

2022 北京陈经纶中学分校初二（下）期中

英 语

2022-05-19

（考试时间 90 分钟 笔试满分 60 分）

考 生 须 知	1、在试卷和答题卡上认真填写班级、姓名、考号。 2、试卷答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。 3、在答题卡上，选择题用 2B 铅笔作答，其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。 4、考试结束后，将试卷和答题卡一并交回。
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第一部分 知识运用 (选择部分) (共 22 分)

一、单项填空 (共 6 分, 每小题 0.5 分)

从下列各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Our football team won the game! I feel very _____ because of the exciting news.

- A. happy B. happily C. nervous D. nervously

2. People in China have moon cakes _____ Mid-autumn Day.

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

3. It's raining outside, _____ you'd better take your umbrella.

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

4. Zhong Nanshan is one of _____ people during the outbreak of covid-19.

- A. great B. greater C. greatest D. the greatest

5. He couldn't help _____ angry when he heard that news.

- A. be B. to be C. being D. been

6. — _____ have you studied in this school?

—For nearly two years.

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

7. My grandmother often _____ about her childhood with me.

- A. talked B. talks C. was talking D. is talking

8. —What were you doing when I called you at 4:00 yesterday afternoon?

—Oh, sorry. I _____ a piano lesson at that time.

- A. had B. was having C. have had D. have

9. In the 1960s, my father _____ in a small house with his two brothers.

- A. live B. has lived C. will live D. lived

10. —What will you do this weekend?

—I _____ some friends to my home.

- A. will invite B. invited C. invite D. have invited

11. — Your English is very beautiful!

— Thank you. I _____ English since I was a little boy.

- A. have learnt B. learn C. learnt D. am learning

12. Today is Mother's Day. Wang Fang _____ a letter to her mother now.

A. writes

B. wrote

C. is writing

D. will write

二、完形填空（共 16 分，每小题 1 分）

通读下面两篇短文，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，选择能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

A

This Old Chair

“I was thinking of our spring house cleaning.” John’s mom suggested. “Tomorrow, John, you have no school. You can help me, OK?” “OK.” John said.



The next day John and his mom clean the house. They cleaned until everything was tidy. Suddenly John’s mom pointed to the Grandpa’s 13 and shouted, “That old chair has got to go. We will buy Grandpa a new one.”

It was 14. John had to agree. The chair was unsightly(不美观的). It was too old.

“John, let’s take the chair outside.” Mom said. As they were trying to 15 the chair, Grandpa came in. He blocked their way. “Oh, no! You can’t take my chair.”

“Grandpa, we’ll buy you a new one.” John’s mom said. “No, I don’t want a new one.” Grandpa tried to push his chair back into place. John’s mom gave up and left the room. Grandpa sat into his chair and closed his eyes. “Grandpa, why don’t you let us throw away the chair?” John asked. “It’s so old.”

“You don’t 16, John. I sat in this chair with your grandma when I asked her to marry me. It was so long ago, but when I sit in this chair and close my eyes I 17 she is near.”

It’s amazing(令人惊奇的), John thought, how Grandpa could 18 things from the past. In the present, he forgot almost everything.

“And the night your father was born, I sat in this chair. When they placed the tiny baby into my arms, I was never happier.” A smile now flashed(闪现) across his old face. “I think I’m going to understand.” John said 19.

“Many years later,” Grandpa’s voice broke, “I sat in this chair when the doctor called and told me your grandma was ill. I was lost without her but the chair gave me comfort and warmth.”

“I’m sorry, Grandpa.” John looked at Grandpa and said, “This is not just any old chair. You’ve gone through a lot together.”

That night, John told his mom this chair was like Grandpa’s 20. They realized how much the chair meant to Grandpa. When they looked at the chair the next day, they found the room would be very dull(单调的) without this old chair.

13. A. chair

B. bed

C. table

D. sofa

14. A. difficult

B. true

C. impossible

D. sad

15. A. clean

B. repair

C. break

D. move

16. A. believe

B. agree

C. understand

D. leave

17. A. look

B. feel

C. hope

D. notice

18. A. know

B. prefer

C. remember

D. use

19. A. nervously

B. bravely

C. excitedly

D. thoughtfully

20. A. child

B. dad

C. teacher

D. friend

B

I grew tomatoes this year. That may not seem like a big deal to some people, but for me, it was 21 !

You see, I used to 22 things. When I planted things, I often forgot to water them, or watered them too much. Sometimes, no matter what I did, they would just die. I slowly believed that I couldn't grow anything. I was irresponsible(不负责任的), so I gave up.

This summer, I had a 23. It was not big but it was beautiful. I suddenly wanted to plant some tomatoes, but I was afraid that I would kill them. I thought for a long time, and told myself I was irresponsible. But finally I couldn't help buying four tomato plants. I really wanted to plant them. I placed them in my yard and spent time with them. I watered them, talked to them and put some eggshells(壳) in the soil. The tomato plants grew, actually grew. They weren't dying. They weren't wilting(枯萎). I was so 24 that I took care of those plants all the time, even when I was feeling tired or lazy. I didn't give up. When those tiny baby tomatoes first formed, it seemed like a miracle(奇迹).

I had told this story about how irresponsible I was for a very long time. It had been so long that I 25 it was a story. I looked around my world to see where else the story had affected me. All the times I was afraid of doing something because I didn't think I could 26 it.

But here, these plants 27 that the old story wasn't true. Now, whenever I tell myself I can't do something, I think of the story about planting tomatoes. I got a lot of enjoyment out of 28 growing something at last.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. small | B. terrible | C. huge | D. lovely |
| 22. A. eat | B. kill | C. catch | D. collect |
| 23. A. house | B. building | C. store | D. yard |
| 24. A. nervous | B. glad | C. sad | D. busy |
| 25. A. forgot | B. remembered | C. realized | D. understood |
| 26. A. help | B. visit | C. make | D. keep |
| 27. A. proved | B. said | C. saw | D. knew |
| 28. A. gradually | B. carefully | C. slowly | D. successfully |

第二部分 阅读理解 (共 21 分)

三、阅读下面 A、B、C、D 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。(共 16 分，每小题 1 分)

A

<p><i>American Girl</i> magazine is the most popular magazine in America for girls aged 8 through 14. It's designed to encourage the achievements and strengthen the creativity of girls. It includes articles, art and crafts, games, girl-to-girl advice and activity ideas!</p>	<p><i>Baby Bug</i> magazine is perfect for children aged from 6 months to 2 years old. It's filled with simple stories, colorful pictures and rhymes that children and parents like sharing again and again. It also encourages children to try to read.</p>
<p><i>Creative Kids</i> magazine is the nation's largest magazine for kids. The magazine is filled with games, stories, and opinions all by and for kids aged 8 through 14. The most exciting part of <i>Creative Kids</i> is that it is written by kids. This magazine is</p>	<p><i>National Geographic Kids</i> is published by the National Geographic Society for kids between the ages of 8 and 14. you will find it fun to read it, which covers plenty of topics, but mainly talks</p>

designed to encourage the creativity of readers and invites kids to hand in their creative work.

about geography, adventure, wildlife and science problems.

