



考生须知

1. 本试卷共 9 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、班级、姓名和学号。
3. 试题答案一律填写在答题卡上, 在试卷上作答无效。
4. 在答题卡上, 选择题须用 2B 铅笔将选中项涂黑涂满, 其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
5. 考试结束时, 将本试卷、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. I have a sister and \_\_\_\_\_ name is Mary.  
A. his                      B. her                      C. my                      D. their
2. We need to finish writing a book review \_\_\_\_\_ English this weekend.  
A. in                      B. at                      C. off                      D. by
3. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you usually have a haircut, Jim?  
— Every three weeks. My hair grows so fast.  
A. How much              B. How many              C. How long              D. How often
4. — Linda, \_\_\_\_\_ you take care of your little sister this afternoon?  
— Sure, Mom!  
A. must                      B. need                      C. can                      D. should
5. I did well in the sports meeting this term \_\_\_\_\_ I trained hard.  
A. because                  B. so                      C. when                      D. if
6. Supercomputers are thousands of times \_\_\_\_\_ than ordinary computers.  
A. fast                      B. faster                      C. fastest                      D. the fastest
7. Since 2008, China \_\_\_\_\_ a powerful high-speed railway network.  
A. develop                  B. developed                  C. has developed                  D. will develop
8. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* \_\_\_\_\_ by Mark Twain.  
A. writes                      B. wrote                      C. will be written                  D. was written
9. — Has Grandma arrived?  
— Not yet. She will give us a call as soon as she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lands                      B. landed                      C. will land                      D. was landing
10. — Do you have any plans for the coming weekend?  
— Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ Peking University with my friends.  
A. visit                      B. will visit                      C. have visited                      D. was visiting

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11. I \_\_\_\_\_ a sweet dream when the alarm clock rang this morning.  
 A. have                      B. had                      C. am having                      D. was having
12. — Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
 — At 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.  
 A. when will the meeting begin                      B. when did the meeting begin  
 C. when the meeting will begin                      D. when the meeting began

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。



Before my trip to the mountains, I used to be a homebody. I felt completely 13 spending weeks or even months—in my hometown or sometimes even on my block—without going anywhere. I could be quite satisfied by watching the Discovery and National Geographic Channels.

The situation 14 when one day David, my best friend, rushed into my room and talked me into joining him on his journey to the Rocky Mountains. We set off five days later.

This was my first time in the mountains. 15, the weather was foggy most of the time, and the higher we got into the mountains, the less clearly we could see. On the first day, we were making our way along the foothills; but the next day, we started to climb on one of the peaks (山顶). 16 it was not that straight and high, I was still excited. I regularly speeded up, and because of that I ran out of 17 long before we got to the top.

When we finally got there, nothing had really changed. The same fog was nearly covering everything. I felt so disappointed, because I had, during the whole course of climbing, 18 to see the view from above and perhaps to be able to take some photos. We spent a couple of hours on the top, and decided to turn back, when the wind suddenly 19 the clouds, and the place we were standing on was brightened with the sun. I saw a fantastic panorama (全景图) in front of me, and for some moments I couldn't believe my eyes. It was so amazing that I realized I couldn't help looking forward to the next trip to the mountains.

The next day we returned—my 20 started to hurt so badly that I could hardly walk. But every time I felt an ache, I remembered the feeling of being high above, with my head touching the skies and the clouds swimming below.





