

宁夏回族自治区教育厅
中小学教材审查委员会审定

新编

学习 之友

《学习之友》编写组 编

xuexi
zhiyou



英语

九年级（下）



黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民教育出版社

科学保护自己 远离“新冠”病毒

掌背指侧尖腕臂，七步洗手十五秒。
加强锻炼多休息，喷嚏咳嗽遮口鼻。
肉蛋食物十分熟，细吃慢咽才舒心。
清洁通风要做好，消毒安全需注意。
出门记得戴口罩，一点五米最礼貌。
避免人群拥挤处，安心宅家人人好。

保持良好心态 防控“新冠”病毒

保持健康生活方式，做好个人清洁卫生。
坦然面对情绪变化，理解接纳负面情绪。
科学看待疫情防控，学习情绪调整方法。
开展室内锻炼活动，保持良好身体状态。
密切亲友互动交流，做到隔离但不隔心。
培养新兴趣新爱好，生活变得丰富多彩。
控制电子产品使用，分配时间合理有度。
常与父母沟通交流，力所能及做好家务。
听从学校老师安排，适应居家学习环境。
学习典型人物事迹，给心理增加正能量。



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致同学

亲爱的同学们：

你们好！欢迎使用新编九年级英语《学习之友》！

本册《学习之友》是在经过几年使用后，通过征求师生的意见和建议，结合宁夏的教学实际，聘请一线骨干教师、教研员根据义务教育《英语课程标准》要求及九年级英语课本内容编写而成。它重视基础知识和语言技能的训练，同时强调语言的综合运用。同学们在英语学习中首先要重视基础知识的学习，包括语音的学习、词汇的学习、语法的学习。语言技能的训练离不开基础知识。听、说、读、写四种语言技能是互相影响的，不是孤立的，任何一种技能的形成都需要大量的练习和实践，熟能生巧。

本册《学习之友》中的语法练习、词汇练习、句型练习属于巩固性练习，侧重打基础。听力、完形、阅读、写作等练习则属于综合语言运用的训练，这类练习有助于语言能力的形成。本册《学习之友》中除了专项练习题，还有综合复习题，目的是为了检测同学们的学习效果。

愿《学习之友》成为你们的良师益友！

编者



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Part One

Listening exercises



A

I. 听对话, 选择正确的图片。

- () 1.   
A B C
- () 2.   
A B C
- () 3.   
A B C
- () 4.   
A B C
- () 5.   
A B C

II. 听对话及对话后的问题, 然后选择正确的答案。

- () 1. A. Right now.
B. In the evening.
C. In the afternoon.
- () 2. A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Fine.
- () 3. A. In a shop. B. At home. C. In a library.
- () 4. A. P.E. B. Math. C. Music.
- () 5. A. He'll be fine.
B. He's going to get down.
C. He may fall down and hurt himself.

III. 听对话, 选择正确的答案。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 1~2 题。

- () 1. What's the weather like today?
A. Cold.
B. Windy.
C. Sunny.
- () 2. When will there be a party?
A. Next Saturday.
B. Next Friday.
C. Next Sunday.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 3~5 题。

- () 3. Whom does the man want to talk with?
A. Mr. White.
B. Jim.
C. Dr. Black.
- () 4. Where did Dr. Black go?
A. He went home.
B. Nobody knows.
C. He went to his office.
- () 5. Which number is correct?
A. 7723-1059.
B. 7723-1058.
C. 7722-1069.

IV. 请听一段独白, 根据所听内容完成第 1~5 题。在每小题句子空白处填写适当的词语, 使句子意思与所听内容一致, 每空词数不限。
















- Li Ming is a _____ in Yinchuan.
- Li Ming went to _____ by bus.
- Some were talking happily. Some were _____ quietly.
- Li Ming felt sorry for _____.
- Li Ming thinks that everyone should _____ our city.



B



I. 听对话, 选择正确的图片。

- () 1.   
 A B C
- () 2.   
 A B C
- () 3.   
 A B C
- () 4.   
 A B C
- () 5.   
 A B C

II. 听对话及对话后的问题, 然后选择正确的答案。

- () 1. A. 30.
 B. 20.
 C. 50.
- () 2. A. English.
 B. Both.
 C. Math.
- () 3. A. Bob.
 B. Mike.
 C. Mary.
- () 4. A. In Shanghai.
 B. In London.
 C. We don't know.
- () 5. A. In 2000.
 B. In 1999.
 C. In 1998.

III. 听对话, 选择正确的答案。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 1~2 题。

- () 1. What are they talking about?
 A. Shopping.
 B. Visiting a friend.
 C. Taking a vacation.
- () 2. How long will the man be away from home?
 A. 10 days.
 B. 16 days.
 C. A couple of days.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 3~5 题。

- () 3. Who are making the conversation?
 A. Brother and sister.
 B. Mother and son.
 C. Father and daughter.
- () 4. Why doesn't Jim want to go to bed?
 A. Because it is still early.
 B. Because he doesn't feel sleepy.
 C. Because there will be no school tomorrow.
- () 5. Why should Jim get up early tomorrow?
 A. Because he will visit the art museum.
 B. Because he will go shopping.
 C. Because he will visit his friend.

IV. 请听一段独白, 根据所听内容完成第 1~5 题。在每小题句子空白处填写适当的词语, 使句子意思与所听内容一致, 每空词数不限。
















- Before the chemistry lesson, the teacher is talking about the lab _____.
- First, you are not allowed to _____ any food or drink to the lab.
- Second, _____ run around when you come into the lab.
- While doing experiments, you must _____ your teacher and watch carefully.
- The teacher's words are very important for the students' _____.



C



I. 听对话, 选择正确的图片。

- () 1.   
 A B C
- () 2.   
 A B C
- () 3.   
 A B C
- () 4.   
 A B C
- () 5.   
 A B C

II. 听对话及对话后的问题, 然后选择正确的答案。

- () 1. A. \$34. B. \$17. C. \$7.
- () 2. A. To get off the phone.
 B. To wait a minute.
 C. To make a call.
- () 3. A. At school.
 B. In the garden.
 C. In her room.
- () 4. A. For three years.
 B. For two years.
 C. For four years.
- () 5. A. He is playing football.
 B. He is watching film.
 C. He is watching a football match on TV.

III. 听对话, 选择正确的答案。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 1~2 题。

- () 1. What did the girl use to do after school every day?
 A. Play tennis.
 B. Play baseball.
 C. Play ping-pong.
- () 2. Who hates P.E. class now?
 A. The girl.
 B. The boy.
 C. Both of them.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 3~5 题。

- () 3. When does this conversation happen?
 A. In the morning.
 B. In the afternoon.
 C. In the evening.
- () 4. Where is the bank?
 A. It's next to the restaurant.
 B. It's next to the hospital.
 C. It's behind the hospital.
- () 5. How far is the bank from here?
 A. About 30 minutes' walk.
 B. About 13 minutes' walk.
 C. About 30 minutes' ride.

IV. 请听一段独白, 根据所听内容完成第 1~5 题。在每小题句子空白处填写适当的词语, 使句子意思与所听内容一致, 每空词数不限。
















1. Tom always plays basketball with his _____.
2. Tom's last class began at _____ in the afternoon.
3. Last Monday, when Tom played basketball again, the playground was _____.
4. Miss King, Tom's English teacher, told him to _____ some new words.
5. Tom's left hand was _____ than his right hand that day.



D



I. 听对话, 选择正确的图片。

- () 1.   
- A B C
- () 2.   
- A B C
- () 3.   
- A B C
- () 4.   
- A B C
- () 5.   
- A B C

II. 听对话和对话后的问题, 选择正确答案。

- () 1. A. In the library.
B. In the restaurant.
C. In the clothing shop.
- () 2. A. One child.
B. Two children.
C. Three children.
- () 3. A. In 1993.
B. In 1994.
C. In 1995.
- () 4. A. He lost his father's bike.
B. He lost his school bag.
C. He lost his new bike that his father bought him.
- () 5. A. He did well in the contest.
B. The teachers help him a lot.
C. His classmates help him a lot.

III. 听对话, 选择正确答案。

听下面一段材料, 回答第 1~2 题。

- () 1. Who fooled Dave on April 1st?
A. His classmate.
B. His brother.
C. His friend.
- () 2. When do you think the paper was put on Dave's back?
A. In the morning.
B. At class.
C. After school.

听下面一段材料, 回答第 3~5 题。

- () 3. Who is Mr. Smith?
A. He's Tom's history teacher.
B. He's Tom's English teacher.
C. He's Tom's science teacher.
- () 4. Why does Tom need the VCDs?
A. Because he likes watching movies.
B. Because his teacher asked him know more about Mars.
C. Because his classmates want to watch it.
- () 5. What do Tom's classmates think about the life on Mars?
A. They think it's very interesting.
B. They find it a little boring.
C. They think it's nothing special.

IV. 听短文, 记录超级明星体育中心相关信息, 填写表格, 每空一词。












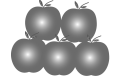
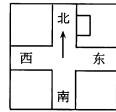
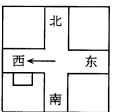
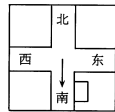
Service	Do almost any sports. Get kind (1) _____.
Outdoors	Two football fields, a (2) _____ field, a 400-metre playground.
Indoors	Skate or play basketball and table tennis. Enjoy (3) _____.
Free tickets	Children under (4) _____ years old.
Open Hours	Every day except (5) _____ evening.



E



I. 听对话, 选择正确的图片。

- () 1.   
 A B C
- () 2.   
 A B C
- () 3.   
 A B C
- () 4.   
 A B C
- () 5.   
 A B C

II. 听对话和对话后的问题, 选择正确答案。

- () 1. A. Tom's mother.
 B. Tom's teacher.
 C. Tom's friend.
- () 2. A. To buy some food.
 B. To clean the room.
 C. To get some paper.
- () 3. A. Kate.
 B. Smith.
 C. Green.
- () 4. A. To turn off the light.
 B. To draw a picture of light.
 C. To take a photo.
- () 5. A. A theater.
 B. A library.
 C. A hospital.

III. 听对话, 选择正确答案。

听下面一段材料, 回答第 1~2 题。

- () 1. What day is coming soon?
 A. Mother's Day.
 B. Children's Day.
 C. Father's Day.
- () 2. Who will help Frank wash the car?
 A. His sister.
 B. His brother.
 C. His friend.

听下面一段材料, 回答第 3~5 题。

- () 3. When did the boy go to Ninghai?
 A. On April 19th.
 B. On May 19th.
 C. On June 19th.
- () 4. How long did the boy stay there?
 A. One day.
 B. Two days.
 C. Three days.
- () 5. What did the boy do?
 A. He went shopping.
 B. He went boating.
 C. He went sightseeing.

IV. 听短文, 完成表格, 每空一词。



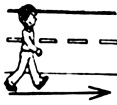



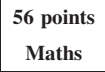
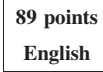




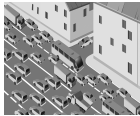


Tom	A student.
Hobby	Now he likes to play (1)_____.
How to go to school	Usually by bike but today by (2)_____.
Subject	Favorite: (3)_____. Poor: English.
Tomorrow plan	Go to (4)_____.
Activities	Go to Tian'anmen Square and take (5)_____.



F



I. 听对话, 选择正确的图片。

- () 1.   
A B C
- () 2.   
A B C
- () 3.   
A B C
- () 4.   
A B C
- () 5.   
A B C

II. 听对话及对话后的问题, 选择正确答案。

- () 1. A. His football.
B. His basketball.
C. His volleyball.
- () 2. A. Next Tuesday.
B. Next Monday.
C. Next Thursday.
- () 3. A. He was cleaning the floor.
B. He was playing football.
C. He was drawing on the wall.
- () 4. A. Rock music.
B. Country music.
C. Light music.
- () 5. A. The woman can't sit beside him.
B. The woman can sit beside him.
C. Someone else will sit beside him.

III. 听对话, 选择正确答案。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 1~3 小题。

- () 1. What does the old woman want to do?
A. Do some shopping.
B. Go to see a doctor.
C. Visit her daughter.
- () 2. Where does the old woman's daughter work?
A. In a hotel.
B. In a school.
C. In a hospital.
- () 3. Why doesn't her daughter come to meet her?
A. Because she can't find her mother at the station.
B. Because she doesn't know her mother's coming.
C. Because she doesn't know where to meet her mother.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 4~5 小题。

- () 4. What time does the boy get up every morning?
A. At 7:00 a.m.
B. At 6:30 a.m.
C. At 6:00 a.m.
- () 5. Who cooks breakfast every day?
A. Zhou Jin's mother.
B. Nobody.
C. Zhou Jin.

IV. 听一段独白, 然后根据所听内容完成表格, 每空一词。
















Reasons	Study too (1) _____ at night and want to sleep longer.
	Parents are too busy to look after them and just give them money.
Results	Play computer games and feel (2) _____ in class.
	Have no (3) _____ in study and do worse in the exams.
	Take (4) _____ exercise and are in poor health.
Advice	Have (5) _____ every day and it can make them think better.



G



I. 听句子, 选择正确的图片。

- () 1.   
A B C
- () 2.   
A B C
- () 3.   
A B C
- () 4.   
A B C
- () 5.   
A B C

II. 听对话及对话后的问题, 选择正确答案。

- () 1. A. In a shop. B. In a restaurant.
C. In a library.
- () 2. A. Mom's. B. Tim's.
C. Tom's.
- () 3. A. At 6:00. B. At 6:30.
C. At 7:00.
- () 4. A. A reporter. B. An actor.
C. A waiter.
- () 5. A. Fish. B. Chicken. C. Beef.

III. 听对话, 选择正确答案。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 1~2 小题。

- () 1. How will the girl go to Washington?
A. By train. B. By plane. C. By car.
- () 2. Who will meet the girl at the airport?
A. Her uncle.
B. Her uncle's friend.
C. Her father's friend.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 3~5 小题。

- () 3. Where did Jenny go yesterday morning?
A. To her grandparents' home.

B. To her parents' home.

C. To her aunt's home.

- () 4. How long did it take her to get there?
A. One hour.
B. Less than 2 hours.
C. More than 2 hours.
- () 5. How was the weather there?
A. Sunny and warm.
B. Cold and snowy.
C. Hot and humid.
















IV. 听短文, 根据短文内容, 完成表格, 每空一词。

What	Susan is interested in (1)_____.
What	Traveling is an important (2)_____ in her life.
When	This (3)_____ her family are coming to China.
How long	They'll stay here for (4)_____ days.
How	Then they'll (5)_____ to Beijing.

H



I. 听对话, 选择正确的图片。

- () 1.   
A B C
- () 2.   
A B C
- () 3.   
\$200 \$300 \$80
A B C
- () 4.   
A B C
- () 5.   
A B C



II. 听对话和对话后的问题,选择正确答案。

- () 1. A. Red.
B. Blue.
C. Green.
- () 2. A. Jack.
B. John.
C. Alice.
- () 3. A. On Friday.
B. On Thursday.
C. On Wednesday.
- () 4. A. 7:40.
B. 7:50.
C. 8:00.
- () 5. A. Mary is a librarian.
B. Mary is a teacher.
C. Mary probably has the book.

III. 听对话,选择正确答案。

听下面一段对话,回答第 1~3 小题。

- () 1. What day is it today?
A. Wednesday.
B. Thursday.
C. Friday.
- () 2. Which lesson haven't they got this morning?
A. Chinese.
B. English.
C. Math.

- () 3. What does the girl want to play in P.E. class?
A. Football.
B. Volleyball.
C. Basketball.

听下面一段对话,回答第 4~5 小题。

- () 4. What is the man going to do this Saturday evening?
A. He is going to a concert.
B. He is going to see a movie.
C. He is going to a party.
- () 5. Does the woman have the chance to go there with the man?
A. Yes, she does.
B. No, she doesn't.
C. Sorry, we don't know.

IV. 听一段独白,然后根据所听内容在句子的空白处填入适当的词语,使句子意思与所听内容一致,每空一词。

1. The writer's hobby is _____.
2. Books can help us know much about the _____.
3. The writer's favorite subject about books is _____.
4. Jules Verne is from _____.
5. The writer's favorite novel tells us Mr. Phileas Fogg travels around the world in _____ days.



Part Two

Vocabulary

I. 根据句意及所给汉语提示, 在句子空缺处写出各单词的正确形式。

- There are lots of passengers in the _____ (等待) room of the station.
- The museum is _____ (参观) by hundreds of people every day.
- One of his _____ (牙齿) is hurting badly.
- My father is _____ (忙) than ever before.
- Beijing is one of the most beautiful _____ (城市) in China.
- The _____ (音乐会) given by S.H.E starts at 8:00.
- I _____ (喂) some animals on the farm yesterday.
- China is an _____ (古老的) country with a long history.
- To keep _____ (健康的) is more important than to keep lots of money.
- I wasn't _____ (邀请) to the party, so I was a little angry with him.
- _____ (幸运的是), I didn't hurt myself badly in the accident.
- He was born in the _____ (东北) of the country.
- He received many gifts from his friends on his _____ (二十) birthday.
- On a _____ (下雪的) night the story happened.
- _____ (千) of patients are treated in the hospital every day.
- They helped the homeless people by _____ (募捐) money.
- He was _____ (选择) not only because he was clever but he was hard-working.
- There is no more room on the bus. The bus is too _____ (拥挤的), full of passengers.
- He often _____ (抱怨) about people around him.
- He cried at his dog's _____ (死).
- _____ (友谊) between Chinese people and African people will last long.
- Wow! Your pet dog has become _____ (胖的) than before.
- I found a man _____ (躺) dead on the road and I called the police.
- The machine is working _____ (吵闹地).
- He refused to answer my question because it was too _____ (个人的).
- Her nice _____ (发音的) impressed all the listeners.
- He looks _____ (严肃的), but he is kind-hearted and friendly.
- To everyone's _____ (惊奇), the laziest boy won the competition.
- The harder you work at your lessons, the _____ (好) you'll be at them.
- Books can be _____ (借) for as long as a week.



31. What is the _____ (区别) between the twins?
32. Lesson Five is the _____ (容易) of Book III.
33. Hong Zhanhui has set a good _____ (榜样) for the young.
34. It's ten _____ (分钟) walk.
35. Take this _____ (药) and you will feel better.
36. Hangzhou is the _____ (首都) city of Zhejiang.
37. We were worried about his _____ (安全).
38. Miss Mu has _____ (住) in the building since 1999.
39. The boy picked up the wallet and _____ (给) it to the teacher.
40. It is my _____ (愉快) to be together with you.
41. The letter was _____ (写) in English.
42. The book is worth _____ (读) a second time.
43. The sun _____ (升起) in the east and sets in the west.
44. A good _____ (开始) is half done.
45. Tom was _____ (骑车) along the road when a car came across and hit him.
46. _____ (妇女) Day comes on March 8.
47. The United Kingdom is in Europe while China lies in _____ (亚洲).
48. _____ (八月) is the eighth month of the year.
49. He is an _____ (诚实的) boy. He never tells lies.
50. Qingming Festival is a _____ (传统的) festival for Chinese people to remember their ancestors.

II. 根据短文内容, 写出与所给汉语相对应的英语单词的正确形式。

Passage 1

Zheng He was a Ming Dynasty explorer. He led seven ocean journeys from 1405 to 1433. At that time, the compass(指南针) played an important role in his sailing. He even (1)_____ (成功) in sailing to the east coast of Africa. His last ocean journey was over half a (2)_____ (世纪) earlier than Columbus's first journey to America. We Chinese are (3)_____ (骄傲的) of him. It's a pity that he died on his way home from Africa in 1433. (4)_____ (然而), his journeys were so (5)_____ (有意义的) in China's history.

Passage 2

I am a plastic bottle. A week ago, I was on a supermarket shelf. I had a (1)_____ (正常的) life, the same as all my brothers and sisters—other bottles full of water. I (2)_____ (感觉) really happy. Then a man (3)_____ (买) me and drank the water up. He threw me and the other rubbish into the back of a truck. There were so many bad smells. Then I was pushed (4)_____ (一起) with the rest of the rubbish. Soon I was completely flat (平的). I cannot (5)_____ (相信) how thin I became.

Then huge trucks came and covered us with a layer of soil(一层土).

“Why can't they reuse or recycle us?” I cried.

Passage 3

Friendship is very (1)_____ (贵重的) in our life. Everyone should at least have one or two



good friends. But what are good friends? Good friends should listen to you when you (2)_____ (抱怨), and take care of you when you are sick. Friendship can make us happier. How can we find a good friend and get on well with each other? Here is some (3)_____ (建议):

★ A good friend should be easy-going and (4)_____ (有耐心的) with you.

★ A good friend should be a person whom you can learn something from.

★ A good friend should always be (5)_____ (诚实的). This plays an important role in a friendship.

