





听下面一段对话，回答第 11 至第 12 小题。

11. How many cups of milk does the girl drink every day?  
 A. One.                      B. Two.                      C. Three.
12. What juice does the boy like best?  
 A. Orange juice.          B. Lemon juice.          C. Apple juice.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 14 小题。

13. When is the girl's birthday?  
 A. Next Friday.          B. Next Saturday.          C. Next Sunday.
14. Who are they?  
 A. Friends.                  B. Brother and sister.          C. Father and daughter.

听下面一段独白，回答第 15 至第 16 小题。

15. What can we learn from the talk?  
 A. The first class begins at 8:20.  
 B. Students can join different clubs after class.  
 C. Rest time after lunch lasts for forty minutes.
16. Why does the speaker give this talk?  
 A. To show some interesting classes.  
 B. To tell students to join different clubs.  
 C. To introduce middle school life to students.

二、听后记录（共 4 分，每小题 1 分）

听短文，记录关键信息。听两遍短文，根据所听内容和提示，将所缺的关键信息填写在相应位置上。每空只需填写一个单词。

How to Keep a Healthy Diet (饮食)	
Get things ready before school	* 17. _____ an apple in your schoolbag so you can have healthy snacks... * remember to take a bottle full of water to school
Eat a rich 18. _____	* have yogurt (酸奶) with strawberries * eat one or two 19. _____
Choose healthy foods and drinks	* eat more fruit and vegetables * enjoy some healthier drinks, such as fresh 20. _____, fat-free milk and water





34. My father \_\_\_\_\_ at a theater and he is busy every day.  
A. work                      B. works                      C. working
35. — Jack, \_\_\_\_\_ is your mother today?  
— She's fine, thanks.  
A. how                      B. what                      C. who

四、用所给单词的适当形式填空。（共 2 分，每空 0.5 分）

36. There are fifty \_\_\_\_\_ (box) in the playground.
37. It's time \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch.
38. — Jack, can you \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) a bike?  
— Yes, I can.
39. It is very \_\_\_\_\_ (wind) and cloudy today.

五、句型转换。（共 5 分，每小题 1 分）

40. Her telephone number is 13912345678. (请对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_

41. The hospital is near our school. (请对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_

42. There are some tall buildings. (请改为否定句)

\_\_\_\_\_

43. It is sunny today. (请对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_

44. Have you got a dog? (请作出否定问答)

\_\_\_\_\_

六、完成句子。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

45. Tom 来自美国。(be from)

Tom \_\_\_\_\_.

46. 吃太多糖对你的牙齿不好。(be bad for)

Too much sugar is \_\_\_\_\_.

47. 墙上有一张我家的全家福。(a photo of)

There is \_\_\_\_\_.

48. 教室里有多少个学生? (how many)

\_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom?



49. 欢迎来到中国的首都—北京。(the capital)

\_\_\_\_\_.

七、完形填空。(共 8 分, 每小题 1 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

Mrs. Green is eighty years old, and she has a small car. She always 50 to the shops in it on Saturday and buys her food by herself.

She does not drive 51 because she is old, but she drives very well and never hits anything. Sometimes her 52 say to her, "Please don't drive your car any more, Grandmother. We can take you to the shops."

But she always says, "No, I like driving. I've driven for fifty years, and I'm not going to stop now."

One 53 she stops her car at the traffic-lights 54 they are red, but it does not 55. The lights are green, then it still does not start. The lights are green, then yellow, then red, then green again, but her car can't start. "What am I going to do now?" she says.

But then a policeman comes and says to her 56, "Good morning, madam. Don't you like any of our 57 today?"

- |                      |             |                 |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 50. A. drives        | B. walks    | C. runs         |
| 51. A. slowly        | B. well     | C. fast         |
| 52. A. grandchildren | B. children | C. grandparents |
| 53. A. Sunday        | B. Saturday | C. Friday       |
| 54. A. because       | B. but      | C. son          |
| 55. A. run           | B. drive    | C. start        |
| 56. A. lovely        | B. sadly    | C. kindly       |
| 57. A. cars          | B. colors   | C. policemen    |

八、阅读理解。(共 30 分, 每小题 2 分)

(一) 阅读下列运动项目介绍, 请根据人物喜好匹配最适合的运动, 并将运动项目所对应的 A、B、C、D 选项填在相应位置上。选项中有一项为多余选项。



## A

The school sports meeting wants students to join! Read below to find out about the sports you can try.

