



英 语

一、听对话，从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三幅图片中选择与对话内容相符的图片。每段对话你将听两遍。（共 5 分，每小题 1 分）

1.



A



B



C

2.



A



B



C

3.



A



B



C

4.



A



B



C

5.



A



B



C

二、听对话或独白，根据对话或独白内容，从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。（共 15 分，每小题 1.5 分）

请听一段对话，完成第 6 至第 7 小题。

6. Why do they need to clean the house?
- A. Peter's grandpa is coming.
 - B. Peter's grandma is coming.
 - C. Peter's aunt is coming.
7. What will Peter do?
- A. He will do the dishes.
 - B. He will sweep the floor.
 - C. He will fold his clothes.

请听一段对话，完成第 8 至第 9 小题。

8. Why do Wei Ming's parents give him too much pressure?
- A. They want him to go to a good university.
 - B. They want him to be better than other students.
 - C. They want him to get good grades.
9. How can Wei Ming and his classmates get better grades?
- A. They need to compete with each other.
 - B. They need to help each other.
 - C. They need to play with each other.

请听一段独白，完成第 10 至第 11 小题。

10. What was wrong with the old man?
- A. He had a broken leg.
 - B. He had a heart problem.
 - C. He had a stomachache.
11. What surprised the bus driver?
- A. All of the passengers got off.
 - B. Most of the passengers waited for the next bus.
 - C. All the passengers went to the hospital with him.

请听一段对话，完成第 12 至第 13 小题。

12. What did Tony do when he saw a boy in the garden?

- A. He introduced himself and talked to him.
- B. He played basketball with him.
- C. He asked the boy some questions.

13. What is the relationship between the two boys?

- A. They're friends.
- B. They're twin brothers.
- C. They're classmates.

请听一段独白，完成第 14 至第 15 小题。

14. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. How to join the environment club.
- B. Why to make the environment clean.
- C. What to do to protect the environment.

15. Which of the following opinions will the speaker probably agree to?

- A. We should eat less meat and more vegetables.
- B. We should help others when they are in trouble.
- C. We should give away the books we have read to others.

三、听独白，记录关键信息，独白你将听两遍。(共 10 分，每小题 2 分)

请根据所听到的内容和提示词语，将所缺的关键信息填写在相应位置上。

Hunter Adams	
After he left hospital,	He decided to be a ___16___.
When he was in a medical school in Virginia,	he tried to make the patients ___17___ and communicate with them.
	He often put a special ___18___ nose on his face like a clown (小丑) for the children.
After he finished the medical school,	he opened his own hospital, and wanted his hospital to be a place with a different way of working with ___19___ people.
In ___20___,	Universal Pictures made a film starring by Robin Williams.

语言知识运用 (共 20 分)

四、单项填空。(共 10 分，每小题 1 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。

21. Miss Green looks sad because of the bad news. Let's cheer _____ up.

- A. hers
- B. she
- C. herself
- D. her

22. My parents told me _____ five after-school classes. I think that's too much.
 A. taking B. take C. to take D. took
23. —_____ you please help me walk the dog?
 —Sure, but I want to do my homework first.
 A. Should B. Must C. May D. Could
24. The terrible accident happened _____ Sunday morning.
 A. at B. on C. in D. with
25. I _____ my mother at the bus stop when you called me.
 A. was waiting for B. am waiting for
 C. waited for D. waits for
26. _____ he was very tired, he continued working in his office.
 A. Since B. Although C. As D. Because
27. I spoke in a loud voice _____ all the students in the classroom could hear me.
 A. so that B. until C. when D. while
28. —Why didn't you come to the football match yesterday?
 —Because I _____ ill and had to go to the hospital.
 A. falls B. is falling C. fell D. fall
29. We are going to _____ a food bank to give out food to people in need.
 A. take up B. set up C. give up D. fix up
30. —Do you know _____ the iPad last week?
 —Sorry, I have no idea.
 A. how much did she pay for B. how much she paid for
 C. how much will she pay for D. how much she will pay for

五、完形填空。(共 15 分, 每题 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。

Cell Phone Madness

When I opened the box at my 12th birthday party, I couldn't believe my eyes. I had really gotten a cell phone!

As soon as I got to my school the next morning I showed off my phone and asked everyone for their 31.

It felt like I didn't even exist in that class anymore. I wouldn't pay much attention to the teachers because I was too 32 on my phone. Luckily I didn't get 33 using it.

I was pretty sure that the teacher did notice that I stopped paying attention to her because a week later we took a test and I failed. To make matters 34, my mom had to sign the test.

