第一部分 选择题(共85分)

一、听力 (20分)

第一部分 听对话回答问题

本部分共有10道小题，每小题你将听到一段对话，每段对话听两遍。在听每段对话前，你将有5秒钟时间阅读题目；听完后，你还有5秒钟时间选出你认为最合适的备选答案。在听到“嘀”的信号后，进入下一小题。

( )1. What’s Peter’s problem?

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( )2. What does the man do?

A. 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ B.学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ C.学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！

( )3. What does the boy begin to do at five?

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A. B. C.

( )4. What competition does Simon think Kitty should enter for?

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A. B. C.

( )5. What time did Sandy学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ wash her face this morning?

A. At 6:00 B. At 6:05 C. At 6:15

( )6. How much should the woman pay if she buys two glasses?

A. 8 yuan. B. 10 yuan C. 4 yuan

( )7. Where can the woman be?

A. At a library B. At the doctor’s C. At a bookshop

( )8. What will the weather be like?

A. It will be rainy B. It will be cloudy C. It will be sunny

( )9. What does Mr. Smith like?

A.Tea and Beijing Opera B. Tea and films C. Films and drink

( )10. What do they plan to do?

A. Go window shopping B. See a movie C. Go to a park

第二部分 听对话和短文回答问题

你将听到一段对话和两篇短文，各听两遍。听每段对话或短文前，你将有时间阅读相关小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，每小题你仍有5秒钟的时间选出你认为最合适的备选答案。

听第一段对话，回答11～12小题。答题完毕，请等待“嘀”的信号，进入下一篇短文。

( )11. When will the man have the party?

A. This Saturday evening. B. Next Friday evening. C. This Sunday Evening.

( )12. What did the man want the woman to bring for the party?

A. A present. B. Nothing. C. Her friend.

听第一篇短文，回答13～15小题。请根据短文内容，选择正确答案，完成信息记录表。答题完毕，请等待“嘀”的信号，进入下一篇短文。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| QQ is students’ favourite letter | |
| The ways of  using QQ | To talk about 13 and chat;  To exchange test answers and chat;  To 14 good articles and pictures on it;  To make a record of their lives |
| The reasons for  using QQ | It’s 15 to their friendship and they can relax and talk freely. |

( )13. A. housework B. homework C. hobbies

( )14. A. put B. make C. search

( )15. A. helpful B. harmful C. thankful

听第二篇短文，回答16～20题

( )16. How do most people go to their workplaces in Nanjing?

A. By bus. B. By underground. C. By car.

( )17. How much is the ticket for the bus?

A. Only 1 yuan. B. More than 2 yuan. C. 1 or 2 yuan.学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！

( )18. What will a person do when he doesn’t want to help the elderly on the bus?

A. He will stand up and look out of the window.

B学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！. He will sit on the seat and look at the elderly.

C. He will listen to music with eyes closed.

( )19. Why should we help each other?

A. Because we know each other.

B. Because we will need others’ help one day.

C. Because we are students.

( )20. How can we help a person in need when taking a bus?

A. Buy the ticket for him.

B. Let the elderly get on the bus first.

C. Make the children give their seats to you.

选择填空 从下列每题所给的选项中，选择一个最佳答案。 (20分)

21．It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unusual chance for Mr. White to get such \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ useful advice.

A．a; an B．an; ／ C．a; the D．an; an

【考点】冠词

【答案】B

【解析】考察冠词。句意：对怀特先生来说得到这样有用的建议诗歌非寻常的机会。Unusual为元音开头，chance机会为可数名词，所以用an，而advice  为不可数名词，不要冠词，故选B

22．— Zhang Mengxue won the first Gold for China in the Rio Olympic Games.

—Yes, we feel proud of her and she has got high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from all of us.

A．prize B．present

C．praise D．promise

【考点】名词

【答案】C

【解析】名词含义考察。句意：张梦雪为中国在里约奥运会赢得了第一枚金牌。是的，我们为她感到骄傲，她获得了来自我们的高度赞扬。A．奖，B．礼物C．赞扬D．允诺。故选C

23．As soon as you click the mouse, there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_information.

A．a number of B．a great deal of

C．a bit D．a little bit

【考点】词组／短语

【答案】B

【解析】短语考察。句意：你一点击鼠标，就有大量的信息。A．很多，修饰可数复数名词。B．很多，大量，修饰不可数名词C、D，都是稍微的意思，修饰形容词副词，动词等。故选B

24．We had no choice but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such a rainy day.