<p><b>A. Happy Running Team</b></p> <p>Are you good at running? Join the Running Team! We practice every Monday after school. It's a great way to improve your running skills and have fun with friends.</p>	<p><b>B. Soccer Stars Club</b></p> <p>Do you like kicking the ball? Join the Football Stars Club on Wednesday. We often have matches with other schools, too. Let's score some goals together!</p>
<p><b>C. Volleyball Victory Team</b></p> <p>Love hitting the ball over the net? Join the Volleyball Victory Team! We meet every Wednesday afternoon on the school playground. Practice your volleyball skills and aim for victory!</p>	<p><b>D. Basketball Dream Team</b></p> <p>Like shooting? Join the Basketball Dream Team! We meet every Thursday in the school gym to practice basketball. Let's aim for the basket and score some points!</p>

58. Lily likes hitting the ball over the net. She can join \_\_\_\_\_.
59. Peter loves sports and having matches with others. He will join \_\_\_\_\_.
60. Amy only has time on Mondays. She may join \_\_\_\_\_.

(二) 阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C三个选项中，选择最佳选项。

## B

It was a cold December morning in New York. A little boy was standing outside a store. With no shoes on his feet, he stood there and looked in the window for a long time. A lady came up to the boy and asked, "My little friend, what are you looking at so hard in that window?"

"I was asking God to give me a pair of shoes," the boy said.

The lady took him to the store and asked the salesman to get several pairs of socks for the boy. She then asked if he could give her some water and a towel. He quickly brought them to her. She took the little boy to the back of the store, took off her gloves, sat down, washed his little feet, and cleaned them with the towel.

By this time the salesman had returned with the socks. After putting a pair on the boy's feet, she then bought him a pair of shoes. She put the other pairs of socks



in a bag and gave them to him. She held his hands and said, “My little friend, do you feel more comfortable now?”

As she turned to leave, the boy caught her by the hand, looked up at her with tears in his eyes, and asked: “Are you the wife of God?”

61. The story happened \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in winter                      B. in autumn                      C. in summer
62. The little boy was standing outside a store for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. A toy                              B. shoes                              C. a scarf
63. The lady asked the salesman to get her \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. socks                              B. a toy                              C. some food
64. Which of the following is right?
- A. The lady was the owner of the shop.
- B. The lady was the boy’s mother.
- C. The lady didn’t know the boy.

### C

Do potatoes play a small role (角色) on your dinner table? Maybe it’s time to make a big change! Potatoes have become China’s fourth staple food (主食) after rice, wheat and corn. Using potatoes as a staple can make our diets healthier and more balanced (均衡的). They are good for us in many ways.

Potatoes are nutritious (有营养的) because they are rich in vitamin C. A potato’s vitamin C is as rich as 10 apples. Potatoes are also low in calories (卡路里)—the amount of calories are 25 percent less than that of wheat and corn.

Also, potatoes are easy to grow. People can grow them in almost every part of China. Potatoes don’t need much water to grow. China is facing water shortage (不足) problems, so potatoes are a good choice (选择).

Many Chinese people think potatoes are only vegetables. They cook potatoes along with other ingredients (材料). But as a staple, potatoes can be cooked differently. Scientists have found ways to make potato flour, noodles and other staple foods, just like how we use rice or wheat.

65. What can we learn from **Paragraph 1**?
- A. Potatoes can do good to our health.
- B. Potatoes aren’t a staple food in China.
- C. Potatoes will be away from our tables.



