

A 卷 (100 分)

I、语音 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

A) 观察所给单词的读音, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中找出其画线部分的读音与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| () 1. <u>any</u> | A. <u>want</u> | B. <u>many</u> | C. <u>wash</u> | D. <u>water</u> |
| () 2. <u>worse</u> | A. <u>world</u> | B. <u>horse</u> | C. <u>inventor</u> | D. <u>born</u> |
| () 3. <u>who</u> | A. <u>answer</u> | B. <u>always</u> | C. <u>towards</u> | D. <u>warm</u> |
| () 4. <u>leave</u> | A. <u>heavy</u> | B. <u>sweater</u> | C. <u>peanut</u> | D. <u>weather</u> |
| () 5. <u>seasons</u> | A. <u>works</u> | B. <u>maps</u> | C. <u>plays</u> | D. <u>students</u> |
| () 6. <u>blood</u> | A. <u>tooth</u> | B. <u>bamboo</u> | C. <u>boots</u> | D. <u>flood</u> |

B) 根据下列对话的情景, 找出画线句子中一般要重读的单词。

() 7. —Was it invented in 1876?

—No, it was invented in 1896?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| A. No, in, 1896 | B. No, 1896 |
| C. No, it invented, 1896 | D. 1896 |

() 8. —How do you study for a test?

—I study by working with my classmates.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. working, classmates | B. study, by, working, classmates |
| C. working, my, classmates | D. I, working, classmates |

C) 以下每组对话由句子①②③组成, 指出这三个句子在一般情况下应该用什么语调。

() 9. ①—You have been to the Summer Palace, haven't you?

②—No, I haven't.

③—Would you like to go there next vacation?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. ①升调②降调③降调 | B. ①升调②降调③升调 |
| C. ①降调②升调③升调 | D. ①升调②升调③降调 |

() 10. ①—Do you like science museum or history museum?

②—Oh, history museum is boring.

③—Let's go to a science museum.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. ①升调②降调③降调 | B. ①升调②降调③升调 |
| C. ①降调②降调③降调 | D. ①降调②升调③降调 |

II、词汇 (每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

A) 按括号内的要求写出下列单词的相应形式。

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 11. polite (副词) _____ | 12. fox (复数) _____ |
| 13. reach (单三) _____ | 14. forty (序数词) _____ |
| 15. lay (过去分词) _____ | 16. different (名词) _____ |
| 17. our (名词性物主代词) _____ | 18. include (介词) _____ |
| 19. blew (同音词) _____ | 20. early (比较级) _____ |

B) 根据句意及首字母提示或所给汉语意思写出句子所缺的单词或词组。

21. Mrs Smith asked the little boy to r_____ what he said just now.

22. Because of his _____ (粗心), he broke the glass.
 23. This dress is so e _____ that I can't afford it.
 24. Listen! Someone is k _____ on the door.
 25. Everyone else in my class was invited to the party _____ (除了...) me.

III、语法与情景交际 (每小题 1 分, 共 25 分)

- () 26. — Look at the tall boy over there. He's _____ winner of the school painting competition.
 — Oh, he must be _____ creative boy.
 A. the; a B. the; an C. a; the D. an; a
- () 27. Don't waste your time, _____ you'll regret it.
 A. so B. and C. or D. but
- () 28. — Mary, does the black bike belong to _____?
 — No, it's not _____. It's my brother's.
 A. you, my B. you, mine C. yours, my D. yours, mine
- () 29. The top winner of the competition is a _____ boy from No. 3 Middle school
 A. thirteen year old B. thirteen-year-olds
 C. thirteen-year-old D. thirteen-years-old
- () 30. I don't think teenagers should be allowed to spend _____ time on it.
 A. too many B. many too C. too much D. much too
- () 31. Yesterday I only bought _____ for my cousin, but _____ for myself.
 A. something, something B. nothing, something,
 C. nothing, nothing D. something, nothing
- () 32. He wondered when the meeting _____ begin again.
 A. will B. is going to C. would D. is
- () 33. — Do you know _____?
 — Tomorrow.
 A. when he came here B. when did he come here
 C. when he will come here D. when will he come here
- () 34. I know two _____ in your school.
 A. woman teacher B. woman teachers C. women teachers D. women teacher
- () 35. Nothing can make me _____ studying.
 A. stop B. to stop C. stopping D. stopped
- () 36. — Don't you go to your school by bike?
 — _____, I walk to school every day.
 A. Yes, I don't B. No, I do C. Yes, I do D. No, I don't
- () 37. Nobody but Jack and Tom _____ when the story happened.
 A. knows B. was knowing C. is knowing D. are knowing
- () 38. Tianshui is the second _____ city in Gansu.
 A. large B. larger C. largest D. more large
- () 39. The environment here is great! _____ of the land _____ covered with trees and grass.
 A. Two thirds, is B. Two third, is C. Two third, are D. Two thirds, are
- () 40. — Must I stay with him all day, Mum?
 — No, you _____.
 A. needn't B. can't C. don't need D. mustn't
- () 41. — What heavy rain it was!

