

一、单项选择 (每题 2 分,共 20 分)

1. —Do you know Paul is \_\_\_\_\_ boy in Class 5?  
—Yes. He is very good at playing basketball.  
A. tall                      B. taller                      C. tallest                      D. the tallest
2. Mrs. Green asked us \_\_\_\_\_ a pen friend from these English names.  
A. choose                      B. to choose                      C. choosing                      D. chose
3. Colin's home is far from school and he \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus every day.  
A. goes                      B. has gone                      C. is going                      D. will go
4. Today is Mark's birthday, and he \_\_\_\_\_ a big party with his family in the garden now.  
A. had                      B. is having                      C. has had                      D. was having
5. Emma \_\_\_\_\_ the car when her phone rang.  
A. drives                      B. will drive                      C. was driving                      D. is driving
6. Tarona \_\_\_\_\_ a cold yesterday, so he had to go to see a doctor.  
A. has caught                      B. is catching                      C. catches                      D. caught
7. Jessica really enjoys travelling, and she \_\_\_\_\_ many foreign countries since 2010.  
A. visits                      B. has visited                      C. will visit                      D. was visiting
8. Many new buildings \_\_\_\_\_ in Xiong'an New Area next year.  
A. will be built                      B. were built                      C. will build up                      D. are building
9. If you start your homework now, you \_\_\_\_\_ it before dinner.  
A. finish                      B. finished                      C. can finish                      D. have finished
10. I can't remember \_\_\_\_\_ my schoolbag yesterday.  
A. where did I put                      B. where I put  
C. where will I put                      D. where I will put

二、根据句意, 从选项中选择最恰当的中文翻译 (每题 2 分,共 20 分)

11. The stamps were **presented** by the family to the museum.  
A. 礼物                      B. 出席的                      C. 把...交给; 颁发                      D. 当前的
12. The teacher was **cross** with him for being late.  
A. 穿越                      B. 十字形记号                      C. 反对                      D. 生气的
13. I had the film **developed** last week.  
A. 发展, 壮大                      B. 变得更好, 增强                      C. 显影, 冲印                      D. 开发, 研制
14. The man was **fined** for speeding.  
A. 美好的                      B. 晴朗的                      C. 罚金, 罚款                      D. 处...以罚金
15. My brother **formed** a band with some of his friends from school.  
A. 类型, 种类                      B. 形式, 外表                      C. 组织, 建立                      D. 表格

16. He has got a million-pound note by doing business.  
A.笔记, 便条      B.注意      C.(病假)证明      D.钞票, 纸币
17. The judge ruled that the women were unfairly treated in the work.  
A.裁定, 裁决      B.习惯, 常规      C.规则, 规章      D.统治, 控制
18. How can we best serve the needs of future generations?  
A.接待, 服务      B.满足...的需要      C.提供      D.可用作
19. Modern plastics can stand very high and very low temperatures.  
A.小店, 售货摊      B.容忍, 忍受      C.承受得住      D.直立
20. Geoff, you're a wonder! I would never have thought of doing that.  
A.想知道      B.感到诧异      C.能人, 奇才      D.奇迹

### 三、完形填空(每题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

(A)

#### Running for a Dream

I will never forget that November day. It was hotter than normal. This was the day my father and I had waited so long for, because we had been working towards this race for three years. Dozens of familiar faces from church and school flashed across my view. They had come \_\_21\_\_ me. I saw worry and excitement on my father's face. Then the race began!

For the first two and a half miles, I felt \_\_22\_\_. I had never before been so ready for something. The weeks leading up to the race were filled with controlled \_\_23\_\_ and a strict diet. My friends hadn't seen me in weeks, but they understood the sacrifice required to make my dream a reality. As in all of my races, I didn't \_\_24\_\_ out in the front. I loved the pleasure of passing people as my strength overtook (赶上) their premature (提早的) speed.

Then without warning, my strength began to decrease. Neck and neck with one of my greatest competitors, I could see the finish line. I had begun the final dash(最后冲刺) into glory when my knees became weak and my legs gave way. Nothing I could do would make them \_\_25\_\_ my weight.

