



听对话，根据所听内容回答问题。每段对话你将听两遍。

请听一段对话，回答第 13 小题。

13. When does Steve go to bed?

请听一段对话，回答第 14 小题。

14. What does Jim usually do on weekend evenings?

请听一段对话，回答第 15 小题。

15. How long does it take Lisa to walk to school?

请听一段对话，回答第 16 小题。

16. Why do many people go to the zoo to see Meng Lan?

三、听后记录。（共 6 分，每小题 1.5 分）

请听一段独白，根据所听内容和提示信息，将所缺的关键信息填写在答题纸的相应位置上。每空只填一个词。独白你将听两遍。

Self-protection	
We all like this lesson because there are no <u>17</u> or boring classes. And we can learn how to save lives and know how to stop <u>18</u> before it really happens. Here is some useful advice.	
When in a traffic accident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remember the car number. ● If it is a bicycle, try to call your <u>19</u>
When it is <u>20</u> heavily and there is lightning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Don't stay in high places and stay away from trees.
When someone falls into the water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cry out for help.

知识运用（共 22 分）

四、单项填空。（共 10 分，每小题 1 分）

从下列所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

21. –Why do you like monkeys?

– Because _____ are clever and cute.

- A. them B. they C. their D. theirs

22. Mother's Day comes _____ May 14th this year.

- A. in B. on C. at D. from

23. – _____ does Scott eat breakfast?

– He eats breakfast at seven o'clock.

- A. What time B. How C. Why D. Where

24. – Mom, I can't find my cat. Where is it?

– Look! It _____ on the grass.

- A. run B. runs C. is running D. are running

25. Lucy is very _____. She always helps others.

- A. shy B. strict C. beautiful D. kind

26. Bruce always _____ his teeth after eating to have good teeth.



- A. brush B. brushes C. is brushing D. are brushing
27. – Can I go out and play football for a while?
– I’m afraid you _____. Work must come first.
A. needn’t B. don’t C. shouldn’t D. can’t
28. I’d like to go swimming with you, _____ I have to do my homework first.
A. and B. so C. but D. or
29. – Jenny, do you want _____ me for dinner outside?
– Yeah. That’s great!
A. to join B. join C. joins D. joining
30. – Jim, thanks for helping me with my English.
– _____.
A. Don’t thank me. B. Thank you, too.
C. You’re welcome. D. Sounds good.

五、完形填空。（共 12 分，每小题 1.5 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。

I still remember father spent plenty of time teaching me how to pronounce a word, how to understand something that I saw for the first time and how to be polite to others. And I will never 31 one sentence my father used to say to me, “I love you, son. Say you love me, son.” Naturally, I would scream, “I love you, Dad.”

When I was growing up, I found that I had little in 32 with my father gradually. Sometimes we often argued about something sharply and then the argument changed into a quarrel. I knew there was a gap between us. I didn’t 33 hearing the word “I love you” from my father the last time. To tell you the truth, I couldn’t honestly remember when I had last said those words to him, either.

Now father was in hospital. The doctor said it was serious and he needed an operation at once, but he wasn’t sure whether my father was able to survive (经受得住) it. Everything in my childhood 34 in my mind. Then I called and said, “Dad, I love you!”

There was a 35 at the other end and then he replied coldly, “Well, I love you, too!”

I cried and said, “Dad, I know you love me, and when you are ready, I know you will say what you want to say.”

Later, my mother called and nervously asked, “Paul, is everything OK?”

A few weeks later, I was working when I received my father’s call, “Paul, I love you.” I was so 36 that my tears rolled down my cheeks. Perhaps both of us 37 that this special moment had taken our relationship to a new level.

A short while after this special moment, my father finally got well after the heart operation. I can’t 38 that if I did not take the first step and Dad did not survive the surgery, what kind of life I would lead now.