—Yeah, luckily, I _____ TV at home at that time.

A. watched B. am watching C. was watching D. have watched

() 42. It took the firemen an hour to _____ the fire.

A. put out B. put on C. put off D. put down

() 43. The boy stopped _____ the piano and ran towards the present box, because he couldn't wait _____ what it was.

A. playing, to see B. playing, seeing C. to play, to see D. to play, seeing

() 44. —Would you go for the picnic with us this Sunday ?

— If Mary doesn't go, _____.

A. so do I B. so will I C. neither will I D. neither do I

() 45. _____ you work, _____ progress you will make.

A. The harder, the greatest B. The hardest, the greatest

C. The harder, the greater D. The hard, the great

() 46. —How do you say "1: 57" in English?

—It's _____.

A. three past two B. fifty-seven past one C. three to one D. three to two

() 47. It's very kind _____ you _____ tell me the time of the exam.

A. of, to B. for, in C. for, to D. of, in

() 48. —How often do your teachers have a meeting?

— _____.

A. For one week B. One week ago C. In one week D. Once a week

() 49. —Always _____ yourself with others, you may have tons of pressure.

—I feel the same way. One should believe in himself.

A. connect B. complain C. compare D. consider

() 50. — _____! Hope is always around you.

—Thank you, Miss Liu.

A. Don't thank goodness

B. Don't be lazy

C. Never lose heart

D. Never be confident

IV、阅读理解 1 (每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

(A)

"To raise snails(蜗牛) well, you need to spray(喷) water to the container(容器) every morning and evening, change soil every two weeks, and feed them with vegetables and sweet fruit," said Sun Youxiang after raising snails for one year. He is a fourth-grade primary school student in Lanzhou, Gansu Province. From three white jade snails at the beginning to more than sixty snails of four generations(代) now, he has done a great job for his science class.

Watching the reproduction(繁殖) of animals is an uncommon experience for kids. Their creativity, patience and respect for life will be developed as they learn to take care of animals on their own. Sun's teacher said the job served as a good example of life education. Practice is a necessary step in learning and it will benefit the kids for a lifetime.

Life education allows kids to know how to live with nature and creatures(生物) in a friendly way. Starting from this year, science will become an important subject as Chinese and math in primary schools in order to improve students' knowledge about the things around them. Because of curiosity(好奇心), more kids will be willing to watch and think through practising. It will add to our knowledge of the world in the long run.

- () 51. Which of the following is wrong about Sun Youxiang?
- A. He is good at raising snails.
 B. He makes a lot of money by raising snails.
 C. Raising snails is an interesting experience for him.
 D. He becomes creative and patient through taking care of snails.
- () 52. The underlined word "benefit" in Paragraph 2 means _____.
 A. hurt B. protect C. be good for D. be popular with
- () 53. What does Sun Youxiang's teacher think of his job?
- A. It takes too much time. B. It wastes lots of money.
 C. It can't help with Sun's study. D. It serves as a good example of life education.
- () 54. In Paragraph 3, "Life education allows kids to know how to live with nature and creatures in a friendly way." means _____.
 A. nature and creatures are friendly to kids
 B. life education can make kids friendlier
 C. life education tells kids how to make friends
 D. life education tells kids how to get on well with nature and creatures.
- () 55. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. How to raise snails. B. Patience, the key to success.
 C. The importance of life education. D. How to think through practising.

(B)

As a well-known Chinese TV hostess(女主持), Dong Qing is now hosting two cultural shows, *The Chinese Poetry competition* and *Readers*. To her great joy, the two shows have become a great success. They encourage people to love traditional Chinese culture and find the beauty of life.

Dong was born into a highly educated family in 1973. She graduated from Shanghai Theatre Academy(上海戏剧学院). She had a great love for traditional literature from an early age. In 2015, Dong received an invitation from the director of *The Chinese Poetry competition*, asking her to be the hostess and she accepted it when she was going to study in the U. S. .With her great love for traditional literature and hard work, the show has become more and more popular.