Passage 4

Tara was a very (1)_____ (成功的) young businesswoman. But she decided to take three months off from work at an advertising company to visit her (2)_____ (出生地), India. She volunteered at Mother Teresa's Home for orphans (孤儿) in Kolkata. She also traveled, and saw children in great need. "And that (3)_____ (经历) was life-changing. And that's why I decided to start a charity." India has (4)_____ (百万) of poor children. Many children depend on international charity projects.

Tara says you do not have to be (5)_____ (富有的) or well-known to help others.

Passage 5

I live in a beautiful town. The people here are friendly and the air is (1)_____ (新鲜的). I think my hometown is a wonderful place. Every day I get up pretty (2)_____ (早的) to exercise. I am a quiet girl. I like reading (3)_____ (杂志) and interesting books. However, I have some

outgoing and talented friends. They always tell me some jokes, and they make me (4)_____ (笑). In the town there are some good movie theaters. Yesterday my friends and I (5)_____ (决定) to watch the newest movies at Great Theater. We had a happy day.

Passage 6

We are going to have a party in our house this evening. It is my (1)_____ (十二) birthday. Mother and I are (2)_____ (准备) to cook most of the food for the party, and father is getting the drinks. In the dining-room we have (3)_____ (取出) out the best plates and glasses and tablecloths, and they all look beautiful. We are going to have soup, fish, chicken, fruit and cheese. We are going to dance at (4)_____ (午夜), and after that, we will have some food, because we will be hungry after all that dancing. I am (5)_____ (期待) forward to the party.

Passage 7

Students learn their lessons in class. They sit in the classroom and (1)_____ (听) to the teacher. This is a way of learning. Is this the (2)_____ (唯一的) way for students to learn? Of course not. There is another way to learn. That is students can teach (3)_____ (他们自己). How to teach yourself? The first thing you must do is reading. Read something you are (4)_____ (感兴趣的) in, or you have to read. The second is that you must ask yourself questions. A clever student is usually good at (5)_____ (问) questions. The third is to answer the questions yourself by working hard, by reading books, and sometimes by asking other people.



Passage 8

In American high schools (1) _____ (大多数) students take English, science, math and history. In English class, the students study grammar and read famous literature. In science class, they study (2) _____ (生物), chemistry or physics. History is (3) _____ (更加) interesting to some students because they can learn about important events and places in America. Students take other courses, too. These are electives (选修课). Some study music because they feel it is more (4) _____ (令人享受的). Some study computer science because they think it is more (5) _____ (实用性的).

Passage 9

It is well-known that man is much (1) _____ (聪明的) than any animal. But which is the cleverest among the animals? Some scientists (2) _____ (相信) it should be Alex, an African grey parrot. He is unlike any other animal. He can really talk with people! When he says “come here”, he really (3) _____ (想要) someone to come up to him. “Alex is as clever as a child of 2 or 3 years old,”

says Dr. Pepperberg. “He does not just repeat the words he has been (4) _____ (教). He uses the words!”

Alex can tell about different things, name 7 colours and count from 1 to 6. Is the parrot actually thinking in the (5) _____ (方式) of man? Nobody can say.

Passage 10

Florence Nightingale was born on 12th May 1820. In 1851, she was trained as a nurse. Three years (1) _____ (以后), she went to a British military (军事的) hospital so that she could help British soldiers. Before she (2) _____ (到达), many soldiers died in the hospital because it was dirty. Florence Nightingale worked (3) _____ (努力地) in order to make the hospital clean and save soldiers' lives. When she came back to Britain in 1856, she became a national hero. Florence Nightingale wrote several books about nursing, and she also started a school to train (4) _____ (护士). She died in London on 13th August 1910, when she was (5) _____ (九十) years old.



Part Three

Grammar

根据短文内容及所给提示,在文中空白处填写适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式,每空一词。

Passage 1

June 15, 2018

This morning I took a bus to school. The traffic was (1) _____ (busy) than usual and there were more people on the bus. At Xinhua Stop, I saw (2) _____ old man get on the bus. He looked very weak. I stood (3) _____ and gave my seat to him. He thanked me and asked me about my name and my school. We talked (4) _____ (happy).

Later in the (5) _____ (three) class, Mr. Du came in and asked me to go to the front. I didn't know (6) _____, so I was a little afraid. Everyone was looking at me. Then he told (7) _____ (they) what I did on the bus this morning. He (8) _____ (know) it because he got a phone call from the old man. Mr. Du said I could be a good example to my (9) _____ (classmate). It was really a good day (10) _____ me! I was so proud.

Passage 2

Smoking has not been (1) _____ (allow) in public places in England since July 2007. This was a successful (2) _____ (decide) made by the government in years. It was popular (3) _____ most people. In a survey last

month, 78% of the people said they would still support the smoking ban.

It is now (4) _____ more pleasant to go into a pub or a restaurant than before. Before that, pubs were full (5) _____ smoke which made you cough and made your hair and clothes smelly. However, (6) _____ (recent), a study shows that 16% of the bar and pub owners are upset to notice a drop in business, because smokers prefer (7) _____ (kill) time at home and seldom go out for a drink.

No smoking in public places (8) _____ (be) good for people's health. 400,000 people in England have given up smoking slowly and the number of people with heart problems has fallen by more than 2%. It also has a good (9) _____ (influence) on non-smokers. For example, the number of children with asthma(哮喘) (10) _____ (drop) by around 20% since 2007.

Passage 3

Have you ever heard of friendship among animals? At a zoo in Germany, an unusual friendship developed (1) _____ a cat and a bear.

No one is quite sure how the friendship first (2) _____ (begin). One day, some (3) _____ (worker) in the zoo noticed a black cat was in the bear's cage(笼子), and the two animals were playing together (4) _____ (peaceful). They were surprised how well the small



cat seemed to get along with the large bear. The bear keeper allowed the cat to stay with the bear. And later the pair and their (5) _____ (usual) friendship became a hot topic at the zoo.

After several years, a new cage (6) _____ (build) for the bear. However, the cat was still in the old cage, so it walked around angrily and cried to be with the bear. The bear keeper finally took pity on the cat (7) _____ let it stay with the bear. The cat and the bear got (8) _____ (close) than before. They often sat together and shared meals in (9) _____ sun.

Sometimes it may be natural for animals (10) _____ (have) their own ideas about who would make a good friend. These may surprise humans, who usually expect animals to form relationships with others of the same species.

Passage 4

Have you ever heard of “National Smile Month”? It started on the 14th of May in the UK. During this month, people (1) _____ (make) to think about the importance of brushing their teeth, eating (2) _____ (little) sweet foods and going to see the doctor from time to time. The British are famous (3) _____ their bad teeth. Even a dictionary has the expression “British Smile”, meaning “Any smile with bad teeth”. (4) _____, in America, the “Hollywood Smile” gets its name because American movie stars are so (5) _____ (pride) to show off their beautiful teeth.

But what about (6) _____ (smile) in the UK? Do the British smile a lot, or do they look sad all the time? It's (7) _____ (say) that the British don't often show their feelings. But actually it all depends (8) _____ the situation. For example, Britain doesn't allow smiling in passport

photos. But (9) _____ you are at a party, you'll find everyone smiling (10) _____ (happy) and loudly. So, the British smile as much as anyone else.

Passage 5

Dear Future Self,

This is you from ten years ago, the same girl that you used to be. I am sitting in my grade seven classroom, staring outside. Now, trees (1) _____ green leaves seem so tall and straight. Do you still find them large? Or perhaps they seem small to you now?

Do you still find the squirrels (2) _____ (cute)? Do you still have a strong love for (3) _____ (cartoon). Or perhaps are all of these childish for you? I wonder (4) _____ my friends now are still friends with you, ten years (5) _____ (late)? Are you still in touch with them?

Can you tell me how my high school (6) _____ (graduate) went? Did you like sitting and listening to the headmaster and teachers speak? And can you tell me what I will become in the future? Am I a doctor? Am I a teacher, engineer, officer, scientist, or writer? I'm not sure what I want to be but I'm sure that you have already known. That reminds me, did I do (7) _____ (good) on my math test yesterday?

Oh. I've always (8) _____ (want) to travel around the world! Did you visit Japan, Canada, Italy, the United States or China yet? Or did you visit Russia, South Korea or Australia (9) _____?

Life will always continue. Please remember all the happy times and all the terrible times. Please remember me, the you (10) _____ lived ten years ago.



Passage 6

Florence Nightingale was a nurse who saved many people in the 19th century. She was (1) _____ (name) after the city of Florence in Italy.

Florence was (2) _____ unusual young woman for her time, because she didn't want to go to (3) _____ (party) and get married. She wanted to be a nurse and help people. Her family didn't want her to become a nurse because hospitals back then were dirty, horrible places.

At the age of thirty-one, Florence went to (4) _____ (German) and learned all about (5) _____ (nurse). It was hard work, but she loved it.

In 1854, lots of British soldiers went to fight in the Crimean War. Army hospitals were filled with injured people, but there (6) _____ (be) no nurses and many soldiers died. Florence and a team of nurses went to help.

Florence worked 20 hours a day to make the hospital (7) _____ (clean) and safer place. She brought fresh food. She cleaned the beds and she used clean bandages on the wounded soldiers so fewer men were dying.

At night, Florence talked to the injured soldiers and helped them (8) _____ (write) letters to their families. They called her "the lady (9) _____ the lamp", because she always carried a lamp.

When Florence returned to England, people called her a hero. Queen Victoria wrote her a letter to say thanks. She was given the honor (荣誉)—Order of Merit, becoming the (10) _____ (one) woman to receive it.

Passage 7

Curt von Badinski is an engineer of a company in San Francisco. However, his home is in Los

Angeles, which is 770 (1) _____ (mile) away from his workplace, so he has to take a plane work and back. Every workday morning, Von Badinski gets up at 5 a.m. for the 15-minute drive to the airport. After (2) _____ (park) his car, he goes straight to take the plane. After a 90-minute (3) _____ (fly), he lands (4) _____ Oakland Airport and drives to his company. The whole trip takes him about 3 hours. Von Badinski pays the airline 2,300 dollars (5) _____ (month) so that he can fly freely at any time to and from San Francisco.

Flying to work every day (6) _____ (be) not easy for Von Badinski because he can only sleep five hours every night, (7) _____ he believes nothing could be more important to him (8) _____ his family. He had about several ways to solve the problem, (9) _____ (include) moving his family to San Francisco, but none of them worked.

"The six-hour round trip shows that I have the (10) _____ (able) to have all the things I want," he explains. "I am always excited to start a new day."

Passage 8

This is Tammela School, a primary school in Finland. The students (1) _____ (have) a math class with their robot teacher now. "The teacher is a small, blue machine about 25cm high." Reuters reported. Whenever students have problems, it helps them very (2) _____ (patient) and never gets bored. "The robot can make students (3) _____ (active) in class than usual. I see Elias as one of the tools to get different kinds of practice and (4) _____ (activity) into the classroom," a teacher told Reuters. So far the school (5) _____



(introduce) four robot teachers, one of whom is a language teacher that can speak 23 languages and dance (6) _____ music. “It is necessary to encourage kids to come up (7) _____ new ways to make use of technology in school life,” the head of the school (8) _____ (add) in the interview.

The robot teachers are used (9) _____ (help) improve learning. This doesn't mean that human teachers will lose their (10) _____ (job). The robots can teach well, but they are not able to keep class in order. The school still needs human teachers.

Passage 9

Charlie's life dream was to become a soldier, but he would never be able to because of his leg condition—he couldn't stand (1) _____ his right leg. He was very sad about it.

One day, Harris, an army officer, (2) _____ (hear) the story. After communicating (3) _____ Charlie's parents, Harris started to plan secretly to give the poor boy a big surprise. A month (4) _____ (late), one day in August 2016, Harris appeared in Charlie's classroom. In front of his classmates, Harris asked the boy, “Would you mind (5) _____ (take) a ride with me?”

Charlie was taken to the army Reserve Center, where he (6) _____ (real) dreamed to go. Harris said to Charlie, “Today you (7) _____ (become) a member of our team.” Charlie was (8) _____ excited to say a word. Charlie raised his right hand and repeated the oath(誓言) loudly, “I volunteer to join the army and make all my efforts to protect the people and the country.”

Charlie's parents were so (9) _____ (thank). Harris said that it was simply part of his

job. “When I joined the army, I made a promise (10) _____ (protect) the people, which also means protecting the dreams of a child.”

Passage 10

Lonnie Johnson always loved taking things apart (分开). He sometimes put them back together. Other times he made new things from different (1) _____ (part). He learned (2) _____ to use tools from his dad.

At 13, Lonnie put an old engine(发动机) on a homemade go-cart. He loved driving it around. He dreamed of being (3) _____ inventor. By high school, Lonnie built a remote-control(遥控) robot (4) _____ some waste things. This won him the first prize at the Alabama State Science Fair. His friends called him “The Little Scientist”. In college, Lonnie was an excellent student. After that, he (5) _____ (become) an Air Force officer, rocket scientist and business leader. (6) _____ he never stopped inventing. You may have played with his most famous invention—the Super Soaker, a kind of water gun. Lonnie got the idea for this toy while working on another (7) _____ (invent). When he tested a homemade part in his bathroom, it shot water (8) _____ the room.

Today, Dr. Lonnie Johnson has more than 100 (9) _____ (use) inventions. However, he still keeps (10) _____ (try) new things.

Passage 11

A group of boys were playing basketball in the park. The playground was great, but there was no fence(栅栏) (1) _____ it. If one boy missed the ball, someone had to catch it at once, so it wouldn't go too far away.

One boy threw the ball too hard and it flew like



a rocket over the (2) _____ (head) of all the other boys and kept on flying. Anna was sitting nearby and watching the ducks (3) _____ (swim) in the river. Suddenly, she heard some shouting and turned to see a big, orange object coming towards (4) _____ (she). "Stop the ball," one of them shouted. The ball landed close to the river. The ducks (5) _____ (fly) away quickly. Anna opened her arms, just in time (6) _____ (stop) the ball as it was going to fall into the river.

"Could you please bring it over here?" asked one boy politely.

Anna walked to them with the ball. She was nervous because the boys were (7) _____ (old) than her. However, they were very nice and thanked her (8) _____ saving the ball.

"Can I join you?" Anna asked. The boys agreed, but they were not sure (9) _____ she could throw the ball even close to the basket.

Anna took the ball and then had a try. The boys watched (10) _____ surprise as the ball went straight into the basket. Anna smiled as the boys cheered loudly for her.

Passage 12

Justin is a 16-year-old boy. He is thinking about how (1) _____ (spend) his money during winter vacation. He (2) _____ (save) up about 300 dollars already. He plans to buy a computer (3) _____ his money but he also wants to go skating with his friends. He can't do both (4) _____ he doesn't have enough money. What should Justin do? We are often in these kinds of (5) _____ (situation). You want to see a concert (6) _____ Saturday, but it is also your mother's birthday and you do not want to let her

down. In this case, you don't have enough time to go to both places. You must make a decision. You must think about what should be done (7) _____ (one). You must consider the following questions (8) _____ (serious).

Which is more important?

Which decision needs my attention (9) _____ (much)?

Which choice would satisfy me more?

After you've answered these questions, it may be much easier for you to decide (10) _____ to do. So the next time you must make a decision. Remember to prioritize(优先考虑).

Passage 13

Stephen Hawking was born in England in 1942. He's one of the most famous (1) _____ (scientist) on space and time in the world. He is called the King of the Universe.

He (2) _____ (study) math and science at Oxford University, then he became seriously (3) _____ (illness), which made him unable to speak or breathe without the help of machines.

He went on to study at Cambridge University after graduating (4) _____ Oxford University. In 1965, he got a Doctor's Degree of philosophy(哲学). Because of his serious illness, (5) _____ was difficult for him to draw diagrams or to write. So he started to think in pictures. With this new way of thinking, he (6) _____ (respect) by people in the world. Then in 1988, he (7) _____ (write) his first important book, *A Brief History of Time*. It was sold more than 5.5 million copies (8) _____ 33 different languages. He was once invited (9) _____ China to give lectures. His self-confidence and humorous conversations impressed us (10) _____ (deep).



Passage 14

Xi'an celebrated the first-ever China Hanfu Day on April 18. There (1) _____ (be) catwalk shows (走秀) and traditional music concerts which were held (2) _____ people wearing traditional Chinese clothing. Hanfu fans from all over China gathered there to take photos and put them online for a Hanfu photo competition, which lasted (3) _____ May 18.

China Hanfu Day is on the third day of the third month of the Chinese lunar calendar(农历). This day (4) _____ (say) to be the birthday of the Yellow Emperor. In ancient China, this day was also known (5) _____ Shangsi Festival(上巳节). Its purpose is to encourage young Chinese to take (6) _____ (proud) in traditional clothing, as well as Chinese culture.

Hanfu is the traditional clothing of the Han people (7) _____ lived in China before the Qing Dynasty. It has a history of about 3,000 years and it (8) _____ (change) greatly so far. However, some of (9) _____ (it) main characteristics(特点) remain. For example, there are two parts that overlap(交叠) on the front, which is called "jiao ling". Another main characteristic of Hanfu is that it usually uses ribbons(系带) instead of buttons.

China is becoming a leading country in the world, and the Chinese public feels more confident(自信的) about its traditional culture than ever

before. Wearing traditional clothing might be an interesting way of showing (10) _____ they feel about this.

Passage 15

Reading is important in our daily life. But have you ever thought what we read (1) _____, information or skills? How do we feel when we read, excited or upset? We read word (2) _____ word aloud and think about them. Is that enough? I think reading is more than pronouncing or thinking about words. (3) _____ (recent), *The Reader*, a very popular TV program, is staged(上演) in the form of Reading. It's a national reading program. Dong Qing works (4) _____ both a hostess and a producer. *The Reader* hopes to tell us (5) _____ the world is like and it takes us to see the beautiful world (6) _____ reading. The show has invited some influential(有影响力的) guests who (7) _____ (have) rich experiences and touching stories, like Ni Ping, Wang Yuan from TFBOYS and Yao Chen. "Reading touches people's (8) _____ (heart)" is the slogan(口号) of *The Reader*. What it wants (9) _____ (show) isn't reading skills but real feelings. They are what touches the audience(观众) (10) _____ (much).

The Reader is of great importance to the audience and Chinese culture. It also tells us if we understand what we are reading, we will know what reading really is and we'll become better readers.



语法微课 1



语法微课 2



语法微课 3



语法微课 4



语法微课 5



语法微课 6



Part Four

Gap-filling exercises

从方框中选择恰当的词并将其正确形式填入短文中,使短文通顺正确。每个词只用一次,每空一词。

Passage 1

their, saying, ruler, die, great, try,
educate, teach, be, at

Over 2,000 years ago, in China, there lived a boy called Confucius. When he was over three, his father (1)_____. His mother was very poor. In those days people had to pay to go to school and his mother did not have enough money to send him to get (2)_____.

As Confucius grew up, he wanted to learn things. So he decided to (3)_____ himself. Unfortunately, he was a strange-looking boy. The other children pointed at and made fun of him. They called him names and laughed (4)_____ him. Confucius got very upset, but he was a kind, gentle boy and did not fight back.

Confucius did not play with other children. He went off to talk to holy men(圣人) in the temple and learned from them. He talked to artists and musicians and learned from them. If he tried to do something difficult, he kept (5)_____ over and over again until he learned how to do it. In this way the boy learned to read and write and learned lots of interesting things by himself. Confucius grew up to (6)_____ a very clever man.

When he was a man, Confucius became the (7)_____ of the city of Changtu. People were

very happy. When he was (8)_____ leader, he used his abilities and skills in a wise way.

People sometimes call him the (9)_____ man who ever lived. We still remember many of his (10)_____ today.

Passage 2

for, successful, love, become, take, plan,
notice, because, them, with

Many children love animals. And Willow Phelps is one of (1)_____. In fact, this American little girl not only (2)_____ animals, but she also has done really a lot for them. And (3)_____ she did these kind things, she won the 2016 ASPCA (美国防止虐待动物协会) Kid of the Year.

Willow's love (4)_____ animals started early. When she was about 3 years old, her family (5)_____ in an 18-year-old cat. Under the care of Willow, the cat lived for another 3 years. After that, many old pets arrived in Willow's home. So, Willow began to make (6)_____ to help more animals.

(7)_____ her mum's help, Willow began running, swimming and even sewing(缝制) toys to raise money for animals in need of help. In her young life, she has (8)_____ completed the three projects. Finally, she raised \$ 11,000. She also succeeded in stopping the use of live goldfish as prizes at her school party. And what she did for goldfish was (9)_____ and rewarded(奖励)



by the ASPCA. "I will continue to speak up for animals no matter how hard it is," said Willow. Willow dreams of (10)_____ an animal doctor in the future. Let's hope this little girl's dream will come true.