66. Why are potatoes healthier than wheat and corn?
- A. They are richer in vitamin C.
  - B. They are lower in calories.
  - C. They are richer in water.
67. Why is growing potatoes a good choice for China?
- A. Potatoes can help to make more staple foods.
  - B. Potatoes can make people healthy and strong.
  - C. Potatoes can grow well in places with little water.
68. Which is most probably the idea of the writer?
- A. Potatoes are better than the other staple foods.
  - B. Potatoes can make new dishes with vegetables.
  - C. Potatoes can make a big difference in our daily diets.

### D

For most kids, the school day—six and a half hours—is long enough. But in some states of America, officials (行政官员) think kids need more time to learn.

More class time can improve test scores, according to a report by the Education Sector (教育部门). So, some schools are trying to add an hour or more to the school day.

People who like the idea of longer school days say kids need to learn more to stay competitive (有竞争力的) in today's world. One headmaster, Robin Harris, likes having the extra hours. "Teachers can also be a little more creative," she told WR News.

Students aren't just spending longer time with their heads in a book, though. Harris explains that her students get longer **recesses**. It means that they have more time to have fun between classes. Parent Dawn Oliver happily says her 11-year-old daughter, Brittany, is a member of her school magazine. "The kids take part in these things more because it's not all book work," says Oliver.

However, other people have different ideas, and they think that longer school days could be too long for today's busy kids. And extra school time might stop students from developing other interests. Some students dislike having to stay later. They worry that they would be too tired on the last classes of the day.

What's more, they point out that longer school day get in the way of after-school sports and clubs. One student told WR News, "If schools have different schedules (日程安排表), planning sports games would be difficult."





69. According to the Education Sector, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. students like to have more time to play at school
  - B. more class time helps the kids be better at tests
  - C. longer class time makes the kids be more careful
70. What does the underlined word “**recesses**” in **paragraph 4** probably mean?
- A. time to rest
  - B. time for tests
  - C. time to study
71. What do **paragraph 5** and **paragraph 6** mainly talk about?
- A. Longer school days are helpful for students.
  - B. Why some people dislike longer school days.
  - C. Sports are more useful than longer school days.
72. What is the best title of the passage?
- A. How to Get High Grades at School
  - B. Students’ Health Is More Important
  - C. To Make School Days Longer or Not

九、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

### Screen Time: How Much Is Too Much?

Are you angry with your parents for telling you to put away the iPad or turn off a video game? Many families are having these fights. A survey (调查) by Brigham Young University shows that parents worry about their children’s use of too much technology (科技).



**a smartphone and a tablet**

If you’re in school now, you may not remember a time before there were smartphones and tablets everywhere. The iPhone came out in 2007 and the iPad a few years later, in 2010. But screen (屏幕) time is nothing new. When your parents were growing up, they watched as much television as you do now, or even more. They probably played video games, too.

What’s different about phones and tablets is that we can take them everywhere. We use them at meals, in cars, and in our rooms. They make us want to keep using them. That’s what makes smartphones smart! But it also means less time talking and playing with family. And, instead of watching TV together, everyone looks at their own phones.

Studies show that too much screen time can cause (引起) problems. First, more than two hours a day of screen time raises your risk of being overweight. Second,



too much screen time at night stops you from getting healthy sleep. Third, children who grow up with the most screen time (several hours a day) can have a hard time doing well in school. Also, many families fight about screen time, which is no fun for anyone.

The solution (解决方案) is to talk about screen time. Make an agreement (协议) with your family about where, when, and how you are going to use phones. No more than one hour a day is suggested (建议) for children during the school week. Parents, too, should put down their phones because they should set good examples for their children. Remember, screens can be fun, especially when shared with family. We just need to use them the right way.

73. Do parents worry about their children's use of too much technology?
74. When did the iPhone come out?
75. What's different about phones and tablets from TVs?
76. How many problems can too much screen time cause according to (根据) this passage?
77. What does the writer suggest parents and children do to solve the problems?

## B卷 (共20分)

十、根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。(共10分,每小题2.5分)

### Emoji (表情符号) and Workplace Communication

In Asia, messaging platforms are growing rapidly, with users in the hundreds of millions, both at work and play. 78. \_\_\_\_\_. It's been reported that 76 percent of employees in some western countries are using emojis at work.

