



英语试卷

2019 年 1 月

考生须知

1. 本试卷共 8 页，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 father is a doctor. _____ works in a hospital far from our home.
A. I B. She C. He D. They
2. — When do you usually get up in the morning?
— I usually get up _____ 6:30 in the morning.
A. of B. at C. in D. on
3. We can't have a picnic today _____ it is still raining now.
A. because B. but C. and D. so
4. — Who is _____ in your class?
— Bob is.
A. tall B. taller C. tallest D. the tallest
5. — What does your grandpa often do on weekends?
— He often _____ mountains with his friends.
A. climbs B. is climbing C. climbed D. will climb
6. — What's your sister doing now?
— She _____ the room.
A. cleans B. cleaned C. is cleaning D. has cleaned
7. — Excuse me, is Linda in your class?
— No, she _____ to London last winter.
A. goes B. went C. has gone D. will go
8. Mrs. Zhang _____ for 20 years already in our school.
A. teaches B. taught C. has taught D. is teaching
9. My father _____ in the kitchen when I got home.
A. cook B. cooks C. is cooking D. was cooking



10. My mother always tells me not _____ late for school.
A. be B. being C. to be D. will be
11. My mother's glasses _____ by my little brother yesterday.
A. break B. broke C. are broken D. were broken
12. — Tim, can you tell me _____ now?
— Harry Potter.
A. what you read B. what you are reading C. what did you read D. what are you reading

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。

No one is born a winner. People make themselves into winners by their own efforts.

I learned this lesson from an experience many years ago. I took the head 13 job at a school in Baxley, Georgia. It was a small school with a weak football program.

It was a tradition for the school's old team to play against the new team at the end of spring practice. The old team had no coach, and they didn't even 14 to prepare for the game. Being the coach of the new team, I was 15 because I knew we were going to win, but to my disappointment we were defeated (打败). I couldn't believe I had got into such a situation. Thinking hard about it, I came to realize that my team might not be the number one team in Georgia, but they were depending on me. I had to 16 my attitude about their ability and potential (潜能).

I started doing anything I could to help them build a little pride. Most important, I began to treat them like 17. That summer, when the other teams enjoyed their vacations, we met every day and practiced passing and kicking the football.

Six months after being defeated on the spring practice field, we won our first game and our second, and continued to improve. Finally, we 18 the number one team in the state. I felt that it would be a victory for us even if we lost the game. But that wasn't what happened. My boys beat the best team in Georgia, giving me one of the greatest thrills (兴奋, 激动) of my life!

From the 19 I learnt a lot about how the attitude of the leader can offers the members of a team. Instead of seeing my boys as losers, I pushed and encouraged them. I helped them to see themselves 20, and they built themselves into winners.

Winners are made, not born.

13. A. running B. driving C. coaching D. swimming
14. A. practice B. make C. learn D. forget
15. A. sorry B. worried C. brave D. excited
16. A. take B. change C. insist D. catch
17. A. winners B. losers C. teachers D. students
18. A. built B. faced C. trained D. thanked
19. A. show B. visit C. experience D. experiment
20. A. luckily B. easily C. carefully D. differently



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

Inventions make the world better, smarter and a little more fun.



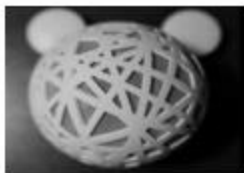
The folding bike helmet (头盔)

People hate to wear a helmet because it's thick and heavy. Morpher is a bike helmet made from plastics. It is just as strong as the traditional ones, but flexible (灵活的) enough to fold almost totally flat. Also it is much easier to carry.



Shoes that tie themselves

After we see the movie *Back to the Future*, almost everyone wants a pair of self-tying shoes. Now, thanks to Nike, the shoe dream comes true. When you press a button, the shoes can tie themselves.



The smart alarm clock—Hello Sense

An alarm clock, called Hello Sense, can improve your sleep. It can control the temperature, light and even air quality in your bedroom to help you have a perfect sleep environment. And it can record your sleep cycles.



Sweet potatoes that could save lives

The lack (缺乏) of vitamin A can cause blindness and many other illnesses. In sub-Saharan Africa, plant experts are helping them grow a kind of new sweet potatoes. These potatoes can help them fight against some illnesses.

