

# 英语试卷笔试部分



考生	1.本抽测满分 60 分，共 8 页，五道大题，39 个小题。考试时间 90 分钟。
须知	2. 请在试卷上准确填写学校名称、姓名和考试编号。 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. 考试结束后，请交回答题卡和试卷。

## 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. We all like \_\_\_\_\_ English teacher because she is very kind and hard-working.

- A. we                      B. our                      C. us                      D. ours

2. My parents and I will celebrate our birthdays together \_\_\_\_\_ October.

- A. at                      B. on                      C. of                      D. in

3. — \_\_\_\_\_ is your home from the subway station?

— Quite near. It's about 5 minutes' walk.

- A. How far              B. How often              C. How much              D. How many

4. — Wow! What a big house!

— Yes. It's twice \_\_\_\_\_ than the old one.

- A. big                      B. bigger                      C. biggest                      D. the biggest

5. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ his lovely dog after supper every day.

- A. walks                      B. walked                      C. will walk                      D. has walked

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ well last night because I had a bad headache.

- A. didn't sleep              B. don't sleep              C. haven't slept              D. won't sleep

7. Our school trip \_\_\_\_\_ over tomorrow morning, but I'll remember it forever.

- A. is                      B. was                      C. will be                      D. has been

8. — Where is Miss Li?

— She \_\_\_\_\_ a report at the meeting room now.

- A. gave                      B. gives                      C. is giving                      D. will give

9. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ five houses for her dolls since last month.

- A. makes                      B. made                      C. will make                      D. has made

10. I think the countryside in New Zealand is beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ peaceful.

- A. but                      B. and                      C. or                      D. so

11. No hurry! You \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of time to decide.

- A. gave                      B. will give                      C. are given                      D. will be given

12. — Tom, could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?

— On 30<sup>th</sup> of June, 2014.

A. when will your pet cat be born

B. when was your pet cat born

C. when your pet cat was born

D. when your pet cat will be born

## 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。

### The Museum of Failure

Around 80 examples of failed products, businesses and ideas are showed in the newly opened museum in Sweden. It is to celebrate modern history's worst 13 — from Coca-Cola Blak, a coffee-inspired drink, to Bic pens made just for women.

Besides showing long-forgotten failures, founder Dr. Samuel West is on a task to help us learn from our 14. Samuel set up the museum after growing tired of success stories. He said understanding bad design could be more 15 than copying good design.

“Most of all creative projects fail, and learning is the only way to turn failure into success,” says the museum's website. “I hope that visitors 16 home two messages: that failure is connected with success, and that they should understand the 17 of learning from failure,” said Dr. West.

“The purpose of the museum is to show that creativity requires failure,” Dr. West said as he introduced some of the products in a video. “If you are 18 of failure, then you can't create.” So the world will not ignore (忽视) them and pretend they never happened.

Many of the museum's items can be seen online. West believed that poorly-designed products have little in common with one another. One of the items, for example, is a frozen beef lasagna (意式千层面) made by Colgate (Yes, the company that makes toothpaste). West 19 this as a classic case of “failure in producing an improper new product by a well-known company”.

A collection of nine objects from the museum is on tour. The traveling collection of failures will then visit Los Angeles, New York, Shanghai and Tokyo in 2019.

History may be written by the winners, but we should not ignore the losers. At least, that's what the Museum of Failure wants us to 20.

13. A. plan

B. design

C. problem

D. message

14. A. technology

B. dryness

C. mistakes

D. success

15. A. difficult

B. serious

C. valuable

D. popular

16. A. take

B. find

C. leave

D. send

17. A. possibility

B. importance

C. difference

D. difficulty

18. A. proud

B. tired

C. short

D. afraid

19. A. forgot

B. mistook

C. imagined

D. described

20. A. believe

B. promise

C. compare

D. introduce



### 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

There are many English idioms (习语). Here are some interesting ones and their origins (起源).