Passage 3

heavy, hardly, million, build, other, in,
without, beginning, large, body

The Great Pyramid(金字塔) of Giza is one of the Wonders of the Ancient World. It was (1)_____ more than 4,000 years ago in Egypt. It is so popular that (2)_____ of tourists from around the world come to visit it every year.

In Egypt there are over 80 pyramids and the (3)_____ one is the Great Pyramid. It lies on the west bank of the Nile. In fact, all the pyramids along the Nile are on the west bank. The ancient Egyptians compared the rising of the sun to the (4)_____ of life and the setting of the sun to the end of life. That is why their dead (5)_____ were buried(埋葬) on the west bank of the Nile.

You can (6)_____ imagine how huge the Great Pyramid is. It has over 2 million blocks. Some are as (7)_____ as five school buses. Although they were heavy, workers were able to put a block into the pyramid every three minutes. The workers, Egyptian men and women, worked (8)_____ teams. The teams had different tasks. Some dug up the stones and (9)_____ moved them. Another team cut the stones. The last group put the stones into the pyramid. There were so many different teams, but the pyramid is perfect. No stone is in the wrong position.

But how did the Egyptians move those heavy stones to the top (10)_____ any modern machinery

(机械)? No one knows for sure. Many things about the Great Pyramid are still a mystery.

Passage 4

over, better, be, use, little, asleep,
awake, child, whether, get

We all know that a good night's rest helps us stay healthy. After we sleep for 7 or 8 hours in bed and wake up the next morning, our mind is (1)_____ prepared to memorize and learn something.

But what about (2)_____ a rest during the middle of the day?

Scientists say, "Short periods of sleep, napping(小睡), may help learning and memory. Napping can help young (3)_____ learn better. It can also help older people remember longer."

Take China as an example. Chinese people are (4)_____ to napping after lunch.

Recently researchers made a survey among nearly 3,000 Chinese people over 65 years old. The researchers asked them (5)_____ they napped and for how long. They found that about 60 percent of them took a nap and they napped for 60 to 90 minutes. The research shows that napping for about an hour (6)_____ the best.

However, these are the findings for those (7)_____ the age of 65. Doctors say that napping for about an hour may be too long for young and healthy people. And they believe that half an hour is enough to stop young and healthy people from feeling tired. By doing so, it will help them stay (8)_____.

Doctors also say, "If you have trouble falling (9)_____ at night, take a daytime nap for (10)_____ than 45 minutes and don't nap after 3 p.m. in the afternoon."



Passage 5

whether, be, take, wait, do, not,
especially, many, later, ask

We can't remember clearly since when we started to take our mobiles to dinner table. This happens a lot, (1)_____ when we eat out. Once a dish comes, instead of lifting our chopsticks, we take out our mobiles and click. (2)_____ we post the photos onto Weibo or WeChat, (3)_____ to be "liked". Then we check our mobiles from time to time during the meal, to see (4)_____ we get "liked" or not. We just cannot leave our mobiles for simply a meal.

Does that sound familiar to you? Do you do that often? If (5)_____, how do you feel when others do that when having dinner with you?

A recent study suggests that what we are used to (6)_____ is not so good. Spending time (7)_____ photos of food makes the food less pleasant. To test this, some researchers did an experiment. Some people were (8)_____ to take photos before they could enjoy food. As a result, it showed that the (9)_____ photos they took, the less delicious the food seemed to them. So, why not stop taking photos and just enjoy the food in front of you?

So, next time you go out to have dinner with your family or friends, how about not taking photos of food? Let the food (10)_____ delicious as it is and share your life with people around you. Trust me, it will be a wonderful time.

Passage 6

give, surprise, think, patient, first, who,
himself, however, strongly, proud

Will Johnson has worked his way up the list of

most popular stars in his country. In fact, it is not (1)_____ that Will is so successful if we know about his early life. Some valuable lessons he learned as a child have (2)_____ influenced him in his later life. One of them was from his father (3)_____ was strict with him and his brother.

Once, Will and his brother Harry were (4)_____ a job to rebuild a broken brick(砖) wall in the yard. The wall was fifty feet wide and around sixteen feet high. The boys had to mix concrete(水泥) and place only one brick at a time. They didn't know why their father gave them such a huge job. (5)_____, with the attitude(态度) of "one brick at a time", both Will and Harry rebuilt the wall in a period of six months. Each time they were about to give up, their father cheered them up (6)_____. Both brothers were so sad about the job at (7)_____, but after completing the task, they felt a sense of (8)_____ and so did their father. Even today when Will (9)_____ that he won't be able to do something, he will look back to this experience and keep telling (10)_____, "One brick at a time."

Passage 7

change, luck, feel, until, use, hour,
first, their, suddenly, look

It was a terrible day for Mr. and Mrs. Lin. The old couple was on holiday at a mountain resort. They were taking a walk in the early afternoon, when (1)_____ the ground started to shake. In just two minutes, everything (2)_____ completely! They were in the middle of a very strong earthquake!

The Lins tried to find some other people (3)_____. One by one, they found 23 other



people. Many were tourists, young and old. Soon it was dark and it started to rain heavily. Some cried and some lost hope. At that moment, Mr. Lin decided to take the lead. He called for everyone's attention and said, "The roads are too dangerous. We can't go down the mountain (4) _____ tomorrow. We must stay here tonight." Then Mr. Lin and a few young men went back to the ruins(废墟) to (5) _____ for food and blankets. They found some, but not enough for everyone. The young people gave (6) _____ to the old.

After that, Mr. Lin divided the people into five groups. Each group had a leader. He also collected all the mobile phones and made sure each group had one. The mobile phones were (7) _____ as flashlights. Every 30 minutes, the group leaders flashed their mobile phones, and the light in the dark rainy night made everyone (8) _____ safe. Early the next morning, the groups started to go down the mountain. It was a difficult journey, but the group members encouraged and supported each other. After twelve (9) _____ walking, they finally got out safely. By then, it was 30 hours after the earthquake. Everyone was tired but they felt (10) _____ because they were part of a special team. This special team gave them hope for life.

Passage 8

among, marry, slowly, be, first, little,
beautiful, good, learn, discuss

Let's share this article about the importance of family in our life. As soon as a man comes into the world, the (1) _____ persons he meets are his family members. The first person is the mother who has

taken great pain to bring him to this (2) _____ world. Then is his father who (3) _____ always there to look after him. Then come the brothers or sisters.

Family is the first place for a person to (4) _____ things in this world. He learns everything from his family from baby time till old age. He sees his family walking and then he tries to follow them. He sees his family talking and then he tries to repeat the words. He also (5) _____ learns the basic communication among the people in the family. He learns how to love, what to do, when to go to bed, and how to get on with others well. This develops a kind of love (6) _____ all the family.

The family works like a chain. You know, kids know (7) _____ than other people, so they should learn from elders while elders depend on their kids for a lot of things. When kids grow up, get (8) _____, have children, the circle repeats again. Your family always come to your help when you are in trouble. They always support you in different ways either on money or just on spirit. You can always share your problems with the family, and you always find a (9) _____ way to solve your problems after (10) _____ them in the house.

Considering all these things, we can say family is the greatest gift for us.

Passage 9

painfully, shake, look, with, visit, cry,
second, meet, write, shock

Two weeks ago, on a hot summer afternoon, I was about to cross a little busy road when I noticed



an old grandpa (1)_____ a heavy bag on his back just a few meters from me. He walked (2)_____ and it looked as if his legs had no strength to even support him. A few minutes later, I realized I'd forgotten to cross the road. And he'd seen me (3)_____ at him.

I loved my grandparents very much. That was why I didn't forget to smile at the old people whenever I saw them. Now I (4)_____ this grandpa, I didn't want to miss the chance, either. He moved slowly to me and handed me a note. There was an address (5)_____ on it. As it was a long way and anybody would pass out(昏倒) in such weather, I didn't want him to walk all the way. So I showed him the directions and said he would need a taxi. Hearing this, he (6)_____ his head again and again and that made me feel a little down.

Then I asked where he came from, he replied weakly that he was from the countryside about 10 kilometers from here and came to (7)_____ a relative. I was (8)_____ because he never looked as if he could take even two steps without falling. So, without a (9)_____ thought I called a taxi for him. The grandpa wasn't ready for the ride, for he had no money. I paid for his journey and asked the driver to drop him at his place safely.

When I turned to look at the grandpa who said thanks to me with a few drops of happy tears on his face, many unforgettable memories of my grandparents flashed in my mind, making me feel like (10)_____.

Passage 10

season, tell, see, leaf, have, by,
hopeful, beauty, go, they

Once upon a time, there lived a teacher in a small town. He often taught his students in special ways. Once he asked four of his students to (1)_____ to a small farm to see apple trees in different (2)_____. The first student went in winter. The second in spring. The third went in summer. And the last went in autumn.

After the four students came back, the teacher called them together. They pictured(描述) (3)_____ feelings to the teacher. The first student said that there were no (4)_____ on the trees. It made him very disappointed. The second student said his eyes were full of light green. It made him feel (5)_____. The third one disagreed. "What are you talking about? How pretty the trees were! The sweet smell of the beautiful flowers spread here and there." The last one shook his head. He only saw a lot of apples on the beautiful trees.

The teacher smiled and (6)_____ his students none of them were wrong. They each just saw one season. He continued, "The trees are not the same in different seasons. You can't judge(判断) a tree (7)_____ only one season. Don't let the regret of one season destroy the (8)_____ of the rest."

Everything (9)_____ different sides in our life. Don't hurry to make a conclusion(结论) before (10)_____ the whole of it.



Part Five

Cloze test

A

Li Yue used to be a happy girl. She used to 1 every day and wanted to be a dancer. But everything 2 in 2008.

The year of 2008 was a(n) 3 year for Li Yue. She was trapped under some stones during the Wenchuan earthquake. After some time, Li Yue was saved. However, she lost one of her 4.

Can a girl dance with one leg? Yes, but it is really difficult. Li Yue is so 5 that she has never stopped dancing. During the opening ceremony of the Beijing 2008 Paralympic Games (残奥会), she 6 a ballet performance to people all over the world.

Now Li Yue is a student in a school in Beijing and she is very happy. Her 7 even have a special volunteer team “Li Yue Assistance Team” to help her move 8. The boys and girls in her class take turns to 9 her wheelchair and that makes Li Yue more cheerful.

“Now the most important thing for me is to study hard. But I will continue to dance. 10 can stop me!” said Li Yue. She is braver than everyone ever expected.

- () 1. A. sing B. dance
 C. run D. swim
- () 2. A. happened B. dropped
 C. worked D. changed
- () 3. A. unlucky B. successful
 C. unimportant D. interesting

- () 4. A. arms B. legs
 C. ears D. eyes
- () 5. A. tired B. scared
 C. brave D. clever
- () 6. A. gave B. watched
 C. liked D. required
- () 7. A. teachers B. classmates
 C. parents D. neighbors
- () 8. A. completely B. differently
 C. easily D. exactly
- () 9. A. find B. push
 C. use D. buy
- () 10. A. Something B. Everything
 C. Anything D. Nothing

B

In recent years, more and more people like dancing in public. We call this kind of 1 “Guangchangwu”. About the dancing, people have 2 views.

Some people think it is a form of entertainment and physical exercise. It gives the elderly a good way to 3, keep fit and enrich their lives. It's a 4 choice for the elderly to go out to dance with their neighbors, friends than to play cards or watch TV at home, because the elderly need to keep 5 and social.

However, not all people have the same view. You may have the following 6: you want to sleep late into noon on a weekend morning but find



it 7 because the elderly are dancing, making a lot of noise. Sometimes you want to have a rest 8 chat for a while with your friends in a quiet park, but you 9 stop because of the loud music from the dancing.

It is all right for the elderly to get 10 and have fun. But whatever entertainment they choose, they should not affect other people's life.

- () 1. A. music B. fiction
 C. art D. dance
- () 2. A. same B. popular
 C. different D. amazing
- () 3. A. relax B. worry
 C. jump D. smile
- () 4. A. such B. very
 C. little D. better
- () 5. A. beautiful B. modern
 C. healthy D. strange
- () 6. A. experiences B. stories
 C. technologies D. tools
- () 7. A. possible B. impossible
 C. unusual D. usual
- () 8. A. if B. but
 C. so D. or
- () 9. A. have to B. may
 C. can D. should
- () 10. A. exercise B. success
 C. time D. treasure

C

One morning, when I was leaving for my business, a middle-aged man came up and asked me for help. He said he had no 1 to get food for his large family.

“You look 2. Why don't you work?” I asked. “Simply because I cannot get work, sir.” “If I give

you work, what do you want?” “3 I can get bread for my family, sir,” he answered. I decided to find out if he really meant what he said. “OK. I'll give you one pound an hour, if you 4 a brick (砖) under your arm and walk around the square for five hours without stopping.” “Thank you, sir. I will.”

I found a brick and stared him on his walk before I went to my business. I never thought he would do what he had 5. When I came back five hours later, I saw him still walking, with the brick under his arm. I stopped him and gave him 6 pounds. He thanked me and told me that some people had 7 to help him when they knew why he was doing all this. He would go and ask them for work. Before leaving, he asked if I could give him the 8, I did.

Several years later, a well-dressed man greeted me on a train. Seeing I was not sure who he was, he 9 that he was the brick man and had his own business now. “You know, I still keep that brick and always value it as the most 10 thing I have because it has brought me luck and success.” In fact, it was not the brick that made the man successful, but his faithfulness(坚定) in doing even a very little thing.

- () 1. A. courage B. money
 C. plan D. time
- () 2. A. funny B. sick
 C. serious D. strong
- () 3. A. As long as B. As soon as
 C. Even if D. Ever since
- () 4. A. break B. carry
 C. fix D. hide
- () 5. A. planned B. prepared
 C. promised D. suggested



- () 6. A. four B. five
 C. six D. seven
- () 7. A. continued B. forgotten
 C. offered D. refused
- () 8. A. brick B. chance
 C. job D. bread
- () 9. A. explained B. imagined
 C. realized D. supposed
- () 10. A. beautiful B. poor
 C. important D. interesting

D

When Nick graduated from high school, he got a watch. So he 1 that his university gift would be bigger. He was hoping that he might even get a 2 . He gave many hints to his parents about it.

The graduation day finally came. Nick's father said, "Son, do you 3 that I read you stories from your favorite book every day when you were a little boy? It took me days to search for the book and I finally 4 it. I got it cleaned and put a new cover on it. Maybe one day you can give it to your child."

The father had tears in his eyes as he hugged Nick. Nick suddenly felt 5 . He could see that he was just greedy by hoping for a car. To his father, this small gift had more 6 . Nick said, "Thank you, Dad. It's a great gift and I will give it to my child as 7 said."

The family had a wonderful dinner together. After the meal, Nick decided to 8 a story to his parents. His mother said with a smile, "You know, my favorite story is the last one. Please read that one." Nick turned to the back of the book. He was 9 to find that a car key was taped to the back cover!

It was the key to a used car, not a new one. 10 ,

it didn't matter. The lesson Nick learned that day made him value it even more.

- () 1. A. knew B. discovered
 C. heard D. expected
- () 2. A. bike B. house
 C. car D. computer
- () 3. A. think B. remember
 C. care D. hope
- () 4. A. published B. remembered
 C. found D. understood
- () 5. A. sorry B. angry
 C. relaxed D. lonely
- () 6. A. beauty B. meaning
 C. work D. time
- () 7. A. you B. he
 C. she D. they
- () 8. A. change B. read
 C. write D. spread
- () 9. A. scared B. thankful
 C. shocked D. proud
- () 10. A. Also B. Instead
 C. Then D. However

E

In China, very few children make pocket money. 1 , in western countries, most kids make pocket money by themselves. They make money in many different 2 . When kids are very young, their parents help them sell the fruits of their own trees to neighbors. Kids may also help 3 do housework to make money at home. When they 4 sixteen, they can make money by sending newspapers or by working in fast food restaurants, 5 during the summer holidays.

There are many 6 of making pocket money by kids themselves. First of all, they learn the 7



of money by working hard so that they will not waste any. Secondly, they learn to 8 money to buy things they need or want, such as books, pencils, movies and even clothes they like. Thirdly, they learn to 9 the daily life problems by helping their parents or others. Making pocket money is 10 for children when they grow up. That is why parents encourage their kids to make pocket money.

- () 1. A. Also B. Anyway
 C. However D. Besides
- () 2. A. ways B. levels
 C. homes D. countries
- () 3. A. teachers B. friends
 C. parents D. neighbors
- () 4. A. get B. have
 C. catch D. reach
- () 5. A. really B. hardly
 C. properly D. especially
- () 6. A. choices B. advantages
 C. problems D. lessons
- () 7. A. fun B. value
 C. message D. purpose
- () 8. A. count B. waste
 C. manage D. change
- () 9. A. give up B. look up
 C. deal with D. meet with
- () 10. A. helpful B. careful
 C. beautiful D. successful

F

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for coming to this concert. I hope you have enjoyed the music.

The purpose of this concert is to 1 money for children in Africa. Every day 2 children in Africa die because they have diseases or have not

enough food 3. There are two main reasons. First, there are no jobs for the children's parents, so they have no money to buy food or 4. Second, the governments in many African countries do not have the money to take care of poor people.

Most African countries are poor. The land is not good for 5 food and the weather is also bad for farming. The Feed Africa Fund 6 lot of money every year on food for poor people in Africa. The money comes 7 people like you—kind, generous people who do not want to see children die from hunger. Just one dollar can buy enough rice or corn to 8 a family of four for three days.

How much do you spend on food every day? Ten dollars? Twenty dollars? I am sure you can spend a little 9 on your own food so that you have a few dollars for the Feed Africa Fund.

Ladies and gentlemen, we will now take up a 10. Please be generous. Thank you.

- () 1. A. borrow B. raise
 C. pay D. donate
- () 2. A. hundred B. hundred of
 C. three hundreds D. hundreds of
- () 3. A. to eat B. to sleep
 C. to play D. to enjoy
- () 4. A. clothes B. houses
 C. cars D. medicine
- () 5. A. growing B. inventing
 C. eating D. seeing
- () 6. A. costs B. spends
 C. takes D. pays
- () 7. A. to B. from
 C. with D. without
- () 8. A. feed B. build
 C. develop D. buy



- () 9. A. more B. few
 C. less D. least
- () 10. A. show B. kindness
 C. look D. collection

G

In a history class, our teacher, Mrs. Bartlett asked us to make a poster in groups about the culture that we were studying. She told us to write the names of three friends we wanted in one group and she would think about our 1.

The next day, I was told to be in a group I would 2 want—the boy who was too weak in English, and the two girls who wore strange clothes. Oh, how I wanted to be with my 3!

With tears in my eyes, I walked up to Mrs. Bartlett. She 4 me and seemed to know what I was there for. I told her I should be in the “good” group. She gently (轻轻地) 5 a hand on my shoulder. “I know what you want, Karma,” she said, “but your group needs you. I need you to help them. Only you can help them.” I was 6 and moved. Her words encouraged me.

“Will you help them?” she asked. “Yes,” I replied. Then I 7 walked over to my group. I sat down and we started. Each of us did a part according to our interests. Halfway through the week, I felt 8 enjoying our group. We did a good job together. My group members weren’t thought to be good just because no one cared enough about them 9 Mrs. Bartlett.

At last, our group got an A. But I think we should hand the A back to Mrs. Bartlett. She was the one who should truly 10 it. Mrs. Bartlett brought out the potential (潜能) in four of her students.

- () 1. A. classes B. books
 C. choices D. clothes

- () 2. A. often B. never
 C. always D. sometimes
- () 3. A. boys B. girls
 C. friends D. teachers
- () 4. A. laughed at B. looked at
 C. lived with D. agreed with
- () 5. A. placed B. pushed
 C. washed D. pulled
- () 6. A. useful B. surprised
 C. thirsty D. asleep
- () 7. A. hardly B. deeply
 C. lazily D. bravely
- () 8. A. myself B. herself
 C. yourself D. himself
- () 9. A. around B. with
 C. for D. except
- () 10. A. receive B. start
 C. give D. throw

H

China is a great country with more than 5,000 years of history. There are many places of interest. They attract (吸引) millions of tourists from all over the world every year.

Many mountains, such as Mount Tai, Mount Emei, Mount Hua are very famous. People like to go to Mount Tai to 1 the sunrise.

There are many rivers in China. The Yangtze River is the longest one and the second 2 one is the Yellow River. They are the 3 of Chinese culture because Chinese ancestors (祖先) were born in the areas. 4 the rivers in China, there are also a great number of lakes. One of the most famous lakes is the West Lake. Have you heard of the story about Xu Xian and White Snake? It is said that the story 5 on the West Lake. The West Lake is the



best place that I have ever visited. It lies in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. The scenery is so attractive that visitors often lose 6 in it. The West Lake has become famous 7 not only its special scenery but some beautiful poems. The great poets Bai Juyi and Su Dongpo 8 plenty of poems. 9 the surrounding(周边的) area of the West Lake is the home of the famous Dragon Well Tea. The ten is good for people's health.