A．walk on B．walk in

C．to walk on D．to walk in

【考点】词组／短语

【答案】C

【解析】短语含义考察。句意：我们别无选择只能在这个雨天步行。固定搭配考察，have no choice but to do :别无选择只好做。在雨天用介词on,故选C

25．I hope you think this piece of music is worth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．to listen B．to listen to

C．listening D．listening to

【考点】词组／短语

【答案】D

【解析】固定搭配考察。Be  worth doing :值得被做。句意：我希望你认为这个音乐值得一听。Listen　to 为固定搭配。故选D

26．My computer needs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I think I need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to ask Mr. Zhang for help.

A．fixing; going B．to fix; going

C．fixing; to go D．to fix; to go

【考点】词组／短语

【答案】C

【解析】动词用法考察。Need+doing :需要被做；need to do 需要去做。句意：我的电脑需要被修理。我认为我需要向张老师求助。故选C

27．— Anna, you wear a new dress today!

— It fits me well, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the colour is my favourite.

A．and B．so C．but D．or

【考点】连词／连接词

【答案】A

【解析】连词考察。句意：安娜，今天你穿这一件新裙子。它很合身，而且颜色也是我的最爱。A．和，而且B．因此C．但是D，或者。故选A

28．—You can not be        careful when you are driving a car.

—OK, I will. Thank you.

A．very B．so C．too D．enough

【考点】副词

【答案】C

【解析】情态动词和too的搭配考察。句意：开车的时候你怎么小心都不过分。Can not…too…怎么…都不过分。故选C

29．—Would you like some white coffee?

—Yes, please. It’s my favourite. I don’t think \_\_\_\_\_\_ is more delicious than coffee.

A．something B．anything

C．nothing D．everything

【考点】代词／不定代词

【答案】B

【解析】不定代词考察。句意：你愿意喝白咖啡吗？是的，这是我的最爱。我认为任何东西都比咖啡美味。A．某件物体B．任何物体C．没有东西D．一切东西。故选B

30．—There was hardly anything left after the earthquake, \_\_\_\_\_\_?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_. People had to rebuild their houses.

A．wasn’t there; Yes B．was there; No

C．wasn’t there; No D．was there; Yes

【考点】疑问句／反义疑问句

【答案】B

【解析】反义疑问句考察。反义疑问句要前肯后否，前否后肯。Hardly 是否定词，所以后面要用肯定形式。当回答同意主句的意思切主句为否定概念的时候，用No来回答。句意：地震后几乎没有东西留了下来，对吗？是的，人们不得不重建家园。故选B

31．I have only two film tickets.      you       he can go with me.

A．Not only; but also B．Both; and

C．Neither; nor D．Either; or

【考点】连词／连接词

【答案】D

【解析】并列连词考察。句意：我只有两张电影票，或者你或者他能跟我一起去。A．不仅而且B．两者都C．既不也不D．或者…或者。故选D

32．—Thanks for listening to my problems and giving me so much help.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．With pleasure B．Don’t mention it

C．That’s right D．It doesn’t matter

【考点】交际用语

【答案】B

【解析】口语交际考察。句意：谢谢你倾听我的困难并给我那么多的帮助。不客气。A．表示同义，很高兴。B。不客气C．那是对的D．没关系。故选B

33．To stay healthy, I won’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ any longer to do the endless homework from now on.

A．make up B．cheer up

C．eat up D．stay up

【考点】动词／动词短语

【答案】D

【解析】短语考察。句意：为了保持 健康，从现在开始，我将不再熬夜做作业了。A．编造B．振作起来C 吃完D．熬夜。故选D

34．—Sam, do you know if Alice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to my party next week?

—I think she will come if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．comes; is invited B．comes; will be invited

C．will come; is invited D．will come; will be invited

【考点】动词时态

【答案】C

【解析】时态考察。句意：Sam，你知道Alice下周是否来我的派对吗？我认为如果她被邀请她将会来。第一个横线表达的时将来的动作，用将来时，第二个用于表达如果的条件状语从句中，要用一般现在时代替将来时。故选C

35．—Has Jack finished painting the picture yet?

— I’ve no idea. But he\_\_\_\_\_\_ it the whole morning.

A．was painting B．painted

C．had painted D．have painted

【考点】动词时态

【答案】A

【解析】时态考察。画画动作在整个上午这个过去的时间段里一致在进行，所以要用过去进行时。句意：杰克完成了他的画了吗？我不知道。但是他全上午都在画画。故选A

36．Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ red represents good luck in China?