<p><b>Pull someone's leg</b></p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Joke or fool with someone.</p> <p><b>Origin:</b> To pull someone's leg had much more unpleasant meaning when it first came in use. It was a method used by thieves to cheat other people and then force them to give their money or valuable things to them. Luckily, these days the saying is much friendlier, though being on the end of a joke might not always be fun.</p>
<p><b>Meet a deadline</b></p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> To finish something by a preset time.</p> <p><b>Origin:</b> This saying comes from the prison camps during the Civil War. In the camps a line was drawn to mark the areas for the prisoners. The line became known as a deadline because any prisoner who tried to cross it was shot.</p>
<p><b>Hat trick</b></p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The achievement of three successes or wins.</p> <p><b>Origin:</b> It came from the English game of cricket (曲棍球). It refers to three wickets taken by a bowler in three continuous balls. This was considered quite an achievement and was traditionally given a hat. The term is now used for other sports, too. A popular use today is three goals by a single player in one game of hockey or soccer.</p>
<p><b>Rule of thumb</b></p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A basic rule that is usually but not always correct.</p> <p><b>Origin:</b> It is based on the use of one's thumb as a tool to show the length. Most old English measures (测量) of distance were based on the body measurements of the king—the length of the foot, inch (thumb tip to first knuckle 指节), cubit (elbow 肘-to-fingertip), and yard (nose-to-fingertip).</p>

21. Which of the following means joking with someone?

- A. Pulling someone's leg.                      B. Meeting a deadline.  
C. Hat trick.    D. Rule of thumb.

22. The origin of "Hat trick" has something to do with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. methods used by thieves                      B. achievement in sports  
C. lines drawn for prisoners                      D. body measurements of the king



23. A cubit means the distance \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. of the length of the foot
- C. from nose to fingertip

- B. from thumb tip to first knuckle
- D. from elbow to fingertip



### B

The 23<sup>rd</sup> April is World Book Day, but do you know that it is also Shakespeare Day? Everybody has heard of Shakespeare, but do you know how many plays he wrote? Have you heard of any of his poems?

Shakespeare's plays fit into three kinds: tragedies (悲剧), comedies (喜剧) and histories. Perhaps his most famous play is the tragic story of *Romeo and Juliet*. It is about two young lovers who couldn't get married because of their parents. Other tragedies include *Hamlet*, *Othello* and *Macbeth*. If you've seen *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*, you'll recognize "hubble bubble boil and trouble, fire burn and cauldron bubble" which is sung in the Great Hall. These words just come from *Macbeth*!

Shakespeare's comedies include *Much Ado About Nothing*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and *Twelfth Night*. In *Twelfth Night*, everybody falls in love with the wrong person, but it is all made right in the end.

The history plays, such as *Antony and Cleopatra*, *Richard III* and *Henry V* are based on the lives of real historical people. *Antony and Cleopatra* is a story that happened in ancient Egypt. Anthony loved Cleopatra so much. Both of them died after the Egypt army was beaten in the war.

Shakespeare's plays can be very heavy going sometimes. Some of the topics they deal with are heavy and complex, so they almost always have a lighter subplot (次要情节) with characters who don't have close relationships with the characters in the main plot. They are often used in tragedies to lighten the mood (气氛) of the play and to keep the readers interested in the main plot.

24. Which play is one of Shakespeare's comedies?

- A. *Macbeth*.
- B. *Henry V*.
- C. *Twelfth Night*.
- D. *Hamlet*.

25. Shakespeare often used \_\_\_\_\_ to make his tragedies feel not so heavy.

- A. love stories
- C. strange words
- B. real historical people
- D. characters in a light subplot

26. What's the passage mainly about?

- A. History of Shakespeare Day.
- C. Topics of Shakespeare's poems.
- B. Information about Shakespeare.
- D. Introduction to Shakespeare's plays.

### C

#### Bilingualism

Being the mother of two bilingual children and the teacher of French and English bilingual children, the

subject of bilingualism is very important to me.