Have you ever been to the West Lake? If not, look for a 10 to go to the fantastic place!

- () 1. A. bring B. watch
 C. ask D. help
- () 2. A. shortest B. highest
 C. longest D. widest
- () 3. A. lights B. traditions
 C. backgrounds D. birthplaces
- () 4. A. Except B. Welcome
 C. Besides D. Next to
- () 5. A. finished B. mentioned
 C. returned D. happened
- () 6. A. itself B. ourselves
 C. themselves D. himself
- () 7. A. for B. as
 C. with D. in
- () 8. A. gave B. wrote
 C. made D. expected
- () 9. A. So B. But
 C. And D. Or
- () 10. A. way B. project
 C. stranger D. chance

I

There was once a little boy in a village. Whenever he asked people to do things, 1 would listen to him. So he asked a wizard (巫师)

to 2 the problem by using magic. The old wizard tried a lot of spells (咒语), but they all didn't 3.

A young man heard about the problem. He went to him and said that he knew the solution. He gave the boy two 4 of paper. "These are two spells. My boy, use the first before you ask others to do something, and use the second when they have done it. A smile is also necessary," the young man said.

The boy was happy and tried to use the spells. When he 5 people to do something, he said "Please" before his 6 and "Thank you" after they had done it. People were very 7 that the boy could be polite. Soon, they 8 became happy to do what the boy asked them to do.

The wizard was surprised, and asked the young man about the spells.

"It's not magic. When I was a child, my teacher told me that 9 good manners you could get anything you want. And he was 10. The boy only needed good manners to get what he wanted," said the young man.

- () 1. A. no one B. someone
 C. anyone D. everyone
- () 2. A. point B. solve
 C. create D. notice
- () 3. A. say B. look
 C. make D. work
- () 4. A. boxes B. bags
 C. pieces D. sides
- () 5. A. let B. forced
 C. left D. asked
- () 6. A. words B. symbols
 C. marks D. actions
- () 7. A. angry B. active
 C. surprised D. worried



- () 8. A. quickly B. gradually
 C. normally D. hardly
- () 9. A. about B. for
 C. from D. with
- () 10. A. bad B. good
 C. right D. wrong

J

As some lakes in Wuhan couldn't contain so much rainwater, it turned streets into 1 and caused many problems. Traffic was cut off. Some buildings 2 . Dozens of buildings were in water. Thousands of people had to move to other places or stayed in hotels.

In Wuhan, the 3 of the lakes stands out even more. Wuhan is higher than the water level of the Yangtze River. But the water level of the Yangtze River increases because of the heavy rainstorm. 4 it rains, there is no way for rainwater to go into the Yangtze River. So lakes are very important for rain storage.

But for a long time, Wuhan's history was a history of 5 lakes. With rapid population growth, in order to let more people 6 here, large lakes were filled and became people's living areas. In early 50s of the last century, there were a total of more than 120 lakes in the city. Now there are 7 about 40 lakes in the city.

For this reason, people in Wuhan are now 8 against filling lakes. Officials also have to reflect on

this issue. An expert said, "If the green belt is destroyed, the lakes are not under 9 , and we will cry out!" However, this awakening(觉醒) came a bit late. Wuhan's rainstorm and flood made people 10 to see that their homes became "sea".

In fact, the rainstorms also hit many other places, such as Yueyang, Jiangsu, Chongqing and so on. And we all should consider why it happened and how to avoid it.

- () 1. A. shops B. bridges
 C. parks D. rivers
- () 2. A. fell off B. set up
 C. took down D. put out
- () 3. A. position B. importance
 C. number D. height
- () 4. A. After B. Before
 C. When D. Until
- () 5. A. filling B. changing
 C. polluting D. leaving
- () 6. A. work B. live
 C. relax D. swim
- () 7. A. even B. still
 C. already D. only
- () 8. A. thinking B. fighting
 C. waiting D. moving
- () 9. A. business B. interest
 C. protection D. aim
- () 10. A. happy B. excited
 C. surprised D. sad



Reading comprehension

I. 阅读理解。

A

There are many different kinds of music in the world. Now let's study some of them.

Classical music Classical music needs high musical skills. If you want to learn this kind of music, you have to go through lots of training.

Heavy metal music Heavy metal music(重金属音乐) came out after World War II. It has got another name "information music". It is usually loud and noisy.

Hip-hop music This kind of music always includes the use of instruments such as the guitar, violin, piano, bass(低音吉他), drums and so on. In this kind of music, the bass is the main instrument. A group of traveling singers and poets of West Africa first played it.

Opera music It first appeared in Italy in the 1600s. It has a great mixture of theatrical(剧场的) art and musical invention.

Jazz music This kind of music has strong and complex melodies(复杂的旋律). The main musical instruments are the cornet, trumpet and violin.

() 1. _____ music needs high musical skills.

- A. Classical B. Heavy metal
C. Hip-hop D. Opera

() 2. The main instrument in hip-hop music is the _____.

- A. guitar B. violin
C. piano D. bass

() 3. _____ is used in both hip-hop music and jazz music.

- A. Piano B. Violin
C. Trumpet D. Cornet

() 4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Heavy metal music appeared after World War II.
B. Only after proper training you can learn classical music.
C. People call jazz music "information music".
D. Opera music first appeared in Italy.

B

We humans are only born with one set of eyes, so it's our job to take care of them for our whole lives. The good news is that if we do a few simple things every day, we can keep our eyesight and reduce(减少) the risk of over hurting our eyes.

Almost all doctors agree that it is important for us to eat vegetables like carrots and sweet potatoes. Besides, we need to protect our eyes when we spend a lot of time in bright sunlight. The best way to avoid this is by wearing sunglasses that have 100% UV(紫外线) protection. What's more, it is necessary to protect our eyes when working with dangerous chemicals. For this reason we should always wear goggles(护目镜) in chemistry laboratories at work or at school. Finally, we should not spend too much



time in front of the computer or TV screen. That is why doctors advise if we have to use a computer for a long time, we should take a short break every fifteen or thirty minutes.

Keeping good eyesight is important. If we do these few simple things we can protect our eyes and reduce the chances of losing our eyes. As the popular English expression says, "It's all fun and game, until someone loses an eye." When people say this, they mean that losing an eye is a very terrible thing.

- () 1. When should we wear goggles?
- A. While working in a chemistry lab.
B. While using a computer.
C. While watching TV.
D. While staying in the sun.
- () 2. How many pieces of advice are given in the passage?
- A. Five. B. Four.
C. Three. D. Two.
- () 3. What does the underlined word "that" refer to?
- A. We should not spend much time in front of a computer or TV.
B. We should take a short break every fifteen or thirty minutes.
C. We should eat lots of fresh fruits and vegetables.
D. We should do a few simple things every day to keep our eyesight.
- () 4. Which would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Born with One Set of Eyes
B. Fun and Games with Our Eyes
C. Caring for Our Eyes
D. The Risk of Hurting Our Eyes

C

Long ago in a small village, there was a place known as the House of 1,000 Mirrors.

A small, happy little dog learned about this place and decided to visit. When he arrived, he jumped happily up the stairs and to the doorway of the house. He looked through the doorway. His ears lifted up, and his tail(尾巴) wagged as fast as it could. To his great surprise, he found himself looking at 1,000 other happy little dogs with their tails wagging just as fast as his. He smiled a great smile and was answered with 1,000 great smiles that were just as warm and friendly. As he left the house, he thought to himself: "This is a wonderful place. I will come back to visit often."

In this same village, another little dog, who was not quite as happy as the other one, decided to visit the house. He slowly climbed the stairs and hung his head low as he looked into the doorway. When he saw the 1,000 unfriendly-looking dogs looking back at him, he growled at them. He was afraid when he saw 1,000 little dogs growling back. As he left, he thought to himself: "That is a terrible place. I will never go back there again."

All the faces in the world are mirrors of you. What kind of reflections do you see in the faces of people you meet?

- () 1. The first dog wanted to visit the house often because _____.
- A. he liked the mirrors there
B. he made many friends there
C. he felt he was welcomed there
D. he got lots of knowledge there
- () 2. How was the second dog feeling when he visited the house?
- A. Excited. B. Nervous.
C. Worried. D. Unhappy.



- () 3. The underlined word “growl” in Paragraph 3 probably means “_____”.
- A. shout B. smile
C. look D. run
- () 4. What does the story tell us?
- A. Mirrors can tell whether you are happy or not.
B. If you show life a smile, life will smile back.
C. Everyone in the world should believe in each other.
D. Happy people are more popular than unhappy ones.

D

There was once a poor woman with only one son. One day, she asked her son if there was anything he wanted. The boy said he wanted a drum. The mother left for the market, feeling very sad, because she did not have enough money to buy a drum.

On the way home, she found a piece of wood and gave it to her son to play with. Later that day, the boy went outside to play. Along the road, he saw an old woman crying. The old woman was trying to start a fire to cook some food, but she didn't have any wood. Hearing this, the boy gave her his piece of wood. The old woman gave him a piece of the bread she had made.

Then, further down the road, the boy met a pot (盆) maker's wife and her crying child. The boy asked her what was wrong. The woman said she had no food to give to her hungry child. The boy gave the woman the piece of bread, and she gave him a pot. The boy walked on.

Before long, he saw a husband and wife arguing

(争吵). He asked them why they were arguing. They said, “We have broken our pot and have nothing to clean our clothes in.” The boy gave his pot to them, and they gave the boy a new coat.

Next, the boy saw a man who had no shirt. The man said he had been robbed(抢劫) on his way home. The robbers had taken his money, and his shirt. The boy gave the man his new coat. The man was so happy that he gave the boy his horse.

Finally, on his way home, the boy met a huge group of people going to a wedding(婚礼). There were musicians, the bridegroom(新郎), and his family. Everyone looked sad. The bridegroom's father said, “We are waiting for a horse. If it doesn't come soon, we will be late for the wedding.” The boy gave them his new horse. The group asked the boy what they could give him, and he replied, “A drum.” So, the musicians gave him their drum. The boy ran home to tell his mother how he had at last gotten the drum he had wanted.

- () 1. The old woman was crying because _____.
- A. she couldn't find her daughter
B. she had no money to buy food
C. she had no wood to make a fire
D. she couldn't find her way back
- () 2. Why did the pot maker's wife give her pot to the boy?
- A. Because the pot was useless.
B. Because she didn't like it.
C. Because the pot made her child cry.
D. Because the boy helped her.
- () 3. The boy got the drum from _____.
- A. a pot maker's wife
B. the musicians
C. his own mother
D. an old woman



() 4. We know that the boy was _____ from the story.

- A. helpful B. careless
C. silly D. cruel

E

As the saying goes, "Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime." This is the way the charity organization Heifer International(国际小母牛慈善组织) wants to end world hunger.

It began in the 1930s when an American farmer, Dan West, went to Spain to help people in need. He tried to feed the people with milk. But it seemed that there would never be enough milk. It made him think that what they needed was "not a cup, but a cow".

Dan West returned to America. He worked together with some friends to find ways to end hunger. He believed giving animals and providing training would stop world hunger. With his help, Heifer International was set up.

On Heifer International's website, you will see a list of animals like cows, chickens, pigs and even fish and bees. You can offer help by buying some animals for one certain family. Those animals will have babies. With more and more animals, these families will be able to support themselves. Once these families get better lives, they will pass on the act of kindness to others. More importantly, you are buying the resources(资源) for programs run by Heifer International to help more families.

The programs also help small-sized farms. As a rule, each farmer must give his animal's first female baby to another in need. Heifer International also provides training on animals' health and feeding. And

these farmers all agree to teach others what they have learned as another rule.

However, there is still a long way to go. The milk may run out. But if families have their own cows, they can get plenty of milk to feed themselves. The organization wants the farmers to go on working together, helping each other and learning from each other. Maybe hunger can really be stopped.

() 1. According to the passage, we know that Dan West _____.

- A. set up a team in Spain
B. helped people with enough fish
C. was a Spanish farmer
D. helped set up Heifer International

() 2. Maybe hunger can really be stopped. You can offer help by _____.

- A. giving people a fish
B. helping people with enough fish
C. buying some animals
D. giving people enough milk

() 3. Which of the following is NOT true about the charity organization Heifer International?

- A. Heifer International makes a list of animals on its website.
B. Farmers in the program must teach others how to feed animals.
C. Farmers in the program must give all the animals' babies to others.
D. Heifer International provides training on animals' health and feeding.

() 4. The best title of this passage may be "_____".

- A. Advice on Feeding Cows
B. A Cow Instead of a Cup
C. The Charity Organizations
D. An American Farmer



F

Toothpaste(牙膏) does more than just keep our teeth bright and white. It can be used wisely in many other ways. Here are some useful tips that can save us time and money, and leave a fresh smell—using toothpaste!

Clean a Dirty Mirror

If you want to clean a dirty bathroom mirror, try to put a bit of toothpaste on the mirror and wipe it dry. The glass can be cleaned up beautifully. And doing this can also stop the mirror from fogging. Then you can still see yourself in the mirror after taking a shower.

Remove the Unpleasant Food Smell

Have some bad food smell, like the smell of onions or fish, on your hands? You can remove it by washing your hands with toothpaste. You'll be fresh-smelling in no time.

Make Your Sports Shoes Whiter

This time, clean your sports shoes by yourself, not by your mother. Wipe some toothpaste around your shoes and then clean it with a wet cloth. See? Your shoes are white as new!

- () 1. The passage mainly tell us _____.
A. how to buy the toothpaste
B. how to choose the toothpaste
C. how to use toothpaste wisely
D. how to save us time and money
- () 2. How many ways of toothpaste can be used according to the passage?
A. Two. B. Four.
C. Three. D. Five.
- () 3. The underlined word “fogging” means _____ in Chinese.
A. 腐蚀 B. 破碎
C. 起雾 D. 变干

- () 4. The passage didn't tell us _____.
A. toothpaste can clean a dirty Mirror
B. toothpaste can remove the food smell
C. toothpaste can help you clean your sports shoes
D. toothpaste can make your ring become new again

G

A poor farmer had a friend who was famous for the wonderful apples he grew.

One day, his friend gave the farmer a young apple tree and told him to take it home and plant it. The farmer was pleased with the gift, but when he got home, he did not know where to plant it.

He was afraid that if he planted the tree near the road, strangers would steal the fruit. If he planted the tree in one of his fields, his neighbors would come at night and steal some of the apples. If he planted the tree near his house, his children would take the fruit.

Finally he planted the tree in his woods(树林) where no one could see it. But without sunlight and good soil, the tree soon died.

Later the friend asked the farmer why he had planted the tree in such a poor place. “What's the difference?” the farmer said angrily. “If I had planted the tree near the road, strangers would have stolen the fruit. If I had planted the tree in one of my fields, my neighbors would have come at night and stolen some of the apples. If I had planted it near my house, my own children would have taken the fruit.”

“Yes,” said the friend, “but at least someone could have enjoyed the fruit. Now you not only have robbed(抢夺) every one of the fruit, but also you have destroyed(摧毁) a good apple tree!”



- () 1. What did the farmer's friend give him one day?
A. An apple. B. Some apples.
C. A young tree. D. Some young trees.
- () 2. Why didn't the farmer want to plant the tree in his field?
A. He thought strangers would steal the fruit.
B. He thought the tree would die.
C. He thought his children would take the fruit.
D. He thought his neighbors would steal the fruit.
- () 3. According to what the farmer said to his friend, we can infer that the farmer _____.
A. took care of the apple tree
B. didn't like his friend
C. was a very selfish man
D. got on well with his neighbors and children
- () 4. What does the story tell us?
A. We should care about others' feelings.
B. We should learn to share beautiful things.
C. The young tree can provide apples for us when it grows up.
D. The young tree can grow up one day.

H

Every school seems to have a “bully”(欺凌). In fact, bullying goes on in schools all over the world. Bullying is a common situation at school. We need to get to know more about bullying.

Who gets picked on(被选择)? Bullies pick on people they think don't fit in—someone who “looks different” or isn't as “smart” or as “rich”. For example, shy kids often get picked on because of

their characters. Physically hitting someone is the most obvious(明显的) form of bullying, but insulting(侮辱), gossiping(说闲话) and making fun of others are also usual forms of bullying.

What can you do to stop bullying? If you are the bully, think about how your actions hurt others. You can't build yourself up by putting others down. When you're feeling stressed or angry, find acceptable ways to deal with your frustrations.

If you are the victim(受害者), tell a trusted adult and get some help. Many times adults can find ways to solve the problem. Here is some wise advice:

- Ignore(忽略) the bully and walk away.
- Hold your temper(脾气). Maybe the bully wants you to explode(发怒).
- Don't fight physically. It may lead to more violence(暴力).
- Practice confidence even if you have to pretend it.
- Talk with parents or teachers about it. They are sure to help you solve the problem.
- Make true friends at school. That may be helpful.

- () 1. According to the passage, what's going on at school in the world?
A. Being late.
B. Bullying.
C. Being angry.
D. Fighting with teachers.
- () 2. Who may be bullied at school easily?
A. The person who is smart.
B. The person who doesn't gossip.
C. The person who is shy.
D. The person who often gossips.
- () 3. As a student, how can you stop bullying?
A. Think less about the results of your actions.



- B. Build yourself up by insulting others.
- C. Deal with your frustrations by fighting with others.
- D. Deal with your stress or anger in acceptable ways.

- () 4. What can a student do to avoid being a victim?
- A. Don't ignore the bully and face it.
 - B. Don't talk to parents about it directly.
 - C. Make more good friends at school.
 - D. Fight physically if he or she can't hold temper.

I

In what case would Tang Dynasty poet Li Bai and Western hero King Arther meet and fight against each other? If not in your dreams, then perhaps in a game called King of Glory(王者荣耀). Created by Chinese company Tencent, King of Glory was one of the most popular MOBA game in China in 2017. King of Glory has over 200 million players, about one in every seven Chinese people plays the game, and 55 million of them play it every day according to Jiguan, a Chinese analytics(分析) company.

It has over 60 characters to unlock and play as you progress, each with their own special styles and abilities. The characters cover different times and countries. Some are real historical figures, like Li Bai. Some are not. Players use them to fight against each other or team up to fight. The winners can reach higher ranks.

However, along with its popularity, problems have also come. Not all reviews of the games are good. Some think the game can confuse children by using incorrect historical references(参照). For example, the poet Li Bai is described as a killer; Jing Ke, the man who tried to kill the first emperor

of China, is a girl in the game. More people worry about children playing the game too much and spending too much money on it. Player below the age of 19 account for 25.7 percent of the game's players. A piece of news in which a 17-year-old boy had a heart problem after playing the game for 40 hours has also create opposite views.

To deal with this, Tencent added a time limit to the game to prevent kids from playing too much. From July 4, 2017, children under 12 years old can play the game for only one hour a day, while users between 12 to 18 get two hours. Those who try to play beyond the time limit will be locked out of the game.

- () 1. Which of the following is TRUE about King of Glory?
- A. It is the most popular online game in the world.
 - B. It offers 60 characters for players to choose from.
 - C. All of the characters are real historical figures.
 - D. Players fight against each other or team up to fight.
- () 2. The underlined sentence tell us that _____.
- A. King of Glory is easily designed for anyone to play
 - B. King of Glory is a popular game to play
 - C. More players have been invited to play the game
 - D. Kind of Glory is designed only for Chinese players
- () 3. Why did Tencent add a time limit to the game?
- A. Because children are very curious.
 - B. Because children spend too much time playing the game.



- C. Because the game uses incorrect historical references.
- D. Because children don't have enough time to play the game.
- () 4. Where might you find this kind of stories?
- A. In a newspaper.
- B. In a travel guidebook.
- C. In a book review.
- D. In a game instruction.

J

The Building That Moves

Everyone knows that buildings don't move. They can't change the way they look. However, architect(建筑师) David Fisher wants to change that.

Fisher has an amazing idea. He wants to make 80-story buildings that change shape. Each floor will move around slowly. The floors will move at different speeds. Because of this, the shape of the building is always changing. "These buildings will never look the same," says Fisher.

His idea is an interesting one. However, Fisher doesn't stop there. He also wants the building to be "green". The building will make its own energy. In most buildings, only the top floor has a roof(屋顶). In Fisher's building, each floor will have its own roof. Each roof has solar panels(太阳能板). This means a lot more solar energy. Also, machines between each floor of the building will catch the wind. They will turn the wind into energy.

Fisher's ideas sound impossible. However, that's what people also said before humans traveled into space!