I watched as runners rushed by me. Although I knew my dreams of victory were destroyed, I had to finish the race. However, my legs hurt badly. With all of the \_\_26\_\_ left in me, I got on my hands and knees and crawled(爬), inch by inch, across the finish line. Voices, both \_\_27\_\_ and familiar, cheered me on. They gave me the courage to keep going until the very end.

The doctors were there in seconds, but my eyes searched the crowd for him. There was only one person I wanted to talk to. I whispered, "I'm so sorry, Dad. I'm so sorry I \_\_28\_\_ you." He looked at me, saying, "You could never disappoint me. Sometimes these things just happen. All that matters is that you did your best."

"But we worked so \_\_29\_\_. What about our dream?" He reached over for my hand and said, "Don't you know that you are my dream and it has come true?"

It wasn't long before my running shoes were back on, marking a \_\_30\_\_ path for my journey. I learned that all of the miles, the tears, the sweat, and the pain my dad and I experienced together were not for a race. What I realized, though, was that to him, I was the

greatest prize he had ever won.

- |                   |              |                 |               |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. for        | B. to        | C. across       | D. over       |
| 22. A. proud      | B. great     | C. nervous      | D. afraid     |
| 23. A. programs   | B. studies   | C. instructions | D. practices  |
| 24. A. look       | B. move      | C. start        | D. come       |
| 25. A. give       | B. feel      | C. hold         | D. add        |
| 26. A. trust      | B. emotion   | C. strength     | D. confidence |
| 27. A. loud       | B. foreign   | C. rough        | D. firm       |
| 28. A. frightened | B. disturbed | C. disappointed | D. bored      |
| 29. A. late       | B. hard      | C. closely      | D. quickly    |
| 30. A. new        | B. near      | C. rough        | D. narrow     |

(B)

### **The Reason for Living**

I'm only twelve years old, but I know sadness and the fear of death very well. My grandfather has been smoking since he was a young teenager, and now he has a terrible 31 which makes it hard for him to breathe. Two weeks ago, he had an operation. The doctors thought that his days were numbered, but 32 he got better. He was taken off the machine that helped him breathe, but still he couldn't talk.

While my grandfather was in hospital, my mother and I flew to Pittsburgh to be with him. We were very 33 that we wouldn't see him again.

When we reached my grandfather's hospital room, I was surprised by his 34. He looked so weak. He was hardly able to even speak. Somehow though, he managed to say, "I ... you."

"You what, Grandpa?" I asked. He didn't have the 35 to answer me. He had used up all strength with those two words, "I ... you."

The next morning my mother and I had to leave. I kept wondering just what he had tried so hard to tell 36. It wasn't until I was back home in Georgia that I learned what he had tried to say.

A week after we returned home, my family received a phone call from one of the nurses in the hospital. She told us that my grandfather had said, "Call my granddaughter and tell her 'love.'" At first I didn't understand why he would just say, "love." Why not "I love you?" Then it 37 me. The day we were in the hospital he had been trying to say, "I love you." I was really touched.

After many weeks, my grandfather was finally able to 38. I began to call him every night. Normally he had to stop after about five minutes because he was too weak. No matter what, though, every time we 39 he would say, "I love you" and "I'd do anything for you." These, along with his moving words, "You're the only reason I live," are the best compliments (赞美) I have ever received.

My grandfather is still very ill and I know we don't have much time. I feel very honored that he has 40 his feelings with me. I have learnt a lot from this experience. But the most important thing I've learned is that a simple "I love you" is really not simple. It's a reason for living.

- |                     |              |                |                  |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 31. A. temper       | B. disease   | C. dream       | D. feeling       |
| 32. A. unexpectedly | B. unluckily | C. hurriedly   | D. interestingly |
| 33. A. sad          | B. hopeless  | C. crazy       | D. fearful       |
| 34. A. words        | B. clothes   | C. condition   | D. behaviour     |
| 35. A. energy       | B. courage   | C. chance      | D. time          |
| 36. A. her          | B. me        | C. him         | D. them          |
| 37. A. hit          | B. beat      | C. knocked     | D. touched       |
| 38. A. walk         | B. think     | C. breathe     | D. talk          |
| 39. A. dropped in   | B. hung on   | C. hung up     | D. got up        |
| 40. A. left         | B. shared    | C. experienced | D. checked       |

#### 四、阅读理解(每题 2 分, 共 30 分)

### A

#### Interesting Festivals in the World

##### Throwing Tomatoes — Spain

Spain takes "tomatoes fights" to a whole new level. But the tomatoes are being thrown, not eaten. The festival is celebrated during the last Wednesday in August. Trucks carry tomatoes into the square. People rush to the tomatoes and throw them into the crowd.

