



英语试卷

考生须知

1. 本试卷共 10 页，共五道大题，39 道小题，满分 60 分，考试时间 90 分钟。
2. 在试卷和草稿纸上准确填写姓名、准考证号、考场号和座位号。
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、答案卡和草稿纸一并交回。

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. Miss Smith is my English teacher. _____ is nice to all of us.
A. He B. Him C. She D. Her
2. We have our art lesson _____ Tuesday afternoon.
A. in B. of C. on D. at
3. There is a heavy rain outside, _____ we have to stay at home.
A. so B. or C. but D. and
4. — _____ is the man over there, Tom?
— Lily's father, I think.
A. Who B. How C. Whose D. Where
5. — _____ you swim across the river, Ann?
— No, I can't.
A. Can B. May C. Need D. Must
6. Tom runs _____ than any other student in his class.
A. fast B. faster C. fastest D. the fastest
7. Mary _____ a wonderful trip in England last summer.
A. has B. had C. is having D. has had
8. It's five in the afternoon and Mum _____ dinner for her children.
A. cooks B. cooked C. is cooking D. has cooked



9. Most of us _____ English for about 9 years.
A. learn B. learned C. are learning D. have learned
10. Tesla _____ its new car factory in Shanghai by the end of this year.
A. opens B. opened C. was opening D. will open
11. A new road _____ into use next month.
A. put B. puts C. will be put D. will put
12. — What did Mr. Johnson ask, Lucy?
— He asked _____.
A. where is the post office B. where was the post office
C. where the post office is D. where the post office was

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。

Self-Portrait (自画像)

Alia was disappointed to find herself in the art club. She had been sick during the week when everyone else got to pick their classes. She had 13 for the science club, but they were full by the time she got to choose. She loved everything about 14 , from the way it used facts to how it showed the basic nature of things. But art was so *un*-scientific.



A sketch

The first class project was self-portraits. Some students were drawing self-portraits using mirrors. Others were working from photographs. Alia had a quick look at the incomplete sketches, feeling like a cat in a dog show.

The teacher came up to Alia and sat next to her.

“Every portrait begins with a 15 ,” he said. “Then you create a series of lines.”

To show an example, he drew a group of small, quick portraits. He began each one with a circle, some straight lines, and a triangle (三角形) to 16 where the eyes, nose, and mouth should go. Alia had never thought about it, but the parts of everyone’s face were in the same spots.

 17 , Alia worked on her own self-portrait. She drew the basic form of a head, the way she had been shown. From there, she used lines to design the parts of her face. The process took 18 and carefulness. She had to take note of each detail. One wrong measurement (长度) could throw off the whole portrait.

Alia was 19 by her structure (构图) and self-control involved in drawing a portrait. Measuring, studying details, showing the basic nature of something – it reminded her of what she 20 about science.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 13. A. looked | B. hoped | C. searched | D. asked |
| 14. A. science | B. art | C. photography | D. maths |
| 15. A. line | B. triangle | C. circle | D. square |
| 16. A. decide | B. realize | C. draw | D. recognize |
| 17. A. Possibly | B. Quickly | C. Clearly | D. Slowly |
| 18. A. emotion | B. courage | C. honesty | D. patience |
| 19. A. bored | B. surprised | C. disappointed | D. confused |
| 20. A. wondered | B. learned | C. loved | D. hated |

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



My best memory in school is that I received a prize in Grade 9 in a singing competition. I was jumping with joy since it was my first prize. My worst memory is that I fell into a pool in Grade 3. I expected my friends to help me, but instead they were laughing at me. It made me very sad.



Rodger



Tina

I remember six years ago when I moved to the United States, I hardly knew how to speak English. I only knew a few words like “hello”, “OK”... I was surprised with everyone around me, maybe because I could not understand the language everyone spoke to communicate with others. We did not do anything but sleep for about a week.



My best memory from school is when I told my parents that I needed them to attend a recognition ceremony (嘉许典礼) for me – best moments every time. The worst memory is when there was a typhoon and classes were stopped when you had already had a half day there and it was hard to go home because of heavy rains.



Anne



David

The best, and also the worst at the time, is that I was caught stealing apples from the school gardens eight years ago. My headmaster, Ms. Webber, caught me with the red fruits and punished me for a whole month. I had to clean the classroom every day during that month. I did my time so well that Ms. Webber had to praise me for cleaning the classroom well.

21. Who won a prize in a singing competition?
A. Rodger. B. Tina. C. David. D. Anne.
22. When did Tina move to the United States?
A. In Grade 3. B. In Grade 9. C. 8 years ago. D. 6 years ago.
23. David was praised for _____.
A. singing well B. cleaning the classroom well
C. speaking English D. going to school on a rainy day

B

Roger Bannister was a well-known doctor in England. But the world knew him for another thing. He was the first person to run a mile in less than 4 minutes.