- () 1. The underlined word "80-story" means the building has 80 _____.
- A. shapes B. floors
- C. different speeds D. roofs

- () 2. Why can Fisher's building make its own energy?
- A. Because the building is tall and always moving.
- B. Because the building is tall and has many solar panels.
- C. Because the building is always moving and has many solar panels.
- D. Because the building is always moving and has many trees.
- () 3. What will the Fisher's building get energy from?
- A. The sun and the wind
- B. The sun and the water
- C. The wind and the water
- D. The sun and the ground
- () 4. What's the passage talking about?
- A. Buildings for the future
- B. The life of an architect
- C. How green buildings work
- D. How to get energy

K

The word for milk in German is "Milch". In French it is "lait". Usually, you don't find the same words in every language. But there is an exception for the word "OK".

It is the most frequently spoken expression in the world, "OK" was first introduced to the world in the Boston Morning Post on Mar. 23, 1839. It read o.k.—oll korrekt (which means all correct). Although it was only a joke at that time, later people began marking OK on documents and using OK on the telegram to say that all was well. Today, people cross countries use this expression every day. "How about 2 o'clock? OK?" "OK" "OK then." The word "OK" is easy to say and write, and clear enough to be understood. Besides, it offers neutrality (中立) that other words don't have. If you say something is



great, some people may say it isn't. But with "OK" everyone generally agrees.

Are there any other words that can cross countries and cultures? "Huh" is another commonly used word. Researchers found that "huh" means surprise or disbelief in 10 different languages. Sometimes, people need a word to express many meanings at once. For example, sometimes there is a problem of understanding, or you want to ask somebody for a reaction. Saying "huh" is short and easy to say and hear. Also, you don't need to learn this word, just like you don't need to learn to cry or laugh. "Huh" just comes out naturally.

Other widely used words include "mama", which is considered to be the easiest word for babies to pronounce. Don't forget "game over". It is not only used by sports fans, but also to describe the end of an event in real life.

- () 1. The word for _____ in French is lait.
A. milk B. bread
C. OK D. huh
- () 2. Which of following is NOT true about "OK" ?
A. It was a joke for "all correct" at first.
B. It was first used on the telegraph.
C. It is easy to be understood.
D. It's not a strong word to show your opinion.
- () 3. "Huh" is widely used NOT because _____.
A. it can express many meanings at once
B. it's easy to say and hear
C. you don't need to learn it
D. it's the easiest word for us to pronounce
- () 4. What's probably the best title for the story?
A. Words Without Borders
B. The Most Popular Words
C. Words We Often Use
D. Most Widely Used Words

L

Jack was a hardworking businessman. He worked as a manager in a big company. He was responsible for the sales department. He was so busy that he sometimes took work home to do.

One day, Jack had to prepare for a meeting. So he took some work home to complete. While he was working, his 5-year-old son, Tim, came to talk to him every few minutes. He had to stop working and he couldn't focus. After several such breaks, Jack got an idea. He found that there was a map of the world in the evening paper. He showed the map to Tim. Then he cut it into pieces and told Tim to put the map together again. He thought this would keep Tim busy for a long time and he could complete his work. However, in about 4 minutes Tim excitedly told Jack he had finished the task. Jack was surprised and asked the boy how he had done it so quickly. Tim said, "There was a picture of a man on the other side of the newspaper. So I just turned it over and put the man together. When I got the man right, the world was right."

- () 1. Jack worked _____.
A. in a bank B. in a hospital
C. in a big company D. on a farm
- () 2. One day, Jack took some work home to complete because _____.
A. he was very lazy
B. he was a businessman
C. he had to play with his son
D. he had to prepare for a meeting
- () 3. It took Tim about _____ minutes to put the map together again.
A. 3 B. 4
C. 5 D. 6



- () 4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Jack was Tim's 5-year-old son.
 - B. Tim was responsible for the sales department.
 - C. Tim quickly put the map together again.
 - D. The man on the other side of the newspaper told Tim.

M

A large part of China experienced larger amounts of smog(雾霾) than usual this January and the air was badly polluted. The distance one could see was shorter than 1,000 meters in Beijing, Tianjin, and the provinces of Hebei, Henan, Shandong and Anhui. In some areas, it was down to 200 meters.

People usually set off firecrackers(爆竹) to celebrate Spring Festival. But because of the smog, this year seemed very quiet. It was really different. A man called Zhang Wei said that his friends and he hadn't set off a single firecracker.

"We all suffered from last month's smog. If we don't call an end to the firecrackers, the environment will get worse and worse during the holiday." said Zhang Wei. He called on more people to set off fewer firecrackers during this year's Spring Festival by putting up a notice in his neighborhood.

More Chinese looked forward to celebrating the holiday in a greener way. They decided not to set off firecrackers. They also decided not to waste food. They said the new celebrations sounded fashionable.

To clean the sky, more than ten provinces including Guangdong, Zhejiang and Jiangsu have started to use national 4 standard(标准), which is expected to reduce vehicle emission(车辆排放) by 30% to 50%. Beijing even has started to use the stricter national standard.

We still have a lot to do to improve the air quality. For example, using public transportation as much as possible is not a hard thing for us to do, but it matters a lot.

- () 1. What happened in a large part of China in the spring of this year?
- A. There was serious smog.
 - B. People set off lots of firecrackers.
 - C. There was a heavy rain.
 - D. Many car accidents happened.
- () 2. Where is the most strict standard for vehicle emission used?
- A. In the countryside.
 - B. In a few areas.
 - C. In the small cities.
 - D. In the big cities.
- () 3. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Zhang Wei didn't set off a single firecracker this Spring Festival.
 - B. We should use more public transportation to help reduce the air pollution.
 - C. Zhejiang has started to use national 4 standard to reduce vehicle emission.
 - D. More Chinese think the celebration of setting off firecrackers is fashionable.
- () 4. What's the best title for the passage?
- A. How to reduce the vehicle emission
 - B. How to improve the air quality
 - C. What do Chinese do in Spring Festival
 - D. Using public transportation

N

As teenagers, you have many dreams. The dreams can be very big, such as winning the Nobel Prize, or they can be small. You may just want to become one of the ten best students in your class.



Once you find a dream, what can you do with it? Do you ever try to make your dream real? *Follow Your Heart* by an Australian writer Andrew Matthews tells us that making our dreams real is life's biggest challenges(挑战). "You may think you're not very good at some school subjects, or that it is impossible for you to become a writer. These kinds of thoughts stop you from realizing your dream," the book said.

In fact, everyone can make his dream come true. The first thing you must do is to remember what your dream is. Don't let it leave your heart. Keep telling yourself what you want. Do this step by step because a big dream is actually formed by many small dreams.

You must also never give up your dream. There will be difficulties on the road to your dreams. But the biggest difficulty comes from yourself. You need to decide what is the most important. Studying instead of watching TV will lead to better exam results. While saving five yuan instead of buying an ice-cream means you can buy a new book.

As you get closer to your dream, it may change a little. This is good as you have the chance to learn more skills and find new interests.

- () 1. The writer thinks that _____.
A. dreams are easy to be realized
B. just a few people can realize their dreams
C. small dreams are not important
D. a big dream is formed by many small dreams
- () 2. The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 5 refers to (指) _____.
A. the subject B. the book
C. the difficulty D. the dream
- () 3. Which of the following thoughts stop you from making your dream real?
A. I am not a good English learner.
B. I want to be the best students in class.
C. I'll do my best to pass the exam.
D. I will do everything to do the job well.
- () 4. According to the passage, which of the following statement is correct?
A. If it is difficult to realize your dream, you may give up.
B. You must remember what your dream is.
C. Your dream will never help you learn more skills.
D. On the road to your dream, the biggest difficulty doesn't come from yourself.

O

Suppose it is the day ahead of Nyepi (New Year's Day in Bali). If you travel to Bali, the most popular island of Indonesia, you can find stores close earlier, people hurry to go home and there is an exciting atmosphere(气氛) on the streets. Nothing special? Wait! What happens the next day will surely surprise you! It is a day of silence! People are not allowed to enter the streets or make any noise!

In Bali, Nyepi falls on a day in March every year. For the Balinese, it is a day to rest, staying in, turning off the lights and keeping quiet for 24 hours. People stop all daily activities, including eating. During Nyepi, roads all over Bali are empty because there isn't any traffic and nobody steps outside their homes. The shops and the island's only airport are closed and there are no TV programs or radio broadcasts. If you think smartphone users can still have fun, think again. On the day, smartphones won't connect to the Internet. That's because the local government asks phone companies to shut down the mobile Internet for 24 hours.

While most places in the world celebrate New Year in revelry(狂欢), the Balinese do it in silence. What's the reason behind it? The Balinese think



their island needs a break from 364 days of human activities, so she can reboot herself. They also need to rest a day to feel the calm of the mind.

- () 1. The Balinese celebrate Nyepi _____.
A. in May B. in April
C. in March D. in July
- () 2. Can the Balinese e-mail each other on Nyepi?
A. Yes, they can. B. No, they can't.
C. I don't know. D. No, he isn't.
- () 3. Why do the Balinese spend Nyepi in silence?
A. Because they think their island needs a break to reboot herself.
B. Because there isn't any traffic and nobody steps outside their homes.
C. Because they need to rest a day to feel the calm of the mind.
D. Both A and C.
- () 4. The underlined word "reboot" in the last paragraph means _____ in Chinese.
A. 再发动 B. 再次解雇
C. 再穿靴 D. 活力重现

II. 任务型阅读。

阅读短文,根据短文内容,在每小题句子空白处填入适当词语,使其意思与短文内容一致。每空词数不限。

A

More and more young people from China begin to celebrate Father's Day. They send fathers presents, or invite them for a nice dinner. But do you know how Father's Day started?

While Mrs. Dodd, from America, was listening to a talk about Mother's Day in a church in 1909, she had an idea of having Father's Day to honor (纪念) her father, William Smart. Mr. Smart used to be

a soldier. His wife died when she gave birth to her sixth child. Mr. Smart had to raise his six children alone. They lived a hard life. After Mrs. Dodd grew up, she wanted to thank her father for what he had done for them. She wrote a letter to a church and asked for the third Sunday in June to be Father's Day. The church agreed with her.

The first Father's Day was celebrated on June 19th, 1909 in Washington. Children made special desserts and did other things to make their fathers happy. In 1924, President (总统) Calvin Coolidge supported the idea of a national Father's Day. People all over the country began to celebrate Father's Day. Finally, in 1966, President Lyndon Johnson made the third Sunday in June Father's Day.

1. The young people usually _____ or invite them for a nice dinner to celebrate Father's Day in China.
2. Mr. Smart's wife was _____ when she was young.
3. Mrs. Dodd wanted to have Father's Day because she _____.
4. Mrs. Dodd wrote a letter to a church to ask for _____ to be Father's Day.
5. Father's Day celebrated _____ for the first time in America.

B

Mother's Day is a day that is meant to celebrate moms everywhere as well as everything they do for their children. However, it is also a sad day for some, especially for those whose own mothers have been dead and whose children are not there to celebrate.

Paula is a mother. Thanks to the kindness of strangers, her day later completely turned around!

Paula's son had not called her for several



months, and when he didn't take the time to call on Mother's Day, she felt unloved. She then decided to go out to eat at a local restaurant, Lily Sunday, to make herself feel better. And that is where things started to turn around for her.

Some servers at the restaurant saw Paula eating by herself, so they went to talk with her. When they learned that she had nobody to celebrate Mother's Day with, they felt the need to do something.

As Paula finished her meal, the servers handed her a gift basket full of nice things. What's more, Paula was told that it was a free meal and another customer at the restaurant gave her a rose.

"I really felt like I was queen for a day..." said Paula. "I've never been made to feel so special."

Every mother deserves(值得) to be celebrated on Mother's Day, and we're glad these servers went above and beyond(超出工作职责) to make Paula's day special.

1. Paula went to Lily Sunday because _____.
2. It is in the restaurant, Lily Sunday, that things started to _____ for Paula.
3. Paula got _____ on Mother's Day.
4. All mothers _____ celebrated on Mother's Day.
5. On _____, I often buy a gift for my mother.

C

Many Chinese students don't pay much attention to spoken English at school. They think it necessary to practice speaking English in class, but not out of class. Here is a story to show you how important it is to speak the English language freely in everyday life.

A foreigner once got hungry and went into a restaurant in London. He sat down at a table. When the waiter came, the foreigner opened his mouth,

put his fingers into it and took them out again in order to express that he wanted something to eat, for he could not speak English. The waiter soon brought a cup of tea. The man shook his head. The waiter then took away the tea and brought a cup of coffee. The man again shook his head. He tried again and again, but he wasn't able to make the waiter understand him. Finally another man came in. He spoke English clearly and fluently. In a few minutes, there was a large plate of meat and vegetables on the table before him.

So you can see a man will go hungry if he doesn't master(掌握) a foreign language.

1. Many Chinese students pay little attention to _____.
2. Many Chinese students think it _____ to practice speaking English out of class.
3. The story happened in a restaurant in _____.
4. The man couldn't make the waiter understand him because he could not _____.
5. The story mainly tells us that to _____ is very important.

D

The 24th Winter Olympic Games will be held in Beijing and Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province. It's the first time for China to hold such games. Beijing will improve its medical and health services with Zhangjiakou, to meet the special challenges from the Games.

Winter sports athletes(运动员) are likely to get hurt, but we have little special medical experience as a young winter sports country. To improve medical support, we will take action early to train our medical workers.

With three years to go before the Games, the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics organizing committee



(组委会), together with local health and sports centers, has decided to teach the doctors and nurses how to ski and make emergency(紧急的) preparations for the Olympics. The activity will be held both in Beijing and Zhangjiakou.

The organizing committee says that it has chosen 41 hospitals and 7 disease prevention centers to be official medical partners of the Games. They will open an Olympic green lane for every facility(设施).

There are many skills that the medical workers should have. English speaking and skiing are two important skills for the medical teams. Hundreds of medical professionals from Beijing and Hebei are now receiving English and ski training. The medical workers are also trained to get to the injured athlete in the shortest time. They will also know how to work with the local government to make sure the green lanes are clean both on the ground and in the air.

1. It's _____ for China to have Winter Olympic Games.
2. Medical workers are trained so early because we don't have much _____ for the Games.
3. The medical workers are mostly from _____.
4. _____ and _____ are the most important skills that the medical workers should have.
5. The passage mainly tells us _____ for the 2022 Winter Olympics.

E

A few days ago, I ran into(撞上) a stranger as he passed by. I said sorry to him, and he said, "Excuse me too, I wasn't even watching for you." We were very polite, this stranger and I. Then we went on our way after saying goodbye.

Later in the kitchen at home, as I cooked our meal, my daughter Betty walked up to me, very

quietly. When I turned around, I nearly knocked her down. "Get out of the way!" I shouted angrily. She ran away, crying.

That night, when I lay in bed, my husband said to me, "You were so rude to Betty. Go and look around on the kitchen floor, and you'll find some flowers there. Betty brought those for you. She picked them herself pink, yellow, and your favorite blue."

When I heard this, I thought deeply: "While meeting with a stranger, I was calm and polite; but with my daughter, I was not patient. I felt sad and tears began to fall.

I quietly went to Betty's bed, "Wake up, my dear," I said, "Are these the flowers you picked for me?" She smiled, "I found them by the tree. I knew you'd like them, especially the blue." I said, "I am so sorry that I treated(对待) you that way today." And she whispered(悄声说), "Mommy, that's okay. I still love you anyway." I kissed her and said, "I love you too and I do love the flowers."

That day Betty gave me a lesson on how to get along with each other in the family. I spent much time on work before and didn't realize how important family life was. I decided to do better in the future.

1. The writer _____ to a stranger when she ran into him.
2. When the writer nearly knocked Betty down, she _____ at her.
3. The writer's _____ told her Betty had picked those flowers for her.
4. The writer felt sad and began to cry because _____.
5. The writer decided to _____.

F

Mr. Guo is a teacher from Xi'an. He asked his students to hand in their homework through a QR



code(二维码). “We spent an hour or two in class learning how to make the codes, and in the end everything get easier,” said Guo. “When students finish the homework, they keep it on the WeChat(微信). Then, each student makes his own QR code and gives it to me. So I can check their work everywhere using my computer of telephone.

The QR code can be sent to Mr. Guo by email, QQ and WeChat. When Guo scans(扫描) his students' QR code, their homework appears on his phone. He finds that their homework becomes more active, with many pictures, music and even videos.

Guo's students like the new way and think it is interesting. “We are living in the information age. Many students like to work with computers, which makes learning more fun.” said Tingting, a student of Mr. Guo's.

“The paper is not easy to keep, but the code is easy to keep and share. It's worth trying to use new technology in education. Education itself is a kind of creation. I don't want my students fall behind the times.” Mr. Guo said.

However, some parents are worried. They are afraid that their children will spend too much time on computers and less time communicating with teachers. But in fact, it's unnecessary. Students still need to look up information in books and write it down when they do their homework. They only use the code when they hand in their homework, which doesn't take them too much time. Also for teachers, it allows them to check the students' work at any time. And it's also an easy way to share homework with other students.

1. The QR codes can be sent to Mr. Guo by _____.
2. Using QR codes makes students' homework becomes more _____.
3. Mr. Guo thinks it is worth trying to use new _____ in education.

4. Some parents are afraid that their children will spend too much time on computers and less time _____.

5. As for teachers, using the codes is an easy way to _____ with other students.

G

Jean's dream to end poverty(贫困) started when she was visiting her father, who worked for the homeless.

“I never realized there were people in the world who didn't have a home or food before,” said Jean, who is now sixteen. “I knew there was something I had to do about that.”

At age eight, she started raising money to build a playground. “It took me two years,” Jean said. “We started small. We wanted to do something to make a difference.”

In 2014, When Jean was thirteen, she visited Central America, and saw people going hungry and families living in houses made of cardboard. That year, she set Kids on a Mission, which has helped hundreds of people there.

“The rooms were smaller than my bedroom, but there would be eight people living in each one,” Jean said. “We also got to see the dirty rivers that those people were drinking out of.”

Providing clean drinking water, food and clothes for people living in poverty is now an important task for Kids on a Mission. “This young lady is changing the hearts of people, and also changing the world,” said the headmaster of Jean's school.

1. The job of Jean's father was to help _____.
2. When Jean was only _____ in 2014, she set Kids on a Mission.



3. It took Jean _____ to raise money to build a playground.
4. They mainly provide clean drinking water, food and _____ for people living in poverty.
5. In the eyes of the headmaster, Jean is changing the hearts of people and even changing _____.

H

Riding a motorbike on the street, you might hear some people speaking Chinese aloud. Turning to the right, you see a Sichuan-style restaurant. After walking into a store, you see that Huawei smartphones are on sale.

But you're not in China. You're in Manchester in Britain. In fact, you might see similar things in many other cities. Chinese products have been accepted worldwide.

Chinese food has been enjoyed in Western countries for a long time. To meet local people's tastes, Chinese restaurants have made some changes to the services. Unlike Chinese, Australian people don't like to eat meat with the bone in. So Chinese restaurants there provide big pieces of meat without bones, even for fish.

Some Chinese brands are also becoming more popular. In many cities in Europe, stores sell TCL televisions, Haier fridges and Lenovo computers. And more than half of US-owned drones(无人机) are Chinese models. They are not simply made in China, but designed and developed in the country.

In the past most west people thought Chinese products were cheap and not dependable. But now, things have changed greatly. Made in China becomes cool. More and more people trust Chinese brands.

1. When you are in Manchester in Britain, you can see that Huawei smartphones are _____ in stores.

2. In foreign countries, Chinese restaurants make some changes to the service to meet _____.
3. Some Chinese brands, _____ TCL televisions, Haier fridges and Lenovo computers are also becoming more popular in Europe stores.
4. Most Western people _____ thought Chinese products were cheap and not dependable. But now, things have changed greatly.
5. From last two paragraphs, we know that _____ get more and more popular in Western countries.

I

On March 22, 2018, UNESCO(联合国教科文组织) held a meeting to award(颁奖) great scientists. Zhang Miman, a Chinese scientist and paleontologist(古生物学家), won the "World Outstanding Female Scientist Achievement Award" that night.

At the meeting, Zhang walked up to the stage slowly and gave a 5-minute speech. Instead of reading the manuscript or looking at the small paper, Zhang used her own words to show her thanks. In the award-winning speech, she used 5 languages—French, English, Chinese, Russian and Swedish. She thanked all her colleagues for their help. She also thanked her family, especially her daughter. For work, Zhang left her daughter when she was only one month old. But the girl never complained. Finally, Zhang thanked all of the people at the meeting. The speech became very popular after it was put on the Internet.

Zhang was born in 1936. When she was a student, no one in China studied Paleontology. To make China catch up with other countries, Zhang started to study it. Later she continued her further study in Romonosov Moscow State University. The work was hard. Zhang usually had to work in mountains and collected fossils.



In 2016, her hard work made her win the international highest academic award, Romer-Simpson Lifetime Achievement Award.

