



2020 北京朝阳初一（上）期末

英 语

一、解答题（共 5 小题，满分 2.5 分）

1. (.5 分) Mr. Li is our Chinese teacher. We all like _____ (her/him) .
2. (.5 分) - What's the weather like _____ (in/on) winter in Hainan?
- It's very warm.
3. (.5 分) Chocolate is delicious, _____ (but/so) too much chocolate isn't good for us.
4. (.5 分) - _____ (When/Where) is your English lesson?
- At 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
5. (.5 分) There _____ (is/are) six buildings and a big playground in our school.

二、词汇填空（共 3 分，每小题 0.5 分）根据句意，用括号内所给单词的适当形式完成句子。将答案填写在答题卡的相应位置上。

6. (.5 分) - Does the elephant eat meat?
- No, it doesn't. It _____ (eat) plants.
7. (.5 分) - Tom, what's in the fridge?
- There _____ (be) only some milk.
8. (.5 分) - What do you often do on Mother's Day?
- I often _____ (give) my mother some flowers as a present.
9. (.5 分) - Shall we _____ (send) message to friends on WeChat on New Year's Day?
- Yes, of course.
10. (.5 分) - What does your sister always do at weekends?
- She always _____ (go) shopping for some clothes.
11. (.5 分) - What is your mother doing at the moment?
- She _____ (clean) the house.



三、选词填空（共 2.5 分，每小题 0.5 分）阅读短文，选择方框中的单词，并用其适当形式完成短文。将答案写在答题卡上的相应位置上。（每空只填一个单词，每个单词只能用一次）

12. （2.5 分）

stay different tell like subject

My name is Tony. I go to a new school in Cambridge this year. I'd like to _____ (1) you something fun here. I'm studying some new _____ (2), such as science, IT, and art. IT is very interesting. We're learning how to use the Internet. We usually write emails to people in _____ (3) countries. It's great. We have PE on Wednesday afternoon. My new friend, Steve, is good at sports. He _____ (4) playing football very much. I usually play football with him after school on the playground. Sometimes he _____ (5) in the sports hall to do other sports with me. I'm enjoying my new school!

四、完形填空（共 8 分，每小题 1 分）阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文中各题所给的 A、B、C、三个选项中，选择最佳选项。

13. （8 分）

The Power（力量）of Love

Donny, an 11 - year - old boy, is playing with a ball. The ball goes into the street, and Donny _____ (1) for the ball. A car hits（撞）Donny.

An ambulance（救护车）takes Donny to the hospital. The _____ (2) tell Donny's parents, "Donny is in a coma（昏迷）. Maybe he will wake up（醒来）tomorrow. Maybe he will wake up next week. Or maybe he will never wake up. "

Every day Donny's parents visit him at the hospital. They sit next to Donny's bed and talk to him. But Donny never talks to them. He only _____ (3) .

One day Donny's father says, "Wake up, Donny. Wake up and come home. Come home and play with Rusty. " Rusty is Donny's dog.

When Donny's father says "Rusty, " Donny moves his _____ (4) . "Rusty!" Donny's father says it again. Again, Donny moves his hand.

Donny's parents have a /an _____ (5) . They talk to the nurses, "We want to bring Donny's dog to the hospital. Is it OK? "

"A dog in the hospital ? " the nurses say, "That's very unusual. But, it's OK. " The next day, Donny's parents bring Rusty to the hospital. And they do so every day. One day, Rusty _____ (6) on Donny's bed and scratches（用爪子抓）Donny's arm. Donny opens his eyes and _____ (7) his first words: "Bad dog!"




After seven weeks, Donny is _____ (8) . He leaves the hospital and goes home with his "bad dog" Rusty.

- (1) A. runs B. waits C. asks
- (2) A. managers B. doctors C. drivers
- (3) A. studies B. sleeps C. sings
- (4) A. head B. foot C. hand
- (5) A. game B. lesson C. idea
- (6) A. jumps B. lives C. catches
- (7) A. writes B. says C. draws
- (8) A. well B. sad C. afraid





五、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。（共 24 分，每小题 2 分）

14. (6 分)

What makes a best friend?	
 Katie	My name's Katie and I'm from New York. My best friend is in my class, so I see her every day. There aren't any problems between us. I like her because she's fun and she always listens to me.