29. Which magazine will you buy for a one-year-old child?

- A. *American Girl* magazine. B. *Baby Bug* magazine.
C. *Creative Kids* magazine. D. *National Geographic Kids*.

30. How many kinds of magazines can you buy for Alice aged 9?

- A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.

31. Which topic is mentioned in *National Geographic Kids*?

- A. Wildlife. B. Activity ideas. C. Creativity. D. Games.

32. *Creative Kids* magazine is _____ magazine for kids.

- A. the most popular B. the most beautiful
C. the most expensive D. the nation's largest

B

In recent years, I was worried about my 10-year-old daughter. She didn't like to communicate with others. She always kept quiet and hid herself in her own world. Many times I wanted to talk with her about this problem, but she often kept a blind eye on it. However, one day she said to me, "Mom, I made a new friend at school today. Can she come over tomorrow?" Donna was a shy girl and I wanted her to make some friends to bring her out of herself.

"Sure, honey, that sounds great." I said, thinking back to my own best friend, Lillian. We lived across the street from each other in Washington Heights, New York. We met at the age of 10, too. Like my daughter, I was shy, but Lillian helped me out. She was one of the friendliest people in school, with shiny black hair and kind smile.

In senior high school, Lillian went on a trip to Florida. This was the first time we had to be away from each other for a few days. "I'll be back soon," she told me. But three days later, Lillian's sister told me that she had fallen into a river and hadn't come out any more. Soon, my family moved to New Jersey. Whenever I thought of her, tears came into my eyes.

The next day Donna brought her new friend home. "Hi, Mrs Loggia," the little girl said. Her hair was so shiny and black and she shot me a big smile. "My name is Laura."

My daughter's new friend was so much like Lillian. I was still puzzled when Laura's mom came to pick her up later that afternoon. I opened the door to let her in. "Judy!" she cried. "It's me, Lillian's sister, from Washington Heights." Yes, my daughter's friend looked familiar. She was Lillian's niece(外甥女).

33. What was the problem of the writer's daughter?

- A. She didn't like to help others.
B. She didn't like to stay at home.
C. She didn't like to communicate with others.
D. She didn't like to go on a trip.

34. What did the writer's daughter want to do one day?

- A. She wanted to make a new friend.
B. She wanted to hold a party at her home.
C. She wanted to bring her out of herself.
D. She wanted to invite her new friend to her home.

35. Who was the writer's best friend?

- A. Laura. B. Lillian. C. Donna. D. Lillian's sister.

36. Why did the writer lose her best friend forever?

- A. Because her friend had fallen into a river and hadn't come out any more.
B. Because she didn't want to see her forever.
C. Because she moved to Florida.
D. Because they quarreled badly and never wanted to see each other.

C.

Teenage life is interesting, adventurous(冒险的) and difficult. Teenagers have to go through many problems. It may probably be a family problem or a school problem. It is important to learn how to deal with those problems.

Be grateful(感激的) to your parents' support. When you have a problem, ask your parents to support you. When a child is thirteen, he feels like he has grown up. As a part of a family, teenagers do not want their parents to involve in their personal activities and they think they are able to be independent(独立的).

It is very normal and parents should also cooperate(合作) with their kids. They should try to get to know what their child needs. Sometimes a child may be hesitating(犹豫) to tell something but they should try to know what the matter is. Parents' support is the greatest support for a teenager.

Learn to live in society. Society plays a very important role in everyone's life. What teenagers see from society has a big influence on their characters.

As a teenager, you should know what is wrong and what is right. Never be impatient in making a decision. Always keep cool and calm(沉着的), take advice from your parents and you will make a good decision. Don't let the bad things of society influence you. Instead, get to learn good things from society.

Learn from school. School is like a second home. We learn a lot from our school, and at the same time, it is the hardest part of a teenager's life.

·First are the studies. You should know what you want to do. Don't come under pressure in making choices.

·Learn to take your own stand(立场). If you don't do well in exams, don't feel broken. Be strong-minded and spend more time on your studies.

·Share your problems with your friends. Your friends are always ready to help. If you are confused in your life, talk about what all you've done and what you want to do with your friends.

37. What's the greatest support for teenagers?

- A. The support of their teachers.
B. The support of their friends.
C. The support of their parents.
D. The support of their schools.

38. When teenagers make a decision, they should ____.

- A. know their parents needs
B. be impatient
C. do it by themselves
D. keep calm

39. When teenagers don't do well in exams, they should ____.

- A. learn to make choices
B. work harder at their studies

- C. feel sad about themselves
 - D. talk with their good friends
40. What does the passage mainly tell us?
- A. How to cooperate with teenagers.
 - B. How to get help from parents.
 - C. How to face problems as a teenager.
 - D. How to be independent in school.

D

Do you have imagination? Do you like to solve problems? Can you think out of the box? If so, you could be the next great inventor. “But I’m just a kid,” you might say! Don’t worry about a little thing like age. Some of the greatest inventors in the world get their start as kids.

For example, Benjamin Franklin created paddles (桨) for his hands to help him swim faster when he was only 12 years old. His creation led to today’s flippers (橡胶蹼)!

You don’t have to be an adult, a scientist or a genius (天才) to be an inventor. One thing you need is: curiosity and imagination. Kids are known for looking at things in new and unique ways. Sometimes their understanding of things leads to great inventions!

Sometimes inventors come up with completely new things that solve a problem. At other times new inventions are only things that are changed or improved. Then they work better or serve a different purpose.

So what should you do if you have a great idea for an invention? Talk to a friend or family member about it. Ask them to help you create a working model of your idea.

Once you have a working model, you should test it. Sometimes after the test, you may find your idea is not as great as you thought. At other times you realize it is a good idea and your working model can help you work out how to make it better.

If you need some ideas, consider these kids and their inventions:

Frank Epperson invented Popsicles (冰棍) when he was 11. One night he mixed soda powder (苏打粉) and water with a stick. He left it outside all night. The next morning, he found that the stick had frozen (冻结) inside the drink during the cold night.

Chester Greenwood created earmuffs (耳罩) when he was 15. He found his ears got painfully cold when he was skating. He decided to solve the problem. He found a piece of wire (电线), and his grandma helped him pad (用软物填塞) the ends.

At the age of 15, Louis Braille invented the system that allowed blind people to read.