1. Zhang Miman is a Chinese _____.
2. Zhang Miman won the UNESCO when she was _____ years old.
3. Zhang used 5 languages — French, English, Chinese, Russian and _____.
4. Zhang usually had to work in _____ when she collected fossils.
5. In her speech, Zhang thanked many people, especially her _____.

J

Many companies today hold meetings to discuss their new plans. As people are paying more attention to the environment problems, more companies are looking for ways to reduce their bad influence on the environment. Many of them achieve this by using web meeting.

Web meeting is a technology that allows people to communicate better over the Internet. It's an easy way of hosting and attending a meeting. Participants (与会者) don't have to leave the office. Each of them will receive an invitation with the meeting time and date on it. When the meeting is ready to begin, they must sit before their computers.

With web meeting, all participants can attend the meeting at their own desks. They don't need to drive a car to travel to and from the meeting. As a result, it can save a lot of fuel(燃料).

Materials for the meeting are simply e-mailed to all the participants before it begins. Then participants can just read them on the screen. For the company, it not only saves the use of paper but also greatly reduces the mailing cost.

As a meeting hall is not used, they can use the computers. Besides, organizers don't have to pay for food and accommodations(住宿) for the participants. All this means that less energy is used.

In a word, web meeting is a cheaper, greener, and more friendly way of hosting and attending a meeting. Companies that hold web meeting are willing to work hard for a better environment. So they can more easily find their working partners who have the same green ideas. In return, they develop good relationship with other companies and improve their business.

1. Many companies are looking for ways to _____ on the environment. Because people are paying more attention to the environment problems.
2. Web meeting is _____ to host and attend. Participants just sit before their computers instead of leaving the office.
3. Web meeting can save _____ paper and the mailing cost.
4. Power is only used by the computers because there isn't a meeting hall. Besides, organizers needn't _____ food and accommodations for the participants.
5. If companies have the same green ideas, they can _____ find their working partners.



Part Seven

Writing

I. 假如上周日你参加了长江社区的 Yard Sale 活动,请给你们学校校刊上的 English Club 栏目写一篇关于此次活动的介绍。

要点:

1. 有 200 多人参加了这次活动;
2. 有的人出售旧物,如衣服、玩具、自行车等;
3. 有的人出售了自制的蛋糕、卡片、书签等;
4. 有的人交换了旧书;
5. 写出一至两点你对此次活动的看法。

要求:

1. 词数 80~100,文章开头已给出,不计入总词数;
2. 文中不得透露个人姓名和学校名称。不要逐条翻译。

It was fine last Sunday. I went to the Yard Sale in Changjiang Community. _____

II. 根据要点提示和要求,以“My Middle School Life”为题写一篇 80~100 词的短文。

要点:

1. 每天早晨骑车上学,按时到校;
2. 每天上 7 节课,在校时间大约为 8 个小时;
3. 学习多门功课,课余参加各种活动,收获多,

乐趣多;

4. 同学们相互帮助,师生相处融洽;
5. 用一至两句话谈谈你对校园生活的看法。

要求:

1. 要点齐全,条理清楚,语句通顺,语法正确;
2. 文中不得透露个人姓名和学校名称。不要逐条翻译。

III. 同学们,三年的初中生活马上就要结束了,你们即将离开熟悉的母校和三年来朝夕相处并给予你们关爱和帮助的老师。假如你的英语老师是 Ms. Li,请根据下面表格的内容,谈谈你的英语老师。

My English Teacher

Name	Ms. Li
Age	35
Looks	tall, beautiful, long curly hair
Hobbies	reading, singing, dancing, playing sports
Character (性格)	patient, friendly, warm-hearted
My comment (评价)	a good teacher, a friend, ...



要求:

1. 文中不能出现真实学校和姓名;
2. 文章要求包含表格中所有的提示;
3. 词数 80~100;
4. 文章开头已给出,不计入总词数。

I have met many excellent teachers in junior school. One of them is my English teacher—Ms. Li.

IV. 中美文化交流中心(ACCEC)暑假将组织美国学生来华学习、交流,现正在中国招募志愿者,帮助美国学生学习中文。假如你是扬帆中学的学生李平,请按要求给该项目负责人 Mr. Miller 写一封申请信。

要点:

1. 申请担任志愿者;
2. 说明自己乐于助人、擅长中文;
3. 谈谈学好中文的方法。

要求:

1. 申请信需要涵盖以上所有要点,可适当发挥;
2. 文中不能出现真实人名和学校名称等相关信息;
3. 词数 80~100。开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Mr. Miller,

I'm Li Ping from Yangfan Middle School. _____

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours truly,

Li Ping

V. 良好的习惯成就美好的未来。作为青少年应如何培养良好的习惯?请根据以下内容提示,以“*How to Develop Good Habits*”为题写一篇短文。

要点:

1. 上课认真听讲,做笔记;
2. 每天按时完成作业;
3. 闲暇时间多读课外书籍;
4. 每周锻炼 3 至 4 次;
5. 多吃蔬菜、水果,少吃垃圾食品;
6. 补充一至两点良好的习惯,并谈谈它们对身心健康的影响。

要求:

1. 要点齐全,条理清楚,语句通顺,不要逐条翻译;
2. 文中不得透露个人姓名和学校名称;
3. 词数 100 左右,开头已给出,不计入总词数。

How to Develop Good Habits

It's very important for us to have a good habit.



VI. 同学们,初中生活即将结束,盼望已久的假期就要到来了。请根据以下提示,制订一个假期计划,可以结合自己的实际发挥。

要点:

1. 和家长或同学一起旅游,享受大自然的美景,放松心情;
2. 参加志愿活动,帮助家长做家务;
3. 读自己喜欢的书;
4. 远离危险的地方。

要求:

1. 80~100 词,开头部分已给出,不计入总词数;
2. 文中不能出现真实人名和学校名称等相关信息;
3. 内容合理,要点齐全;句子及篇章结构正确、连贯;书写规范。

My junior high school years are coming to an end. The summer holiday is on the way. Here are my plans for the long exciting holidays. _____

VII. 某英文杂志的中学生专栏正在征集“二孩政策”放开后孩子们的意见。你们班就“Do you agree that your parents have a second child?”这一话题展开了一次讨论。请你根据提示写一篇短文,向该杂志社投稿,介绍讨论的情况。

要点:

观点	赞成	反对
理由	1. 不会感到孤独; 2. 可轮流照顾父母。	1. 担心父母更爱弟弟或妹妹; 2. 害怕与弟弟或妹妹相处不好。
你的看法……		

要求:

1. 词数 80 左右,开头已给出,不计入总词数;
2. 应覆盖所有要点,可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Do you agree that your parents have a second child? Different students have different opinions about it. _____

VIII. 创建全国文明城市人人有责。我市中小学正在开展以“提升文明素养,做文明礼仪的倡导者”为主题的英语作文比赛。请根据要点提示写一篇短文。

要点:

1. 说话有礼貌;
2. 不横穿马路;
3. 不乱扔垃圾;
4. 不采摘花草;
5. 不在公共场所大声喧哗。

要求:

1. 字数 80 左右,开头已给出,不计入总词数;
2. 文中不得出现真实学校名称和姓名;
3. 内容合理,要点齐全,可根据实际适当发挥。

Be A Student With Good Manners

Nowadays we are trying our best to make our city become a civilized city. As students, we must know what we should do and what we shouldn't do.



IX. 假设你是李华,请给你的美籍教师 Bob 写一封电子邮件,向他简要介绍你校将举办的英语文化节(English Culture Festival),邀请他参加本次活动,并请他在节目最后做一个关于如何学好英语的讲座。

要点:

1. 活动时间:本周五下午 14:30~17:30;
2. 活动地点:报告厅(Lecture Hall);
3. 活动内容:学生演唱英文歌曲……

要求:

1. 词数 80~100,开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 文中不得出现真实人名、地名等内容。

Dear Bob,

How is it going?

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,
Li Hua

X. 假设你是李华,今天正逢端午节,你的英国笔友 Jack 对中国传统文化很感兴趣,写信询问你端午节的有关情况。请你根据以下内容提示,给他写一封回信。

要点:

1. 端午节是中国的传统节日之一,已有 2000 多年的历史;
2. 端午节是为了纪念著名诗人屈原(honor the great poet Qu Yuan);
3. 中国南方有赛龙舟的习俗;
4. 家人团聚吃粽子和其他美食;
5. 有三天假期(a 3-day holiday),可以外出旅游。

要求:

1. 词数 80~100,开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;
2. 内容合理,要点齐全,句子及篇章结构正确、连贯,书写规范;
3. 文中不得出现真实人名、地名等内容。

Dear Jack,

How is it going?

Best wishes!

Yours,
Li Hua



XI. 假设你于4月13日星期五这一天参加了学校组织的郊游活动。请你以“school trip”为主题,写一则英文日记,内容包括参加活动的人员、集合时间、郊游地点、交通方式、活动内容以及个人感受等。

要求:

1. 词数 80~100,开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 文中不得出现真实人名、校名等内容。

Friday, April 13th

It was sunny today. We went on a school trip.

XII. 随着能源的过度开发和消耗,如何保护和合理利用资源已受到全世界的关注。作为一名中学生,我们也应该从日常生活中的小事做起,增强节能意识,为节约能源做贡献。请你向全校学生发出倡议,并说明我们可以做到哪些。

要点:

1. 关于如何节水;
2. 关于节约用电;
3. 关于节约用纸;
4. 关于减少环境污染,如塑料袋的使用和废品的处理等。

要求:

1. 词数 80~100,开头已给出,不计入总词数;
2. 内容合理,要点齐全,句子及篇章结构正确、

连贯,书写规范;

3. 文中不得出现真实人名、地名等内容。

Hello everyone!

The whole world is short of energy. Saving the energy is very important. As a student, we can do a lot in our daily life.

XIII. 假定你是班长李华,你的班上来了一位美国同学 Peter。Peter 在新环境里遇到了一些麻烦。请你回复 Peter 的求助邮件,给他至少三条建议并说明理由。

要求:

1. 条理清晰,内容合理,语句通顺;
2. 文中不得透露个人姓名和学校名称;
3. 词数 80~100,开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

To: Li Hua

From: Peter

Hi Li Hua,

You know I am new here. I found it hard for me to get along with people here. When I have trouble with my study, I don't know how to get help. I really want to take an active part in class. Would you please give me some advice?

Peter



To: Peter
From: Li Hua
Hi Peter,
Li Hua

XIV. 学校英语社团正在组织题为 “My Family” 的征文活动。假如你是李明, 请根据以下内容提示完成征文。

要点:

1. 三口之家, 家庭幸福, 邻里和睦;
2. 父母为教师, 在校深受欢迎;
3. 分担家务, 周末户外活动;
4. 相互陪伴, 经常交流, 良好家规助我成长;
5. 请补充说明一至两点与家庭相关的情况。

要求:

1. 词数 80~100, 标题和开头已给出, 不计入总词数;
2. 内容合理, 要点齐全, 句子及篇章结构正确、连贯, 书写规范;
3. 文中不得出现真实人名、校名等内容。

My Family

I'm Li Ming. _____

XV. 人们常说“没有规矩,不成方圆”,合理的校规对于学生的健康成长至关重要。请你根据以下所给内容要点,以“*Our School Rules*”为题写一篇短文,谈谈你们的校规。

要点:

1. 你们学校有哪些校规;
2. 谈谈你对这些校规的看法;
3. 请说说你的好建议。

要求:

1. 文中必须包括所给提示内容, 可展开思路, 适当发挥;
2. 内容合理, 要点齐全, 句子及篇章结构正确、连贯, 书写规范;
3. 文章词数不少于 80 词;
4. 文中不得出现真实人名、地名等内容。

Our School Rules



Part Eight

Test paper
















Test paper 1



选择题 (共 72 分)

一、听力 (共 25 小题, 计分 25 分; 其中有 5 个小题为非选择题, 计分 5 分, 位置在非选择题第五题听力题内。)

I. 听对话, 选出正确的图画。(共 5 小题, 计分 5 分)

- () 1.   
A B C
- () 2.   
A B C
- () 3.   
A B C
- () 4.   
A B C
- () 5.   
A B C

II. 听句子, 选择恰当的答语。(共 5 小题, 计分 5 分)

- () 6. A. It doesn't matter.
B. No problem.
C. All right.
- () 7. A. Of course.
B. Yes.
C. Thanks.
- () 8. A. That's all right.
B. Sorry, I won't.
C. Not at all.

- () 9. A. In two weeks.
B. Two weeks.
C. Twice a week.
- () 10. A. Sure, I'd love to.
B. Never mind.
C. Good luck!

III. 听对话及对话后的问题, 然后选择正确答案。(共 5 小题, 计分 5 分)

- () 11. A. To a hospital.
B. To a bookshop.
C. To a museum.
- () 12. A. Summer holiday.
B. Shopping.
C. School life.
- () 13. A. He was sitting on the floor.
B. He was playing football.
C. He was drawing on the wall.
- () 14. A. Tom.
B. Brown.
C. Green.
- () 15. A. Because he has a toothache.
B. Because he doesn't eat well.
C. Because he will take an exam.

IV. 听对话, 选择正确答案。(共 5 小题, 计分 5 分)

听下面一段对话, 回答第 16 和第 17 两个小题。

- () 16. Where does the woman want to go?
A. To the airport.
B. To the post office.
C. To the railway station.
- () 17. What can we learn from what the man says?
A. The place is not far from here.
B. The woman can go there by train.
C. The man is the woman's friend.



听下面一段对话,回答第 18 至第 20 三个小题。

- () 18. Why does the boy go to the girl's house?
A. To buy a book.
B. To return a book.
C. To read a book.
- () 19. How does the boy feel about the book?
A. Difficult.
B. Wonderful.
C. Exciting.
- () 20. What's the girl's advice?
A. Look up every new word in a dictionary.
B. Read the new words many times.
C. Guess the meanings of new words.

二、单项填空(共 10 小题,计分 10 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 21. —Hello! Is that Rick speaking?
—Yes. _____ Rick speaking.
A. I'm B. That's
C. He's D. This is
- () 22. —Can I write the letter in pencil?
—No, you must write it _____ a pen.
A. with B. in
C. by D. at
- () 23. I think this is the _____ poem that I have ever read.
A. bad B. badly
C. worse D. worst
- () 24. —Must we finish our work today?
—No, you _____. You may leave some till tomorrow.
A. can't B. needn't
C. shouldn't D. mustn't
- () 25. She _____ her parents since last year.
A. doesn't see B. didn't see
C. hasn't seen D. won't see
- () 26. We will have a picnic in the countryside _____ it doesn't rain.
A. unless B. although
C. until D. if

- () 27. —Mom, can I watch TV?
—When your clothes _____, you can.
A. wash B. was washed
C. are washed D. were washed
- () 28. Robinson Crusoe made a fire _____ the meat.
A. to cook B. cook
C. cooking D. cooked
- () 29. Alice, _____ your photo here this afternoon.
A. brings B. bring
C. brought D. bringing
- () 30. —What did the bear tell you in your ear?
—He told me _____.
A. who was my true friend
B. who my true friend was
C. who is my true friend
D. who my true friend is

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,计分 10 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

I bought a jasmine(茉莉) plant for my office. When I bought it, I was told it would bloom(开花) and the sweet smell would fill my office. I had the plant for two months, and every day I looked at it, but there weren't any flowers or pleasant smell. I was not 31, so I gave the plant to my friend Linda.

One day, another friend Mary called and invited me to her office. When I walked in, her jasmine flowers surprised me. I reached out to 32 the flowers. Mary cut some and gave them to me. I couldn't help smelling them. Surrounded(包围) by the sweet 33 of only a handful of these flowers, I 34 understood something.

Mary bought her plant the same time as I did. It 35 a year for her jasmine to bloom. I was so impatient for 36 to bloom; regretfully, I gave it away.



In a way my 37 is like the jasmine plant. I need to be patient and let things happen.

Last Sunday Linda told me that she was going abroad the next week. Before she left, she 38 the plant to me. This time I am going to wait. I have learned that when we want 39 in our life, we have to be 40. I am slowly learning to have that patience to wait for my jasmine to bloom.

- () 31. A. angry B. afraid
 C. happy D. tired
- () 32. A. touch B. send
 C. grow D. buy
- () 33. A. voice B. smell
 C. taste D. sound
- () 34. A. hardly B. seldom
 C. never D. suddenly
- () 35. A. spent B. took
 C. paid D. wasted
- () 36. A. me B. her
 C. mine D. hers
- () 37. A. friend B. experience
 C. trouble D. life
- () 38. A. returned B. lent
 C. borrowed D. kept
- () 39. A. anything B. nothing
 C. everything D. something
- () 40. A. careful B. worried
 C. patient D. serious

四、阅读理解 (共 16 小题, 计分 32 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

eBay is a popular shopping website where people can sell their things to others around the world. Most people sell new and used books, music, or clothes. But there are some strange items(物品) for sale on eBay, too. For example, one man sold

some dirt from the streets of New York City. Another person is selling her teeth. A man from England is also trying to sell something unusual: his mother-in-law(岳母).

Steve Owen is married. His mother-in-law, Caroline, lived in the United States for 27 years. Six months ago, she moved to England. Now his mother-in-law lives on the same street as Steve and his wife.

“My mother-in-law comes to my house every day,” says Owen. “And she always complains(抱怨)! She says my house is dirty and that I don’t make enough money.” So now Owen is trying to sell Caroline on eBay. He put her photo under “Weird Stuff(稀奇东西)” on the site and he wants only £1 for her.

Everyone thinks Owen is kidding. “Oh, I’m not joking,” Owen says. “I want my mother-in-law to leave.” In fact, Owen will only sell Caroline to someone from the US. “I want her out of England,” he says.

And what does Caroline think? “I’m angry,” she explains. “He’s selling me for only £1? That’s too cheap!”

- () 41. Steve Owen lives _____.
A. in the United States
B. with Caroline
C. on the same street as his mother-in-law
D. with his parents
- () 42. How does Steve feel about Caroline?
A. He loves her very much.
B. He doesn’t like her.
C. He feels good about her.
D. He never hates her.
- () 43. Why are Caroline and Steve having problems?
A. Caroline says bad things about Steve.
B. Caroline’s daughter is unhappy.
C. Steve is a bad man.
D. Steve is not an honest person.



- () 44. Steve Owen will sell Caroline to someone from _____ only.
- A. the UK B. Canada
C. Australia D. the US

B

When you finish high school or university, is learning done? The answer is “no”. In many countries, people continue learning all their lives. Why is lifelong learning important? How can it help you? Let’s look at one example of lifelong learning in Japan.

Why is lifelong learning important?

You go to school and learn. You study. You take tests. But learning doesn’t only happen in school. And learning doesn’t stop when you graduate(毕业) from high school or college. You are learning all the time. For example, learning can happen when you go to a museum. It can also happen when you get a job. You learn when you play a sport or when you take a trip. Learning is life! We never stop learning. Every day, you can improve yourself by learning something new.

Lifelong learning in Japan

In Japan, lifelong learning is very important. People in Japan like to try new learning activities. Music, calligraphy(书法), flower arranging(插花), and foreign languages are some of their favorite classes. The Japanese take classes to improve their skills and learn new things.

Conclusion(结论)

When we graduate from school, we can continue to learn. Make lifelong learning one of your goals(目标)!

- () 45. What is the main idea of the reading?
- A. Studying can be fun.
B. We are always learning in school.
C. Finishing high school is important.
D. People can learn all their lives.

- () 46. Some people in Japan take foreign language classes to _____.
- A. find a job
B. improve their skills
C. get good grades
D. finish college

- () 47. Which class is not mentioned in the reading?
- A. Music. B. Calligraphy.
C. Dance. D. Flower arranging.

- () 48. Why is lifelong learning important?
- A. It helps you improve yourself.
B. It’s the best way to learn.
C. It’s fun and easy.
D. It’s an important goal.

C

A TALKING HANDBAG

It’s 8:00 a.m. and you’re running out the door. You walk outside and your schoolbag or purse suddenly says, “Wait! You forgot your keys!” A talking purse or schoolbag? Yes, it’s true. This “smart bag” can “talk” to your accessories(附件). If you forget your keys or drop your wallet, for example, the bag will tell you.

How does it work? There is a “smart chip(芯片)” in the bag. You put other chips on your phone, wallet, or keys. Then the bag and the accessories can “talk” to each other—and you!

THE HUG SHIRT

You’re in Taipei and your girlfriend is in Macao. You call her every day. But now with a special shirt and a mobile phone, you can also send her a “virtual(虚拟) hug.” How? You start by text messaging your girlfriend. She’s wearing her Hug Shirt in Macao and it receives your message. Suddenly, she feels pressure(压力) on her arms; her shirt gets warm, and she can feel



your heart beating—just like a real hug!