It was hard to show my mom the paper. She was used to seeing A's and B's on my tests. Well, finally, I showed her and she couldn't believe it. She was angry but most of all, she was disappointed.

Weeks passed and my parents started to 35 the fact that I had a phone. They would say, "We have noticed that you never pay attention to us. It's like you have your own little 36 now and we don't communicate as much with your phone."

I acted like they were 37, but then I started to wonder if it was true that I was spending too much time on the phone.

A week later I tried 38 a whole day without a cell phone and it didn't go that badly. I had so much fun because I was actually spending time with my family and paying attention to them. From that day, I had a different point of view towards cell phones.

Phones really take you away from the rest of the world. I'm not saying that phones are bad and not to use them, but you do have to 39 some time to spend with your family and not get stuck with your phone all day. My phone took away time from my homework and from my family. It also affected my 40.

I will keep using my phone, but I will have it under better control.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 31. A. name | B. number | C. help | D. address |
| 32. A. quick | B. interested | C. busy | D. excited |
| 33. A. allowed | B. hit | C. troubled | D. caught |
| 34. A. clearer | B. worse | C. easier | D. better |
| 35. A. realize | B. enjoy | C. accept | D. dislike |
| 36. A. secret | B. idea | C. world | D. dream |
| 37. A. proper | B. nervous | C. fair | D. wrong |
| 38. A. going | B. working | C. studying | D. thinking |
| 39. A. provide | B. spare | C. offer | D. return |
| 40. A. grades | B. independence | C. relation | D. decision |

阅读理解 (共 50 分)

六、阅读短文选择最佳选项。(共 30 分, 每小题 2 分)

阅读下面的四篇短文, 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。

(A)

How to keep fit

Running

Running will help you lose weight faster than any other activity. It also strengthens (加强) your heart, lungs, and leg muscles (肌肉). But it can hurt your joints (关节). If you feel ache in your knees, you need to stop and choose a different activity.

Walking

Walking puts less stress on the body than running. But you need to get your heart beating faster to see results. This means you'll need to walk fast. Walking can also help you lose weight.

Swimming

Swimming is a great way to strengthen different parts of your body. But it is not a good way to lose

weight. The water in a swimming pool is cooler than our body temperature. The body naturally protects itself from the cold by keeping fat.

Cycling

Riding a bicycle will help you lose weight and work leg muscles. But be careful! If you live in the city, you should stay on bike path and away from traffic.

41. Running can strengthen your _____.
- A. feet B. eyes C. knees D. heart
42. Cycling can help you _____.
- A. work leg muscles B. see results C. keep fat D. walk fast
43. You can choose any activity to lose your weight **except** _____.
- A. running B. walking C. swimming D. cycling

(B)

A recent report says about 18% of Chinese teenagers can have problems with their minds. Some students become worried because they have to study very hard. Others have trouble getting on well with people like their parents and classmates.

Zhang Qiang, a Junior 2 student from China, could not understand his teachers in class and was doing badly in his lessons. He was afraid of exams. When he looked at the exam paper, he couldn't think of anything to write.

Another student, a 15-year-old girl called Wu Yan from Guangdong often argued with her classmates even her parents because of some different ideas. She became so angry with them that she started to cut her finger with a knife.

However, many students who have problems won't go for advice or help. Some think they will look stupid if they go to see a doctor. Others don't want to talk about their secrets. In order to solve the teenagers' problems, here is some advice:

- Talk to your parents or teachers often.
- Take part in group activities and play sports.
- Go to see a doctor if you feel unhappy or unwell.

44. Some students became worried because of _____.
- A. their study B. their teachers C. their hobbies D. their clothes
45. Wu Yan cut her finger with a knife because _____.
- A. she was afraid of exams
- B. she had no money for a new shirt
- C. she could not understand her teachers in class
- D. she often argued with her classmates and her parents
46. How many pieces of advice are given to the teenagers who have problems in this passage? _____
- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

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

- A. According to a recent report, many students have problems with their minds.
- B. Chinese teenagers may have problems with their study or relationships with others.
- C. Some students don't go to a doctor for advice because they think they might look stupid.
- D. Some students don't want to share their secrets with others.

(C)

What might the future be like? Here are some predictions: things to come, things to go.

The last few days of every year in big cities in China, when everyone returns home, have been the worst headaches for millions of Chinese. More than 2 billion people travel at the same time, making getting travel tickets and the journey difficult. But in 28 years, Spring Festival travel may not be a problem at all. China plans to build more than 120,000 kilometers of railway and a fast transportation network that will serve 90% of the population by 2020. And because most of China will be cities, people will not have to go to other places to find a job, so it will no longer be a problem.