A．that B．if

C．whether D．how

【考点】连词／连接词

【答案】A

【解析】连接词考察。句意：你知道在中国红色代表幸运吗？A．只引导没有自己的含义B．是否

C．是否D．怎么样。故选A

37．—What happened to Jack?

—He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trouble since he stayed out late to play computer games last time.

A．has got into B．has been in

C．got into D．was in

【考点】动词时态

【答案】B

【解析】时态考察。Since当自从讲的时候，主句要用现在完成时。答案在AB中选择。A不跟持续性的结构搭配，所以不能选择A，故选B。句意：杰克怎么啦？自从他上次熬夜打电子游戏到现在他一直处于麻烦状态之中。

38．—Is Mr Li still in the office?

—Look! All the lights are off. He \_\_\_\_\_\_  go home.

A．can B．can’t C．must D．should

【考点】情态动词

【答案】C

【解析】情态动词表示推测的用法考察。句意：李老师还在办公室里吗？你看看，所有的灯已经熄了，他一定已经回家了。表达推测概念“一定”要用must 表达，故选C

39．I would rather \_\_\_\_\_\_ warm colours \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me feel comfortable.

A．use, to make B．to use, to make

C．to use, than make D．use, than make

【考点】情态动词

【答案】A

【解析】固定搭配考察。Would rather do宁愿做…。句意：我宁愿使用暖色来让我感觉舒服。To do 表示目的。故选A

40．—Could you tell us \_\_\_\_\_\_?

—Sorry, I’ve no idea.

A．what was wrong with him

B．which is the way to the nearest hospital

C．if there will be an exhibition or not

D．when did they get married

【考点】宾语从句

【答案】B

【解析】交际英语和宾语从句考察。首先宾语从句的词序要用陈述词序，所以答案在AB中选择，CD都是疑问词序。句意：你能告诉我哪一条路去最近的医院吗？对不起，我也不知道。故选B

第II卷（非选择题）

本试卷第二部分共有10道试题。

三、完形填空(15分)

Why not look at failure in a new way?

　　Do you sometimes try something new and expect to be successful for the first time? Are you angry with  41   if you aren't?                             '

　　Do you know how a baby learns to walk? When a baby falls, the loving parent  42   him,"That's OK. Try again. " Can you imagine if after many falls, the parent   43   the baby and says, "Well, I guess you'll   44  be good at walking. " and doesn't let the child continue to try?

　　Remember the   45   time you fell off  your bike? I do. I didn't lose my   46  . I went back and tried again. Didn't you?

　　“When I was a kid," my dad told me, "you know, I   47  4 UP(一种汽水饮料), but it wasn't very good. I returned to the lab(实验室) and started with 5 UP and  48   , it wasn't right .  49   I tried 6 UP, but it didn't succeed. So I stopped. If I went on  50   , may be 7 UP would be the hit!" Time after time, he said he  51   too soon. He told me, "If I had tried one more, I could have been a rich man. "

　　Thomas Edison  52  over a thousand   53  before he found the filament(电灯泡的灯丝) material that would make an electric light bulb shine.

　　54    we try something new, we need practice. No matter how well we plan, there are many unexpected problems developing.

　　Failure(失败) is   55   not an option(选择).It is a chance only for those who try.