- |                    |                |                  |                |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 13. A. stressed    | B. comfortable | C. bored         | D. strange     |
| 14. A. changed     | B. remained    | C. worsened      | D. repeated    |
| 15. A. Undoubtedly | B. Immediately | C. Unfortunately | D. Unnaturally |
| 16. A. When        | B. Because     | C. Since         | D. Though      |
| 17. A. money       | B. patience    | C. energy        | D. time        |
| 18. A. expected    | B. managed     | C. offered       | D. learned     |
| 19. A. shaped      | B. joined      | C. cleared       | D. thickened   |
| 20. A. arms        | B. legs        | C. hands         | D. eyes        |

## 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

#### Animated Feature Film — Oscar Nominees (奥斯卡奖提名) 2019

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Incredibles 2</b></p> <p>Director: Brad Bird</p> <p>The superhero family accept tasks to save the world and themselves. The mom, Helen Parr works to fight against bad people. Meanwhile, her husband stays at home to manage the household and the kids.</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Isle of Dogs</b></p> <p>Director: Wes Anderson</p> <p>Twenty years in the future, Megasaki is facing a serious dog flu (流感), so all dogs are sent to Trash Island. A boy, Atari, refuses to stop looking for his dog and starts an adventure to get it back.</p> 
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mirai</b></p> <p>Director: Mamoru Hosoda</p> <p>Four-year-old Kun doesn't like the arrival of his baby sister, Mirai. So he hides himself in a magic garden, where he travels through time and meets his late relatives, with the help of Mirai from the future.</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Spider-Man: Into the Spider-Verse</b></p> <p>Director: Bob Persichetti, Peter Ramsey</p> <p>When teenager Miles is bitten by a spider, he gets super powers like Spiderman. Then he joins other spider heroes as he fights against the bad people.</p> 

21. *Incredibles 2* is directed by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Brad Bird
  - B. Wes Anderson
  - C. Mamoru Hosoda
  - D. Bob Persichetti and Peter Ramsey
22. If you want to know about Atari's adventure, you should watch \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. *Incredibles 2*
  - B. *Isle of Dogs*
  - C. *Mirai*
  - D. *Spider-Man: Into the Spider-Verse*
23. What does Kun do when he hides in a magic garden?
  - A. He accepts tasks to save the world and himself.
  - B. He travels through time and meets his late relatives.
  - C. He joins other spider heroes to fight against bad people.
  - D. He refuses to stop looking for his dog and tries to get it back.



## B

### A kid hero

“If you could have any three things, what would you want?”

Eleven-year-old Ruby Chitsey loves asking that question, but it's not a game she plays. She asks the seniors (老年人) at nursing homes in Arkansas where she lives. Even more amazing, she then sets out to make their wishes come true.



Ruby has long been close to the elders. Her mother has worked in nursing homes for many years. Ruby often stays with her in summer and asks the seniors if they need anything.

Last May, Ruby noticed an old lady named Pearl staring (凝视) out a window. She seemed sad. “What are you looking at?” Ruby asked. Pearl said she was watching her dog being led away by his new owner. Ruby asked around and discovered that the nursing home didn't allow the seniors to have dogs and Pearl couldn't afford to pay anyone to look after her dog. Ruby also heard many stories about Pearl's friends there and found that they were unable to afford life costs. That was when she decided to do something about it.

She started by asking the seniors what three things they wanted most in the world. Her mother worried that people would ask for cars and other things that an 11-year-old wouldn't be able to provide. Instead, they asked for chocolate, fries, and even just pants that fit properly.

“I felt really upset,” Ruby says. “We left the nursing home that day and went straight to a store and bought as many things as we could.”

Using their own money, Ruby and her mother helped about 100 people in three months. Then, they started asking for donations (捐款). The good people in Arkansas strongly supported them, so Ruby and her mother set up a GoFundMe page—Three Wishes for Ruby's Residents. After GoFundMe named Ruby a Kid Hero and spread her story internationally, Three Wishes raised more than \$250,000 in five months. One of Ruby's new goals is to set up a shared computer in one nursing home in each state.

Ruby doesn't plan to stop there. “I consider kindness to be my hobby,” she says, “and I'm very good at it.”

24. What did Ruby do for the seniors at nursing homes in Arkansas?

- A. She offered to look after their dogs.
- B. She strongly supported their hobbies.
- C. She helped make their wishes come true.
- D. She played their favourite games with them.