Newspaper will come to an end in 2043. There will be fewer and fewer people reading news on paper and the cost of making and buying newspaper will be reduced. In the future, digital (数字的) newspapers will be sent to personal web tools through Internet. Readers can discuss topics with journalists and editors. Information will move faster.

Oil is running out faster than expected. But scientists have found something else for oil as fuel (燃料). Coal, natural gas, solar power, nuclear power and even water can take the place of oil as sources of energy (能源). And the alternative ways of energy will help reduce the cost and pollution, too.

Schools will go electronic (电子化). Computers will be important and popular among the students. Everything will be in the computer and students will not need to bring books to school. They will find information on the Internet. A computer will be the students' library, schoolbag and connection to the outside world. There will be robot teachers, they will check homework on computers and communicate with the students' parents through e-mail. Students will find their personal teachers to ask for special help for those the robot teachers cannot do. And school buses will be like spaceships, comfortable and safe.

48. The newspapers will disappear _____.

- A. by 2020
- B. by 2053
- C. in 28 years
- D. in 38 years

49. The underlined the alternative ways in paragraph 4 means _____.

- A. modern ideas
- B. other choices
- C. wise methods
- D. natural means

50. From the passage we can know _____ in the future.

- A. robot teachers will check homework on computers
- B. 90 percent of the population will live in the city
- C. the Spring Festival travel may still be a problem
- D. readers can discuss with each other through Internet

51. The passage mainly tells us _____.

- A. old things will be gone B. computers will be important
C. future changes in many ways D. new things will be coming



(D)

The Streisand Effect

When Barbra Streisand found in 2003 that a photo of her California beach house was among 12,000 photos on the Internet as part of a collection by photographer Kenneth Adelman, she did what any famous person would do: hit him with a \$50 million lawsuit (起诉). But in trying to hold back the images, she caused a different outcome. Her legal actions led to almost half a million people visiting the website, viewing and copying the photos within a month.

Ever since then, the effect of letting public know something you are trying to keep secret has been called the “Streisand effect”. The problem for anyone trying to suppress information is that the Internet is the world’s biggest and most efficient copying machine. Put a document on to a connected machine and many people will learn it. So when you want to be famous, you can’t, but if you find yourself in the spotlight (聚光灯) and want to erase yourself, you cannot.

There are a lot of examples of the Streisand effect. Nine-year-old Martha Payne created a simple blog, posting the meals her school served. She took a photo of what was only a filling meal by anyone’s standards. With the photo, she filled a comment, “Now Dad understands why I am hungry when I get home.” The thing did not go too far, until the local government banned (禁止) little Martha from doing that again. Martha posted a final post called “Goodbye”, explaining everything. Once the media found this out, things went from bad to worse for the government. Now the blog has more than 9.5 million page views. Martha has even added pictures of school meals taken by other kids from all over the world, like Germany and Japan.

We can find similar examples throughout history, to be honest. Man has experienced the Streisand effect ever since the birth of mass communication. Why does it exist? Every time you are told not to see what’s in the secret shiny box wrapped in gift paper, you’re going to do everything in your power to do exactly that! Just realizing that knowing something about someone is harmful to their status, we will want to know that piece of information. This is exactly the human nature. This is what lawyers and governments should be familiar with. Unfortunately, a few of them fail to know it.

52. The underlined word “suppress” in Paragraph 2 probably means_____.

- A. cover up B. look through C. give away D. look for

53. What made the spread of Martha’s story even faster?

- A. The photos of other kids. B. Supporting from the school.
C. The government’s order. D. Parents’ complaints.

54. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. Other examples of Streisand effect. B. The influence of Streisand effect.
C. People's opinion of Streisand effect. D. The cause of Streisand effect.

55. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Streisand effect benefits most famous people.
B. It's not a good idea to argue against the government.
C. The ban on something may have opposite effect.
D. Turning to the law is a perfect way to get one out of trouble.

七、阅读短文还原句子。(共 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

Mr. White works in an office. He's able and can easily deal with all kinds of matters. 56.
Of course he's often busy and has no time to do the housework. His wife does all at home.

Last Friday, their daughter was hurt in a traffic accident and had to be in hospital. Mrs. White had to look after her there and she couldn't go home to take care of the house and her husband. When Mr. White was at home alone, he never cooked meals. 57.