41. The underlined word “unique” in Paragraph 3 probably means “_____”.

- A. strict
- B. famous
- C. unusual
- D. popular

42. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. Benjamin Franklin made paddles for his feet
- B. Frank Epperson spent many days making Popsicles
- C. Chester Greenwood created earmuffs with his teacher
- D. Louis Braille’s invention helped blind people to read

43. The writer probably agrees that _____.

- A. age is very important for inventions
- B. kids inventors are geniuses
- C. inventions should be completely new
- D. a working model needs to be tested

44. What is the best title of the passage?
- A. Are Inventions Important?
- B. Can Kids Be Inventors, Too?
- C. What's Your Favourite Invention?
- D. How Can You Make Inventions Popular?

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共5分，每小题1分）



Stay Home Studying

17-year-old Liu Yu was a high school student in China. She planned to go back to school on Feb 17 to prepare for the 2020 college entrance examination (高考). However, the Ministry of Education (教育部) told people in late January that the spring term for all schools would be put off because of the serious disease (疾病) in China. So Liu Yu, like all the others students, had to stay at home.

However, Liu and her classmates didn't fell behind their plans and began studying full-time again – only from home. It may have become the largest online teaching experiment the country has ever seen.

To go with students' new learning environment, a "cloud platform (云平台)" was started using on Feb 17. It provided students with education resources (资源) covering all school subjects. But some students had difficulty going to the website or using smart phones. A TV channel by China Education Television started airing classes on Feb 17. So students could have classes and study online or on TV at home.

But the online platform and TV channel don't just offer school knowledge. Students can also learn how to protect themselves from the disease and psychological (心理) health during this period, according to the Ministry of Education.

For some students, the chance to study from home has had some unexpected benefits. Yuan Siyi, who lives in Hubei province, used to get up before 6 am on school days, but since starting online courses, she got more hours of sleep every morning. "I like online teaching because I have more freedom at home," Yuan told TEENS. She began her all-day courses on Feb 3.

However, online teaching and learning has its weaknesses compared to studying in a traditional classroom. "My motivation (动力) to study is stronger when my classmates are around me and all working very hard," Yuan said.

According to the Ministry of Education, online courses are just a short-time way of learning during the disease. When the new term begins, schools will no longer use online classes instead of classroom teaching.

45. When did Liu Yu plan to go back to school?
46. Did Liu Yu begin her full-time study from home?
47. How did students have classes and study at home?
48. What can students learn except school knowledge during this period?
49. What is Paragraph 5 and 6 mainly about?

第三部分 语言知识运用 (非选择部分) (共7分)

五、用括号中所给词的适当形式填空：

50. When will you come to my house? I can't wait _____ (meet) you.
51. Lucy isn't hungry, because she _____ (have) lunch already.
52. He stayed up too late last night and he felt _____ (sleep) the next morning.
53. He has been in good condition since he stopped _____ (eat) fast food.
54. Children often expect _____ (see) more Monkey King cartoons.
55. I'm _____ (interest) in your story. Tell me more about it.
56. It's really hard for a young couple _____ (afford) a house in Beijing. It's so expensive.

第四部分 书面表达（共 10 分）

六、文段表达。（共 10 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 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

57. 假如你是李华，你和几个同学计划五一假期邀请来自英国的交换生 Tony 一起去颐和园游玩。请你给 Tony 写一封邀请函，告诉他集合的时间、地点、可能做的事情，以及他需要做的准备。

提示问题：

1. When and where are you going to meet?
2. What are you going to do there?
3. What does he need to prepare?

提示词语供选用：gate, walk, go boating, sports shoes

Hi Tony,

How is it going? I'm writing to invite you to go to the Summer Palace with us.

I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours,
Li Hua

题目②

58. 假设你是 Li Lei，你的美国笔友 Betty 想了解一下你的爱好：你的爱好是什么、如何培养爱好的，以及你怎么看待你的爱好。请根据她的问题给她写封邮件吧。

提示问题：

1. What is your favorite hobby and what do you think of it?

2. How do you develop it?

3. What has your hobby brought you?

提示词语供选用: interesting, every weekend, learn, help, pleasure, success

Hi Betty,

Thank you for your last letter, and I'd like to tell you something about my hobby.

I am looking forward to hearing from you again.

Love,
Li Lei

参考答案

一、单项填空（共6分，每小题0.5分）

从下列各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1 Our football team won the game! I feel very _____ because of the exciting news.

A. happy B. happily C. nervous D. nervously

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：我们的足球队赢了比赛！因为这个激动人心的消息，我感到非常高兴。

考查词义辨析。happy 高兴的，形容词；happily 高兴地，副词；nervous 神经紧张的，形容词；nervously 焦急地，副词。根据“‘Our football team won the game!’”可知，这是一个好消息，因此是感到高兴，feel 后跟形容词作表语，因此是 happy。故选 A。

2. People in China have moon cakes _____ Mid-autumn Day.

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

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：中国人在中秋节吃月饼。

考查时间介词辨析。in 后接某年某月某季节；on 后接具体一天；at 后接具体时刻；of.....的。“Mid-autumn Day”是具体的一天，故选 B。

3. It's raining outside, ____ you'd better take your umbrella.

A. but B. for C. or D. so

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：外面正在下雨，因此你最好带上你的雨伞。

考查连词辨析。but 但是；for 为了；or 或者；so 因此。“you'd better take your umbrella.”是“It's raining outside”的结果，因此用 so 连接。故选 D。

4. Zhong Nanshan is one of _____ people during the outbreak of covid-19.

A. great B. greater C. greatest D. the greatest

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：钟南山是新冠肺炎疫情期间最伟大的人物之一。

考查最高级。这里是固定用法：one of the+形容词最高级+名词复数表示“最.....之一”，因此这里填 the greatest。故选 D。

5. He couldn't help ____ angry when he heard that news.

A. be B. to be C. being D. been

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：听到那个消息，他禁不住生起气来。can't help doing sth.情不自禁地做某事。结合句意可知，答案为 C。

6. —_____ have you studied in this school?

—For nearly two years.

A. How often B. How far C. How much D. How long

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你在这所学校学习多久了？——快两年了。

考查特殊疑问句。How often 多长时间一次；How far 多远；How much 多少钱；how long 多久，一般对时间段提问。根据回答“For nearly three years.”可知，是 for 加时间段，所以应该用 how long 提问。故选 D。

7. My grandmother often _____ about her childhood with me.

A. talked B. talks C. was talking D. is talking

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：我祖母经常和我谈论她的童年。

考查动词时态。根据“often”可知，本题是一般现在时，主语“My grandmother”是第三人称单数，因此动词填三单 talks。故选 B。

8. —What were you doing when I called you at 4:00 yesterday afternoon?