What is a **bilingual** child? Let me take the example of my daughter. At two and a half she has already had the concept of “Daddy speaks French and Mummy speaks English.” This is what makes it possible for her to communicate with the people around her no matter whether they are French or English.

In our case it is reasonable that with an English mother and French father our children should be able to use both languages to communicate, not only with us but with their grandparents and other relatives. On the other hand, learning two or more languages, like Chinese and German helps children to accept cultures other than their own.

There may be a dominant (支配的) language and this will normally depend on the country you live in or the language your child uses most at school. However, it will also depend on what language is spoken in the home. We lived in France and most of the time we spoke French at home but I also speak to my children in English. They know that their English aunt will always speak to them in English and they should speak to her in English, too.

Of course it can be very difficult for people around you to support what you do. Grandparents can be upset if they don't understand what you're saying to their grandchild and worry that they will never be able to communicate with them.

Another problem we have faced was when our daughter refused to listen to either of us. A psychologist advised us that as there wasn't a common language at home between the parents and child, I should stop speaking English and spend the weekend speaking only in French. Thankfully I decided to pay no attention to the advice and continued to speak English at home!

I also know of one child who had problems at school because his friends made fun of him. His parents finally gave up speaking English to him. Unluckily children can be unfriendly, and differences, whatever they may be, are often a source of bullying (欺凌). Differences need to be valued.

27. The underlined word **bilingual** in Paragraph 2 probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. using two languages
- B. living in two countries
- C. knowing more cultures
- D. speaking mother language

28. According to Paragraph 3, the writer may agree that children \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. accept cultures more easily
- B. can get benefits from bilingualism
- C. should learn some skills of communication
- D. should speak with their grandparents often

29. The last three paragraphs mainly tell us about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the difficulties in languages learning
- B. the differences among bilingual children
- C. some problems the bilingual children meet
- D. some advice on helping bilingual children

## D

Psychology professor Victor Benassi at the University of New Hampshire has been experimenting with



ways to use data analytics (数据分析) to make technology more effective in the classroom.

In one study, Benassi proved that PowerPoint presentations with animation (动画), colorful backgrounds and unrelated photographs can direct students' attention away from the lessons.

To show the influence presentation design can have on student learning, Benassi carried out a study in which he asked volunteers to give their PowerPoint slides to him. He then redesigned half the slides in professors' presentations by cutting anything extra, breaking materials into smaller parts and adding necessary pictures or graphs to explain text. The result? The percentage of correct answers to tests at the end of each class was 14% higher for questions about material presented in the redesigned slides compared with those about materials presented in the original (原始的) slides. The changes improved students' long-term **retention**, too, and because of the increased sharp memories, in the mid-term exams there was a 10-point difference between questions based on material presented in redesigned versus original slides.

Using data to check learning and improve teaching is especially important as education faces calls for greater answerableness for student success, said Linda Baer, PhD, founder of a higher education firm called i4 Solutions.

When professors collect and analyze data quite often, they can decide when students are at risk for failure, and even can help students considering a change in majors, said Baer.

Of course, the real thing is what to do with the information you find, she said. "The problem is that many times we look at the data to see how everybody did at the end of the term instead of looking throughout the term and understanding how things are going early enough to do something about it," she said.

"No matter what level you apply analytics to", said Baer, "the goal is to better the situation." Take one program, where students often dropped out when they hit the required physiology (生理学) class. Analysis showed the problem wasn't how difficult the class was for these nontraditional students, but the 3p.m. time when it was offered. "What happens at 3:00? Kids get out of school," said Baer. "People weren't completing the program because the course was offered at a time that wasn't easy for them to get to."

Using data to see who's making steady progress toward graduation and who's in trouble can be as simple as tracking attendance (追踪出勤) and calling students who don't show up, said Baer. Learning and course management systems can help professors track attendance and student attentiveness, said Baer. Yet professors are not using such tools well enough, she said, using a 2012 case study in *Educational Technology & Society* that found that at least 70% of the professors at a large research-based university weren't using them.