25. Ruby decided to help the seniors when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she started to volunteer at nursing homes
- B. her mother asked her for help in summer
- C. people named her a Kid Hero on the Internet
- D. she learned of the stories of Pearl and her friends



26. According to the passage, which word best describes Ruby?

- A. Naughty.                      B. Humorous.                      C. Caring.                      D. Cheerful.

### C

Old habits, especially bad ones, can be hard to break.

People often make fun of New Year's resolutions (决心). However, resolutions present a big opportunity for self-improvement. Fortunately, social science has some ideas about how to start a good habit and stick to it.

Gary Charness and Uri Gneezy, two scientists at the University of Chicago, did some research, where 120 students were asked to take part in an experiment about exercise habits, and each of them would get \$175 in the end. The students were randomly assigned (随机分配) to three groups. The first group got the money for just giving researchers permission (允许) to record their gym attendance. The second group gave permission, but had to go to the gym at least once the next month. The final group gave permission and had to go to the gym eight times that month.

Unsurprisingly, the group that had to make eight gym visits to get paid exercised more than the other two groups. After the payments stopped, these students kept going to the gym at higher rates (频率). They went to the gym about twice as often as the other two groups.

In another study, researchers invited 151 students to work out in the gym, and randomly assigned 75 to a "**temptation-bundling**" group. As they exercised, they listened to the start of an attractive audio-novel (有声小说). At the end of their workout, students were told that if they wanted to hear what happened next in their book, they would have to come back to the gym. They could only listen to the audio-book while exercising. The other 76 students also completed the first workout but without any kind of temptation bundle.

It turned out that the students in the temptation-bundling group visited the gym 27% more often than the control group over the next seven weeks. Sadly, the temptation-bundling trick fell apart over the Thanksgiving holiday when the gym was closed.

The studies show that trying something new quite often for as little as a month can kick-start a lasting change in behavior. Moreover, "temptation-bundling" may also be a useful method for changing behavior, particularly when used together with other methods. Even if you cannot promise yourself to stick with something for long, there is a huge benefit in putting in a lot of energy for a few weeks. It may pay off for longer than you think. So, why not challenge yourself with next New Year's resolution?

27. What can we learn from the two studies?

- A. The students got different payments according to their gym attendance.  
B. The temptation-bundling group loved audio-novels more than the other group.  
C. 27% of students in the temptation-bundling group exercised more often than before.  
D. The students who exercised more often at first were more likely to keep working out.



28. The third paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. how the research was performed                      B. what was found in the research
- C. why the scientists did the research                  D. who took part in the research
29. The underlined word “temptation-bundling” in Paragraph 5 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. forming new habits by trying something you didn't like before
- B. connecting something you like with something you have to do
- C. improving your workout skills by listening to audio-books
- D. pushing yourself by doing two tasks at the same time
30. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?
- A. To encourage people to go to the gym more often.
- B. To present a new way to do scientific research.
- C. To offer advice on how to develop a good habit.
- D. To stress the importance of New Year's resolutions.



### D

Taking a gap year after high school is getting more popular among young adults each year. According to the American Gap Year Association (AGA), a gap year is often a year-long break taken between high school and college. AGA stresses that a gap year is a year *on*, rather than a year *off*, to oppose the belief that students are taking this time off as a vacation from schooling.

Gap years offer an opportunity for experiential learning. They allow you to leave the classroom and learn new skills and ideas through doing something. You might find yourself in completely new situations that call for special problem-solving skills. Moreover, many students go through twelve years of schooling in the same place with the same group of people. By taking a gap year, they can step out of their comfort zone (区域) and into an entirely new culture. Just like gaining new experiences on a gap year, they can also meet new people of all different ages and walks of life. Finally, a gap year can also be a great way to get yourself recharged (重新充电). Instead of immediately jumping into the next four years of your education, you can take a break from the classroom and focus on your personal interests and passions. Many top universities encourage accepted students to take a gap year before starting college.