—Oh, sorry. I _____ a piano lesson at that time.

A. had B. was having C. have had D. have

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——昨天下午 4 点我打电话给你的时候你在干什么？——哦，抱歉。那时我正在上钢琴课。

考查过去进行时。根据“at 4:00 yesterday afternoon”可知，此处强调在过去的某个时间点正在发生的动作，故选 B。

9. In the 1960s, my father _____ in a small house with his two brothers.

A. live B. has lived C. will live D. lived

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：在 20 世纪 60 年代，我的父亲和他的两个兄弟住在一个小房子里。

考查动词时态。根据“In the 1960s”可知，此句用一般过去时，动词用过去式，故选 D。

10. —What will you do this weekend?

—I _____ some friends to my home.

A. will invite B. invited C. invite D. have invited

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——这个周末你要做什么？——我将邀请一些朋友到我家来。

考查动词时态。根据“What will you do this weekend?”可知，问句是一般将来时，因此回答也用一般将来时，结构是“will+动词原形”。故选 A。

11. — Your English is very beautiful!

— Thank you. I _____ English since I was a little boy.

- A. have learnt B. learn C. learnt D. am learning

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你的英语真好！——谢谢。我从小就学英语。

考查动词时态。根据“since”可知，此句是现在完成时态，结构为“have/has done”；主语是“I”，因此助动词是 have。故选 A。

12. Today is Mother’s Day. Wang Fang _____ a letter to her mother now.

- A. writes B. wrote C. is writing D. will write

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：今天是母亲节。王芳现在正在给她妈妈写信。

考查动词时态。根据“now”可知，本句是现在进行时，结构是“be doing”；主语“Wang Fang”是单数，因此 be 动词是 is，write 现在分词是 writing。故选 C。

二、完形填空（共 16 分，每小题 1 分）

通读下面两篇短文，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，选择能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

A

This Old Chair

“I was thinking of our spring house cleaning.” John’s mom suggested. “Tomorrow, John, you have no school. You can help me, OK?” “OK.” John said.



The next day John and his mom clean the house. They cleaned until everything was tidy. Suddenly John’s mom pointed to the Grandpa’s 13 and shouted, “That old chair has got to go. We will buy Grandpa a new one.”

It was 14. John had to agree. The chair was unsightly(不美观的). It was too old.

“John, let’s take the chair outside.” Mom said. As they were trying to 15 the chair, Grandpa came in. He blocked their way. “Oh, no! You can’t take my chair.”

“Grandpa, we’ll buy you a new one.” John’s mom said. “No, I don’t want a new one.” Grandpa tried to push his chair back into place. John’s mom gave up and left the room. Grandpa sat into his chair and closed his eyes. “Grandpa, why don’t you let us throw away the chair?” John asked. “It’s so old.”

“You don’t 16, John. I sat in this chair with your grandma when I asked her to marry me. It was so long ago, but when I sit in this chair and close my eyes I 17 she is near.”

It’s amazing(令人惊奇), John thought, how Grandpa could 18 things from the past. In the present, he forgot almost everything.

“And the night your father was born, I sat in this chair. When they placed the tiny baby into my arms, I was never happier.” A smile now flashed(闪现) across his old face. “I think I’m going to understand.” John said 19.

“Many years later,” Grandpa’s voice broke, “I sat in this chair when the doctor called and told me your grandma was ill. I was lost without her but the chair gave me comfort and warmth.”

“I’m sorry, Grandpa.” John looked at Grandpa and said, “This is not just any old chair. You’ve gone through a lot together.”

That night, John told his mom this chair was like Grandpa’s 20. They realized how much the chair meant to Grandpa. When they looked at the chair the next day, they found the room would be very dull(单调的) without this old chair.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 13. A. chair | B. bed | C. table | D. sofa |
| 14. A. difficult | B. true | C. impossible | D. sad |
| 15. A. clean | B. repair | C. break | D. move |
| 16. A. believe | B. agree | C. understand | D. leave |
| 17. A. look | B. feel | C. hope | D. notice |
| 18. A. know | B. prefer | C. remember | D. use |
| 19. A. nervously | B. bravely | C. excitedly | D. thoughtfully |
| 20. A. child | B. dad | C. teacher | D. friend |

【答案】13. A 14. B 15. D 16. C 17. B 18. C 19. D 20. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了约翰陪妈妈大扫除时，两人准备把爷爷的一张旧椅子扔了换个新的，但被爷爷拒绝了。随着爷爷的讲述，约翰了解到椅子陪伴爷爷经历了很多重要的时刻，它对爷爷来说非常重要。

【13题详解】

句意：突然，约翰的妈妈指向爷爷的椅子并喊到。

chair 椅子；bed 床；table 桌子；sofa 沙发。根据后文妈妈说“*That old chair*”可知此处指的是椅子，故选 A。

【14题详解】

句意：确实如此。

difficult 困难的；true 正确的；impossible 不可能的；sad 悲伤的。根据后文说“*John had to agree*”可知妈妈说得对，故选 B。

【15题详解】

句意：当他们努力搬动这把椅子时，爷爷进来了。

clean 清洁；repair 修理；break 打破；move 搬动。根据前文说要把椅子扔了，可知此处是在搬走它，故选 D。

【16题详解】

句意：约翰，你不懂。

believe 相信；agree 同意；understand 明白；leave 离开。根据前文约翰说这把椅子太破旧了，可知此处爷爷在反驳他，说他不懂，故选 C。

【17题详解】

句意：但是当我坐在椅子上，闭上眼睛，我感觉她就在我身边。

look 看；feel 感觉；hope 希望；notice 察觉到。根据“*I sat in this chair with your grandma when I asked her to marry me*”及“*she is near*”可知感觉奶奶就在旁边，故选 B。

【18题详解】

句意：爷爷是怎么记得这些过去的事的呢？

know 知道；prefer 更喜欢；remember 记得；use 使用。根据后文说“In the present, he forgot almost everything”可知约翰很震惊爷爷竟然记得以前的事，故选 C。

【19题详解】

句意：“我想我会理解的”，约翰体贴地说。

nervously 紧张地；bravely 勇敢地；excitedly 兴奋地；thoughtfully 体贴地。根据故事的发展，可知此处约翰想体贴地安慰爷爷，故选 D。

【20题详解】

句意：那晚，约翰告诉妈妈那把椅子就像爷爷的朋友。

child 孩子；dad 父亲；teacher 老师；friend 朋友。根据前文爷爷的描述，可知椅子一直陪伴着他，就像是一个忠实的朋友，故选 D。

B

I grew tomatoes this year. That may not seem like a big deal to some people, but for me, it was 21 !