The new TV show, *Readers*, is famous for its "Reading touches people's hearts". In it, Dong works as a hostess and producer. Guests are invited from all walks of life to read something. *Readers* became a turning point in Dong's 21 years of hosting. She said it brought her quite a huge challenge and needed very good preparation.

Though Dong Qing is talented, she still needs to try hard and keep going. There is no shortcut to success. If you want to be outstanding, the only way is to work hard.

- () 56. Dong Qing hosts _____ shows now.
 A. musical B. magical C. cultural D. festival
- () 57. According to the passage, Dong Qing's parents are _____.
 A. excellent teachers B. strict but kind C. well educated D. famous poets
- () 58. Dong accepted the invitation _____ she went to study in the U. S.
 A. When B. before C. after D. while

- () 59. If you want to be outstanding, the only way is to _____.
 A. be talented B. read more C. be brave D. work hard
- () 60. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 A. Only children can take part in *Readers*.
 B. Dong Qing went to the university in 1973.
 C. Dong has been a hostess for more than 20 years.
 D. Dong works as a hostess and producer in the two shows.

V、口语交际 (每空 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据对话内容, 从方框中选择适当的句子补全对话, 其中有两项多余选项。

A: Hi, Kathy! Do you have a plan for this weekend?

B: Not yet. 61 _____

A: I'm going to the bookstore. Would you like to go with me?

B: Sure. 62 _____

A: Well, I want to buy some story books.

B: That's great. What kind of stories do you like?

A: 63 _____ What about you?

B: Me, too. My favorite book is *The Old Man and the Sea*.

A: I know that book. 64 _____

B: You are right. Have you read any books by young writers born in the 1980s?

A: Of course, and I like reading their works on the Internet.

B: Haha! 65 _____

A: That's right.

- | |
|--|
| A. I plan to watch TV.
B. It's a good way to save money.
C. What kind of books are you going to buy?
D. What are you going to do?
E. I like stories that are moving (感人的).
F. It's really famous and moving.
G. It's quite boring. |
|--|

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____

VI、句型转换。按括号内的要求转换下列句型, 每空只填一词 (每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

66. The boss made the workers work for 12 hour a day in the past. (改为被动语态)

The workers _____ made _____ work for 12 hours a day in the past.

67. He has already finished the composition. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ he finished the composition _____?

68. I don't know what I can cook for supper. (改为简单句)

I don't know _____ cook for supper.

69. These are interesting books. (改为感叹句)

_____ these books are!

70. She likes apples better than oranges. (同义句转换)

She _____ apples _____ oranges.

VII、完形填空 1 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Once a gentleman was traveling in a train. He felt 71 and got down at a station to look for some water. But when he got to the water tap, the train had started. He ran back but 72 the train.

It was getting late and he decided to spend the night at the station. The next morning he asked about the next 73. He came to know that the next train was on the other day. So he decided to find a place for a day's stay. It was getting 74 and he could not find a place near the station.

At last he reached a small village. He asked a villager 75 he could stay in his house for a night. The villager agreed. The villager cooked him food and 76 him a room to stay. But he did not ask for anything in return.

At seven in the evening, the gentleman heard a knock at the door. The villager opened the door. It was a 77 man in black. He asked the man to pay his debts(债务).

The next morning, the gentleman 78 some money on the bed. When the villager found the money, he also found a note. It said: "You 79 me but didn't want any pay from me. Yesterday I heard the conversation between you and the rich man. I knew that you were in need of 80. This is what you need."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| () 71. A. hungry | B. thirsty | C. tired | D. busy |
| () 72. A. caught | B. missed | C. got | D. saw |
| () 73. A. bus | B. ship | C. plane | D. train |
| () 74. A. dark | B. clean | C. dirty | D. quiet |
| () 75. A. and | B. or | C. if | D. but |
| () 76. A. gave | B. built | C. had | D. bought |
| () 77. A. poor | B. rich | C. ugly | D. nice |
| () 78. A. forgot | B. remembered | C. left | D. borrowed |
| () 79. A. cooked | B. taught | C. talked | D. helped |
| () 80. A. food | B. money | C. time | D. house |

B 卷 (50 分)

VIII、完型填空 2 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

(一) 选词填空, 从方框中选择恰当的词并用其适当形式填空, 使短文通顺、意思完整。每词限用一次。(10 分)

he	happy	baby	save	arm	volunteer	clean	quick	work	turn
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Tom is a cleaner. He has (81) in a park for five years. He is also a good father. Nothing can make him (82) than playing with his little son in his free time.