31. A. forget B. practice C. understand D. say
32. A. heart B. manner C. common D. danger
33. A. avoid B. enjoy C. practice D. remember
34. A. appeared B. opened C. kept D. stayed
35. A. shout B. surprise C. silence D. luck
36. A. educated B. bored C. encouraged D. touched
37. A. required B. realized C. reported D. repeated







38. A. conclude B. imagine C. infer D. decide

阅读理解 (共 36 分)

六、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

Comfort foods can make us feel good. Here are some words from young students.

	<p>Mutton soup is my comfort food. I think it is yummy and really nice. My father cooks it very well. When the soup is ready, he often says “Come on!” Then, we go to the table to prepare dinner together. At last, we have a special dinner. We are all very happy eating together. Hu Zitong</p>
	<p>I like to eat dumplings with my family. East or west, mom’s cooking is the best. My mother can cook very well. I always help her and I feel a sense of achievement. I enjoy watching my family eat the food I make. After eating some dumplings, I feel so energetic. Peng Xicheng</p>
	<p>I like egg and tomato soup. My grandma often makes this dish for lunch. In fact, I used to be picky(挑剔的), but my grandma made it so delicious that I fell in love with it. After drinking the soup, my stomach feels so comfortable and my heart is full of warmth and happiness. Xie Kunyang</p>
	<p>I like eating noodles. I like to make them for my mom and dad. It’s also easy to cook. Every time I cook noodles for my family, they feel so happy. I feel proud of myself, too. Noodles are a symbol of love in my family. Jiang Renwen</p>

39. How does Peng Xicheng feel after eating his comfort food?
A. Happy. B. Energetic. C. Warm. D. Proud.
40. What is Xie Kunyang’s comfort food?
A. Mutton soup. B. Dumplings.
C. Egg and tomato soup. D. Noodles.
41. Where can you find this passage?
A. In a magazine. B. In a travel guide.
C. In a science report. D. In a students’ newspaper.

B

Emma looked sadly out of the window of the bus. Only 50 miles outside the town was the farm where she grew up. She thought about the farm all the time, especially the animals.

When her family sold the farm and moved to the nearby town, Emma was excited. But when she got to the new school, she felt out of place. She had few classmates to talk to.

With a sigh, Emma turned her attention back to the present. The bus came to a stop. “Welcome to the Nature Center.” her teacher said. “A guide will give us a presentation about the animals, and then you’ll help to feed the baby squirrels. Now, I want everyone to find a partner.”

Emma didn’t have any friends yet. Who would be her partner? Emma got close to Julia, a talkative



and outgoing girl. “Could I be your partner?” Emma asked uncertainly.
 “Sure.” said Julia warmly.

Together, the girls walked into the center. After the presentation, a keeper showed them how to hold the bottle of milk for baby squirrels. Then the girls started to feed their own baby squirrels.

After the babies finished eating, the keeper asked, “Would you like to help feed the adult squirrels, too?” Emma was quick to volunteer, but when the keeper opened the first cage, a squirrel inside jumped out. Emma remained calm, held out her hand, made quiet sounds, and then quickly got it.

“Wow! You are so brave!” Julia said. “You’re always so quiet. I thought you were afraid of everything.”

“I know that we have to stay calm when animals are frightened or excited.”

The keeper nodded in agreement and asked Emma, “Would you like to volunteer to help out with the animals at the center?”

“Cool! I would love to work here! That’s a great chance!” Emma replied cheerfully.

That afternoon, in the bus on the way back to school, Emma sat next to Julia, her new friend. A rush of new-found happiness washed over her.

42. How did Emma feel when she got to the new school?

- A. Sad. B. Warm. C. Nervous. D. Excited.

43. What probably help Emma stay calm when the squirrel jumped out?

- A. Her decision to protect her friend. B. Her knowledge from her classmates.
- C. Her close relationship with the squirrel. D. Her experience with animals on the farm.