Written communications can often read as cold and dull. Using emojis can add humor and feeling, keeping intention clear. Message with emojis feel more conversational, encouraging better and more frequent communication.

In any given office, employees can range from age 22 to 70 and beyond, and finding common ground in communication style can be a challenge. 79. \_\_\_\_\_. While the younger generations prefer to communicate visually, for those used to working with traditional tools like email, it may feel like a learning curve (曲线). The good news is that it's simple to learn and can be worth the effort.



There is also the matter of tone (语气). Who hasn't received an email so annoying that it ruined an entire day? 80. \_\_\_\_\_. Emoji can help communication feel friendlier, and even a serious note can be softened with an encouraging smile.

81. \_\_\_\_\_, and emoji can contribute directly to that positive outcome. And when your employees begin adding smiling emojis to their business communication, you'll know you have succeeded in improving your work culture.

- |   |
|---|
| <p>A. Even a formal email can seem cold and unfriendly</p> <p>B. The popularity of these platforms is spreading globally</p> <p>C. Studies show that friendlier communication leads to a happier workplace</p> <p>D. An easy way to bring all work generations together is with a chat platform</p> |
|---|

### 十一、阅读理解。（共10分，每小题2.5分）

Many fans are facing difficulties in getting tickets for TFBOYS' concert on August 6th in Xi'an. On July 24th. The tickets were sold out within seconds of their release. A message shared online suggests that a ticket in the first five rows are now being resold by scalpers (黄牛) 500,000 yuan, and tickets in the first row are being hyped (炒作) up to 2 million yuan. However, the official prices are from 580 yuan to 2,013 yuan.

Since the group's debut (首演) in 2013, TFBOYS have won many major music awards and earned more than 200 million Weibo followers. The group is considered to be one of the most popular Chinese boy bands and is seen as a Chinese pop-culture star.

According to Damai, a ticket-selling app, there are over 5.62 million people wanting to attend the concert, while only 600,000 people can sit inside. Some scalpers are even renting out (出租) high trees on which fans without tickets can see the stage for 5,000 yuan per hour, media reported.

Ticket scalping is discouraging and heartbreaking as scalpers **take advantage of** the high demand (需求) and excitement of fans, making tickets too expensive to buy. Today, real name system has also been used in China to the ticket selling of concerts—including the upcoming TFBOYS' concert—to prevent ticket scalping.

However, according to media reports, scalpers still could **take advantage of** an internal system (内部系统) to avoid the real name system. The buyers bought invitation qualification (邀请资格) from the scalpers and give their personal information to the scalper so that the latter could sign up in the internal system.



In addition to the negative impact (消极影响) of scalpers, the high ticket prices also raise concerns about the unhealthy “fan group” culture.

In recent years, there has been a surge (激增) in news and discussions about fans, particularly those born in the 1990s and even the 2000s, who give their support for idols by spending large amounts of money. According to some social media reports, some fans are even applying for loans (申请贷款) to buy concert tickets.

Therefore, fans should keep a rational (理性的) mind and not be tricked by such high ticket prices and excitement. As fans, it is important to create a healthy and supportive community. Instead of encouraging overspending on tickets, fans should focus on sharing happiness, discussing music, and supporting their favorite artists.

82. Why does the writer list different prices of tickets in the first paragraph?
- A. To show how crazy TFBOYS fans are.
  - B. To show how much money scalpers can earn.
  - C. To show how many people are buying the tickets.
  - D. To show how difficult for the fans to get the tickets.
83. What does the underlined words “take advantage of” mean?
- A. disagree with
  - B. make use of
  - C. get away from
  - D. make money from
84. According to the passage, what can we know about the scalpers?
- A. They are super fans to TFBOYS.
  - B. They control the real-name system.
  - C. They resell the tickets at higher prices.
  - D. They help fans to apply for loans to buy the tickets.
85. What might be the best title for this passage?
- A. Fans should keep a rational mind
  - B. Ticket hype should be stopped at once
  - C. Don't be fooled by the banks and scalpers
  - D. Why we shouldn't buy tickets from scalpers