You see, I used to 22 things. When I planted things, I often forgot to water them, or watered them too much. Sometimes, no matter what I did, they would just die. I slowly believed that I couldn't grow anything. I was irresponsible(不负责任的), so I gave up.

This summer, I had a 23. It was not big but it was beautiful. I suddenly wanted to plant some tomatoes, but I was afraid that I would kill them. I thought for a long time, and told myself I was irresponsible. But finally I couldn't help buying four tomato plants. I really wanted to plant them. I placed them in my yard and spent time with them. I watered them, talked to them and put some egg shells(壳) in the soil. The tomato plants grew, actually grew. They weren't dying. They weren't wilting(枯萎). I was so 24 that I took care of those plants all the time, even when I was feeling tired or lazy. I didn't give up. When those tiny baby tomatoes first formed, it seemed like a miracle(奇迹).

I had told this story about how irresponsible I was for a very long time. It had been so long that I 25 it was a story. I looked around my world to see where else the story had affected me. All the times I was afraid of doing something because I didn't think I could 26 it.

But here, these plants 27 that the old story wasn't true. Now, whenever I tell myself I can't do something, I think of the story about planting tomatoes. I got a lot of enjoyment out of 28 growing something at last.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 21. A. small | B. terrible | C. huge | D. lovely |
| 22. A. eat | B. kill | C. catch | D. collect |
| 23. A. house | B. building | C. store | D. yard |
| 24. A. nervous | B. glad | C. sad | D. busy |
| 25. A. forgot | B. remembered | C. realized | D. understood |
| 26. A. help | B. visit | C. make | D. keep |
| 27. A. proved | B. said | C. saw | D. knew |

28. A. gradually B. carefully C. slowly D. successfully

【答案】21. C 22. B 23. D 24. B 25. A 26. C 27. A 28. D

【解析】

【导语】本文讲述了作者曾经是个种什么都不成功的人，为此作者总暗示自己是个不负责任的人，也不敢尝试任何事情，直到一个很偶然的机会，作者成功地种活了西红柿，这才使得作者重新认识自己、审视自己，也重拾了自信。

【21题详解】

句意：但对我来说，这是一件大事！

small 小的；terrible 糟糕的；huge 巨大的；lovely 可爱的；根据“*That may not seem like a big deal to some people, but for me*”可知，此处用 but 转折说明，对于别人不是什么大事，但对于自己却是大事，故选 C。

【22题详解】

句意：你知道的，我过去常常杀死东西。

eat 吃；kill 杀死；catch 抓住；collect 收集；根据“*When I planted things, I often forgot to water them, or watered them too much. Sometimes, no matter what I did, they would just die.*”可知，作者之前养不活植物，总会把植物“杀死”，故选 B。

【23题详解】

句意：今年夏天，我有一个院子。

house 房子；building 建筑物；store 商店；yard 院子；根据“*It was not big but it was beautiful. I suddenly wanted to plant some tomatoes*”可知，能种植西红柿的应是院子，故选 D。

【24题详解】

句意：我很高兴，我一直在照顾这些植物，即使是在我感到疲倦或懒惰的时候。

nervous 紧张的；glad 高兴的；sad 伤心的；busy 忙碌的；根据“*They weren't dying. They weren't wilting(枯萎).*”可知，这次种的植物没有死，作者很开心，故选 B。

【25题详解】

句意：时间太长了，我忘了这是个故事。

forgot 忘记；remembered 记得；realized 意识到；understood 理解；根据“*I had told this story about how irresponsible I was for a very long time.*”可知，很长时间以来，作者一直用这个故事进行自我暗示，时间长了，作者忘记了这只是个故事，并非事实，故选 A。

【26题详解】

句意：我一直害怕做某事，因为我认为我做不成。

help 帮助；visit 参观；make 做；keep 保持；根据“*All the times I was afraid of doing something because I didn't think I could...it.*”可知，此处说的是害怕自己做不成，此处用 make 表示，故选 C。

【27题详解】

句意：但在这里，这些植物证明了老故事不是真的。

proved 证明；said 说；saw 看见；knew 知道；根据“*the old story wasn't true.*”可知，这个植物证明了之前认为的不是真的，故选 A。

【28题详解】

句意：最后，我从成功种植中获得了乐趣。

gradually 逐渐地；carefully 仔细地；slowly 慢慢地；successfully 成功地；根据“The tomato plants grew, actually grew. They weren’t dying. They weren’t wilting(枯萎).”可知，作者种植西红柿成功了，故选 D。

第二部分 阅读理解（共 21 分）

三、阅读下面 A、B、C、D 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。（共 16 分，每小题 1 分）

A

<p><i>American Girl</i> magazine is the most popular magazine in America for girls aged 8 through 14. It’s designed to encourage the achievements and strengthen the creativity of girls. It includes articles, art and crafts, games, girl-to-girl advice and activity ideas!</p>	<p><i>Baby Bug</i> magazine is perfect for children aged from 6 months to 2 years old. It’s filled with simple stories, colorful pictures and rhymes that children and parents like sharing again and again. It also encourages children to try to read.</p>
<p><i>Creative Kids</i> magazine is the nation’s largest magazine for kids. The magazine is filled with games, stories, and opinions all by and for kids aged 8 through 14. The most exciting part of <i>Creative Kids</i> is that it is written by kids. This magazine is designed to encourage the creativity of readers and invites kids to hand in their creative work.</p>	<p><i>National Geographic Kids</i> is published by the National Geographic Society for kids between the ages of 8 and 14. you will find it fun to read it, which covers plenty of topics, but mainly talks about geography, adventure, wildlife and science problems.</p>

29. Which magazine will you buy for a one-year-old child?

- A. *American Girl* magazine.
- B. *Baby Bug* magazine.
- C. *Creative Kids* magazine.
- D. *National Geographic Kids*.

30. How many kinds of magazines can you buy for Alice aged 9?

- A. One.
- B. Two.
- C. Three.
- D. Four.

31. Which topic is mentioned in *National Geographic Kids*?

- A. Wildlife.
- B. Activity ideas.
- C. Creativity.
- D. Games.

32. *Creative Kids* magazine is _____ magazine for kids.