It happened almost 65 years ago. Bannister was running at an Oxford University track meet (田径运动会). He crossed the finish line in 3 minutes and 59.4 seconds at the mile run. Although his record was kept just for 46 days, he became a hero in England.

Bannister set his record on May 6th, 1954. He was a medical student at Oxford. He was also a runner there. He had run the 1,500-metre race at the 1952 Olympics. Some people thought he would win. But he finished in the fourth place.

British people were sad. He was too. But he decided to keep running. He set a goal for himself: he would break the 4-minute mile. That was a big goal. Gunder Hagg, of Sweden, held the record at the time. It was 4 minutes, 1.4 seconds.



Bannister was busy with his studies and could only train half an hour each day. Other runners were trying to break the record, too.

When Bannister finished his race, the announcer (播报员) called out his time: “3...” The rest was not heard over the shouts of the crowd. The “3” was all that mattered.

John Landy, of Australia, broke his record on June 21st, 1954. His time was 3 minutes, 58 seconds.

Bannister’s record has been broken many times. The record of the mile run now is 3 minutes, 43.13 seconds. That belongs to Hicham El Guerrouj, of Morocco. He has held it since 1999.

However, Bannister, the first person to break the 4-minute mile, will always have a special place in history.

24. Roger Bannister set his record in _____.
- A. 1952 B. 1954 C. 1964 D. 1999
25. Roger Bannister felt _____ at the 1952 Olympics.
- A. sad B. lucky C. surprised D. proud
26. Bannister will hold a special place because _____.
- A. he was a well-known doctor
- B. he was a medical student at Oxford
- C. he was the first person to break the 4-minute mile
- D. his record was 3 minutes, 43.13 seconds in the 4-minute mile

C

How Do Animals Spend the Winter?

The weather gets colder, days get shorter and leaves turn color and fall off the trees. Soon, winter is here. Snow covers the ground. People live in warm houses and wear heavy coats outside. Our food comes from shops or supermarkets. But what about animals?

Animals do many different, amazing things to get through the winter. Some of them **migrate**. This means they travel to other places where the weather is warmer or they can find food.



An Arctic tern

Birds can fly very long distances. For example, the Arctic tern nests (筑巢) close to the North



Pole in summer. In autumn, it flies south all the way to Antarctica. Each spring it returns north again. Most migrating birds travel shorter distances. But how do they find their way to the same place each year? Birds seem to use the sun, moon and stars for direction.

How do they know when it is time to leave for the winter? Scientists are still studying this. Many see migration as part of a yearly cycle (周期) of changes a bird goes through. The cycle is controlled by changes in the amount (量) of daylight and the weather.



A snowshoe rabbit

Some animals remain and stay active in winter. They must adapt (适应) to the changing weather. Many make changes in their behavior or bodies. To keep warm, animals may grow new, thicker fur in autumn. On snowshoe rabbits, the new fur is white to help them hide in the snow. Food is hard to find in winter. Some animals, like mice, gather extra food in autumn and store it to eat later. Some, like rabbits and deer, spend winter looking for leaves to eat. Animals may find winter shelter in holes in trees or logs, under rocks or leaves, or underground. Some mice even build tunnels through the snow.

Some animals sleep for part or all of the winter. It is a special, very deep sleep called hibernation. The animal's body temperature drops, and its heartbeat and breathing slow down. It uses very little energy. So it needs little or no food. In autumn, these animals get ready for winter by eating extra food and storing it as body fat. They use this fat for energy while hibernating.

27. The word “**migrate**” in Paragraph 2 probably means “_____”.

- A. control B. change C. fall D. move

28. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. birds can fly very long distances
B. some animals remain and stay active in winter
C. all animals have their own ways to get through winter
D. some animals sleep for part or all of the winter

29. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. all birds fly away to the south for winter
B. animals may have thinner fur in summer
C. animals' hearts beat faster in winter to keep warm
D. the sun, moon and stars can tell animals the right direction



D

Sometimes, when all our doubts, fears and anxiety fill ourselves up, we always come up with the idea of “I wish I was somebody else.” We often believe that someone or rather, most people are better than us – when in actual, the fact is, most people are more frightened than us.

We look at a young successful businessman and say “Wooh... what else could he ask for?” He looks at himself at the mirror and talks to himself, “I hate my big eyes... I wonder why my friends won’t talk to me.”

Isn’t it funny? We look at other people, envy (羡慕) them for looking so unusually perfect and wish we could trade places with them, while they look at us and think of the same thing.

I have a friend who never gets tired of talking. And in most conversations, she is the only one who seems to be interested in the things she has to say. So all of our other friends don’t like to be in the circles whenever she’s around.

One key to self-improvement is to LISTEN and TALK to a trusted friend. Find someone who you find comforts in opening up with even the gentlest topics you want to discuss. Ask questions like “Do I talk too loud?”, “Does my breath smell?”, “Do I ever bore you when we’re together?” Lend her your ears for comments and don’t give her answers like “Don’t exaggerate (夸大)! That’s just the way I am!”