However, before you get too excited about the idea of taking a gap year, you should also know about possible drawbacks. If you take a gap year, you could fall a year behind your peers (同伴). To catch up, you have to come up with a plan to graduate in three years. For the most part, studies show that students who take a gap year find themselves more driven when they arrive at college. However, you might find it difficult to return to an educational environment after taking a year away from the classroom.

There is no set time-line for your education, and going straight from high school to college definitely isn't for everyone. For me personally, I still benefit from my gap year experience traveling in European countries. Gap years can take a number of forms, and they require a good deal of intention and planning. So if you have a well-thought-out plan for taking a gap year, then

you should feel confident in your decision. Taking a meaningful gap year could be one of the best life experiences you ever have!

31. According to the passage, by taking a gap year, students can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. become more popular among their friends  
B. catch up with their peers at study in college  
C. build a stronger relationship between learning and doing  
D. realize the importance of staying in their comfortable zone
32. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Students should be encouraged to have a time off for a vacation after high school.  
B. Colleges should require students to spend their gap year traveling in Europe.  
C. It's better to recharge yourself by going straight from high school to college.  
D. A gap year provides students with an opportunity for personal growth.
33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Take a gap year on  
B. Gap years: a perfect holiday  
C. The risk of taking a gap year  
D. How to take a meaningful gap year



四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。(共10分，每小题2分)

What do you say when you pick up the phone?

You say "hello", of course.

What do you say when someone introduces a friend, a relative, anybody at all?

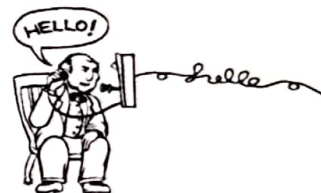
You say "hello".

"Hello" has been for a long time considered to be the standard English language greeting since English people began greeting. But is that true?

It may be the most spoken word on the planet and the English word that most people learn first. The word is so familiar to us that it's surprising how new it is: "hello" has only been in use for about the last 200 years of the 1000-year history of English.

The Oxford English Dictionary says the first published use of "hello" goes back only to 1827. But it wasn't mainly a greeting back then. People in the 1830s said "hello" to attract attention ("Hello, what do you think you're doing?"), or to express surprise ("Hello, what do we have here?").

But the true breakthrough for this now-common word was when it was used in the service of brand-new technology: the telephone. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, it was Thomas Edison who put "hello" into common usage. He asked the people who used his phone to say "hello" when answering—which required people to address an unseen and unknown person. It was simpler and more efficient (高效的) than some other greetings used in the early days of the





telephone, such as “Do I get you?” and “Are you there?” However, the actual inventor of the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell, thought that the better word was “ahoy”, which turns out to be much longer—at least 100 years longer—than “hello”. It too, was a greeting from the Dutch (荷兰语) “hoi” meaning “hello.” For his entire life, Bell insisted on answering the phone with “Ahoy.”

“Hello” obviously caught on, and spread along with the telephone. Had it not been for Edison, our greetings might be very different today. It could be possible that we are still greeting people with “Ahoy” when picking up the phone.

34. How long has “hello” been used in the 1000-year history of the English language?
35. What was the purpose of people saying “hello” in the 1830s?
36. Who put “hello” into common usage?
37. What word did Bell prefer to use when answering the phone?
38. What is the passage mainly about?

### 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, 你们班正在开展“好书伴我成长”的读书分享活动。活动要求班里的每一位同学做发言展示, 向大家介绍自己最喜欢的一本书。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, 告诉他展示的时间, 并就如何做好展示给予他一些建议。

提示词语: great, reasons, writer, characters, pictures, confident

提示问题: • When should you do the presentation?

• What would you like to share with Peter about preparing the presentation?

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

某中学生英文报正在开展以“做时间的主人”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，谈谈生活中你是如何合理安排时间的，以及合理安排时间给你带来的益处。

提示词语: goal, tasks, plan, organize, check, spend, habit, improve, success

- 提示问题:
- What did you do to manage time well?
  - What benefits have you got from doing so?

*Time management plays an important role in our life.* \_\_\_\_\_