 <p>Sarah</p>	I'm Sarah and I'm from London. My best friend lives on the other side of town, so we don't meet often. She isn't perfect because she doesn't always listen to me. We have the same hobby. We both like singing.
 <p>David</p>	I'm David and I'm from Sydney in Australia. I've got a special friend. We go to the same basketball club. That's how I know him. He's very clever and often comes round to my house and helps me with my maths.

(1) Where is Katie from?

- A. New York
- B. London
- C. Sydney

(2) Sarah and her best friend both like_____.

- A. singing
- B. telling stories
- C. playing basketball

(3) David knows his best friend_____.

- A. in a school
- B. in a club
- C. in a town

15. (6分) Tim can't walk or run. He starts to sit in a wheelchair (轮椅) at the age of eight. Tim loves playing sports, but he can just watch other children play.

Once, Tim's friend Peter wants to have a basketball game with some children. Three days before the game, Tony, a player of Peter's group, has an illness. He has to be in hospital for a week. "Join us in playing the game, Tim!" Peter says. Everyone is surprised (感到惊讶的). "How can Tim play in the game? He can't walk or run. We can't win." say the other players of Peter's group.

"Tim has strong arms. I'm sure he can play well in this game with our help." Peter says.

Then Peter and the other players start to help Tim practice (练习) by pushing (推) his wheelchair.



During the game, Tim and the other players try their best to play very well. Although they don't win the game, they feel happy.

(1) When does Tim start to sit in a wheelchair?

- A. At the age of five.
- B. At the age of seven.
- C. At the age of eight

(2) Tim joins Peter's group to play the game because_____.

- A. Peter is not good at playing basketball
- B. a player of Peter's group is ill before the game
- C. he practices basketball with his friends every day

(3) How does Tim feel at last?

- A. Sad.
- B. Happy.
- C. Bored

16. (6分)

Her School Journey (旅途)

Eleven - year - old Emily Jones lives on an island (岛) in the Orkneys. Emily's island is very small and there are only thirty people living there, Emily enjoys her life on the island.

She often goes fishing and swimming. But what about school?

Emily can see her school from her garden. It's a few kilometers (千米) away. The problem is that the building is on a different island and the journey is very long. She travels by bike, by bus and by ship to get there.

Like other children, Emily goes to school five days a week. She can take the ship every day in summer, and from Monday to Saturday in winter. The

ship is small and only has space for twenty passengers (乘客). Sometimes,

Emily is the only passenger, but the workers in the ship are friendly and Emily likes them.



Sometimes, the weather is bad and Emily gets to school late. The teachers understand this and never get angry with her. Classes like sport and music are never the first ones on a school day. She usually has maths, and the teachers often give her extra (额外的) help at lunchtime.

Sometimes the weather is fine in the morning, but then it's bad in the afternoon. When this happens, Emily doesn't go home. She sleeps at a friend's house.

(1) How many people lives in the Emily's island?

- A. Five.
- B. Twenty.
- C. Thirty.

(2) What problem does Emily have when she goes to school?

- A. The school isn't on her island.
- B. The passengers aren't friendly to her.
- C. She doesn't like going to school by trip.

(3) The teacher usually helps Emily with her maths _____.

- A. in the morning.
- B. at lunchtime.
- C. in the afternoon.



17. (6分) People, animals, and other things make sounds (声音). Sounds can be loud (大声的) or quiet, happy or unhappy.

Sounds are very important. Most people and animals use sounds, to communicate (交流) with each other. Many things also make useful sounds. Drums (鼓) and pianos bring us music. Bells in school tell us to have classes on time.

What is sound? Well, there is sound when an object (物体) vibrates (震动),



or moves (移动) back and forth very fast. A vibrating object makes the air around it move. This is how sound travels. For example, when a driving car passes by, the air around it vibrates. When the vibrating air gets to your ear, you hear the sound of the passing car. We call the vibrating air sound waves

(声波).

There are different kinds of sounds. Some sounds are loud. Others are quiet. The loudness of sound is called volume (音量). Very loud sounds are bad for your ears. Be careful around loud sounds. Cover your ears with your hands when you hear them, or move away from the loud sounds. When you use earphones to listen to music, make sure it is not too loud.

Sounds are everywhere in our life. Enjoy the sounds of the world and be careful with your ears!

(1) Sounds are very important because_____.