44. On the way back to school, Emma felt happy because _____.

- A. she easily caught the baby squirrel
- B. the teacher praised her for being brave
- C. she could care for animals again and made a friend
- D. she returned to the farm and learned a lot about animals

C

How do you feel about nature? After spending hours indoors, do you feel better when you visit your local park? I believe the answer must be “YES”.

Most people think that nature is good for our bodies and brains. However, humans are spending more time inside and less time outside. For example, the number of visitors to Canada’s national parks is getting smaller every year. And in countries such as the USA, only 10% of teenagers spend time outside every day. Many doctors feel that this is a problem in the twenty-first century.

Therefore, some doctors are studying the connection between nature and health: one example is the work of Dr. Matilda in Sweden. The doctor gave people a math test. During the test, their heart rates were fast. After the test, one group of people sat in a 3D-virtual-reality (虚拟现实) room for fifteen minutes with pictures and sounds of nature. Their heart rates were slower than people’s in the other group. The virtual touch with nature helped them feel more relaxed. The natural world allows our brains to rest and slow down, and can leave us feeling happier and less stressed. Another example from Canada also shows nature is good for health. In Toronto, researchers studied 31, 000 people living in the city. In general, they found that healthier people lived near parks.

Because of studies like these, some countries and cities want people to enjoy nature in their everyday life. In Dubai, people plan to build a new shopping mall with a large garden, so shoppers can relax outside with trees, plants and water. And South Korea has new forests near its cities and around 13 million people visit these forests every year. Getting close to nature has been thought to be necessary for brain development in children. In Switzerland, “forest schools” are popular. School children study their subjects in the forests and exercise a lot outside. So after building cities for so long, perhaps it’s now time to start rebuilding nature.

In a word, nature holds a special kind of energy: it is clean, wild and spirit-renewing, which makes us grow stronger. 47



45. What is the purpose of Paragraph 2?
- A. To share people's ideas about nature.
 - B. To offer some advice for people's lives.
 - C. To raise the problem of people's lifestyle.
 - D. To show people's lives in different countries.
46. What do the results of the studies in Paragraph 3 mainly show?
- A. The math test is hard and makes people very nervous.
 - B. Nature can relax people and influence them positively.
 - C. People's heart rates increase in a 3D-virtual-reality room.
 - D. Many healthy people in Canada like to live close to parks.
47. The best sentences that can be put in the blank of the last paragraph is _____.
- A. So nature is our best choice, isn't it?
 - B. So why not run away from the cities?
 - C. So why not let nature be part of our daily life?
 - D. So nature is more important than cities, isn't it?

D

Self-talk Helps Us All

Talking to yourself may seem a little shameful. If you've ever been overheard criticizing yourself for a foolish mistake or practicing a speech, you'll know the social problems it can cause. According to the well-known saying, talking to yourself is the first sign of madness.

But there's no need for embarrassment. Talking to ourselves, whether out loud or silently in our heads, is valuable. Self-talk allows us to plan what we are going to do, manage our activities and control our emotions. For example, take a trip to any preschool and watch a small girl playing with her toys. You are very likely to hear her talking to herself: offering herself directions and talking about her problems. Psychologists call this private speech — language that is spoken out loud but directed at yourself. We do a lot of it when we are young.

As children, according to the Russian psychologist Lev Vygotsky, we use private speech to regulate (规范) our actions in the same way that we use public speech to control the behavior of others. As we grow older, we **internalize** this system.

Psychological experiments have shown that this so-called inner speech can improve our performance in tasks like judging what other people are thinking. One recent study suggested that self-talk is most effective when we address ourselves in the second person: as "you" rather than "I".

We keep the private speech we use as children inside — but we never truly put away the out-loud version. If you want proof, turn on a sports channel. You're sure to see an athlete or two cheering themselves up or scolding (责备) themselves after a bad shot.

Making a dialogue with ourselves — asking questions of the self and providing answers — seems to be a very good way of solving problems and working through ideas. Hearing different points of view means our thoughts can end up in different places, just like a regular dialogue, and might turn out to be one of the keys to human creativity.

