



英语试卷

2020 年 6 月

考生须知

- 1. 本试卷共 8 页，共五道大题，39 道小题，满分 60 分，考试时间 90 分钟。
- 2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、姓名和准考证号。
- 3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。
- 4. 在答题卡上，选择题用 2B 铅笔作答，其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
- 5. 考试结束，请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

知识运用（共 14 分）

一、单项填空。（共 6 分，每小题 0.5 分）

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- 1. My mother is our math teacher. We all like \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
A. he B. she C. his D. her
- 2. Tommy is \_\_\_\_\_ than any other boy in his class.  
A. tall B. the taller C. taller D. the tallest
- 3. We'll have our final examination \_\_\_\_\_ July, 2020.  
A. on B. in C. at D. from
- 4. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ many English novels since she went to the middle school.  
A. read B. reads C. is reading D. has read
- 5. — Where were you when I called you yesterday afternoon?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ with my parents.  
A. see a movie B. was seeing a movie  
C. will see a movie D. have seen a movie
- 6. Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_ we'll be late for the football game.  
A. or B. so C. and D. but
- 7. Lots of lessons \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet these days.  
A. give B. gave C. are given D. were given
- 8. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you play the piano?  
— Every day.  
A. How old B. How long C. How much D. How often
- 9. — Jack, what do you often do on the weekend?  
— I often \_\_\_\_\_ basketball with my classmates.  
A. play B. played C. will play E. has played
- 10. — \_\_\_\_\_ I use your color pencil?  
— Sure. Here you are.  
A. Must B. May C. Need D. Should

- 11. — Mum, where is Dad?  
— He \_\_\_\_\_ in the bedroom now.  
A. sleeps B. slept C. is sleeping D. will sleep
- 12. — Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
— He lives in the countryside.  
A. where your grandpa lives B. where does your grandpa live  
C. where your grandpa lived D. where did your grandpa live

二、完形填空。（共 8 分，每小题 1 分）

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

Love in a Box

When I was a little girl, I found love in a box all because of a class assignment（作业）. On a Friday night I 13 at dinner table, "My teacher said we have to bring a box, a special box, for our valentines on Monday".

Mother said, "We'll see," and she continued eating.

What did "We'll see" mean? I had to have that box or my second grade Valentine's Day would be terrible. Maybe they didn't love me enough to help me with my 14.

All Saturday I waited 15 and with Sunday arriving, my worry increased, but I knew an enquiry（询问）about the box might cause anger or loud voice, for in my house children only asked once. More than that 16 trouble.

Late Sunday afternoon, my father called me into the kitchen. The table was covered with colorful paper of different kinds. A(n) 17 shoebox rested on top of it. A heavy stone dropped when Daddy said, "Let's get started on your project."

In the next hour my father packed the shoebox into a surprising valentine box. Colorful paper covered the ugly cardboard with red hearts posted to what I considered all the right places. He sang while he worked. When he finished, he was so pleased that a broad smile spread over his face. "What do you think of that?" he asked.

I answered him with a hug.

But inside, joy danced all the way to my heart. It was the first time that my father devoted（倾注）so much 18 to me, for his world filled with work only.

The holiday party arrived, and my classmates put cards and presents into the valentine boxes. Laughter filled our classroom.

On the way home, I held out my valentine box for the world to 19. The love that filled it meant more to me than all the valentines inside.

The valentine box became a symbol（象征）of his love that 20 through several years of other Valentine's Days. He gave me other gifts through the years, but none ever compared with the old, empty shoebox.



a valentine box

13. A. sat

B. served

C. said

D. appeared
14. A. design

B. plan

C. idea

D. project
15. A. sadly

B. nervously

C. patiently

D. disappointedly
16. A. invited

B. took

C. saved

D. had
17. A. new

B. big

C. attractive

D. empty
18. A. money

B. time

C. support

D. hope
19. A. accept

B. respect

C. admire

D. recognize
20. A. lasted

B. kept

C. spread

D. carried

阅读理解（共 36 分）

三、阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。  
（共 26 分，每小题 2 分）

A

Helping others is a great thing to do. You can learn new things and have fun. You can help people, animals or the environment. It can make you feel good too! How can you help?

Charities (慈善机构) are organizations that help others, for example, UNICEF or the World Wildlife Fund. You can help charities by giving your time, giving money or giving things that you own. You can also help people or places you know.

**Volunteering**

Volunteering is when you give your time to help others. Some ways of volunteering are:

- visiting old people to talk to them or help them.
- walking dogs at an animal shelter (避难所).
- cleaning up a park.

**Fund raising**

Fund-raising is when you collect money to help others. Some ways of fund-raising are:

- making cakes or biscuits to sell.
- doing a sponsored (赞助) activity. For example, family and friends give you money if you finish a long walk.

**Donating**

Donating is when you give your things to help others. Some ways of donating are:

- giving your old toys or clothes to a charity that helps sick children or poor people.
- giving your old books to a library.