- A. most students have music classes at school.
- B. most children like playing the piano and drum.
- C. most people and animals communicate with sounds.

(2) How does sound travel?

- A. An object vibrates in a driving car.
- B. An object moves back and forth very slowly.
- C. An object vibrates and makes the air around it move.

(3) What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Very quiet sounds are bad for your ears.
- B. Turn down the volume when we listen to the music.
- C. Different kinds of sounds have the same volume.



六、阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，完成下面的表格。(共5分，每小题1分)



18. (5分) Do you have a tidy (整洁的) or messy desk at home? Do you have difficulty keeping your desk clean and tidy for a long time? You know, a clean and tidy desk helps us find things we need quickly and do things more efficiently (高效地). Now here are some good ways that can help.

First, only keep things you really need on and near your desk. For old papers you never read, you can throw them away or put them somewhere else. Use a box for any papers you have to read. Have a jar for pens and pencils.

Second, don't keep any food or drink on your desk, because they can make your desk dirty easily. Go to the kitchen when you want to eat something or have a drink, or keep food or drinks on a small table near your desk.

Third, keep important things close to you. Keep the important things close by and easy to get. For example, if you have a few drawers (抽屉) under your desk, the top one should have the things you use most often.

Fourth, clean your desk at the end of every day. Do it after studying! If you do it every day, it will only take five minutes and you can start each new day with a clean and tidy space.

It's important to have a good habit. Try these small ways and you may see a big difference in your life.

There are some good ways to keep a clean and tidy desk.	
First, only keep things you really need on and near	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For old papers you never read, _____ (1). • Use a box for any papers you have to read. • Have a jar for pens and pencils.

Second, don't keep any food or drink on your desk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go to the kitchen when you want to eat something or have a drink. _____ (2).
_____ (3).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep those things close by and easy to get. • If you have a few drawers under your desk, _____ (4).
Fourth, clean your desk at the end of every day.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do it after studying! • If you do it everyday, _____ (5).

七、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共5分，每小题1分）

19. (5分)

The Fairy Penguin



Fairy penguins are the smallest of all the penguins in the world. They live in the south of Australia and in New Zealand.

Fairy penguins weigh (重) about one kilogram. They stand thirty centimeters (厘米) tall. Their back feathers (羽毛) are dark blue and their front feathers are white. They have a beak and webbed feet. Webbed feet

Fairy penguins live on the land and in the sea. They are very good swimmers but they cannot fly. They eat small fish.

Fairy penguins breed (繁殖) on land. The mother penguins lay two white eggs in a hole. The mother and father penguins share the job of sitting on the eggs.

Fairy penguins

When the baby penguins come out, the mother and father penguins bring food from the sea. In eight weeks the baby penguins can have grown feathers. They are soon ready to look for their own food.

Fairy penguins are often in danger. Wild animals eat them; people catch them; they have no place to live in.

If their numbers become too small, these little penguins might leave our world forever.

(1) Are fairy penguins the smallest of all the penguins in the world?

(2) What color are fairy penguins' feathers?

(3) What do fairy penguins eat?

(4) Who shares the job of sitting on the mother penguin's eggs?

(5) Why are fairy penguins often in danger?



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微信号: BJ_zkao

八、请用所给的单词组成语法正确、逻辑通顺的句子。将答案填写在答题卡的相应位置上。（共 2 分，每小题 0.5 分）

20. (.5 分) have got, and, a sister, I, a brother

21. (.5 分) isn't, for, to learn, Maths, difficult, me

22. (.5 分) usually, do, What, at your birthday party, do, you

_____.

23. (.5 分) standing on, talking to you, I'm, and, the Great Wall

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九、文段表达（8 分）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 40 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。

24. (8 分) 题目 1.

传统文化源远流长。为了让交换生更好地了解中国传统文化，你们学校英语社团正在开展“话说中国传统节日”活动，请你写一篇介绍中国春节的短文。内容包括：介绍春节的时间、人们通常做些什么来庆祝春节以及你对春节的看法。

提示词语： in January or February, clean the house, eat dumplings, get lucky money, traditional

提示问题： • When is the Spring Festival?

• What do people do to celebrate Spring Festival?



-
- What do you think of Spring Festival?
-

25. 题目 2.

