

13. How did he feel when the teacher asked him to be the *narrator*(解说员)?
 A. Excited. B. Surprised. C. Unhappy.
14. What did his mother take him to the garden for?
 A. Making him confident. B. Digging all the flowers out.
 C. Practicing for the school play.
15. What happened at the end of the story?
 A. Frank planted many roses. B. Frank refused his new part.
 C. Frank did very well in the play.

四、听力填空(每小题1分,共5分)

本题你将听到一篇短文,请你根据所听内容,完成下面的表格,并将获取的信息填到答题卡相应的位置上。每空一词。

Why some students don't like speaking in class		
	Reasons	Some students are born shy and some <u>16</u> learn nothing or haven't prepared their lessons at all. They may feel bad when being asked to speak. <u>17</u> they have good ideas and understanding, they prefer to keep <u>18</u> .
	Solutions	Teachers should give them more chances to talk about their <u>19</u> . Group work is a good way to <u>20</u> students to talk. It is easier to talk to a small number of people than to a big class.

笔试部分(共100分)

五、单项选择(每小题1分,共10分)

请你从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. — Tommy, you can never let others know what I have told you today.
 — Don't worry. I will keep the _____.
 A. secret B. grade C. money
22. — Can you _____ the time of the next train to Tianjin on your phone?
 — OK, I will do it right now for you.
 A. look for B. look up C. look after
23. The doctor did what she could _____ the sick girl.
 A. save B. to save C. saved
24. We can save money _____ cooking our own meals instead of eating outside.
 A. by B. to C. for
25. _____ should be allowed to choose their own clothes.
 A. Ten-year-olds B. Ten-year-old C. Ten-years-olds
26. — I am going out this evening.
 — _____. You should finish your English project first.
 A. I disagree B. I'm sure C. I think so
27. — Have you bought _____ for Linda's birthday?
 — Not exactly. Just some flowers.
 A. something unusual B. anything unusual C. unusual something
28. I didn't have a good _____ last night, so I was _____ and I fell _____ in class.
 A. sleep; asleep; sleep B. asleep; sleep; sleepy C. sleep; sleepy; asleep
29. Diaoyu Islands _____ China ever since ancient times.
 A. belong to B. belong in C. belong under
30. — _____?
 — They were invented by Thomas Edison.
 A. When were they invented B. Who were they invented by
 C. Where were they invented

六、补全对话 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

根据对话内容, 从方框内所给的选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡相应位置涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Jie Yu: Look at the boy in the photo. He is a pen-pal of mine.

Wan Yan: How strange he looks! Where is he from?

Jie Yu: He is from America. He is of medium height.

Wan Yan: 31

Jie Yu: He is 15 years old. We Chinese teenagers can't color our hair, do you think so?

Wan Yan: Yeah. And he wears glasses with bright red frames, but he is a boy.

Jie Yu: Yeah. Didn't you notice his earring in one ear? It's fun to watch.

Wan Yan: 32 They might be sorry later.

Jie Yu: I agree. Look at his long T-shirt and the big pants are just like a big bag.

Wan Yan: 33 And the picture on the front of the T-shirt looks like a band. He must like the band best.

Jie Yu: Yeah. His favourite kind of music is rock. He thinks it's exciting.

Wan Yan: 34

Jie Yu: About once a month. He said he would come to China this summer vacation if he made enough money.

Wan Yan: Make money?

Jie Yu: Yes. 35 And he works hard at school, too.

Wan Yan: I can't imagine he is such a boy. However, in China, we have our own culture.

- A. I don't think they should be allowed to do such things.
- B. I don't think he is a good student.
- C. By the way, how often do you write to him?
- D. How old is he? Look at his short hair. It's blue.
- E. But I think teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes.
- F. Teenagers should not be allowed to drive.
- G. By taking a part-time job.

七、完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 8 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Grandmother's Problem

There was once a grandmother living in her grandson's house. The man loved 36 grandmother very much. However, she had some strange habits, so the man thought she needed medical help. Perhaps, he thought, it was time for her to 37 the rest of her life in a special hospital.

"I'd like you to examine my grandmother," he told a doctor, "then let me know 38 you know think she needs special care."

"All right," the doctor said, "send her to me next Tuesday." Tuesday came and the old woman went to see the doctor. She 39 in front of him and he asked her lots of questions. She answered them all, and the doctor was 40.

"There's 41 with this woman," he thought. "I don't understand why her grandson has sent her to me. Perhaps he's the one 42 needs special care."

He decided to ask her one last question. "Why do you think," he asked her, "your grandson wants you 43 special care?"

"I like hamburgers," she said. The doctor laughed, "I like hamburgers, too!"

"You do?" the old woman said, "I'm so glad. Then you must come to my house and have a hamburger with me. I've got boxes and boxes of them in my bedroom."

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|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 36. A. her | B. he | C. his |
| 37. A. spend | B. cost | C. took |
| 38. A. because | B. if | C. so |
| 39. A. sat | B. sang | C. danced |
| 40. A. excited | B. pleased | C. surprised |
| 41. A. something wrong | B. wrong something | C. nothing wrong |
| 42. A. who | B. which | C. whose |
| 43. A. having | B. have | C. to have |

八、阅读理解(这一部分共五篇短文,A至D篇每篇短文后有五个小题,E篇后有六个小题,每小题2分,共52分)

(A)

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Many kids do housework such as doing the dishes, making the bed, and folding the clothes. In exchange, they get some money or other computer time.