SMART CLOTHES

These clothes change color—while you're wearing them! Is it hot outside? Watch your jacket change from dark blue to a lighter color to protect you from the sun. Did you spill(泼洒) coffee on your white trousers or shirt? No problem. These smart clothes never get dirty!

- () 49. The bag and the accessories can “talk” to each other only when you put a _____ on each of them.
- A. wallet B. key
C. chip D. phone
- () 50. Your friend is wearing a Hug Shirt. You can send her a hug by _____.
- A. calling her on her mobile phone
B. sending a text message
C. sending an e-mail to her Hug Shirt
D. sending a postcard
- () 51. Smart Clothes change color when you _____.
- A. are wearing them B. wash them
C. make them dirty D. take them off
- () 52. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. For the Hug Shirt to work, two people must be in the same city.
B. The Talking Handbag allows you to talk to other people.
C. Smart Clothes are a special kind of clothes for travelers.
D. The Hug Shirt creates the feeling of a real hug.

D

One day in my sixth grade, I sat down with some boys from my class for lunch, but one boy said, “Go away. You're not welcome here.” Tears ran down my face and I went to another table.

My parents could tell that I was unhappy after the sixth grade, so I went to a different school. The headmaster and my parents encouraged me to make friends and I decided not to be so shy. On my first day, I didn't know where to wait for my parents to pick me up, so I followed a group of people from my class. I heard one of the boys, whose name was Greg, say, “Why is she following us?” He seemed to think I was odd(古怪的). I decided to prove(证明) him wrong by talking to him. I set a time and place for it—I'd say one sentence to him in the PE class every Wednesday.

A couple of weeks after I made my plan, I said to him, “Have you ever been on a football team before?” His eyes widened. “Yes, I played for a few years, but I gave up because I didn't like it,” he answered.

Then we started talking about our hobbies, and I learned that Greg loved acting, singing and dancing. I told him that I loved music too and that I took hip-hop(嘻哈) dance classes. I ended up eating lunch with him. I was nervous at first because I thought he wouldn't want me to, but we kept talking happily. After that day, we sat together at lunch every day and he introduced me to his friends. They became my friends too. I was proud of myself for starting a conversation. I was no longer a shy girl. From this experience, I learn that if you want to make friends, you should talk to others first.

- () 53. Why did the writer go to another table after hearing the boy's words?
- A. Because she didn't want to make friends with those boys.
B. Because she didn't like that boy.
C. Because she was a shy girl.
D. Because she didn't want to have lunch with boys.



- () 54. The writer's parents let her go to a different school, because _____.
 A. they didn't like that school
 B. they could tell their daughter was not happy
 C. the writer wanted to
 D. the writer needed to go to a new school for a higher grade
- () 55. The writer made the plan to talk to the boy to prove that _____.
 A. she could speak well
 B. she liked football
 C. she loved music
 D. she was a normal girl
- () 56. The writer writes this passage to _____.
 A. tell us why she wanted to make friends
 B. tell us why she went to another school
 C. encourage children who are afraid to make friends
 D. show that she could share some interests of boys

非选择题 (共 48 分)

五、听力 (共 5 小题, 计分 5 分)

听短文, 然后根据表格提示和所听内容完成下列各小题。(每空词数不限)

Name	Jack Smith
Age	57. _____
Job	student
Appearance(相貌)	58. tall and _____ with black hair
Interests	59. mountain climbing and _____
Personality(性格)	60. friendly, _____ and helpful
Phone number	61. _____

六、单词拼写 (共 8 小题, 计分 8 分)

根据下列短文, 写出与各小题所给汉语相对应的英语单词的正确形式。(每空一词)

Florence Nightingale was born on 12th May, 1820. In 1851, she was trained as a nurse. Three

years 62. _____ (以后), she went to a British military(军事的) hospital so that she could help British soldiers. Before she 63. _____ (到达), many soldiers died in the hospital because it was dirty. Florence Nightingale worked 64. _____ (努力地) in order to make the hospital 65. _____ (干净的) and save soldiers' lives. When she came back to Britain in 1856, she became a national 66. _____ (英雄). Florence Nightingale wrote 67. _____ (几本) books about nursing, and she also started a school to train nurses. She died in London on 13th 68. _____ (八月), 1910, when she was 69. _____ (九十) years old.

七、综合填空 (共 10 小题, 计分 10 分)

从下面方框中选择恰当的词填入短文中, 使短文通顺正确。每词只用一次, 有些词要用适当的形式。

sometimes	first	unless	interest
main	size	keep	stick
			because
			small

In November 1979, pupils in England were able to watch a new TV program called *Monkey*. Most of them were hearing this story for the 70. _____ time. However, this story is not new to Chinese children. The Monkey King or Sun Wukong is the 71. _____ character(人物) in the traditional Chinese book *Journey to the West*.

The Monkey King is not just any normal monkey. In fact, he 72. _____ does not even look like a monkey! This is 73. _____ he can make 72 changes to his shape and 74. _____, turning himself into different animals and objects. But 75. _____ he can hide his tail, he cannot turn himself into a man. To fight bad people, the Monkey King uses a magic 76. _____. Sometimes he can make the stick so 77. _____ that he can keep it in his ear. At other times, he is able to make it big and long.

The Monkey King has excited the children of China for many years. And as soon as the TV



program came out more than 30 years ago, Western children became 78. _____ in reading this story because the clever Monkey King 79. _____ fighting to help the weak and never gives up.

八、任务型阅读 (共 5 小题, 计分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 在每小题句子空白处填入适当词语, 使其意思与短文内容一致。(每空词数不限)

Long long ago, there was a good and honest woodcutter. One day, when he was cutting wood beside a lake, he lost his axe(斧头) in the water. The water was deep, and he could not get his axe back. He had only one axe, and he needed it to make his living. He sat down and began to cry. As he cried, a spirit appeared. She asked the man what was wrong. She listened to the woodcutter and felt sorry for him. But what could she do to help? Suddenly she came up with a great idea. The spirit dove(潜入) into the lake and brought back a gold axe.

“Is this the axe you lost?” asked the good spirit. The man looked at the gold axe, knowing it wasn’t his. Because he was honest, he admitted(承认) to the spirit that it wasn’t his axe.

So the spirit dove into the water again and brought back a silver axe. Once again, the man said that was not his axe. The spirit went down a third time and returned with the woodcutter’s old axe. “That is the right one!” said the woodcutter. The spirit was so happy with the woodcutter’s honesty that she gave him the other two axes as presents.

Honesty truly is the best policy(策略).

80. A _____ is an imaginary person with special abilities.

81. The woodcutter couldn’t get his axe back because _____.
82. The second axe which the spirit brought back from the lake was made of _____.
83. The spirit gave the woodcutter _____ as presents.
84. From the passage that we learn that it is _____ to be honest.

九、书面表达 (共 1 题, 计分 15 分)

假定你叫李明, 你校将举办一次晚会, 欢迎来访的加拿大朋友。请你根据所给提示写一则关于本次晚会的口头通知。

要点:

1. 时间: 6月23日(星期五)晚上六点半开始, 八点结束;

2. 地点: 实验楼三楼 301 室;

3. 内容: 自定(至少谈及三项内容)。

要求:

1. 词数 80 左右, 通知的开头和结尾已经给出, 不计入总词数;

2. 合理增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Attention, please! _____

That’s all. Thank you!



Test paper 2



选择题(共 72 分)

一、听力(共 25 小题,计分 25 分;其中有 5 个小题为非选择题,计分 5 分,位置在非选择题第五题听力题内。)

I. 听对话,选出正确的图画。(共 5 小题,计分 5 分)

() 1.



A



B



C

() 2.



A



B



C

() 3.



A



B



C

() 4.



A



B



C

() 5.



A



B



C

II. 听句子,选择恰当的答语。(共 5 小题,计分 5 分)

() 6. A. That's all right.

B. Sorry, I'm new here.

C. No problem.

() 7. A. Wonderful.

B. Good luck.

C. My pleasure.

() 8. A. Not at all.

B. Thank you.

C. Don't mention it.

() 9. A. Never mind.

B. I'm afraid.

C. Sorry to hear that.

() 10. A. Yes, please.

B. Why not?

C. Yes, I do.

III. 听对话及对话后的问题,然后选择正确答案。

(共 5 小题,计分 5 分)

() 11. A. He thinks it's a bad idea.

B. He thinks it's a good idea.

C. He wants to stay at home.

() 12. A. A student.

B. A soldier.

C. A worker.

() 13. A. At 8:15.

B. At 7:30.

C. At 7:45.

() 14. A. Tom's.

B. Jim's.

C. The woman's.

() 15. A. The weather.

B. Getting up early.

C. Going to the beach.



IV. 听对话,选择正确答案。(共5小题,计分5分)

听下面一段对话,回答第16和第17两个小题。

- () 16. Where's the bag?
A. On the sofa.
B. Under the chair.
C. On the desk.
- () 17. What does the man find on the bed of his grandparents?
A. The book.
B. The map.
C. The hat.

听下面一段对话,回答第18至第20三个小题。

- () 18. What can the boy's dog do?
A. He can sing some songs.
B. He can swim and write.
C. He can dance and walk on two legs.
- () 19. Who has a pet in the girl's family?
A. The girl.
B. The girl's mother.
C. The girl's father.
- () 20. Why doesn't the girl like the cat?
A. Because the cat is lazy.
B. Because the cat is smart.
C. Because the cat is kind.

二、单项填空(共10小题,计分10分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 21. —I am a little hungry, Mom.
—There are some cakes on the plate. You can take _____.
A. it B. one
C. that D. this
- () 22. —The new skirt looks very nice _____ you.
—Thank you.
A. with B. in
C. on D. at
- () 23. —How are you feeling now?
—Much _____.
A. good B. well
C. best D. better

- () 24. Don't worry. I'll do what I _____ to help you.
A. can B. may
C. must D. need
- () 25. —You look tired. What's wrong?
—I _____ up late last night.
A. stay B. stayed
C. will stay D. am staying
- () 26. Write it down _____ you forget it.
A. after B. until
C. before D. as soon as
- () 27. A letter _____ to you by the boss in one or two weeks.
A. is sent B. will send
C. sends D. will be sent
- () 28. The team leader asked him to go and _____ care of the old couple.
A. take B. taken
C. taking D. takes
- () 29. Tony, never _____ that again!
A. does B. do
C. did D. doing
- () 30. —Do you know _____?
—Since last year.
A. how long has he lived here
B. how long he lived here
C. how long did he live here
D. how long he has lived here

三、完形填空(共10小题,计分10分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

I had nothing for breakfast that morning. I was so 31 that I could hear my stomach growling (咕咕叫). So when the bell rang, I rushed to the dining hall at once. Minutes later, I stood in front of the counter (收银台), holding a plate full of food.

“Three dollars,” the lunch lady told me. I reached my hand into my 32 and the schoolbag was empty. I put the schoolbag on the floor to search for the money again. As I finally 33 the money



wasn't there, I could feel the 34 and fear washing over me.

Feeling quite 35, I didn't notice that another person had stepped up to the counter. I finally looked up to tell the lunch lady my 36.

"I'm sorry. I don't have any money with me."

"Oh, dear, he paid for your lunch. You're good," the lunch lady said as she pointed to the direction the boy had gone.

I missed the chance to 37 him. He was nameless to me. He didn't 38 know me. But he paid for my lunch. Although it was only three dollars, I couldn't remember anyone doing something so nice for me.

A month later, on my way home, I saw an elderly woman struggling(费力) with heavy bags. I suddenly thought of the nameless boy who 39 me lunch.

"Excuse me, ma'am(夫人), do you need help?"

I'll never forget her 40 as I rushed forward to lend her a hand. It's the very prize for my act of kindness.

- () 31. A. sad B. hungry
 C. quiet D. tired
- () 32. A. overcoat B. trousers
 C. gloves D. schoolbag
- () 33. A. realized B. described
 C. heard D. imagined
- () 34. A. pleasure B. pity
 C. worry D. fun
- () 35. A. lonely B. nervous
 C. bored D. weak
- () 36. A. situation B. joke
 C. promise D. suggestion
- () 37. A. visit B. interview
 C. thank D. question
- () 38. A. only B. even
 C. still D. just
- () 39. A. made B. handed
 C. ordered D. bought

- () 40. A. silence B. sadness
 C. smile D. regret

四、阅读理解(共 16 小题, 计分 32 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

What is the future of AI(人工智能)? Will it be a good thing? We asked four students what they think.

I think AI will be more useful in our future lives. It's now used in many fields, like phones and medicine. No one really knows what will happen if machines become smarter than humans. However, I'm sure AI will help us solve many problems.

—Tina

I am worried that people create something that can be better than themselves. In the near future, AI will develop at a high speed. Humans may be replaced(取代) because AI robots will do lots of human jobs.

—Bill

I really think that AI will change the way we work, the way we live, and the way we think. Imagine if we could put a CPU(中央处理器) into our brains! Soon we'll be able to improve our math and memory. How exciting!

—Mary

Think of what's happening right now: Some robots are used to kill animals under human orders. So I think AI will be very dangerous for humans. We need to be careful about what we ask machines to do.

—John



- () 41. John thinks that AI will be _____ in the future.
A. exciting B. surprising
C. helpful D. dangerous
- () 42. What does Tina think of AI?
A. It will be a danger to the world.
B. It will develop at a high speed.
C. It will help us solve many problems.
D. It will change the way we work.
- () 43. Bill thinks humans may be replaced because _____.
A. we can't improve our memory
B. AI robots will do human jobs
C. we can put a CPU in our brains
D. AI can help to improve our math
- () 44. Who feels excited about the development of AI in the future?
A. Mary. B. Bill.
C. John. D. Tina.

B

You may wonder whether stress(焦虑) is a serious matter. The answer is “Yes”. You should realize that stress is a risk to your health. If you want to live a long and healthy life, you need to begin to guard against stress from a young age.

Here are some ways to deal with stress and bring balance(平衡) to your life:

● Be positive

One way to cancelout(消除) stress is through positive thinking. You should always look on the bright side of life, and imagine that you will have a happy and successful future.

● Learn to relax

Force yourself to take a break from your studies

and worries about exams. You can do this by taking a walk, reading a book, going to a concert or seeing a film, or just sitting in a private place and being silent for a moment.

● Take up a hobby

Learn to paint, take up skating, or start playing a musical instrument. When you are busy with a hobby, you leave all your worries behind.

● Take care of your body

Stress is your body's enemy. Taking exercise, eating healthily and getting enough sleep are all the things that can help you.

● Laugh

Sometimes laughter is the best medicine for stress. Seeing a funny film or telling jokes with friends will often cheer you up when you are low.

- () 45. The underlined word “positive” in the passage means “_____” in Chinese.
A. 悲伤的 B. 消极的
C. 乐观的 D. 勤奋的
- () 46. Which of the following relaxing ways is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A. Playing computer games.
B. Taking a walk.
C. Seeing a film.
D. Reading a book.
- () 47. The writer thinks that _____ is harmful to your health.
A. laughter B. telling jokes
C. taking up skating D. stress
- () 48. What is the best title for the passage?
A. Take care of your body.
B. How to lead a balanced life.
C. Take up a hobby.
D. Laughter is the best medicine.



C

There was once a poor woman with only one son. One day, she asked her son if there was anything he wanted. The boy said he wanted a drum. The mother left for the market, feeling very sad, because she did not have enough money to buy a drum.

On the way home, she found a piece of wood and gave it to her son to play with. Later that day, the boy went outside to play. Along the road, he saw an old woman crying. The old woman was trying to start a fire to cook some food, but she didn't have any wood. Hearing this, the boy gave her his piece of wood. The old woman gave him a piece of the bread she had made.

Then, further down the road, the boy met a pot (盆) maker's wife and her crying child. The boy asked her what was wrong. The woman said she had no food to give to her hungry child. The boy gave the woman the piece of bread, and she gave him a pot. The boy walked on.

Before long, he saw a husband and wife arguing (争吵). He asked them why they were arguing. They said, "We have broken our pot and have nothing to clean our clothes in." The boy gave his pot to them, and they gave the boy a new coat.

Next, the boy saw a man who had no shirt. The man said he had been robbed (抢劫) on his way home. The robbers had taken his money, and his shirt. The boy gave the man his new coat. The man was so happy that he gave the boy his horse.

Finally, on his way home, the boy met a huge group of people going to a wedding (婚礼). There were musicians, the bridegroom (新郎), and his family. Everyone looked sad. The bridegroom's father

said, "We are waiting for a horse. If it doesn't come soon, we will be late for the wedding." The boy gave them his new horse. The group asked the boy what they could give him, and he replied, "A drum." So, the musicians gave him their drum. The boy ran home to tell his mother how he had at last gotten the drum he had wanted.

() 49. The old woman was crying because _____.

- A. she couldn't find her daughter
- B. she had no money to buy food
- C. she had no wood to make a fire
- D. she couldn't find her way back

() 50. Why did the pot maker's wife give her pot to the boy?

- A. Because the pot was useless.
- B. Because she didn't like it.
- C. Because the pot made her child cry.
- D. Because the boy helped her.

() 51. The boy got the drum from _____.

- A. a pot maker's wife
- B. the musicians
- C. his own mother
- D. an old woman

() 52. We know from the story that the boy was _____.

- A. helpful B. careless
- C. silly D. cruel

D

As teenagers (青少年), you have many dreams. The dreams can be very big, such as winning the Nobel Prize, or they can be small. You may just want to become one of the ten best students in your class.

Once you find a dream, what do you do with it? Do you ever try to make your dream real? *Follow*



Your Heart by an Australian writer Andrew Matthews tells us that making our dreams real is life's biggest challenge(挑战).

"You may think you're not very good at some school subjects, or that it is impossible for you to become a writer. These kinds of thoughts stop you from realizing your dream," the book says.

In fact, everyone can make his dream come true. The first thing you must do is to remember what your dream is.

Don't let it leave your heart. Keep telling yourself what you want. Do this step by step because a big dream is formed by, in fact, many small dreams.

You must also never give up your dream.

There will be difficulties on the road to your dreams. But the biggest difficulty comes from yourself. You need to decide what is the most important. Studying instead of watching TV will lead to better exam results. While saving five yuan instead of buying an ice cream means you can buy a new book.

As you get closer to your dream, it may change a little. This is good as you have the chance to learn more skills and find new interests.

- () 53. The writer thinks that _____.
- A. dreams are easy to be realized
B. just a few people can realize their dreams
C. a big dream is formed by many small dreams
D. small dreams are not important
- () 54. The underlined word "it" in the fifth paragraph refers to(指) _____.
- A. the subject B. the book
C. the difficulty D. the dream

- () 55. Which of the following thoughts stops you from making your dream real?
- A. I am not a good English learner.
B. I want to be the best student in my class.
C. I'll do my best to pass the exam.
D. I will do everything to do the job well.
- () 56. According to the passage, which of the following statements is correct?
- A. If it is difficult to realize your dream, you may give up.
B. You must remember what your dream is.
C. Your dream will never help you learn more skills.
D. On the road to your dream, the biggest difficulty doesn't come from yourself.

非选择题(共 48 分)

五、听力(共 5 小题, 计分 5 分)

听对话, 然后根据所听到的内容完成各小题。(每空一词)

57. The man tells the woman to turn _____ and walk up Green Street.
58. The woman must go past the _____ before she gets to the post office.
59. The post office is opposite the _____ and the supermarket.
60. The bookshop is _____ the bus stop.
61. The man _____ the place very well.

六、单词拼写(共 8 小题, 计分 8 分)

根据下列短文, 写出与各小题所给汉语相对应的英语单词的正确形式。(每空一词)

I am a plastic bottle. A week ago, I was on a supermarket shelf. I had a 62. _____ (正常的) life, the same as all my brothers and sisters—other bottles full of water. I felt really happy.

Then a tall woman picked me up and put me in



her 63. _____ (篮子)! The woman took me home and put me in the fridge. It was cold, but I soon made friends with the cans and bottles in it. However, only a few hours later, she took me out of the fridge and 64. _____ (喝) the water inside me. Then she threw me into a dustbin (垃圾箱). I have never felt so empty and alone in my life.

Early the next morning, a man took me out of the dustbin. He threw me and the other rubbish into the back of a truck. There were so many bad smells. Then I was pushed 65. _____ (一起) with the rest of the rubbish. Soon I was completely flat (平的). I cannot 66. _____ (相信) how thin I became.

I slept for a while. When I woke up, I found 67. _____ (我自己) in a terrible place.

Everything around me was 68. _____ (丑陋的) and had bad smells. I felt afraid. I kept hoping that I would be moved somewhere else. Then huge trucks came and covered us with a layer of soil (一层土).

I asked another bottle what would happen to us. He said that we would never leave this place, but would have to stay here for 69. _____ (数千) of years.

“Why can't they reuse or recycle us?” I cried.