假如你是李华，你的美国笔友 Tony 想了解你的学校及你的中学生活。请你根据 Tony 提出的问题给他回一封邮件，介绍一下你们学校什么样，你在学校都做些什么以及你怎样看待你的中学生活。

提示词语：big, have lessons, library, do sports, wonderful

提示问题：

- When is your school like?
- What do you do on your school day?
- What do you think of your school life?

Dear Tony:

How is everything going? I'm very happy to tell you something about my school and school life. _____.

Best wishes! Yours,

Li Hua



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参考答案

一、解答题（共 5 小题，满分 2.5 分）

1. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】李老师是我们的语文老师，我们都很喜欢他。

【解答】根据"Mr. Li is our Chinese teacher."可知此处是指我们都很喜欢他。

故填 him.

【点评】首先掌握这个句子的意思，然后结合具体的题目，就可以确定正确答案。

2. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】-- 海南冬季的天气怎么样？

-- 很暖和。

【解答】根据空格后面的词语是" winter "可知此处是指在冬季，在表季节单词前面要用介词 in.

故填 in.

【点评】首先掌握这个句子的意思，然后结合具体的题目，就可以确定正确答案。

3. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】巧克力很好吃，但是太多的巧克力对我们不好。

【解答】根据" too much chocolate isn't good for us"可知此处是指巧克力很好吃，但是太多的巧克力对我们不好。

故填 but.

【点评】首先掌握这个句子的意思，然后结合具体的题目，就可以确定正确答案。

4. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】-- 你们的英语课是什么时候？

-- 在下午三点。

【解答】根据"At 3 o'clock in the afternoon"可知此处是指你们的英语课是什么时候？



故填 When.

【点评】首先掌握这个句子的意思，然后结合具体的题目，就可以确定正确答案。

5. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】我们学校有六座楼和一个大操场。

【解答】根据"six buildings "所以要用 are 来填空，可知此处是指我们学校有六座楼和一个大操场。

故填 are.

【点评】首先掌握这个句子的意思，然后结合具体的题目，就可以确定正确答案。

二、词汇填空（共 3 分， 每小题 0.5 分）根据句意，用括号内所给单词的适当形式完成句子。将答案填写在答题卡上的相应位置上。

6. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】-- 这头大象吃肉吗？

-- 不，不吃。它吃植物。

【解答】根据句子的主语是"it"总体时态是一般现在时，所以谓语要用第三人称单数 eats 来填空。

故填 eats.

【点评】首先掌握这个句子的意思，然后结合具体的题目，就可以确定正确答案。

7. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】-- 汤姆，冰箱里是什么？

-- 只有一些牛奶。

【解答】there be"有"的意思，be 动词单复数与临近主语单复数一致。由 milk"牛奶"不可数名词，可知，一般现在时态，用 is。

故答案为：is.

【点评】考查 there be 句型，there be 结构中的谓语动词 be 在人称和数上应与临近主语一致。要结合语境，注意时态，主语单复数等变化，正确写出答案。

8. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】-- 在母亲节你经常做什么？

-- 我经常给我妈妈一些花作为礼物。



【解答】根据 often"经常"可知，一般现在时态，主语 I"我"第一人称，谓语动词用原形 give"给".

故答案为：give.

【点评】分析时态及主语单复数变法，根据提示，正确写出答案.

9. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】-- 元旦的时候我们可以用微信给朋友们发送信息吗？

-- 是的，当然.

【解答】情态动词 Shall 后谓语动词用原形 send"发送".

故答案为：send.

【点评】考查动词原形. 情态动词后的谓语动词通常用原形. 根据提示，找到关键词，正确写出答案.

10. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】-- 你姐姐周末总是做什么？

-- 她总是去买衣服.

【解答】根据 always"总是"可知，一般现在时态，主语 She"她"第三人称单数，谓语动词用 go 的第三人称单数 goes"去".

故答案为：goes.

【点评】实义动词的第三人称单数. 通常用于一般现在时态，要结合主语的单复数变化，运用合适的实义动词形式，注意实义动词第三人称单数变化规则.

11. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】-- 你妈妈此刻正在做什么？

-- 她正在打扫房子.

【解答】根据 at the moment"此刻"可知，现在进行时态，结构是 is/am/are+动词的现在分词. 主语 She"她"第三人称单数，用 is. clean 的现在分词是 cleaning"打扫".

故答案为：is cleaning.