Paying kids for housework is one of the most popular topics, especially at a time when everyone is more careful about money. Some parents think since adults are paid to do their jobs, we should pay kids for everyday housework.

But some people don't think kids should get rewards(报酬) for doing housework. Susie Walton, an expert, believe that by rewarding kids, parents are sending a message that work isn't worth doing unless you get something in return. "Running any kind of housework is a team effort," Walton said. "A home is a living space for everyone in the family. It's important for kids to see that we all have responsibilities in the house, and families decide how they want their home to look, and how they are going to keep it looking like what they want."

Other people believe that getting a reward encourages kids to do housework, and it also teaches them real world lessons about how we need to work to get money. There are also apps(程序) that give kids points and digital gifts that can be redeemed(兑现) either online or in the real world. "Our goal is to give kids lawful power so they can get rewards," says Chris Bergman. "And kids need rewards to help encourage them."

44. Which of the following housework is NOT mentioned in Paragraph 1?
A. Doing the dishes. B. Cooking meals. C. Making the bed.
45. The underlined phrase "in return" in Paragraph 3 has the same meaning as "_____".
A. as a reward B. on sale C. for punishment
46. What is Walton's idea in the passage?
A. Running exercise is a kind of team work. B. People work to get some rewards.
C. Kids has responsibilities in the house.
47. According to Chris Bergram, kids should be encouraged to _____.
A. do housework without rewards B. do more housework C. do housework by getting rewards
48. Which is the best title for the passage?
A. Kids Should Study as Well as Doing Housework.
B. Let Children Do Some Housework.
C. Should Kids Be Rewarded for Doing Housework?

(B)

Where is Love? How can we find Love?

Once a little boy wanted to meet Love. He knew it was a long trip to where Love lived, so he got his things ready with some pizzas and drinks and started off. When he passed three streets, he saw an old woman sitting in the park and watching some birds. She looked very hungry. The boy gave her a pizza. She took it and smiled at him. The smile was so beautiful that he wanted to see it again, so he gave her a Coke. She smiled once again. The boy was very happy.

They sat there all the afternoon, eating and smiling, but they said nothing. When it grew dark, the boy decided to leave. But before he had gone more than a few steps, he turned around, ran back to the old woman and gave her a hug. The woman gave him her biggest smile ever.

When the boy opened the door of his house, his mother was surprised by the look of joy on his face and asked what had made him so happy. "I had lunch with Love. She has got the most beautiful smile in the world." At the same time, the old woman's son was also surprised at his mother's pleasure and asked why.

"I ate a pizza in the park with Love," she said, "and he is much younger than I expected."

If the world is full of love, we can enjoy a better life.

49. When the little boy saw the old woman, she was _____.
A. looking for a seat in the park B. passing the street C. looking at some birds
50. The little boy gave the old woman a Coke because _____.
A. the old woman still felt hungry B. he wanted to see the smile again
C. he didn't like the drink
51. The old woman gave the little boy the biggest smile _____.
A. after the little boy went home B. before it grew dark C. after the little boy hugged her
52. The boy's mother was surprised to see her son was very _____ when the door opened.
A. pleased B. sad C. unhappy
53. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. The little boy failed to find Love.
B. Both the little boy and the old woman found what they wanted at last.
C. The little boy decided never to go home.

LOVE

(C)

根据短文内容,从方框内所给的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Last week my youngest son and I visited my father at his new house in Arizona. He moved there a few years, and I wanted very much to see his new place. 54

In my earliest memories my father was a tall handsome and successful man. 55 As a child, I loved him. As a schoolgirl and young adult I was afraid of him. He seemed unhappy with me unless I got straight A's in my study and unhappy with my boyfriends if their fathers were not as "successful" as he was. 56

On the first day of my visit, we went out with one of my father's friends for lunch. We walked along that afternoon, did some shopping, ate on the street table, and laughed over my son's funny talks. 57 He seemed so friendly and interesting to be with us.

The next day and my dad pulled out his childhood pictures and told me many stories about his own childhood. Although our times together became easier over the years, I never felt closer to him at that moment. 58 And in so doing, I'm happy with my new friend. And my dad in this new home in Arizona, is back to me from where he was.

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|---|
| <p>A. My father's <i>critical</i> (挑剔) air and strict rules were gone.</p> <p>B. He loved his work and family, but was uncomfortable with his children.</p> <p>C. Whenever I went out with him on weekends, I felt nervous.</p> <p>D. I also wanted to meet his friends there.</p> <p>E. After so many years, I'm at last seeing another side of my father.</p> |
|---|

(D)

请阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,在下面表格的空白处填入与文章意思最相符的单词,并将答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。每空一词。

We need animals. Every animal has its place in the *balance* (平衡) of nature. We should try to help save the animals.