##### Rolling Cheese — England

This festival is celebrated on the last Monday in May. It is held on Cooper's Hill. A large wheel of cheese is rolled (滚动) down Cooper's Hill. The festival is actually a race where people run down the hill after the rolling cheese. The first person to cross the finish line at the bottom of the hill wins the cheese.

##### Burning Man — The United States

The Burning Man Festival lasts a week. It is from the Monday before Labor Day to Labor Day (which falls on the first Monday in September in America). The festival is celebrated in Black Rock Desert. The best part of the festival is the burning of a large sculpture (雕塑) of a man.

##### Pouring Water — Thailand

The Songkran Festival is the celebration of the New Year in Thailand. Thailand celebrates the New Year from April 13th to April 15th. Thai people run after each other, pouring water. Songkran is one of the most important reasons why foreigners travel to the beautiful land.

41. How many festivals are mentioned in the passage?

- |         |         |           |          |
|---------|---------|-----------|----------|
| A. One. | B. Two. | C. Three. | D. Four. |
|---------|---------|-----------|----------|

42. Where will you probably go to enjoy one of the festivals above in May?

- |           |             |              |                       |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| A. Spain. | B. England. | C. Thailand. | D. The United States. |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|

43. Which festival is held in Black Rock Desert?

- A. Throwing tomatoes.
- B. Rolling cheese.
- C. Burning man.
- D. Pouring water.

**B**

Could cities that float on the sea solve the problems caused by floods and provide food for the world?

Some scientists think so. The idea is already being tested and they believe that floating cities will provide more homes for a growing population, without having to use land needed to grow food. And they believe floating areas will allow more food to be grown, so that no one in the world is hungry.

In some places, cities that float on the sea are already being planned. A company in the Netherlands called DeltaSync thinks that the sea cities will save the world, with more than one in ten people living in them.

They say sea cities solve many problems the world faces in the 21st century, like not having enough land, more and more people needing homes, fossil fuels running low and the increasingly serious problems caused by floods.

DeltaSync says building in the desert is not possible because there is not enough water and that developing ways for people to live in space is still too expensive. So they believe the answer is our oceans, which cover over two thirds of the Earth's surface. Their plans for floating areas include using algae (海藻) to produce fuel and food.

More than a quarter of the land in the Netherlands already lies underwater and scientists there have spent years trying to find ways to deal with it. In the city of Rotterdam they already have floating homes.

Bart Roeffen from DeltaSync says, "We have plans for neighborhoods including roads and, in the end, I believe we can build floating cities on the sea."

44. Which of the following is the advantage of the cities that DeltaSync wants to build?

- A. Providing more jobs for people.
- B. Satisfying more people's housing needs.
- C. Supplying enough water to people.
- D. Making travel in space possible.

45. What can we learn about the Netherlands?

- A. There are floating homes in one of its cities.
- B. It has found many fossil fuels recently.
- C. Two thirds of its land is covered by water.
- D. Its population is increasing quickly.

46. What does Bart Roeffen think of his company's future plans?

- A. He doubts them.
- B. He has no idea about them.
- C. He is uncertain about them.
- D. He is hopeful of them.

47. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Will there be enough water?
- B. Is it possible to live in the desert?
- C. Will sea cities save the world?
- D. Is it expensive to build floating cities?

**C**

It has been described as art by some people, but to others it's an ugly part of modern life. What is it? Graffiti (涂鸦), of course. Look around cities in the UK today and you can see graffiti on buildings, walls, doors and even on buses or trains that have stayed in one place for too long. But where modern technology creates a problem, it also finds a way to deal with

it. Last week, *The Weekend West* was shown around the factory of a small but successful company (公司), Hubdean.