So, what can you do to help others?

21. What can you do if you want to do volunteering?
- A. Walk dogs around your home.

B. Make cakes or biscuits to sell.

C. Give your old books to a library.

D. Visit old people to talk to them or help them.



22. \_\_\_\_\_ is to give your things to help others.
- A. Volunteering

B. Donating

C. The World Wildlife Fund

D. Fund raising
23. What is the writer's purpose in writing this passage?
- A. To show ways of helping others.

B. To share personal experiences.

C. To explain reasons for fund-raising.

D. To introduce some organizations.

B

Imagine waking up at the age of six and discovering your family is missing! That's what happened to young Charles Mulli in his Kenyan house one morning. He soon realized he had been abandoned (抛弃) by his very poor parents and seven siblings!

The child was forced to become a street beggar (乞丐) in order to make a living. Living a poor and hopeless life, he still dreamed of being an important man some day.



When Mulli turned 16, he walked for three days to Kenya's capital, Nairobi, in search of work. In the years that followed, he tried many difficult jobs.

Mulli saved his money and bought a car in 1971. In the same year, he started a transportation service. The company, called "Mullyways," became quite successful.

All of his hard work turned Mulli into a millionaire and an important man. Yet his life would soon take another surprising turn.

Mulli began considering the growing number of homeless children in Kenya. One day Mulli told his wife and children that he was to devote his life to taking care of street kids. Soon the Mulli House was filled with 100 orphans (孤儿), but that was just the beginning! In 1989, Mulli and his wife opened the Mulli Children's Family (MCF). They provided children with food, clothes, medical care and an education. Most importantly, they offered something many of the kids had never experienced — parental love.

So far, MCF has helped more than 12,000 children through its MCF homes and community-based centers.

Mulli once said, "I believe you can make a difference to the world, one child at a time. As a child, I wanted to be important, but where I am now is important for mankind."

24. The underlined word "siblings" in paragraph one probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. teachers

B. classmates

C. friends

D. brothers and sisters
25. In the eyes of Mulli, \_\_\_\_\_ was the most important for homeless kids.
- A. clothes

B. food

C. love

D. education
26. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Mulli became a street beggar when he was 16.

B. Mulli walked for 16 days to Nairobi to find jobs.

C. Mulli helped 100 orphans to become successful men.

D. Mulli and his wife opened the Mulli Children's Family (MCF) in 1989.

密封线内不要答题

C

DNA is in every cell ( 细胞 ) of our bodies except for our red blood cells. It stores the information your body needs to make you who you are. Your DNA is 99.5% the same as everyone else on the planet. The 0.5% that we don't share with everyone else is the bit that makes you different.

DNA is the mysterious code ( 神秘密码 ) of life. It not only decides your gender ( 性别 ) and appearance, but also tells you about your family history, as well as your relations with people in other parts of the world.

Last fall, 20 students at Coretta Scott King Young Women's Leadership Academy in Atlanta learned more about who they are through a DNA test.

During their life sciences class, the girls took samples ( 样本 ) from their cheeks and sent them to Living DNA, a UK—based DNA testing company. From the test results, they learned about their ancestry ( 祖先 ) and made real-world connections to their races.

Lizabeth Islas, 12, learned about her family's Central American roots ( 根, 根源 ) from her mother, who is Guatemalan ( 危地马拉人 ). She expected to share DNA with 54% of Native American people, but she was surprised to find that she also shared DNA with people living in Africa and Europe.

Elianed Guzman, 13, knew little about her family except that they were from Mexico. She was surprised to learn that she also shared DNA with people in China and Japan.

The girls gathered in small groups to wait for their results. Their reactions reached from confusion to surprise. The 13-year-old Amariah Caudle said she learned that "the color of your skin can't decide where you are from."

Diahan Southard, a manager from Living DNA, helped them understand the test results.

"Does it change how you see yourself?" Southard asked.

"Now I know I have family from everywhere," said Jahtmya Phillips, 13.

"Does it change how you see the girls around the table?" Southard asked.

"We are all sisters," said Anike Akanni-Jenkins, 13.

Laura Pena, the school's class designer, said she hopes to add DNA testing to the school's ninth grade curriculum ( 课程 ) in the future. "This is not a lesson they will forget anytime soon," she said.

27. Which of the following about DNA is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. DNA decides your gender and appearance.

B. DNA can tell you about your family history.

C. 99.5% of your DNA is different from other people.

D. DNA can find your relations with people in other parts of the world.

28. Guzman shares DNA with people in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Africa

B. Australia

C. Europe

D. Asia



29. What did the students learn from the program?

- A. People need to accept who they are.

B. Everyone in the world is connected to others.

C. We should learn more about our family history.

D. People's personalities can be explained by their roots.

D

What do we mean by responsibility? To put it simply, it is a duty to consider the consequences ( 结果, 后果 ) of our actions. In other words, we have a duty to control our behavior.