【点评】现在进行时态表示正在进行的动作，结构是 is/am/are+动词的现在分词. be 动词的单复数要与主语的单复数保持一致，注意现在分词变法，根据提示，正确写出答案.



三、选词填空（共 2.5 分，每小题 0.5 分）阅读短文，选择方框中的单词，并用其适当形式完成短文。将答案写在答题卡的相应位置上。（每空只填一个单词，每个单词只能用一次）

12. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】文章主要讲了作者 Tony 今年来到了一所新学校，他告诉我们那里的一些有趣的事情。

【解答】（1）tell. 考查动词。根据句意，我想要__你这里一些有趣的事情。结合空缺处和方框内的单词，可知需要填入一个动词，表示"告诉"，用 tell。结合固定搭配 would like to do sth 表示"想要做某事"，所以用动词原形 tell。故答案为 tell。

（2）subjects. 考查名词。根据句意，我正学习一些新的__，如科学，信息技术和美术。结合空缺处和方框内的单词，前面有 some，可知需要填入一个名词复数，表示"科目"，用 subjects。故答案为 subjects。

（3）different. 考查形容词。根据句意，我们通常写邮件给__国家的人。结合空缺处和方框内的单词，以及后面是名词复数 countries，可知需要填入一个形容词 different。表示"不同的"。故答案为 different。

（4）likes. 考查动词。根据句意，他非常__踢足球。结合空缺处和方框内的单词，可知需要填入一个动词，表示"喜欢"，用 like。结合时态是一般现在时态，主语是 he，所以用动词的第三人称 likes。故答案为 likes。

（5）stays. 考查动词。根据句意，有时候他和我__在体育馆做其他的运动。结合空缺处和方框内的单词，可知需要填入一个动词，表示"待"，用 stay。结合时态是一般现在时态，主语是 he，所以用动词的第三人称 stays。故答案为 stays。

【点评】阅读文章，把握文意，结合上下文，根据句意判断空格处的词义，根据句中的相关知识点写出词语的正确形式，完成后最好检查一遍，看文意是否通顺。

四、完形填空（共 8 分，每小题 1 分）阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文中各题所给的 A、B、C、三个选项中，选择最佳选项。

13. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】本文是记叙文，讲述了唐尼遭遇车祸后昏迷不醒，父母在征得医生同意后，利用宠物狗帮助唐尼恢复意识的故事。

【解答】（1）A 动词辨析。run 跑；wait 等候；ask 问。根据上文"The ball goes into the street 球跑到街上"，可知 BC 两项不合句意，此处短语为 run for sth，指跑着追某物。句意：球跑到街上，唐尼跑去捡球。故选 A。

（2）B 名词辨析。manager 经理；doctor 医生；driver 司机。根据上文"An ambulance takes Donny to the hospital 一辆救护车把唐尼送到了医院"，句意：医生告诉唐尼的父母.....可知选 B。

（3）B 动词辨析。study 学习；sleep 睡觉；sing 唱歌。根据上文医生的话"Donny is in a coma 唐尼昏迷了"，可知 sleep 符合句意，句意：他只是睡觉（昏迷）。故选 B。



(4) C 名词辨析. head 头; foot 脚; hand 手. again 又/再; 根据下文"Again, Donny moves his hand 唐尼又一次动了他的手", 可知是手动了动, 句意: 当唐尼的爸爸说"Rusty"的时候, 唐尼动了一下他的手. 故选 C.

(5) C 名词辨析. game 游戏; lesson 课/教训; idea 主意/想法. 根据下文父母的话"We want to bring Donny's dog to the hospital. Is it OK? 我们想把唐尼的狗带到医院来, 好吗", 可知他们想到了一个新办法, idea 符合句意, 句意: 唐尼的父母有了个主意. 故选 C.

(6) A 动词辨析. jump 跳; live 居住; catch 抓住. 根据"scratches Donny's arm 挠了唐尼的手臂", 可知它跳上了唐尼的床, 因为唐尼一直躺在床上. 句意: 一天, 拉什蒂跳上唐尼的床, 挠了唐尼的手臂. 故选 A.

(7) B 动词辨析. write 写; say 说, 后接说的话; draw 画. 根据后面的话"Bad dog"可知是唐尼说的话, AC 两项不合句意. 句意: 唐尼睁开眼睛, 说了他的第一句话: "坏狗!", 故选 B.