Hubdean's achievement is some special paints which are **graffiti-resistant**. How do they work? It couldn't be simpler. Take any graffiti-covered surface. First, a treatment called Agproclear is used. Then, using a very hot pressure jet (压力喷嘴), this treatment is taken away and the graffiti disappears at the same time. Now you have a clean wall. But before this clean wall can be painted on by graffiti lovers, a new product, Agproshield, is used. This paint has a special surface which gives it two important advantages. Firstly, spray paint (喷雾颜料) won't stick to the surface very well, and secondly, the whole surface can be cleaned very easily, just using water. Once the surface is painted, no specialist equipment (设备) is needed to keep the area clean and graffiti-free.

Not surprisingly, Hubdean's products are used by both local governments and private companies all over the UK, and now orders are being received from around the world. This brings the company a problem, however. Can they increase production to satisfy the needs? Of course, they can build a second factory or work with a large international company to make their products. The future is looking good for Hubdean!

48. What does the underlined word "**graffiti-resistant**" in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Painting graffiti.
- B. Keeping graffiti.
- C. Preventing graffiti.
- D. Changing graffiti.

49. When should Agproshield be used?

- A. Before Agproclear is used.
- B. When the wall is still clean.
- C. When Agproclear doesn't work.
- D. After graffiti is painted on the wall.

50. What can we learn about Hubdean?

- A. There is a good market for its products.
- B. A large company is going to buy its products.
- C. It is developing more new and better products.
- D. Most of its business comes from private companies.

51. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Is Hubdean successful?
- B. Is graffiti art? Of course not!
- C. Hubdean a high-tech company?
- D. Graffiti a problem? Just wash it off!

## D

Plastic can be found almost in everything. That includes toys, cars and computers. Most plastic cans should be recycled. However, many types of plastic are often thrown away. Much of the plastic rubbish ends up in the ocean. It gets there mainly from litter on land and overflowing sewers (下水道). The rest is thrown directly into the seas. It's reported that about 8 million tons of plastic flows into the seas each year. That's equal to a garbage truck full of plastic every minute. Plastic can not fully break down, so once it reaches the ocean it will float on the sea or sink into the bottom and then it may kill the wildlife.

In response to **this problem**, the United Nations (U.N.) hosted its first-ever Ocean Conference. At the conference, the UN's 193 member nations reached an agreement. They agreed to try their best to protect the ocean from pollution. "The sea has a special relationship with all of us in the world, but the relationship is under threat now," said Antonio Guterres, the secretary-general of the UN.

Countries in Asia have agreed to take some measures. The promise from China, Thailand, and Indonesia is hopeful. They produce up to 60% of all marine plastic waste-because of

leakage (泄露) from underdeveloped garbage-collection facilities.

Good news is that some scientists and companies worldwide are developing ways to keep plastic out of the ocean. They are trying to remove it and recycle it. For example, the Dell, a computer company, is creating laptop packaging (包装) from recycled plastic rubbish. Dell predicts that the project will prevent 16,000 pounds of plastic from entering the ocean. "We hope to encourage more companies to do something for the growing environmental issue," Carly Tatum says, who is a Dell spokeswoman.

However, environmentalists are not so optimistic. They warn that there is no quick way to prevent plastic pollution. Maybe the real solution is that every country in the world should make stronger laws on the plastic pollution.

52. According to the passage, how do people usually deal with most plastic?

- A. By recycling it.
- B. By burying it.
- C. By throwing it away.
- D. By making it harmless

53. What does "**this problem**" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. The ocean is seriously polluted
- B. The wildlife in the ocean is dying out.
- C. Plastic fails to fully break down.
- D. Too much plastic rubbish flows into the ocean.

54. What does the writer think is probably the best way to prevent plastic pollution worldwide?

- A. Producing less plastic waste.
- B. Taking measures to recycle plastic.
- C. Encouraging all countries to make related stricter laws.
- D. Developing more ways to keep plastic out of the ocean.

55. What's the topic (话题) of the passage?

- A. Plastic pollution in the ocean.
- B. The influence of plastic on the environment.
- C. Debates on plastic recycling.
- D. Measures on protecting the ocean.