便物品”完美呼应主题句。

第 63 题 【答案 G】

衔接逻辑：第二点倡导支持当地经济和传统家庭店铺。G选项“此外，雇佣当地导游能给你带来地道的文化讲解并支持本地就业”紧承其意，符合逻辑。

第 64 题 【答案 C】

衔接逻辑：第三点强调尊重野生动物，严禁投喂或触摸。C选项“给野生动物喂食人类食物会导致严重的消化疾病并改变其生存习性”有力解释了禁止投喂的原因。

第 65 题 【答案 A】

衔接逻辑：第四点讲选择可持续交通方式，如高铁、电动公交等。A选项“对于市内较短距离，步行或租用自行车是最佳选择”与后文“零碳排放且能轻松发现街角美景”顺畅衔接。

【词汇运用与语法填空 Q66 - Q80】

第 66 题 【标准答案: beauty】

语法考点：形容词 natural 后需接名词形式，beautiful 的名词为 beauty (美，美景)。

第 67 题 【标准答案: responsibly】

语法考点：修饰动词 behave 应用副词形式，responsible 的副词为 responsibly (负责任地)。

第 68 题 【标准答案: safety】

语法考点：介词 for 和形容词 own 后需接名词，safe 的名词形式为 safety (安全)。

第 69 题 【标准答案: protect】

语法考点：take action to do sth. 为不定式表目的，后接动词原形，protection 的动词为 protect (保护)。

第 70 题 【标准答案: unforgettable】

语法考点: 根据后文“终生难忘”可知, 前空应填否定形容词 unforgettable (难以忘怀的/非常难忘的)。

第 71 题 【标准答案: traditional】

语法考点: 修饰名词 local food 应用形容词形式, tradition 的形容词为 traditional (传统的)。

第 72 题 【标准答案: cultural】

语法考点: 修饰名词 differences 应用形容词形式, culture 的形容词为 cultural (文化的)。

第 73 题 【标准答案: are putting】

语法考点: 句首提示词 Look! 标志着动作正发生, 主语 The teenage volunteers 为复数, 故填现在进行时 are putting。

第 74 题 【标准答案: by】

语法考点: be surrounded by... 为固定短语, 意为“被.....所环绕”。

第 75 题 【标准答案: which】

语法考点: 非限制性定语从句, 逗号后指代前面“砍伐树木”这一整个事情, 在从句中作主语, 填关系代词 which。

第 76 题 【标准答案: were closed】

语法考点: 主语 All polluting workshops 与动词 close 之间为被动关系, 且根据 Ten years ago 可知用一般过去被动语态 were closed。

第 77 题 【标准答案: grown】

语法考点: 此处为非谓语动词作后置定语, vegetables 与 grow 之间是被动完成关系, 填过去分词 grown。

第 78 题 【标准答案: everyone's】

语法考点: 修饰名词 waste (垃圾/废弃物), 应填名词所有格 everyone's (每个人的)。

第 79 题 【标准答案: how】

语法考点: 感叹句做宾语从句结构: how + 形容词(important) + 主语 + 谓语, 填疑问词 how。

第 80 题 【标准答案: brighter】

语法考点: 根据语境和前文 green path, 此处意为“建设一个更为光明的生态未来”, 填比较级 brighter。

三、书面表达高分范文与名师深度点评 (Q81)

【参考高分范文】

Dear Peter,

I am thrilled to hear that you are planning an eco-travel adventure to China this summer vacation! There is no doubt that traveling responsibly is the best way to appreciate the Earth's beauty.

Among all the breathtaking destinations, I strongly recommend Jiuzhaigou National Park in Sichuan Province. Widely celebrated as a fairytale land, it boasts multi-level waterfalls, snow-capped mountains, and crystal-clear lakes. It is a true paradise where you can immerse yourself in pure nature and observe

diverse wildlife in their natural habitats.

To help you practice green tourism during your stay, here are two practical suggestions. First, please opt for low-carbon transportation. You can take high-speed trains to Sichuan and use the park's electric eco-buses, which reduces carbon emissions significantly. Second, strictly follow the "Leave No Trace" principles. Always bring a reusable water bottle, stay on marked trails to protect delicate plants, and never leave any rubbish behind or feed wild animals.

I am confident that this green journey will be both rewarding and unforgettable. I am looking forward to meeting you soon!

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

【名师点评与评分标准】

1. 结构完整，要点齐全 (总分20分)：范文精准覆盖了提示中的三大核心要点（景点推荐与理由、两条明确的环保旅行倡议、热烈祝愿与期待），段落布局清晰，符合标准英文书信体例。
2. 词汇高阶，句式多变：巧妙运用了 eco-travel adventure, immerse yourself in pure nature, low-carbon transportation, Leave No Trace principles 等中考/高考核心高阶词组。
3. 连贯流畅，语法准确：过渡词语 (Among all, First, Second, There is no doubt that...) 使用得体，使整篇文章逻辑严密，极具感染力，属标准的 18-20 分一等高分范文！