Yesterday morning, before Mr. White got up, the telephone rang. 58. His friend told him to write down an important telephone number. 59. At this moment, he found there was much dust (灰尘) on the table and he wrote the number on it with his forefinger (食指). 60. In the afternoon, his wife came back to look for a sweater for her daughter. When Mr. White returned from work and saw his wife cleaning the table, he rushed to her while shouting, "Stop!" But it was too late!

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. He sat up to answer it
B. But soon he forgot it and went to work
C. But he could find neither a pen nor a piece of paper
D. And he never cleaned up the rooms, either
E. So he's always paid more than his workmates</p> |
|--|

八、阅读短文回答问题。(共 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

When I walked into the house after school, I found my dad at home. "What are you doing home already?" I asked casually.

"Andrew, I was laid off (失业) today," he answered quietly.

I was sure he was joking. "No, you weren't. Why are you really home?"

Then I noticed his expression and realized he was telling the truth. My father has always been hard-working and was proud of himself on his career. My father's unemployment (失业) created many changes in our lives. He was home all day, which meant my bed had to be made, my room cleaned up, and my homework done right after school. I came home every day and found him at the computer looking for jobs. I began to notice how down he seemed, and how losing his job had affected his self-esteem (自尊心), though he tried to be optimistic. He asked my brother and me to spend less money. I gave up my pocket money, which

even though wasn't much, felt like the right thing to do. I also found a part-time job.

After several difficult months of searching, my dad decided to go in a totally different direction. He never wanted to be laid off again, so he was going to start his own business. Day by day, I watched him build it, and I admired how much time and energy he put into it.

One evening I asked if he needed help.

"Only if it doesn't interfere with school," he said, which sounded like a yes.

I showed up at his office the next afternoon, and most afternoons after that for two months. I always knew he was a hard worker, but watching him in action really influenced me. Although this was one of the worst experiences for our family, it taught me a lot about dealing with troubles. Now I know that through creative problem-solving, I can always find Plan B, ask for help, and take risks.

61. Was the father hard-working?

62. What did Andrew find his father doing after he came home every day?

63. Why was his father going to start his own business?

64. How long did Andrew help his father?

65. What has Andrew learned from his father?

书面表达 (共 15 分)

九、文段表达。(共 15 分)

根据中文和英文提示, 写一封意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于 60 词的回信。请不要写出你的姓名和校名。

假如你叫李华, 最近收到你的英国朋友 John 发来的邮件, 他了解你的业余生活, 例如, 你是否做家务, 上课外班, 做志愿活动等。请你根据他的问题回复邮件。

- What do you usually do in your free time? (At least two activities.)
- Why do you do these activities?
- What do you think of your spare time?

Dear John,

Yours,
Li Hua

英语试题答案



听力部分

一、1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C

二、6. B 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. B 11. C 12. A 13. B 14. C 15. C

三、16. doctor 17. laugh 18. red 19. sick 20. 1998

四、单选

21. D 22. C 23. D 24. B 25. A 26. B 27. A 28. C 29. B 30. B

五、完型

31. B 32. C 33. D 34. B 35. D 36. C 37. D 38. A 39. B 40. A

六、阅读

41. D 42. A 43. C 44. A 45. D 46. B 47. A 48. C 49. B

50. A 51. C 52. A 53. C 54. D 55. C

七、阅读短文还原句子

56. E 57. D 58. A 59. C 60. B

八、阅读短文回答问题

61. Yes. / Yes, he was.

62. He found him looking for jobs at the computer.

63. Because he never wanted to be laid off again.

64. For two months.

65. Work hard and deal with troubles with the spirit of creative problem-solving. /

Be hard-working and deal with troubles creatively. /

How to solve problems in a creative way and keep working hard.

九、写作

略

听力材料:

一、听对话，从下面各题所给的A、B、C三幅图片中选择与对话内容相符的图片。每段对话你将听两遍。(共5分，每小题1分)

1. W: What's the matter with you?

M: I have a toothache.

2. W: Where would you like to volunteer?

M: I'd like to volunteer in a hospital.

3. W: Could you please take out the rubbish?

M: Ok, sure.

4. W: I fought with my friend, what should I do?

M: You should call him up.

5. W: What were you doing at eight last night?

M: I was taking a shower.

二、听对话或独白，根据对话或独白内容，从下面各题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选择最佳选项。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。（共15分，每小题1.5分）

请听一段对话，完成第6至第7小题。

W: Peter, we need to clean the house. Your grandma is coming over at seven.

M: Sure, but I need to do my homework first.