One of Whitney Houston’s songs says “Learning to love yourself is the greatest love of all.” True enough! In order to love others, you must love yourself too. Remember, you cannot give what you do not have. Self-improvement makes us better people, we then inspire (鼓舞) other people, and then the rest of the world will follow.

Stop thinking of yourselves as second-rate beings (二等人). Forget the thought of “If only I was richer... if only I was thinner” and so on. Accepting your true self is the first step to self-improvement.

Nobody is perfect. We always wish we had better things, better features, better body parts, etc. But life need not be perfect for people to be happy about themselves.

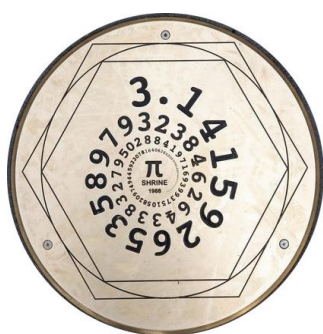
Self-improvement and loving yourself is not a matter of shouting to the whole world that you are perfect and you are the best. It’s the virtue (美德) of acceptance and contentment (知足). When we begin to improve ourselves, we then begin.





30. The writer mentions the successful businessman in Paragraph 2 to show that _____.
- A. most people are unsatisfied with themselves
 - B. most people hate themselves
 - C. the businessman hates his big eyes
 - D. the businessman admires himself
31. What is the key to solving the businessman's problem?
- A. He needs to be satisfied with himself.
 - B. He needs to envy other people.
 - C. He needs to accept himself first.
 - D. He needs to be confident.
32. The writer probably agrees that _____.
- A. you should let others know that you are perfect
 - B. if you want to be happy, you must be perfect
 - C. people should change themselves into others
 - D. people who accept themselves will become better
33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Accept Yourself
 - B. Improve Yourself
 - C. Inspire Yourself
 - D. Love Yourself

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）



the Pi Shrine

Pi (π) Day is a celebration of a Maths number, 3.14 (actually the number never ends, it continues after the .14) that is used in the measurement (测量) of circles. The Pi symbol (π) is also a letter in the Greek alphabet. The celebration is held on March 14th. This day is also the birthday of famous scientist Albert Einstein.

A scientist called Larry Shaw invented the celebration at the Exploratorium Museum in 1988. It was declared (宣布) a national holiday in 2009. Every year on Pi day, people meet at the museum and walk around the Pi Shrine 3.14 times and sing 'Happy Birthday' to Albert Einstein while a piece of music called "Pomp and Circumstance", written by British composer (作曲家) Sir Edward Elgar, is played. Once they finish

the march, they eat pies.

Math and science lovers around the world also celebrate Pi Day. They often hold parties, wearing clothes with the Pi symbol (π). They talk about pi, throw pies, play games, eat food which starts with the letters 'pi' – pies, pizzas, pineapples, pine nuts and drink pineapple juice or a pint of beer!

Some of the games people play at the Pi parties are:

● A Pie eating contest (比赛) – the person who eats the most pies is the winner.

● A Pie treasure hunt – players have to find objects with the Pi symbol (π) hidden in the room.

● A Maths quiz – players answer 10 questions that use the Pi number, the loser gets hit with a pie in the face!



Children can also decorate the Pi symbol (π) using paper, colours, glue, shiny beads and other things.

People also have competitions to see who can remember the most digits (数字). Many teachers hold these memory contests in their classes. The Guinness World Record for reciting (背诵) the most digits is held by Lv Chao of China, who successfully recited Pi to nearly 67,890 decimal (小数的) places.

Above all, Pi Day is about having fun with numbers. Just like the number itself, the possibilities for Pi Day are truly endless.

34. What is Pi Day?

35. Whose birthday is on March 14th?

36. How can children decorate the Pi symbol (π)?

37. How many decimal places did Lv Chao recite about Pi?

38. What do you think of Pi Day?

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

假如你是李华，你们学校要举办“端午嘉年华”活动，你打算邀请你们班交换生 Peter 参加，请用英语写一封电子邮件，告诉他“端午嘉年华”活动的时间、地点以及活动内容。

提示词语：Dragon Boat Festival Carnival, tell stories, make Zongzi

提示问题：●When and where are you going to hold the Dragon Boat Festival Carnival?
●What are you going to do?

Dear Peter,

How is it going?

I'm writing to invite you to take part in our Dragon Boat Festival Carnival. _____

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

“绿水青山就是金山银山”。爱护环境，是每个公民义不容辞的责任。让我们从小事做起，节能减排，保护环境，共建美好家园！

某英文网站正在开展以“保护环境，人人有责”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华，请用英语写一篇短文投稿，谈谈为什么要保护环境，生活中你是怎么做的。

提示词语：save electricity, shopping bags, both sides of paper

提示问题：●Why do we need to protect the environment?
●What do you do in your daily life?

We should protect the environment because _____