(8) A 形容词辨析. well 好的, 指身体好, 用作形容词做表语; sad 伤心的; afraid 害怕的. 根据下文"He leaves the hospital 他离开医院", 可知唐尼康复了, 句意: 七周后, 唐尼康复了. 故选 A.

【点评】考查完形填空. 根据所给的短文对意思有所了解, 然后根据短文的大体意思, 选择每个符合题意的答案, 使短文更通顺.

五、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. (共 24 分, 每小题 2 分)

14. **【答案】**见试题解答内容

【分析】本文介绍了三位小朋友的个人信息及他们好朋友的信息.

【解答】细节理解题.

(1) A. 根据 My name's Katie and I'm from New York, 可知, Katie 来自纽约. 故选 A.

(2) A. 根据 We have the same hobby. We both like singing, 可知, Sarah 和她最好的朋友都喜欢唱歌. 故选 A.

(3) B. 根据 We go to the same basketball club. That's how I know him, 可知, David 在俱乐部认识了他最好的朋友. 故选 B.

【点评】首先要通读全文, 了解文章大意, 紧紧抓住上下文语境所提供的信息, 然后明确词意, 结合排除法逐一选出答案. 最后再通读全文, 核对答案.

15. **【答案】**见试题解答内容

【分析】本文讲述了 Tim 因为坐轮椅不能跑或走路, 但是他很喜欢运动, 有一次 Peter 邀请 Tim 一起打篮球, 虽然没有赢, 但是他们玩得很开心.

【解答】细节理解题.



(1) C. 根据 He starts to sit in a wheelchair (轮椅) at the age of eight, 可知, 他在八岁的时候开始坐轮椅. 故选 C.

(2) B. 根据 Three days before the game, Tony, a player of Peter's group, has an illness. He has to be in hospital for a week, 可知, Peter 组里的一位队员生病了, 所以邀请 Tim 过来参加. 故选 B.

(3) B. 根据 Although they don't win the game, they feel happy, 可知, Tim 玩得很开心. 故选 B.

【点评】 首先要通读全文, 了解文章大意, 紧紧抓住上下文语境所提供的信息, 然后明确词意, 结合排除法逐一选出答案. 最后再通读全文, 核对答案.

16. **【答案】** 见试题解答内容

【分析】 本文介绍了 Emily 在岛上的生活和学校生活.

【解答】 细节理解题.

(1) C. 根据 island is very small and there are only thirty people living there, 可知, 只有 30 个人住在岛上. 故选 C.

(2) A. 根据 The problem is that the building is on a different island and the journey is very long, 可知, Emily 上学的主要问题是学校在另一个岛屿上. 故选 A.

(3) B. 根据 She usually has maths, and the teachers often give her extra (额外的) help at lunchtime, 可知, 老师通常在午餐时间帮助她学习数学. 故选 B.

【点评】 首先要通读全文, 了解文章大意, 紧紧抓住上下文语境所提供的信息, 然后明确词意, 结合排除法逐一选出答案. 最后再通读全文, 核对答案.

17. **【答案】** 见试题解答内容

【分析】 人, 动物和其他东西都会发出声音. 声音可以是大声的, 也可以是安静的, 也可以是快乐的或不快乐的. 声音在我们的生活中无处不在.

【解答】 (1) C 细节理解题. 根据第二段 Sounds are very important. Most people and animals use sounds, to communicate with each other. 声音是非常重要的. 大多数人和动物用声音来交流. 可知, 是因为大多数人和动物用声音交流. 故选 C.

(2) C 细节理解题. 根据第三段 A vibrating object makes the air around it move. This is how sound travels. 一个振动的物体使周围的空气移动. 这就是声音的传播方式. 可知, 物体振动并使周围的空气流动, 使得声音传播. 故选 C.

(3) B 细节判断题. 根据第五段 When you use earphones to listen to music, make sure it is not too loud. 当你用耳机听音乐时, 一定要确保它不会太吵. 可知, 我们听音乐时把音量关小一点. 故选 B.