Both kinds of self-talk — the silent and the out-loud — seem to bring many different benefits to our thinking. Words to the self, spoken silently or aloud, are so much more than just idle chatter.

48. From the first two paragraphs, we can learn that _____.
- A. there is no need for us to talk to ourselves often
 - B. most preschool girls like talking to themselves
 - C. making private speeches brings us much value
 - D. criticizing ourselves can cause social problems
49. What does the word "**internalize**" in Paragraph 4 mean?
- A. To stop doing something
 - B. To keep something inside
 - C. To take something out
 - D. To throw something away
50. According to the recent study, which kind of self-talk is most effective?



- A. I talk to myself silently: "I could do better."
- B. I talk to myself out loud: "I could do better."
- C. I talk to myself silently: "He could do better."
- D. I talk to myself out loud: "You could do better."

51. How can self-talk help us?

- A. It helps people solve problems.
- B. It makes people hear their real thoughts.
- C. It allows people to express feelings clearly.
- D. It improves the effectiveness of addressing ideas.

七、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

Is it hard for you to go near people or join in conversations? Do you feel shy and nervous when you talk to someone new?

Some people seem to naturally know how to start a conversation with anyone, in any place. But the truth is that none of us are born with social skills. They're things we learn over time. If you're not one of those lucky ones, these tips will help you start talking when you first meet someone.



Say something about the surroundings (环境). If you're at a party, for example, you can start a talk by saying something about the place, the food, or the music. "I love this song," "The food's great. Have you tried the chicken?"

Ask an open-ended question, one that calls for more than just a yes or no answer. You'd better begin with one of the 5 W's questions. Questions that start with who, where, when, what or why are called 5W's questions. For example, "Who do you know here?" "Where do you usually go on a Friday?" "When did you move here?" "What keeps you busy?" "Why did you decide to become a vegetarian?" Most people enjoy talking about themselves, so asking a question is a good way to get a conversation started.

Use a compliment(赞美). For example, "I really like your handbag, can I ask where you got it?"

Keep the conversation going with small talk. Don't say something that's clearly annoying(让人厌烦的) and avoid heavy subjects such as politics or religion(宗教). It is wise to choose light subjects like the weather, school, books, or sports teams. These subjects may help you find something you both like.

Listen effectively. Listening is not the same as waiting for your turn to talk. One of the keys to effective communication is to focus fully on the speaker and show interest in what's being said. Nod from time to time, smile at the person, and make sure your posture(姿态) is open and inviting.

52. How can we start a talk if we're at the party?

53. What are the 5 W's questions?

54. Why should we choose light subjects?

55. What is one of the keys to effective communication?

56. What do you think of the tips? And Why?

书面表达 (共 10 分)

八、文段表达。(10 分)

57. 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，本周末你们班将去北京中山公园 (Beijing Zhongshan Park) 游玩，你们班的



交换生 Peter 也将一同前往。请你写一封电子邮件，告诉 Peter 去中山公园所选择的交通方式及原因，以及在中山公园游玩时需要遵守哪些园区守则。

提示词语：take the subway, ride a bike, convenient(方便的), throw rubbish

提示问题：● How are you going to Beijing Zhongshan Park? And why?

● What rules do you need to follow in the park?

<p>Dear Peter,</p> <p>I'd like to tell you that we're going to Beijing Zhongshan Park this weekend.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>Yours, Li Hua</p>
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题目②

母亲节就要到了，假如你是李华，是二中的一名七年级的学生。为了感恩妈妈，你校英语社团组织了以“My Mother's Daily Routine”为主题的演讲比赛。请你用英语写一篇不少于 50 词的演讲稿，向大家介绍你妈妈的日常生活及你的感受。

提示词语：Mother's Day, thank

提示问题：● What is your mother's daily routine?

● What do you think of her daily routine?

My Mother's Daily Routine