- A. the most popular
- B. the most beautiful
- C. the most expensive
- D. the nation’s largest

【答案】29. B 30. C 31. A 32. D

【解析】

【导语】本文主要讲述了四种适合孩子们读的杂志。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“*Baby Bug*”部分“*Baby Bug* magazine is perfect for children aged from 6 months to 2 years old.”可知，《虫宝宝》适合6个月大到2岁的孩子们，可知1岁的孩子可以看《虫宝宝》。故选B。

【30题详解】

细节理解题。根据“*American Girl* magazine is...for girls aged 8 through 14.”和“*Creative Kids* magazine is...for kids aged 8 through 14.”以及“*National Geographic Kids* is published...ages of 8 and 14.”可知，9岁的女孩Alice可以看三种杂志。故选C。

【31题详解】

细节理解题。根据“*National Geographic Kids*”中“...but mainly talks about geography, adventure, wildlife and science problems.”可知，《儿童国家地理杂志》主要讲地理，冒险，野生生物和科学问题，可知提到了wildlife。故选A。

【32题详解】

细节理解题。根据“*Creative Kids* magazine is the nation’s largest magazine for kids.”可知，《创造性儿童》杂志是美国最大的儿童杂志。故选D。

B

In recent years, I was worried about my 10-year-old daughter. She didn’t like to communicate with others. She always kept quiet and hid herself in her own world. Many times I wanted to talk with her about this problem, but she often kept a blind eye on it. However, one day she said to me, “Mom, I made a new friend at school today. Can she come over tomorrow?” Donna was a shy girl and I wanted her to make some friends to bring her out of herself.

“Sure, honey, that sounds great.” I said, thinking back to my own best friend, Lillian. We lived across the street from each other in Washington Heights, New York. We met at the age of 10, too. Like my daughter, I was shy, but Lillian helped me out. She was one of the friendliest people in school, with shiny black hair and kind smile.

In senior high school, Lillian went on a trip to Florida. This was the first time we had to be away from each other for a few days. “I’ll be back soon,” she told me. But three days later, Lillian’s sister told me that she had fallen into a river and hadn’t come out any more. Soon, my family moved to New Jersey. Whenever I thought of her, tears came into my eyes.

The next day Donna brought her new friend home. “Hi, Mrs Loggia,” the little girl said. Her hair was so shiny and black and she shot me a big smile. “My name is Laura.”

My daughter’s new friend was so much like Lillian. I was still puzzled when Laura’s mom came to pick her up later that afternoon. I opened the door to let her in. “Judy!” she cried. “It’s me, Lillian’s sister, from Washington Heights.” Yes, my daughter’s friend looked familiar. She was Lillian’s niece(外甥女).

33. What was the problem of the writer’s daughter?

- A. She didn’t like to help others.
- B. She didn’t like to stay at home.
- C. She didn’t like to communicate with others.
- D. She didn’t like to go on a trip.

34. What did the writer’s daughter want to do one day?

- A. She wanted to make a new friend.
- B. She wanted to hold a party at her home.

- C. She wanted to bring her out of herself.
D. She wanted to invite her new friend to her home.

35. Who was the writer's best friend?

- A. Laura. B. Lillian. C. Donna. D. Lillian's sister.

36. Why did the writer lose her best friend forever?

- A. Because her friend had fallen into a river and hadn't come out any more.
B. Because she didn't want to see her forever.
C. Because she moved to Florida.
D. Because they quarreled badly and never wanted to see each other.

【答案】33. C 34. D 35. B 36. A

【解析】

【导语】本文主要讲述了作者害羞的女孩交的新朋友让作者想起了自己曾经的好朋友，以及和好朋友相处的点点滴滴，最后惊讶地发现女儿的朋友竟然是自己朋友的外甥女。

【33题详解】

细节理解题。根据“She didn't like to communicate with others.”可知，她不喜欢和其他人沟通，故选 C。

【34题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Mom, I made a new friend at school today. Can she come over tomorrow”可知，女儿想邀请新朋友来家里做客，故选 D。

【35题详解】

细节理解题。根据“I said, thinking back to my own best friend, Lillian”可知，作者最好的朋友是 Lillian，故选 B。

【36题详解】

细节理解题。根据“But three days later, Lillian's sister told me that she had fallen into a river and hadn't come out any more”可知，因为她掉进了河里，再也没有出来，故选 A。

C.

Teenage life is interesting, adventurous(冒险的) and difficult. Teenagers have to go through many problems. It may probably be a family problem or a school problem. It is important to learn how to deal with those problems.

Be grateful(感激的) to your parents' support. When you have a problem, ask your parents to support you. When a child is thirteen, he feels like he has grown up. As a part of a family, teenagers do not want their parents to involve in their personal activities and they think they are able to be independent(独立的).

It is very normal and parents should also cooperate(合作) with their kids. They should try to get to know what their child needs. Sometimes a child may be hesitating(犹豫) to tell something but they should try to know what the matter is. Parents' support is the greatest support for a teenager.

Learn to live in society. Society plays a very important role in everyone's life. What teenagers see from society has a big influence on their characters.

As a teenager, you should know what is wrong and what is right. Never be impatient in making a decision. Always keep cool and calm(沉着的), take advice from your parents and you will make a good decision. Don't let the bad things of society influence you. Instead, get to learn good things from society.

Learn from school. School is like a second home. We learn a lot from our school, and at the same time, it is the hardest part of a teenager's life.

·First are the studies. You should know what you want to do. Don't come under pressure in making choices.

·Learn to take your own stand(立场). If you don't do well in exams, don't feel broken. Be strong-minded and spend more time on your studies.

·Share your problems with your friends. Your friends are always ready to help. If you are confused in your life, talk about what all you've done and what you want to do with your friends.

37. What's the greatest support for teenagers?

- A. The support of their teachers.
- B. The support of their friends.
- C. The support of their parents.
- D. The support of their schools.

38. When teenagers make a decision, they should____.

- A. know their parents needs
- B. be impatient
- C. do it by themselves
- D. keep calm

39. When teenagers don't do well in exams, they should____.

- A. learn to make choices
- B. work harder at their studies
- C. feel sad about themselves
- D. talk with their good friends

40. What does the passage mainly tell us?

- A. How to cooperate with teenagers.
- B. How to get help from parents.
- C. How to face problems as a teenager.
- D. How to be independent in school.

【答案】 37. C 38. D 39. B 40. C

【解析】

【分析】这篇短文主要讲述了怎样处理学生们生活和学习中的问题一些方法和建议。

【37题详解】

细节理解题。根据文中 Parents' support is the greatest support for a teenager.父母的支持是对青少年最大的支持，故选 C。

【38题详解】

细节理解题。根据文中 Always keep cool and calm(沉着的), take advice from your parents and you will make a good decision, 要总是保持沉着冷静，从你的父母那里获得建议，然后你就能做一个好的决定。故选 D。

【39题详解】

细节理解题。根据文中 If you don't do well in exams, don't feel broken. Be strong-minded and spend more time on your studies. 如果你在考试里做的不好，不要感到心灰意懒，要意志坚定并且在学习上多花点时间，故选 B。

【40题详解】

主旨大意题。通读整篇短文可知，这篇短文主要讲述了作为青少年怎样解决他们的问题。故选 C。

D

Do you have imagination? Do you like to solve problems? Can you think out of the box? If so, you could be the next great inventor. “But I’m just a kid,” you might say! Don’t worry about a little thing like age. Some of the greatest inventors in the world get their start as kids.