30. Victor Benassi found in a study that PowerPoint presentations \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reduce the time students take to understand the lessons greatly
- B. with unrelated photographs may direct students from the lessons





- C. with colorful backgrounds can arouse students' interest in the lessons  
D. help students get more attention from professors and achieve success
31. What does the underlined word "**retention**" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?  
A. Ability to keep things in memory.                      B. Ability to focus on one's lessons.  
C. Interest in what they are learning.                      D. Interest in asking open questions.
32. Students dropped out of the required physiology class because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the lessons were too boring to bear                      B. the class was too difficult for the students  
C. the teacher was too strict with the students                      D. the class time was not liked by the students
33. The author writes the passage in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. discuss whether data analysis can help students make progress  
B. introduce ways to collect data and measure students' progress quickly  
C. argue professors use data analysis more and give students timely instructions  
D. explain the importance and popularity of data analysis in teaching and learning

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

Maya Penn, 14 years old, set up her eco-fashion line, Maya's Ideas, when she was eight years old. She has spent much of the past six years designing and hand-making clothing out of cotton, bamboo, silk and wool. "No matter how big my collection grows," she says, "I will always use eco-friendly materials to make the products."

She gives 10 to 20 percent of her company's profits (利润) to some non-profit organizations (组织). In 2011, when she had too many ideas to have them in a clothing line, she founded her own non-profit organization, Maya's Ideas for the Planet. Her sincere hope is to encourage others. Maya's message is that you (yes, you!) can make a difference, no matter how small. We do not all have to design clothing lines and start non-profit organizations by the time we're 14.

A few years ago, when she read about a local reuse-and-recycle event in the newspapers, she made flyers to put up around the city even though she was not the organizer. Now, she often visits schools to talk to students about environmental problems. Luckily for the planet, her creativity and interest for life is focused on environment protection. She has written two children's books with environmental messages. These are printed on recycled paper.

In addition, Maya already finds something common that almost every environmentalist has in his or her life. She says that during her school visits, she has met a lot of young people who care but don't know what to do. What's going on in the environment seems like such a big matter that they feel they have to perform a big action, and they don't know what that action should be.

This problem that whatever we do is too little to matter. "The reason it seems like there's nothing

happening,” she says, is because people are afraid to do anything they think won’t have results.

A small action leads to a big change, she says. “It has a ripple effect (连锁反应), whether that person knows it. You may be afraid to do anything but you don’t need to have a lot of confidence to do something.

34. When did Maya set up her eco-fashion line?
35. What has Maya used to make clothing in the past six years?
36. What did Maya do when she read about a local reuse-and-recycle event?
37. How many books with environmental messages has Maya written?
38. What does Maya suggest people do according to the passage?

### 书面表达（共 10 分）

#### 五、书面表达（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。所给提示词仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

#### 题目①

你们班同学决定毕业考试后去北京世园会（Expo 2019）开展一日游活动，你将代表你们班同学给外教 Susan 写一封邀请函，邀请她参加，请根据以下提示，以初中生李华的身份给 Susan 写一封邮件，告诉她，你们班一日游的时间、交通方式，以及会有什么具体活动。

提示词语：train, halls, gardens, plants, flowers, photo competition, Live Green Live Better

提示问题：

- When will the day trip be?
- How will you go to Expo 2019?
- What will do there?

Dear Susan,

I’m glad to tell you the big news! \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

#### 题目②

近年来，北京的天更蓝了，空气更加新鲜了，我们的学习生活更加便利了。某英文网站正在开展以“新时代的北京·新时代的中学生”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华，请你以“New Beijing •New Us”为题投稿，说说你眼中的北京都有了哪些可喜变化，作为新时代的中学生，你将如何为新北京贡献一份力量。

提示词语（仅供参考）：bluer sky, fresher air, more convenient, protect, save, guide

1. What changes of Beijing do you see?
2. How can you make Beijing better?





**New Beijing • New Us**

*Beijing is developing quite fast these years.* \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