21. What is Morpher like?
 - A. It is made from plastics.
 - B. It can tie itself.
 - C. It can control the temperature.
 - D. It can cause blindness.
22. What do you want to do after seeing the movie *Back to the Future*?
 - A. To wear a helmet.
 - B. To buy a pair of self-tying shoes.
 - C. To go to sleep earlier.
 - D. To grow a new kind of sweet potatoes.
23. The smart alarm clock can NOT _____.
 - A. improve your sleep
 - B. record your sleep cycles
 - C. make your dream come true
 - D. control the temperature in the bedroom
24. _____ can help people fight against some illnesses.
 - A. The folding bike helmet
 - B. Sweet potatoes
 - C. The smart alarm clock
 - D. Shoes that tie themselves

B

During the summer holiday, some students might have been busy with traveling, summer camps and all kinds of courses, but a special group of Chinese middle school students decided to taste the hardship of life outside school.



Twelve students in a big city sold vegetables at a local market together within 12 days, they made more than 1,500 yuan.

Among them, the oldest is 21 years old, while the youngest is just 10. They are all cousins in a big family and eight of them are from rural areas.

"Compared to traveling, such social practice connects us and makes us learn how difficult our parents are," said Dalin, 18, to the City Morning Post. Dalin, a senior high graduate, and her 12-year-old brother Xiaolin came up with the idea.

They learned to work hard to sell their vegetables. Every morning they had to wake up at 3 o'clock. Some of them went to the farmer's market to buy vegetables. Some of them went to the local market to take up a temporary stall (临时摊位). To lower the cost, they learned to bargain (讲价) with the sellers.

At about 6:30 am, they began to sell vegetables. They peddled (吆喝) loudly to attract customers. After several days, they got some experience, too.

For example, it was better to put vegetables in order and bigger ones on top. When the vegetables are too heavy, they should give customers an extra plastic bag.

When they finally packed up and went home, they had a small meeting. Everyone took notes and shared their feelings.

"We are tired," said Dalin. "but we gained a lot."

25. A group of Chinese middle school students decided to _____ during the summer holiday.
- travel around the city together
 - go to a summer camp together
 - go to summer holiday courses
 - sell vegetables at a local market
26. Why do they choose this kind of way to spend their summer holiday?
- They want to prove their new ideas.
 - They want to taste the hardship of life.
 - They want to make money for travelling.
 - They want to show their interests and abilities.
27. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
- They took notes while selling vegetables.
 - Dalin and Xiaolin came up with the idea of selling vegetables.
 - They went to the farmer's market to sell vegetables at 6:30 am.
 - They went to the local market to lower the cost of the vegetables.



C

When you're sitting in class, have you ever drawn pictures in the margins (页边的空白处) of your notebooks? If so, you are doodling. Many people think of doodling as a distraction (精神涣散) from more important things. But it might be just the opposite.

One study shows that doodling may help you remember things you hear. In 2009 researchers asked two groups of people to listen to a phone message. One group was encouraged to doodle, but the other was not. Neither group knew that it would be asked to remember information from the message. But the group that doodled remembered 29% more.

Other people have suggested other uses for drawing. Jesse Prinz, a professor who studies doodling, says it can help you think creatively. Walking away from a problem to draw might actually help you solve it. When you come back, you will have a fresh perspective (观点) and figure out an answer more quickly.

Two years ago, an author named Sunni Brown wrote a book on doodling. She argues that doodling is a tool that can help people think. She admits that people see doodling as doing nothing, but she wants to change that. In fact, she runs a business that helps companies improve organization and planning through doodling. Brown believes doodling is helpful because it includes many ways of learning. You learn in four ways: seeing, hearing, reading or writing, and through movement. The more ways you use, the better you learn. And when you doodle while listening to a lecture, you use all four.

You might think that being good at drawing is important for doodling. But if the point of doodling is to help you think, then it doesn't matter what the picture looks like. Even if you're not an artist, doodling can help you. So next time you need help focusing, pick up a pen and doodle away!

28. Who wrote a book on doodling?

- A. The writer. B. Jesse Prinz. C. Sunni Brown. D. A teacher.

29. The writer probably agrees that _____.

- A. doodling should be done while listening to a lecture
B. doodling can help you remember information very quickly
C. doodling can help you pay attention to what you are doing
D. doodling can take people's attention from more important things

30. Which of the following would be the best title for the message?

- A. Learning to doodle
B. Planning through doodling
C. Drawing might help you think
D. Doodling while sitting in class





Weather talk wins for people in US

My Chinese friend is going to the US and he is nervous about what to talk about. "Talk about the weather" is my advice.

"How are you?" is often followed by comments (评论) about the weather. "Nice day today." "Cold / hot enough for you?" "Will it ever stop raining?" "Some winter we're having." "Can't remember a winter / summer so cold / hot." "Whew, it's hot out there."