Some people think zoos are good places. The zoos give the animals the comfortable and safe living places. If animals get hurt or ill, people will take care of them. The zoo is a good place to know rules in the wild world. We can be much closer to nature. We can know more about animals in zoos by watching, listening and even smelling instead of just looking at pictures in books.

Some people don't think animals feel happy in zoos. Animals like pandas, wolves and bears usually live in the wild. They play and find food by themselves. They are strong and happy in the wild. If they are in zoos, food is enough and rooms are comfortable. They do not need to do their best to find food to eat or places to stay. They just walk around, sleep day and night, but they are not free at all.

I think we should build national parks as wildlife nature reserves and encourage farmers to leave reserves. If we do nothing, animals will get fewer and fewer.

Help save animals	
In zoos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Zoos <u>59</u> animals with comfortable and safe living places. ● People will look after animals if they get hurt or ill. ● People can be much <u>60</u> to nature. ● People can watch, listen and even smell to know more about animals. ● Animals don't worry about their food or rooms. ● Animals feel <u>61</u> in zoos.
In the wild	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Animals play and have to find food on their <u>62</u>. ● Animals are strong and happy. They're free.
Conclusion	I think we should build national parks to <u>63</u> animals.

(E)

请阅读下面图文内容,按要求完成所给任务,并将答案写在答题卡相应位置上。

A growing number of families are sending children on study tours abroad.

Some parents are worried that their children are too young to deal with any problems they might face during a trip. However, some believe they could take care of themselves and communicate with people well during the trip.

A report shows that at least 800,000 overseas study tours were booked for Chinese children during the summer

vacation. Each tour cost an average of 25,000 yuan(13,770) per person, and most were *booked*(预订) by middle-class families in large cities for pre-high school children, according to the report. About 13 percent were booked for children ages 3 to 6, while those ages 7 to 12 are 31 percent.

Besides the United States and the United Kingdom, countries in Africa, South America and Southeast Asia are becoming popular in recent years. You can get more facts from the following charts.

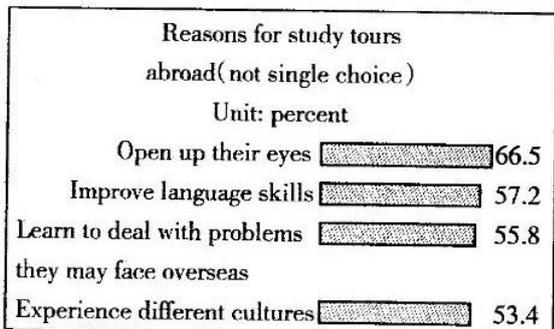


Chart I

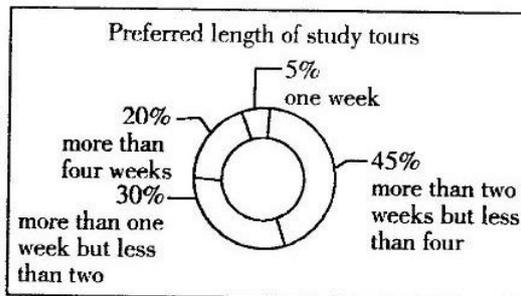


Chart II

64. What are some parents worried about if they send their children on study tours abroad?
65. Who were most of the study tours abroad booked for?
66. What percent of the people want to experience different cultures through study tours abroad?
67. How long do 20 percent of the people want to study abroad?
68. Will you take a study tour in foreign countries? Why or why not?
69. Please translate the underlined sentence into Chinese.

九、词语运用 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据语篇内容,用方框中所给词的正确形式填空,使短文通顺、连贯。方框中有两个词为多余项。

I so know nervous Jimmy but happy with answer understand look much

Nine-year-old Jimmy was given a task in school to write a story on "My family's *ancestors* (祖先)." The purpose was for the kids to 70 their family history.

In search of some 71 for his task, Jimmy interviewed his grandmother who of course 72 about the reason why Jimmy asked such questions.

When she was asked, "Granny, where did I come from?" His grandma was quite 73. Why didn't he ask his parents? She had to be quite careful when talking 74 a kid about such a subject. She wanted to buy some time, 75 she replied. "Well, sweetie, the *stork* (鹤鸟) brought you." She said no 76, hoping that the subject would be dropped until Jimmy's parents came back.

"So, where did Mom come from?"

"The stork brought her also."

"Well, then where did you come from?"

"The stork brought 77 too, sweetie."

"All right, thanks, Granny."

78 grandmother did not think anything about his questions. Three days later, when she was tidying up and 79 at Jimmy's desk, she read the first sentence of his paper, "For three *generations* (辈) there have been no natural births in our family."

十、书面表达 (共 15 分)

为了丰富学生的课外生活,我们学校学生会决定设立课外活动社团。为此,我们在校内随机调查了 2400 人,以了解同学们对课外活动的偏好,右图为调查结果。

请你用两段话写一篇短文,第一段用百分比简要说明图表内容,第二段从图表中选出一项你喜欢的课外活动,结合自己的经历,谈谈这种课外活动的好处。

要求: 1. 词数不少于 80 词;

2. 首句已给出,不计入总词数。

3. 文中不得出现真实人名、校名。