For example, Benjamin Franklin created paddles (桨) for his hands to help him swim faster when he was only 12 years old. His creation led to today’s flippers (橡胶蹼)!

You don’t have to be an adult, a scientist or a genius (天才) to be an inventor. One thing you need is: curiosity and imagination. Kids are known for looking at things in new and unique ways. Sometimes their understanding of things leads to great inventions!

Sometimes inventors come up with completely new things that solve a problem. At other times new inventions are only things that are changed or improved. Then they work better or serve a different purpose.

So what should you do if you have a great idea for an invention? Talk to a friend or family member about it. Ask them to help you create a working model of your idea.

Once you have a working model, you should test it. Sometimes after the test, you may find your idea is not as great as you thought. At other times you realize it is a good idea and your working model can help you work out how to make it better.

If you need some ideas, consider these kids and their inventions:

Frank Epperson invented Popsicles (冰棍) when he was 11. One night he mixed soda powder (苏打粉) and water with a stick. He left it outside all night. The next morning, he found that the stick had frozen (冻结) inside the drink during the cold night.

Chester Greenwood created earmuffs (耳罩) when he was 15. He found his ears got painfully cold when he was skating. He decided to solve the problem. He found a piece of wire (电线), and his grandma helped him pad (用软物填塞) the ends.

At the age of 15, Louis Braille invented the system that allowed blind people to read.

41. The underlined word “unique” in Paragraph 3 probably means “_____”.

A. strict B. famous C. unusual D. popular

42. We can learn from the passage that _____.

A. Benjamin Franklin made paddles for his feet
B. Frank Epperson spent many days making Popsicles
C. Chester Greenwood created earmuffs with his teacher
D. Louis Braille’s invention helped blind people to read

43. The writer probably agrees that _____.

A. age is very important for inventions B. kids inventors are geniuses C. inventions should be completely new
D. a working model needs to be tested

44. What is the best title of the passage?

A. Are Inventions Important?
B. Can Kids Be Inventors, Too?
C. What’s Your Favourite Invention?

D. How Can You Make Inventions Popular?

【答案】41. C 42. D 43. D 44. B

【解析】

【导语】本文通过举例说明了孩子成为发明家的可能性。

【41 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据“Kids are known for looking at things in new and unique ways.”可知，孩子们用一种新的和“unique”的方式看待事物，由于是新的，因此这里应该用不同寻常的方式，即 unusual“不平常的”。故选 C。

【42 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“At the age of 15, Louis Braille invented the system that allowed blind people to read.”可知，Louis Braille 在他 15 岁的时候发明了帮助盲人阅读的系统。故选 D。

【43 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Once you have a working model, you should test it.”可知，当你得到一个工作模型之后，你下一步需要做的就是进行测试，D 叙述正确。故选 D。

【44 题详解】

标题归纳题。文章讲述孩子也可以进行创造，成为一个发明家，随后介绍了发明家不一定是成年人、科学家或天才，不受年龄限制，只要有想法且具有想象力就可以，最后文中用了几个事例来说明孩子也可以作为创造家。故选 B。

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 5 分，每小题 1 分）



Stay Home Studying

17-year-old Liu Yu was a high school student in China. She planned to go back to school on Feb 17 to prepare for the 2020 college entrance examination (高考). However, the Ministry of Education (教育部) told people in late January that the spring term for all schools would be put off because of the serious disease (疾病) in China. So Liu Yu, like all the others students, had to stay at home.

However, Liu and her classmates didn't fell behind their plans and began studying full-time again – only from home. It may have become the largest online teaching experiment the country has ever seen.

To go with students' new learning environment, a “cloud platform (云平台)” was started using on Feb 17. It provided students with education resources (资源) covering all school subjects. But some students had difficulty going to the website or using smart phones. A TV channel by China Education Television started airing classes on Feb 17. So students could have classes and study online or on TV at home.

But the online platform and TV channel don't just offer school knowledge. Students can also learn how to protect themselves from the disease and psychological (心理的) health during this period, according to the Ministry of Education.

For some students, the chance to study from home has had some unexpected benefits. Yuan Siyi, who lives in Hubei province, used to get up before 6 am on school days, but since starting online courses, she got more hours of sleep every

morning. “I like online teaching because I have more freedom at home,” Yuan told TEENS. She began her all-day courses on Feb 3.

However, online teaching and learning has its weaknesses compared to studying in a traditional classroom. “My motivation (动力) to study is stronger when my classmates are around me and all working very hard,” Yuan said.

According to the Ministry of Education, online courses are just a short-time way of learning during the disease. When the new term begins, schools will no longer use online classes instead of classroom teaching.

45. When did Liu Yu plan to go back to school?

46. Did Liu Yu begin her full-time study from home?

47. How did students have classes and study at home?

48. What can students learn except school knowledge during this period?

49. What is Paragraph 5 and 6 mainly about?

【答案】45. On Feb 17.

46. Yes. / Yes, she did.

47. Online or on TV.

48. How to protect themselves from the disease and psychological health.

49. The benefits and weaknesses of studying at home.

【解析】

【分析】短文大意：本文是新闻类阅读，报道了新兴的在线学习方式，分析了在线学习的作用、好处和缺点。

【45题详解】

题意：刘宇打算什么时候回学校？考查细节理解。根据“She planned to go back to school on Feb 17 to prepare for the 2020 college entrance examination 她计划于2月17日返校，为2020年高考做准备”，可知是2月17日，故填 On Feb 17。

【46题详解】

题意：刘宇是从家里开始全日制学习的吗？考查细节理解。根据“Liu and her classmates didn't fall behind their plans and began studying full-time again – only from home 刘和她的同学们并没有落后于他们的计划，重新开始全职学习——只是在家里”，可知回答是肯定的，故填 Yes. / Yes, she did.。

【47题详解】

题意：学生们是如何在家上课和学习的？考查细节理解。根据“So students could have classes and study online or on TV at home 这样学生就可以上课，在网上或电视上学习”，可知填 Online or on TV。

【48题详解】

题意：在这期间，除了学校知识，学生还能学到什么？考查细节理解。根据“Students can also learn how to protect themselves from the disease and psychological health during this period, according to the Ministry of Education 教育部表示，在此期间，学生们还可以学习如何保护自己不受疾病和心理健康的影响”，可知还可以学到如何保护自己不受疾病和心理健康的影响，故填 How to protect themselves from the disease and psychological health。