W: OK. Then after you finish your homework, let's clean up the kitchen. I can do the dishes and sweep the floor. Could you please take out the rubbish?

M: Sure, Mom.

W: Good. And could you please make your bed and fold your clothes?

M: All right.

请听一段对话，完成第8至第9小题。

M: Alice, help me! My parents are giving me too much pressure about school.

W: Hey, Wei Ming. Although you may be unhappy with your parents, you should talk to them. Ask them why they give you so much pressure.

M: It's because they want me to get good grades.

W: But life shouldn't just be about grades. Free time activities like sports and hanging out with friends are important, too.

M: I totally agree. I need more free time to do activities I enjoy. This can help me relax and be healthier.

W: Yes, you won't get good grades if you are stressed out all the time.

M: I also keep worrying about getting better grades than my classmates.

W: Oh, you shouldn't compete with them. You should help each other to improve.

请听一段独白，完成第10至第11小题。

At 9:00 a.m. yesterday, bus No. 26 was going along Zhonghua Road when the driver saw an old man lying on the side of the road. A woman next to him was shouting for help. The bus driver, 24-year-old Wang Ping, stopped the bus without thinking twice. He got off and asked the woman what happened. She said that the man had a heart problem and should go to the hospital. Mr. Wang knew he had to act quickly. He told the passengers that he must take the man to the hospital. He expected most or all of the passengers to get off and wait for the next bus. But to his surprise, they all agreed to go with him. Some passengers helped Mr. Wang to move the man onto the bus. Thanks to Mr. Wang and the passengers, the man was saved by the doctors in time.

请听一段独白，完成第12至第13小题。

W: Hi, Tony. What's up?

M: Oh, hi. Not much. Oh, except we have new neighbors.

W: Really? What' re they like?

M: Well, it was quite funny really. The son was in the garden, so I went to introduce myself and talked to him over the fence. He seemed really nice and seemed interested in being my friend. He asked me lots of questions—you know the kind: What's your name, how old are you, that kind of thing.

W: So, what's so funny about that?

M: Well, he went back into his house and I continued playing basketball. Then he came out again and asked me all the same questions again!

W: That's strange. What did you say?

M: Well, I was polite and just answered him all over again. But it was like I talked to two different boys! I thought there was only one but then I saw them both in the garden together a few days later. And they look the same!

W: Can you tell who is who?

M: No, not at all! I can't see any differences.

请听一段对话，完成第 14 至第 15 小题。

Hello, everyone! As the pollution of our environment is becoming more serious, many students are trying to do something to stop it. They join the environment clubs. In the clubs, students work together to make our environment clean. Here are the things they do in the clubs:

No-waste lunches: How much do you throw away after lunch? Environment clubs ask students to bring their lunches in bags that can be used again.

No-car day: On a no-car day, nobody comes to school in a car. The students who live far can ride their bikes to school. Riding a bike can not only be good for health but also help stop air pollution.

Save water: do you know that some toilets can waste twenty to forty cubic meters of water an hour? In a year, that would fill a small river! And don't forget to turn off the tap when we finish washing hands.

Make full use of paper, and use recycled paper when necessary.

Turn off the lights, TV, and computer when you leave more than 5 minutes.

Plant trees every year: In spring, help to plant trees along the roads or on the mountains. Trees can provide us oxygen.

三、听独白，记录关键信息，独白你将听两遍。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

请根据所听到的内容和提示词语，将所缺的关键信息填写在答题卡的相应位置上。

When he was a teenager, Hunter Adams was very unhappy, and he spent many years in the 1960s and 1970s in a special hospital for people with mental health problems. When he left hospital, Adams decided to become a doctor, so he went to a medical school in Virginia, in America. But when he was there, he did things in different ways. For example, he didn't like the doctors' white coats, so he wore shirts with flowers on them when he visited his patients, and he tried to make them laugh and communicate with them.

Adams believed that he can provide more than just medicine to the patients. He saw unhappy and lonely

people, and he tried to help them, not just as patients, but as people too. He spent a lot of time with children in hospital, and often put a special red nose on his face so he looked like a clown and made the children laugh.

When he finished medical school and became a doctor, Adams opened his own hospital, and worked with lots of volunteers. They wanted it to be a place with a different way of working with sick people.

Hunter Adams became famous during the 1980s, and in 1998, Universal Pictures made a film about his life. It was very successful. In the film, Robin Williams played Adams. Williams said, “Hunter is a really warm person, who believes that patients need a doctor who’s a friend. I enjoyed playing him”.