【点评】先浏览所给的问题以及选择项，然后带着问题在通读原文的基础上快速地找到答案，然后再回过头来检查一遍，确保万无一失。

六、阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，完成下面的表格。（共5分，每小题1分）

18. **【答案】**见试题解答内容

【分析】本文介绍了保持桌子干净整洁的四个好方法，说明有一个好习惯是很重要的。

【解答】（1）You can throw them away or put them somewhere else. 细节理解题。根据第二段"For old papers you never read, you can throw them away or put them somewhere else." 对于那些你从来没有读过的旧报纸，你可以把它们扔掉或者放到其他地方可知。故答案为 you can throw them away or put them somewhere else.

（2）Keep food or drinks on a table near your desk. 细节理解题。根据第三段"Go to the kitchen when you want to eat something or have a drink, or keep food or drinks on a small table near your desk." 当你想要吃点东西或喝点东西的时候去厨房，或者把食物或饮料放在桌子旁边的小桌子上"可知。故答案为 Keep food or drinks on a table near your desk.

（3）Third, keep important things close to you. 细节理解题。根据第三点"Third, keep important things close to you." 第三，把重要的物品放在身边"可知。故答案为 Third, keep important things close to you.

（4）the top one should have the things you use most often. 细节理解题。根据第四段"For example, if you have a few drawers under your desk, the top one should have the things you use most often" 例如，如果你的桌子下面有几个抽屉，最上面的抽屉里应该有你最常用的东西可知。故答案为 the top one should have the things you use most often.

（5）it will only take five minutes and you can start each day with a clean and tidy space. 细节理解题。根据第五段"If you do it every day, it will only take five minutes and you can start each new day with a clean and tidy space" 如果你每天都这样做，只需要五分钟你就可以在一个干净整洁的地方开始每一天可知。故答案为 it will only take five minutes and you can start each day with a clean and tidy space.

【点评】题目要求根据短文内容回答问题，主要考查学生的阅读理解能力、从文中提取信息的能力及归纳概括能力。做题时，要根据不同的题型分情况作答。

七、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共5分，每小题1分）

19. **【答案】**见试题解答内容

【分析】本文介绍了精灵企鹅的外形特点生活习性、生活环境和生存状况，反映出保护企鹅的迫切性。

【解答】细节理解题。

（1）Yes. /Yes, they are. 根据开头"Fairy penguins are the smallest of all the penguins in the world." 精灵企鹅是世界上最小的企鹅"，可知是肯定回答，故答案为 Yes. /Yes, they are.



(2) Their back feathers are dark blue and the front feather are white. 根据 Their back feather are dark blue and their front feathers are white 它们的背羽是深蓝色的, 前羽是白色的"可知. 故答案为 Their back feathers are dark blue and the front feather are white.

(3) They eat small fish. 根据 "They eat small fish 他们吃小鱼"可知. 故答案为 They eat small fish.

(4) The mother and father penguins. 根据 "The mother and father penguins share the job of sitting on the eggs. 企鹅妈妈和企鹅爸爸共同承担着孵蛋的工作", 可知是企鹅妈妈和企鹅爸爸共同承担. 故答案为 The mother and father penguins.

(5) Because wild animals eat them, people catch them and they have no place to live in. 考查细节理解. 根据 "Fairy penguins are often in danger. Wild animals eat them; people catch them; they have no place to live in 精灵企鹅经常处于危险之中. 野生动物吃它们; 人们抓住它们; 它们没有地方住", 可知是因为野生动物吃它们, 人们抓住它们, 它们也没有地方住. 故答案为 Because wild animals eat them, people catch them and they have no place to live in.

【点评】题目要求根据短文内容回答问题, 主要考查学生的阅读理解能力、从文中提取信息的能力及归纳概括能力. 做题时, 要根据不同的题型分情况作答.

八、请用所给的单词组成语法正确、逻辑通顺的句子. 将答案填写在答题卡的相应位置上. (共 2 分, 每小题 0.5 分)

20. **【答案】**见试题解答内容

【分析】我有一个姐姐和一个弟弟.

【解答】根据所给单词及标点提示可知, 句子是陈述句. 主语 I"我". 谓语 have got"有". and"和"连接并列名词 a sister"一个姐姐"、a brother"一个弟弟". I have got a sister and a brother. "我有一个姐姐和一个弟弟. "

故答案为: I have got a sister and a brother.

【点评】此题知识点是考查连词成句. 掌握句子结构. 分清主谓宾. 看标点符号, 粗略地看看词, 把固定搭配放在一起. 检查词数, 单词拼写.