When we are children, we have few responsibilities. Our parents look after us and we generally don't have to worry about food or shelter ( 居所 ). As we grow up, we gradually need to be responsible for more and more things. We learn how to make our own decisions and realize that we have moral duties. We have to be responsible for our lives.

We also have responsibilities that go beyond ourselves. Parents have the responsibility to look after their children. Beyond the family, people have a responsibility towards the community as a whole. It is responsible for us as a society to make this world a safe and pleasant place for everyone.

When we fail in our responsibilities, the consequences are most serious. Teenagers who stop their studies might make their own lives bad. Parents who are not caring for their own children properly, will put them in danger. By not following the traffic rules, careless drivers kill more than a million people around the world every year. Certain professions in our society, such as police officers, present to protect the public, and often risk their own lives in order to do their duty. However, their efforts depend on the support of ordinary people. If we pay no attention to our own responsibilities, society will become dangerous.

Whether we are shouldering heavy responsibilities, like doctors or lots, or simply taking responsibility for our own learning as students, we will always be judged on how well we perform our duties. For this reason, the hardest part of acting responsibly is admitting ( 承认 ) that we failed or that we made a mistake. Let's say you visit your friend's house and accidentally make an expensive teapot broken while your friend is in another room. The honest thing to do is of course to admit and apologize. Because this requires courage, some people take another way: they pretend that nothing happened. Perhaps a broken teapot might not be such a big deal, but in any given situation, we can choose to act responsibly.

Responsibilities are an important part of life since our actions have consequences. If everyone considered how their actions would affect ( 影响 ) themselves and other people, the world would be a better place.

30. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. We should choose to act responsibly in any given situation.

B. Students have the same heavy responsibilities as the doctors.

C. We have to be responsible for ourselves and beyond ourselves.

D. Police officers often risk their own lives in order to do their duty.







31. The passage tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. children have no responsibilities  
B. adults often risk their own lives in order to do their duty  
C. students should only be responsible for their own learning  
D. our responsible actions would make the world a better place
32. According to the writer, the hardest part of taking responsibility is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to control our behavior  
B. to make our own decisions  
C. to admit our failure or mistakes  
D. to affect ourselves and other people
33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?  
A. Importance of Responsibility  
B. Consequence of Responsibility  
C. Difficult Part of Responsibility  
D. Development of Responsibility

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

Viral Marketing

Companies are always on the lookout for new ways to sell products. We're used to seeing ads in newspapers and on television. In recent years, a new type of ad strategy — viral marketing (病毒性营销) — has become popular. It uses the Internet to spread information about a product or service.

The idea of viral marketing is the "word of mouth" effect, that is, to get people to recommend (推荐, 介绍) a product to others. On the Internet, that can be done by email messages. Or, the information may be posted on forums, blogs, and other websites.

Advertisers can't force people to spread their message. So, they must think of creative ways to get people to help out. One good way is to give something away. For example, when somebody sends an email using a Hotmail account, there's an ad on the bottom. It tells others how to get a free account. Other companies give away branded screensavers, wallpaper, and sounds. Whenever they're seen or shared, it advertises the product.

Another way is funny and interesting videos. When someone comes across a great ad for BMW, they may send a link to their friends. They may even add the video to a forum or blog. Companies love the effect. It gets more people to watch their ads, visit their websites, and hopefully, buy their products.

Unfortunately, it's hard to plan viral marketing activities. There are many ads and websites on the Internet. So, designers and marketers must think up creative new strategies. If something is funny, interesting, or useful enough, people will tell their friends about it. If it includes giving something away, the viral marketing activity may be even more successful.

34. Which new type of ad strategy has become popular?
35. What is the idea of viral marketing?
36. What can't advertisers force people to do?
37. What may people do when they come across a great ad for BMW?
38. Why is it hard to plan viral marketing activities?

书面表达（共 10 分）

五、文段表达。（10 分）

39. 从下面两个题目中**任选一题**，根据中文和英文提示，完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

题目①

6 月 5 日是世界环境日，你们学校正在开展“美丽校园，我行动”宣传活动，倡议大家制作关于创建美丽校园的主题海报。假如你是李华，你们班交换生 Peter 给你发邮件询问相关事情。请用英语回复一封邮件，告诉他海报上交的时间，并分享你设计海报的一些想法。

提示词语：design, campus (校园), environment, create, waste sorting (垃圾分类)

提示问题：● When should you hand in the poster?

● What would you like to share with Peter about designing the poster?

Dear Peter,

I'm glad to receive your email. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

If there is anything more that I can help with, please let me know.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

“讲文明，懂礼貌”是中华民族的传统美德。你们学校英文网站正在开展以“文明从我做起”为主题的征文活动，倡导人人都做文明中学生。假如你是李华，请用英语写一篇短文投稿，谈谈你认为做个文明中学生什么是重要的，你通常是怎么做的，以及你的感受。

提示词语：civilization (文明), manners, polite, respect

提示问题：● What is important for a middle school student?

● What do you usually do?

● How do you feel?