Last Tuesday afternoon, while he was (83) the park. Suddenly, he heard a woman crying for help. He ran up (84) to see what happened. The woman's baby choked(窒息) on a piece of pear and her face (85) purple. The baby was too young to save herself, and her mother was so nervous that she didn't know how to save her baby properly. Luckily, Tom knew what to do. He took the baby in his (86) without thinking twice. With the mother's help. Tom held the baby upside down and gave her a few pats on the back. After a short while. He succeeded in getting the piece of pear out of her mouth and the baby began to cry. Her mom was so thankful because her baby was (87). Tom tried his best and saved the (88) life. In his mind, helping others is just helping (89), he hoped more people could (90) to help the people in need if possible.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 81. _____ | 82. _____ | 83. _____ | 84. _____ | 85. _____ |
| 86. _____ | 87. _____ | 88. _____ | 89. _____ | 90. _____ |

IX、阅读理解 2 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 从选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 使短文通顺, 内容完整。

A proverb is a short, well-known saying that expresses a common truth or belief. Proverbs are found in most cultures and are often very old.

In American history, Benjamin Franklin was a scientist, inventor and writer as well as a leader of the American Revolution. 91

Franklin wrote a book called Poor Richard's Almanac. 92 Some of them are still used today, like this one: "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

Franklin is also remembered for other proverbs like, "A penny saved is a penny earned." 93

Here are other examples of proverbs that Americans use. The first ones are about love. Some people say, "All is fair in love and war." They mean that anything you do in a relationship or in battle is acceptable.

94 In other words, when you are in love with someone, you may refuse to see anything bad about that person.

Here is another popular saying about love: "The way to a man's heart is through his stomach." Some people believe that a woman can win a man's love if she prepares his favourite foods.

"95" This proverb is true in love and war or other situations. It means that what you do is more important than what you say.

We have to stop here, so we must say, "All good things must come to an end."

A. Actions speak louder than words.

B. Another proverb says "Love is blind."

C. He was also famous for his proverbs.

D. This means that money should not be wasted.

E. He included many proverbs that he had heard or created.

91. _____ 92. _____ 93. _____ 94. _____ 95. _____

X. 翻译 (每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面材料, 翻译句子。

Do you ever wish you were as thin as a model or as strong as your favourite football player? 96.

也许你希望你高一点点或者瘦一点点。 Those thoughts are a natural part of growing up.

But learning what you can and can't change about your body is part of growing up, too. It can be hard to do. 97. But when people accept the way they look, they often feel happier.

Some children worry that they're not growing and developing as fast as their friends. It's important to know that puberty (青春期) doesn't happen at the same time for every child. And there are no special medicines that can make it happen sooner!

98. Eating healthy foods and exercising more can make all children feel better. Why? Because they will help you feel energetic (精力充沛的) and keep your body working just the way it should be.

99. 看电视和玩电脑游戏可能是有趣的 , but they don't do much for your body because you sit when you do them.

But when you move your body-by playing, dancing, taking part in sports, or even cleaning your room — you exercise your muscles (肌肉). When you exercise the muscle, it gets stronger. And when you have strong muscles, 100. 你可以做任何你想做的!

96. _____

97. _____

98. _____

99. _____

100. _____

XI、短文改错 (共 10 分)

下面的短文有十处错误, 请同学们划出来并且改正。改正要求: 多一个词, 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。缺一个词, 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (Λ), 在该处右边写出该加的单词。此行错一个词, 在错词下划一道线, 在该处写出改正后的单词。

Dear Tom,

I have accepted the history book you sent to me. Here I wish to express my thanks to you of your kindness. Now I am write an English article on friends and friendship. Eager to have a history book, I searched several bookstore for it. To my surprised, I couldn't find the book I wanted it. I was worrying about it while you happened to appear. You immediately offered to lend me your. That was very kind of you. The book you posted to me will certainly be help.

Thanks again! I will return to you as soon as possible.

Yours,
Johnson

XII、写作 (10 分)

初中三年的学习生活让人难忘, 毕业之际, 你校将举行“感恩”为主题的英文演讲比赛, 请你根据以下提示, 写一篇英文演讲稿。

要点提示: 1. 感谢父母, 教我如何生活,

2. 感谢老师, 教我许多知识,

3. 感谢同学, 给我美好回忆,

写作要求: 1. 词数 80 左右, 开头和结尾已给出 (不计入总词数);

2. 可适当增减词汇, 使语句流畅、完整;

3. 文中不能透露个人真实信息。

Good morning, everyone. I'm glad to be here to speak in front of you. Here I'd like to thank everyone of you. _____

That's all, thank you!