21. **【答案】**见试题解答内容

【分析】数学对我来说不难学.

【解答】根据所给单词及标点提示可知, 句子是陈述句. 主语 Maths"数学". 谓语动词 isn't"不是". 表语 difficult"困难的". for me"对我来说"状语. to learn"学"补充说明. Maths isn't difficult for me to learn. "数学对我来说不难学. "

故答案为: Maths isn't difficult for me to learn.



【点评】考查连词成句，首先看标点符号，粗略地看看词，把固定搭配放在一起。根据句子意思再细致地连。检查词数，单词拼写是否有误，主要是抓住核心短语，主语，谓语等。

22. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】你通常在生日聚会上做什么？

【解答】答案：What do you usually do at your birthday party? 分析各个单词，推测句子要表达的意思是你通常在生日聚会上做什么？时态是一般现在时，这是一个特殊疑问句，what 放在句子的前面，后接一般疑问句，即 do you usually do, 介词短语 at your birthday party 放在句子的后面，故答案是 What do you usually do at your birthday party?

【点评】解答此类试题时，务必根据题目的要求，在准确理解句子意思的前提下，考虑单词的适当形式，准确作答。

23. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】I'm standing on the Great Wall and talking to you. 我正站在长城上和你说话。

【解答】结合提示词可知这是个肯定句；根据所给词语，standing on the Great Wall 站在长城上；talking to you 和你说话；and 和，为并列连词；I'm 我是/我在，可与 talking 和 standing 构成现在进行时，由此连成句子：I'm standing on the Great Wall and talking to you. 句意：我正站在长城上和你说话。

故答案为 I'm standing on the Great Wall and talking to you.

【点评】做连词成句这种类型的题，首先确定句子类型，如：陈述句、疑问句或感叹句等，然后根据所给单词，明确主语、谓语等句子成分，在确定句意的前提下结合语法知识组合句子。

九、文段表达（8分）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40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。

24. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】【高分句型一】

The whole family will have a big meal on the eve of the Spring Festival. 全家人会在除夕夜吃一顿大餐。

have a big meal 吃一顿大餐。

【高分句型二】

The Chinese think that the dumplings will bring them good luck in the new year. 中国人认为饺子会在在新的一年里给他们带来好运。

that 引导宾语从句。



【解答】 The Spring Festival

In China, the Spring Festival is the most important festival. It often comes in January or February. (春节是什么时候) People usually have a long holiday. It lasts seven days or more. Most of the families will have a big family get-together. The whole family will have a big meal on the eve of the Spring Festival. 【高分句型一】 Everyone is happy. The most traditional food is dumplings. The Chinese think that the dumplings will bring them good luck in the new year. 【高分句型二】 On the first day of the Chinese New Year, people usually wear new clothes and visit their relatives and friends. They say "Happy New Year" to each other. (人们怎么庆祝春节) As a tradition, children will get lucky money from their parents and grandparents. It is my favorite activity. I love Spring Festival! (我的看法)

【点评】能够根据提示进行书面表达，能够围绕主题准确使用一定的语法、词汇、短语和句型等，清楚连贯地表达自己的思想，进而完成写作任务。

25. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】 【高分句型一】

It's a big school with two thousand students and one hundred teachers. 这是一所拥有二千名学生和一百名教师的大学校。

介词短语 with two thousand students and one hundred teachers 作后置定语。

【高分句型二】

There are six buildings in the school. 学校里有六栋建筑物。

There be + 某物 + 地点. 某地有某物。

【解答】 Dear Tony:

How is everything going? I'm very happy to tell you something about my school and school life. (点题)

It's a big school with two thousand students and one hundred teachers. 【高分句型一】 There are six buildings in the school. 【高分句型一】 They are a classroom building, an office building, a science building, a library, a dining hall and a sports hall. (介绍学校的样子) We have four classes in the morning and three classes in the afternoon. Most of the classes are very interesting. We often read our favourite books in the library. We can play basketball, tennis and volleyball in the sports hall. After school, we often join different clubs. (在学校做什么) My new school life is really interesting. I feel very happy and enjoy my life here. (对学校生活的感受)

Best wishes! Yours,

Li Hua



【点评】能够根据提示进行书面表达，能够围绕主题准确使用一定的语法、词汇、短语和句型等，清楚连贯地表达自己的思想，进而完成写作任务。