七、综合填空(共 10 小题, 计分 10 分)

从下面方框中选择恰当的词填入短文中, 使短文通顺正确。每词只用一次, 有些词要用适当的形式。

role	over	however	famous	around	agree
part	interest	usually	popular		

Beijing Opera (剧) is our national opera. It came into being after 1790 and has a history of 70. _____ 200 years. Its music and singing came from *Xipi* and *Erhuang* in Anhui and Hubei.

There are four main 71. _____ in Beijing Opera: *Sheng*, *Dan*, *Jing* and *Chou*. Beijing Opera is full of 72. _____ stories, beautiful facial paintings, wonderful gestures and fighting. Some of the stories are from history books, but most are from famous novels (小说). The people in the stories usually can't 73. _____ with each other. They become angry, unhappy, sad and lonely. Sometimes they are frightened (受到惊吓) and worried. Then they find a way to make peace with each other. Everyone is 74. _____ happy in the end.

Beijing Opera is an important 75. _____ of Chinese culture. In China it used to be 76. _____ with old people while young people didn't like it very much. 77. _____, more young people are becoming 78. _____ in it nowadays (如今). And more people 79. _____ the world are learning about Beijing Opera's singing, acting and facial paintings.

八、任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 计分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 在每小题句子空白处填入适当词语, 使其意思与短文内容一致。(每空词数不限)

There were three brothers, John, Jack and James. Every year on their mother's birthday, they sent her expensive presents. They liked to show her how rich and successful they were.

The oldest brother, John, had the most money and he wanted his mother to know this.

“I must give her something none of my brothers can give her,” John thought. “I must find something of which there is only one in the whole world.”

He advertised in the newspapers. “Wanted—the perfect gift for the woman who has everything.”

For many days his telephone did not stop ringing. People phoned him from all over the world.



They wanted to sell him “the perfect gift”. However, they did not have anything that was the only one in the whole world.

Then, less than a week before his mother’s birthday, a man came to his office. He was carrying a cage(鸟笼), and in the cage there was a large bird.

“This bird,” the man said. “It can speak ten languages and sing any pop song. There is no other bird like it in the world.”

“I will listen to it,” John said. “If you are telling the truth, I will buy the bird from you.”

The man spoke to the bird. “Talk to me in French,” he said. The bird spoke to him in French.

“Tell me a joke in Japanese,” he said. The bird told him a joke in Japanese. “Sing a famous pop song,” he said. The bird sang a famous pop song.

“I’ll buy it,” John said. “How much do you want?”

“Half a million dollars,” the man said. This was a lot of money but John paid him. Then he sent the bird to his mother with a birthday card.

The day after his mother’s birthday he phoned her. “Well, mother,” he said, “what did you think of the bird?”

“Oh, it was delicious, dear,” she said.

80. Of the three brothers, _____ was the richest.

81. After John advertised in the newspapers, people phoned to _____ him “the perfect gift”.

82. The bird was _____ because it could speak ten languages and sing any pop song.

83. John phoned his mother to ask if she _____ the bird.

84. The last paragraph tells us that John’s mother _____ the bird.

九、书面表达(共 1 题, 计分 15 分)

假定你叫刘丹, 请你根据所给提示用英文给你的加拿大笔友 Lucy 写一封电子邮件, 谈谈你和好友上周日在城市公园的一次游玩活动及感受。

要点:

1. 爬山、拍照;
2. 划船、野餐;
3. 娱乐(至少提及两项活动)。

要求:

1. 紧扣主题及提示, 适当发挥, 以使行文连贯;
2. 词数 80 左右。邮件格式已给出, 不计入总词数。

Hi, Lucy,

Best,
Liu Dan



Test paper 3



选择题(共 65 分)

一、听力(共 20 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 20 分;其中有 5 个小题为非选择题,计分 5 分,位置在非选择题第四题听力题内。)

I. 听对话,选出正确的图画。(共 5 小题,计分 5 分)

() 1.



A



B



C

() 2.



A



B



C

() 3.



A



B



C

() 4.



A



B



C

() 5.



A



B



C

II. 听对话及对话后的问题,然后选择正确答案。

(共 5 小题,计分 5 分)

() 6. A. Lucy.

B. Mrs. Smith.

C. Bob.

() 7. A. Sunny.

B. Rainy.

C. Windy.

() 8. A. Small and quiet.

B. Small and poor.

C. Big and busy.

() 9. A. About 10 hours.

B. About 13 hours.

C. About 30 hours.

() 10. A. Next to the bank.

B. Across from the school.

C. Behind the school.

III. 听对话,选择正确答案。(共 5 小题,计分 5 分)

听下面一段对话,回答第 11 和第 12 小题。

() 11. What's the matter with Mrs. Brown?

A. She has a headache.

B. She has a cold.

C. She has a stomachache.

() 12. What did she eat yesterday?

A. Beef and ice-cream.

B. Sandwiches and ice-cream.

C. Beef and sandwiches.

听下面一段对话,回答第 13 至第 15 小题。

() 13. Who is the woman?

A. A policewoman.

B. Sally's teacher.

C. Sally's friend.

() 14. Why does the man call the woman?

A. Because his daughter didn't go to school.

B. Because he can't find his daughter.

C. Because his daughter did something wrong.



() 15. What color is Sally's skirt?

- A. Brown.
- B. Black.
- C. Blue.

二、完形填空 (共 10 小题, 计分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

As a child, I got angry quite easily and was not good at communicating with others.

I still remember it was an early autumn. Some 16 started to turn yellow and the weather became cool. One day, as I was getting ready for school, my mother carelessly handed me my father's vest(背心) instead of 17. At that time, I was getting to have a 18 size than my father, so when I put on the vest, I felt as if I wasn't able to breathe! I realized that it was a small mistake which was 19 by my mother, but somehow the breathless feeling was so strong that it made me very angry. My mother said sorry with a smile, but I shouted at her 20 thinking much. I got it off my body so wildly that I made a hole in it. I put on my own vest and rushed out of the house 21 my mother could stop me.

Later, my mother shared her bad feelings with my father, "See what your son has done." Instead of saying he would scold(责备) or beat me, my father 22 asked my mother to mend the vest.

Later when my mother told me about my father's response(反应), I felt terribly sorry for my bad behavior(行为). My father's gentle kindness taught me a lesson which I would 23 forget.

On that day, I decided not to let anger 24 me any longer. Of course, there are times when I am angry. However, whenever that happens, I will try to remember my father's 25. It always reminds(提醒) me to think about others' feelings when I get angry.

() 16. A. books B. walls
 C. photos D. leaves

() 17. A. hers B. his
 C. mine D. ours

() 18. A. thinner B. smaller
 C. larger D. shorter

() 19. A. given B. made
 C. shown D. chosen

() 20. A. without B. about
 C. with D. of

() 21. A. after B. before
 C. when D. since

() 22. A. sadly B. angrily
 C. bravely D. quietly

() 23. A. never B. often
 C. always D. sometimes

() 24. A. forget B. help
 C. leave D. control

() 25. A. vest B. school
 C. anger D. mistake

三、阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

To: Carla@yahoo.com	From: Eric@163.com
Subject: Help!	Date: 15/04/2019 9:05 AM

Dear Aunt Carla,

I'm having a problem with my classmate, Joan, at school. The other day I wrote an email to another classmate, Beth, in which I said something about Joan that perhaps wasn't very nice. Unluckily, when Beth was writing back to me, she sent it to Joan@163.com, which is Joan's email address! Now Joan is really angry with me and won't talk to me, and Beth is unhappy as well. She has said sorry to me a hundred times already, but the harm is done. I feel bad, because I would never have said those things to Joan's face, but how do I get her to forgive(谅解) me? What should I do?

Eric



To: Eric@163.com	From: Carla@yahoo.com
Subject: Some advice	Date: 16/04/2019 8:30 AM
Dear Eric,	
<p>This problem is more common than you might think! Email is very useful, but also very dangerous, as you don't know where your message might end up! First of all, you should say sorry right away to Joan. Explain that it was a mistake, and that you didn't mean to hurt her feelings. It may take time for her to be able to forgive you, but that's up to her. Then you should do something nice for her. Perhaps send her some flowers to show that you're truly sorry. Also, you should remember that old saying: "If you don't have anything nice to say, don't say anything at all." And good luck!</p>	
Carla	

- () 26. If you have any problem, you'd better send an email to _____.
 A. Eric@163.com
 B. Joan@163.com
 C. Beth@yahoo.com
 D. Carla@yahoo.com
- () 27. How soon did Eric get the reply from Aunt Carla?
 A. In one day. B. In two days.
 C. In a week. D. In a month.
- () 28. Why did Eric write the email to Carla?
 A. To say sorry
 B. To ask for advice
 C. To give advice
 D. To say something unfriendly
- () 29. Carla gave _____ pieces of advice to Eric.
 A. five B. four
 C. three D. two

B

Chinese Dragon Boat Festival is also known as Duanwu Festival. It is one of the three most important lunar(阴历的) festivals in China, along with Spring Festival and the Mid-Autumn Festival.

The date of the festival is said to be the date when Qu Yuan died—the fifth day of the fifth lunar month,

so the date varies from year to year, such as it is June 20 in 2015, June 9 in 2016, May 30 in 2017, June 18 in 2018, June 7 in 2019, June 25 in 2020 and June 14 in 2021.

Although the date is different, the custom is the same. With a history of over 2,000 years, people celebrate it with all kinds of activities on the day. They hold dragon boat races, eat zongzi, drink realgar wine (雄黄酒), wear sachets (香囊) and so on. But holding dragon boat races is the most popular activity during the Dragon Boat Festival.

- () 30. Which of the following is NOT one of the most important lunar festivals in China?
 A. May Day
 B. Dragon Boat Festival
 C. Spring Festival
 D. Mid-Autumn Festival
- () 31. The underlined word "varies" in the passage means "_____" in Chinese.
 A. 推迟 B. 变化
 C. 提前 D. 递进
- () 32. The Dragon Boat Festival is on _____ in 2020.
 A. June 20 B. May 30
 C. June 25 D. June 7
- () 33. _____ is the most popular with people in the Dragon Boat Festival.
 A. Eating zongzi
 B. Wearing sachets
 C. Drinking realgar wine
 D. Holding Dragon boat races

C

Laura has an aunt who works in London. She loves Laura so much that she invites Laura to London every summer.

Last year Laura was happy to go to London and see some famous places in London, including the



British Museum, National Gallery(画廊) and other great buildings. How beautiful! She fell in love with them, but one thing made her very unhappy. It's her first time to go to a big square, but when she passed the square alone, a thief(小偷) stole her wallet in her pocket. She had to walk to her aunt's home angrily.

This year Laura's aunt invited her to London again. One day, when she passed the same square with her aunt, she was more careful not to be stolen. After a while, she saw a man go close to her and put his hand in her pocket with a smile. Then he took out his hand quickly and left. She became very angry and shouted, "Stop it, or I will call the police!" To her surprise, she found her aunt and all the other people there laughing with the word "Congratulations(祝贺)!" In fact, the man was not a thief. Instead, he put ten pounds in her pocket. It was an interesting game. The organizers(组织者) wanted to correct the bad impression(印象) of the square, so they hired(雇佣) some "thieves" to do that game.

- () 34. Why did Laura feel unhappy during her first visit to the square?
- A. Because she passed the square alone.
B. Because people laughed at her.
C. Because her wallet was stolen.
D. Because she couldn't find her aunt's home.
- () 35. One of the organizers may be _____.
- A. a thief B. a policeman
C. Laura's father D. Laura's aunt
- () 36. They played the game to _____.
- A. change the bad impression of the square
B. ask more people to join the game
C. give ten pounds away
D. catch the real thief

- () 37. What can we know from the passage?
- A. On the square there were few people.
B. Laura has been to London at least twice so far.
C. The man stole ten pounds in Laura's pocket.
D. Laura didn't want to go to the square any more.

D

One morning, Emma discovered that her classroom had changed. She found that the desks were no longer in rows, but pushed together to make eight bigger desks. She was so excited about it for the first two days that she couldn't listen to the teachers carefully. But soon she and her classmates got used to this new classroom arrangement(安排). "Now our class is quieter," said Emma. "What's more, we can come up with our own ideas and learn more through discussion. It's a better way to study."

David liked it, too. "Group members first discuss," he said, "and then show to the whole class. It encourages us greatly." This was part of a reform(改革) at David's school. The school made this reform because they wanted to offer students easier ways to study and more chances to discuss. "Our school hopes to improve students' abilities to study by themselves and work in groups," said Linda, an English teacher.

However, the reform has demanded(要求) more from teachers. Now they have only 15 minutes to give a lesson that would have been taught in 40 minutes before. It is difficult to teach in such a short time. The teachers have to find better ways to teach more effectively(有效地).

"The reform demands more, but I'm sure it is



helpful,” added Linda.

- () 38. After the new classroom arrangement, Emma found _____.
- A. their class was noisier all the time
B. they could learn more through discussion
C. they couldn't come up with their own ideas
D. it was a harder way to study
- () 39. The school made the reform in order to offer students _____ to study.
- A. easier ways
B. larger space
C. more seats
D. better classrooms
- () 40. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. The desks are no longer in rows now.
B. The reform has demanded more from teachers.
C. It's easy for teachers to give a lesson in 15 minutes now.
D. Emma and her classmates like the new classroom arrangement.
- () 41. The best title of this passage may be “_____”.
- A. Discussion in Class
B. Teachers' Hope
C. Students' Friendship
D. New Look in Class

E

There are many reasons why I encourage people to travel, and I know that the experience will make one a better person.

I remember when I was traveling; I began to know

the world better. The world is not just about me, my small town and home. Although you will meet different people from all over the world, you will realize that people are similar in their dreams, hopes and feelings. Enjoy exploring (探索) the different cultures, and you will also find that people are different in some of the things they do and how they live. Once you understand their ways, it will not be strange or scary (吓人的). Often we read stories about other cultures in books. Only when we visit their areas, do we find that those stories are something wrong.

One thing you may find out is that there are problems all over the world. We can't just get money to send to these areas and hope that will work them out. The world should get involved (干预) and help wherever there are problems. People everywhere should be given a chance. It is so easy to ignore (忽视) this if one does not travel or explore. One can look around and see that so many people have many challenges (挑战) worse than ours. One can realize that sometimes our biggest problems are not that big after all.

On your journey you will meet lots of new friends. Talking to strangers and finding about their lives is a great way to spend your time. You will certainly be more confident after having to deal with problems and make many decisions along the way.

When you travel, you have to be on your own in some situations. You will surprise yourself by how well you can do that. All your special experiences could make an interesting book to read. It would be filled with your special memories.

Traveling around and seeing so much happening in the world around us is a wonderful experience. If we could all just travel a little more and share our experiences, we would all be better people and the



world would be a better place.

- () 42. The writer wants to tell us that _____ in Paragraph 2.
- A. people around the world are the same in their hopes
- B. books always tell us wrong stories about cultures
- C. traveling can help us better understand the world
- D. people in different places have strange living habits
- () 43. The writer advises us to help the areas in need by _____.
- A. sending them money
- B. offering them chances
- C. looking around
- D. giving them challenges
- () 44. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?
- A. People in the World Are Family
- B. Traveling Helps One Make More Friends
- C. People in the World Share One Dream
- D. Traveling Makes One a Better Person
- () 45. What's the writer's purpose of writing the passage?
- A. To encourage more people to travel around the world
- B. To share his travel experiences with other people
- C. To show how traveling can change the world
- D. To tell people how to travel around the world

非选择题 (共 55 分)

四、听力 (共 5 小题, 计分 5 分)

听短文, 然后根据表格提示和所听内容完成下列各小题。(每空一词)

A Trip to the Sand Lake	
How to go	46. By _____.
Where to meet	47. At the school _____ tomorrow morning.
What for lunch	48. Some bread, milk and _____.
What to do	49. Play games and _____ camels.
Teacher's phone number	50. _____.

五、语法填空 (共 10 小题, 计分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。(每空一词)

When I was in the sixth grade, I joined a piano competition. I practiced for four hours every day and my piano teacher came three times a week

51. _____ help me. Then the big day

52. _____ (final) arrived. I was so

53. _____ (nervous) when they called my name. I went up

54. _____ started to play.

55. _____ I was playing, everyone sat still and listened. I played the piece of music without any

56. _____ (mistake). Then I waited for

57. _____ (they) to call out the

58. _____ (win). When I

59. _____ (hear) my name, my heart was beating so quickly that I thought I would stop breathing. I couldn't believe it. I won! It was the

60. _____ (happy) day of my life!

六、单词拼写 (共 5 小题, 计分 5 分)

根据下列短文, 写出与各小题所给汉语相对应的英语单词。(每空一词)

As we all know, the environment around us is getting worse and worse. Some chemical factories



always pour 61. _____ (废弃的) water into the 62. _____ (河流). And they also 63. _____ (产生) terrible gas. In some places, some people even have no clean water to drink. So I think we must do something to protect the environment.

How to protect the environment? First, as a student, we should use cloth bags instead of 64. _____ (塑料的) bags when we go shopping. 65. _____ (第二), we'd better reuse the old textbooks as possible as we can. Third, we should never forget to turn off the lights when we leave the classrooms. In a word, we must try our best to protect our environment. I believe we can make the world a better place to live in.

七、综合填空 (共 10 小题, 计分 10 分)

从下面方框中选择恰当的词或短语并用其正确形式填入短文中, 使短文通顺正确。(每个词或短语只用一次)

different	ticket	also	interesting	as a result
send	once	think about	of	such as

When I was tidying up my room yesterday, I found an old box of my father's. He gave it to me two years ago. It was really 66. _____ to discover something about my father's life as a child. He 67. _____ told me about his hobbies as a child. He wrote to people from all over the world, and they 68. _____ him letters back. 69. _____, he had a book 70. _____ interesting stamps. People 71. _____ gave him things from 72. _____ countries, 73. _____ a silk fan from China, a little model car from Germany and a small model ship from Australia. My father even kept the 74. _____ from his first football match. The box made me

75. _____ my hobby. I want to keep my old picture books and magazines for a long time too.

八、任务型阅读 (共 5 小题, 计分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 在每小题句子空白处填入适当词语, 使其意思与短文内容一致。(每空词数不限)

Confidence(自信) is very important in daily life. It can help you to develop a healthy attitude(态度). A study shows that the people who are more confident are much happier. They can have more chances to make themselves successful. But how to be more confident? Here are some suggestions:

Speak loudly When you are not confident, you can't do well what you want to do. You speak in a voice so low that other people can hardly hear you. Try to speak loud enough so that people can understand you clearly. The high voice can help you become more confident.

Play sports Playing sports makes you tired but completely relaxed. When you do sports, you will be full of confidence.

Encourage yourself Write down a list of things you did during the day and see how many things you have done well. Did you finish your homework? Did you tell a joke that made everyone laugh? Give yourself praise for the good things you've done.

Get rid of(消除) fear Fear comes along with failure(失败). But it's easy to get over(克服) if you know that failure is part of your life. Don't hide your head just because you said something stupid last time. Try to start again and believe you can do better.

Pick up what you like to do If you like singing, sing as much as you can. In some ways, a hobby can make you excellent. And it will make you happy and confident.

76. A study shows if you are more confident, you will be _____.

77. In order to make people hear you clearly, you should _____.



78. You'd better _____ yourself for the good things you've done.

79. In some ways, your _____ can make you excellent, happy and confident.

80. It's known that failure is the mother of _____.

九、书面表达 (共 1 题, 计分 15 分)

第四届“丝绸之路”宁夏国际马拉松比赛将于 2020 年 5 月举行。假定你叫李华, 你想成为本届马拉松比赛的一名志愿者。请用英语给组委会写一封申请信。

要点:

1. 个人优势: 擅长英语, 性格开朗, 做事认真, 爱好运动; (至少再补充两点)

2. 个人承诺: 尽力提供优质服务。

要求:

1. 词数 80 左右, 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:

volunteer 志愿者

Dear Sir/Madam,

My name is Li Hua. I'm very glad that the 4th "Silk Road" International Marathon will be held in Ningxia in May, 2020. _____

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours truly,

Li Hua



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- ★ 珍爱生命 拒绝毒品
- ★ 防毒反毒 人人有责
- ★ 禁绝毒品 功在当代 利在千秋
- ★ 远离毒品 亲近美好人生
- ★ 抵制毒品侵害 珍惜美好年华
- ★ 拒绝毒品 健康娱乐
- ★ 认识毒品危害 提高抵御能力
- ★ 贩毒就是谋财害命 吸毒就是自杀身亡
- ★ 无毒邻里称颂 有毒家破人亡
- ★ 毒品尝一口 阎王在招手
- ★ 珍爱生命 远离毒品 争做文明青少年
- ★ 莫沾毒品 莫交毒友
- ★ 敲开毒品的门 挖好自己的坟
- ★ 一次吸毒终生悔 莫拿生命赌明天
- ★ 远离白色粉末 拥抱七彩生活



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