【49题详解】

题意：第5和第6段主要是关于什么？考查段意理解。根据第五段“For some students, the chance to study from home has had some unexpected benefits 对于一些学生来说，在家学习的机会带来了一些意想不到的好处”，和第六段“However, online teaching and learning has its weaknesses compared to studying in a traditional classroom 与传统的课堂学

习相比，在线教学有其弱点”，可知这两段介绍的是在家学习的优缺点，故填 The benefits and weaknesses of studying at home.。

【点睛】 阅读短文回答问题。即根据文章的表层意思进行深层次的推理判断，组织语言填充句子或回答问题。首先要粗读文章了解大意，其次通过细读，理解全文。在粗读的基础上，仔细阅读题后所给的题目，根据题目要求，再有重点地返回来仔细阅读。在阅读时要注意辨认和记忆具体事实和重要情节，包括事物的起因、过程、结果及发生的地点、时间等，这对题目的判断至关重要，需要考生综合所有的细节来理解把握。例如小题 3，问学生们是如何在家上课和学习的，考查细节理解。根据“So students could have classes and study online or on TV at home”，可知学生在网上或电视上学习，故填 Online or on TV.。

第三部分 语言知识运用 (非选择部分) (共 7 分)

五、用括号中所给词的适当形式填空：

50. When will you come to my house? I can't wait _____ (meet) you.

【答案】 to meet

【解析】

【详解】 句意：你什么时候来我家？我等不及要见到你了。这里是固定词组，can't wait to do sth“迫不及待做某事”，因此这里填动词不定式。故填 to meet。

51. Lucy isn't hungry, because she _____ (have) lunch already.

【答案】 has had

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】 句意：露西不饿，因为她已经吃过午饭了。根据“already”可知，此句时态是现在完成时，主语“she”，因此 has had 符合句意。故填 has had。

52. He stayed up too late last night and he felt _____ (sleep) the next morning.

【答案】 sleepy

【解析】

【详解】 句意：他昨晚熬夜到很晚，第二天早上他感到困倦。根据“He stayed up too late last night”可知，表示他熬夜感到困倦，填形容词作表语，用 sleepy 表示“困倦的”。故填 sleepy。

53. He has been in good condition since he stopped _____ (eat) fast food.

【答案】 eating

【解析】

【详解】 句意：自从他停止吃快餐以来，他的身体状况一直很好。根据“He has been in good condition since he stopped ... fast food”可知，停止吃快餐以来，身体一直很好，用 stop doing sth 表示“停止做某事”，动名词作宾语，故填 eating。

54. Children often expect _____ (see) more Monkey King cartoons.

【答案】 to see

【解析】

【详解】句意：孩子们通常希望看到更多的美猴王动画片。expect to do sth.“期望去做某事”，这里填不定式作宾语。故填 to see。

55. I'm _____ (interest) in your story. Tell me more about it.

【答案】interested

【解析】

【详解】句意：我对你的故事很感兴趣。多告诉我一些吧。这里是固定词组，be interested in“对……感兴趣”，这里形容词作表语。故填 interested。

56. It's really hard for a young couple _____ (afford) a house in Beijing. It's so expensive.

【答案】to afford

【解析】

【详解】句意：对一对年轻夫妇来说，在北京买房真的很难。它太贵了。固定句式：It is+形容词+for sb to do sth“对于某人来说做某事是……的”，动词不定式作主语，it 作形式主语，故填 to afford。

第四部分 书面表达（共 10 分）

六、文段表达。（共 10 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 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

57. 假如你是李华，你和几个同学计划五一假期邀请来自英国的交换生 Tony 一起去颐和园游玩。请你给 Tony 写一封邀请函，告诉他集合的时间、地点、可能做的事情，以及他需要做的准备。

提示问题：

1. When and where are you going to meet?

2. What are you going to do there?

3. What does he need to prepare?

提示词语供选用：gate, walk, go boating, sports shoes

Hi Tony,

How is it going? I'm writing to invite you to go to the Summer Palace with us.

I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours,
Li Hua

【答案】例文:

Dear Tony,

How is it going? I'm writing to invite you to go to the Summer Palace with us.

It is one of the most beautiful and popular parks in Beijing. We will have lots of fun there. We can walk along Kunming Lake and enjoy the beautiful scenery, and we can also take a boat tour on it. After seeing the ancient buildings in the park, you can get a taste of Chinese culture. Tired and hungry? We will have a picnic and everyone will share some food with each another, just like a big party!

We'll meet at the school gate at 7:30 this Saturday, so please come at least 10 minutes early. It's very important to take enough water as well as food. Please remember to wear comfortable shoes because there will be lots of walking.

I'm sure you will not only enjoy yourself but also have a special experience.

I'm looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【详解】1. 题干解读: 本篇书面表达要求我们作为李华, 给 Tony 写一封邀请函, 告诉他去颐和园游玩的注意事项。

2. 写作指导: 本文主要用第一人称来叙述故事内容; 时态多用一般将来时。首先介绍颐和园的美景以及他们的游览顺序等。然后告知 Tony 具体注意事项, 包括: 集合的时间, 地点, 可能做的事情, 以及他需要做的准备。

题目②

58. 假设你是 Li Lei, 你 美国笔友 Betty 想了解一下你的爱好: 你的爱好是什么、如何培养爱好的, 以及你怎么看待你的爱好。请根据她的问题给她写封邮件吧。

提示问题:

1. What is your favorite hobby and what do you think of it?

2. How do you develop it?

3. What has your hobby brought you?

提示词语供选用: interesting, every weekend, learn, help, pleasure, success

Hi Betty,

Thank you for your last letter, and I'd like to tell you something about my hobby.

I am looking forward to hearing from you again.

Love,

Li Lei

【答案】例文:

Hi Betty,

Thank you for your last letter, and I'd like to tell you something about my hobby.

Playing basketball is my favorite hobby. It's an important part of my life. I started to play with the ball at the age of four and I think it is very interesting. When I went to primary school. I began to learn to play basketball in a team. Since then, it has been my favorite hobby. Playing basketball not only helps me keep fit but also makes me relaxed and confident when I am under stress. Besides, I have made a lot of friends by playing basketball with them.

I am looking forward to hearing from you again.

Love,

Li Lei

【解析】

【详解】1.题干解读：该题目属于记叙文写作，但写作时要按邮件格式写。题目要求我们作为 Li Lei，给美国笔友 Betty 写封邮件告诉她你的爱好是什么、如何培养爱好的，以及你怎么看待你的爱好。

2.写作指导：本文应该用第一人称和第三人称来叙述故事内容；时态采用一般过去时和一般现在时为主。文章开头和结尾已经给出，正文要详细描述你的爱好是什么、如何培养爱好的，以及你的爱好给你带来了什么。注意电子邮件的书写格式。在写作中，要运用正确的语言句式和英语语法，注意标点符号使用得当。