These statements are often followed by a long conversation entirely about weather conditions, past, present and the future.

Our **fascination** with weather might seem silly, but the real purpose behind those endless discussions is small talk. Weather is a safe topic of conversation. As a group, we Americans seem to enjoy chatting with those around us. Whenever we stand in line at the grocery store, we like to take part in this kind of conversation with other people standing in line with us. If I were seated next to another American on any form of public transport, I'd expect both of us to make a harmless comment about the weather as a way of greeting each other. At parties, the weather is a common topic, especially with those you are meeting for the first time.

In contrast (相反), we are taught to avoid certain topics like religions (宗教) and politics. Weather is everywhere, it affects everybody and it's a fairly objective, neutral (中性的) topic. You don't have to have an opinion about it, just state a fact. What is truly interesting is the fact that we can go on and on about it.

My Chinese friend has a hard time understanding why we put so much effort into this topic — and why I warn him about bringing up much more "interesting" subjects like salaries (薪资) or how much something costs.

Sometimes it is tricky (棘手的) to make one's way on winding cultural roads, especially those that are never taught in books.

31. What does the underlined word "fascination" in Paragraph 4 mean?
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Advice. | B. Prediction. |
| C. Strong interest. | D. Wild imagination. |
32. In the author's opinion, weather is a common conversation topic in America because _____.
- A. Americans don't like to talk about other topics except weather
 - B. Weather affects everyday choices like clothes and changes a lot
 - C. Weather is quite an objective topic and doesn't cause bad feelings
 - D. Americans use it as a greeting when they can't bring up much more interesting subjects



33. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Weather is a good topic of conversation all over the world.
- B. Cultures that are not taught in books should be written about more.
- C. Topics for conversation should be well considered in the United States.
- D. The more topics you are interested in, the better you can be at small talk.

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

English is an important global language, but that doesn't mean it's easy to learn. Many experts have tried to make English easier for students to learn — but they weren't always successful.

In 1930, Professor CK Ogden of Cambridge University invented Basic English. It had only 850 words (and just eighteen verbs) and Ogden said most people could learn it in just thirty hours. The problem was that people who learned Basic English could write and say simple messages, but they couldn't understand the answers in "real" English! It was also impossible to explain a word if it wasn't in the Basic English word list. For example, if you wanted a watermelon, you asked for "a large green fruit with the form of an egg, which has a sweet red inside and a good taste"!

R.E. Zachrisson, a university professor in Sweden, decided that the biggest problem for learners of English was spelling, so he invented a language called Anglic. Anglic was similar to English, but with much simpler spelling. "Father" became "faadher", "new" became "nue" and "years" became "yeerz". Unfortunately for some students of English, Anglic never became popular.

Even easier is the language which ships' captains use: it's called "Seaspeak". Seaspeak uses a few simple phrases for every possible situation. In Seaspeak, for example, you don't say, "I'm sorry what did you say?" or "I didn't understand, can you repeat that?" It's just "Say again." No more grammar!

In the age of international communication through the Internet, a new form of English might appear. A large number of the world's e-mails are in English and include examples of "NetLingo" like OIC (Oh, I see) and TTYL (Talk to you later). In another fifty years, English might not exist, we will probably all speak fluent Internetish!

34. Who have tried to make English easier for students to learn?

35. When did Basic English invent?

36. Why did R.E. Zachrisson invent Anglic?

37. In "Seaspeak", what do people say "I didn't understand, can you repeat that?" ?

38. What is the passage mainly about?

书面表达 (共 10 分)



五、文段表达。(共 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，你和你的笔友 Peter 经常进行外语学习交流。上周 Peter 和你谈了他在中文学习中遇到的问题，请你给他回复一封邮件，谈谈你在英语学习中遇到的问题，你是如何解决的？你打算如何进一步提高你的英语学习？

提示词语：difficult, confidence, pronunciation, practice, online study

提示问题：● What problems do you have in English learning?

● How do you solve your problems?

● What will you do to make your English better?

Dear Peter,

Thank you for your e-mail. I often have the same problems in learning English.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

随着年龄的增长，有些同学对父母的抱怨越来越多。某英文报社正在以 "A Model Parent" 为题征文，请你用英文投稿。谈谈你心目中的模范家长是什么样子？如何才能做到？

提示词语：patient, support, help, understanding, responsibility

提示问题：● What is a model parent like in your mind?

● How should a model parent do?

A Model Parent