41．A．you           B．yourself        C．yours            D．your

42．A．obeys         B．beats           C．encourages      D．hates

43．A．picks up     B．dresses up      C．cleans up       D．looks up

44．A．nearly       B．always          C．never            D．often

45．A．first         B．last            C．second           D．third

46．A．confidence    B．chance          C．dream           D．plan

47．A produced      B．invented        C．thought         D．wanted

48．A．still         B．always          C．often           D．too

49．A．Finally       B．Firstly         C．Luckily         D．Secondly

50．A．finishing    B．trying          C．guessing        D．completing

51．A．gave out    B．gave up          C．gave away        D．gave in

52．A succeeded     B．fell             C．failed           D．felt

53．A．times        B．time            C．money           D．chance

54．A．Whenever    B．Whatever         C．However         D．Whichever

55．A truly         B．really          C．hardly           D．easily

【考点】人生百味类

【答案】41-45  BCACA   46-50 ABAAB     51-55 BCAAB

【解析】本文通过孩子学步和自己父亲的经历以及爱迪生的多次失败后的尝试最后成功的事情，告诉大家失败不是最后的选择，而是愿意尝试者们的一次机会。

1.代词考察。句意：如果你没有成功你生自己的气吗？故选B

2.动词含义考察。句意：当孩子摔倒的时候，充满爱心的家长会鼓励他说：没关系，再试一次。A．遵守B．击败C．鼓励D．憎恨。故选C

3.短语考察。句意：你能想象如果多次摔倒后父亲或者母亲拾起孩子说，嗯，我想你将永远也不会擅长走路了吗？A．拾起B．打扮C．打扫D．抬头看。故选A

4.副词含义考察。句意：你能想象如果多次摔倒后父亲或者母亲拾起孩子说，嗯，我想你将永远也不会擅长走路了吗？A．几乎B．总是C．从来不D．经常。故选C

5.副词含义考察。句意;你还记得第一次从自行车上摔下来吗？A．第一次B．最后一次C．第二次D．第三次。故选A

6.名词含义考察。句意：我没有丧失信心。A．信心B．机会C．梦想D．计划。故选A

7.动词含义考察。句意：你知道，我小的时候，我发明过一种饮料。A 生产B．发明C．认为D．想要。故选B

8.副词考察。句意：我回到了实验室做了第五次实验，依旧，不对。A．依旧B．总是C．经常D 也，太，故选A

9.副词含义考察。句意：最后我尝试了第六次，但是没有成功。A．最后B第一次C．幸运的D．第二次。故选A

10.句意：动词含义考察。如果我继续尝试，第七次或许就是最棒的成功。A．完成B．尝试

C．猜想D．完成故选B

11.固定搭配考察。句意：一次次，他放弃的太快了。A．筋疲力尽B,放弃C．分发，泄密

D．让步。故选B

12.语境理解。句意：爱迪生在他找到可以叫他的电灯泡发光的材料之前摔倒了一千多次。A．成功B．摔倒C．失败D．感觉。故选B

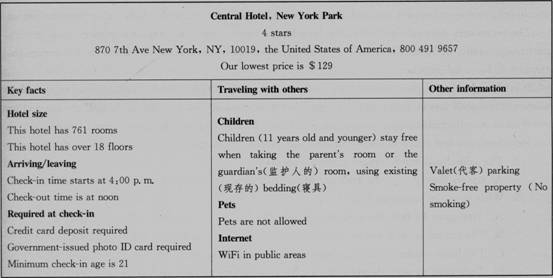
13.语境理解。句意：爱迪生在他找到可以叫他的电灯泡发光的材料之前摔倒了一千多次。A．次B．时间C．钱D．机会。故选A

14.连接作用的词的考察。句意：无论什么时候我们尝试新的东西，我们需要练习。A．无论什么时候B．无论什么C．无论如何D．无论哪一个。故选A

15.副词含义考察。句意：失败真的不是一种选择。A．真正地B,加强语气，真的C．几乎不D。容易地。故选B。

四、阅读理解(30分)

A



56．The lowest price of the hotel is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A．129 dollars         　　B．491 dollars         　　C．761 dollars     　　D．870 dollars

57．If you live in the hotel, you must remember the check-out time is at        .

　　A．4:00 a. m.                 　　B．12:00 at noon    　　C．6:00 p. m.       　　D．9:00 p. m.

58．When we see the sign "Smoke-free property" in the hotel, we          .          .

　　A．should keep away from the smoke         　　B．can't take cigarettes

　　C．cannot smoke                        　　D．can smoke freely

59．Which is NOT true according to the passage?

　　A．We can't use WiFi in public areas in the hotel.

　　B．If you check in, you must take government-issued photo ID card.

       C．Children who are under eleven years old are free when taking the parent's room

　　D．If you want to live in the hotel, you can't take the pets.  .

60．We can find the passage             .         .

　　A．in a cartoon book         　　B．in a story magazine

　　C．in a novel               　　D．in a travel guide book

【考点】广告布告类阅读

【答案】ABCAD

【解析】这是一篇信息提供，一家旅馆的广告信息。该广告内提供了旅馆的位置，大小，入住以及离开收费的时间，入住需要登记，收费，网络，不允许宠物，代客停车以及不许吸烟等情况。

1.细节理解。根据图表上方的第二行，故选A

2.细节理解。根据第一栏中的check的相关信息，故选B

3.细节理解。根据第三栏的吸烟的相关内容以及解释，故选C

4.细节理解，根据第二栏中的internet的相关描述，可以上网。所以A时错的，故选A

5.推理理解。根据这是一则广告，为旅馆介绍，故选D

B

　　Sometimes I really doubt whether there is love between my parents .Every day they are very busy making money for my schooling.

　　One day, my mother was sewing a quilt(缝被子). I silently sat beside her.

　　“Mum, is there love between you and Dad?" I asked in a very low voice.

　　With surprise in her eyes, she stopped her work for a while.Then she said, "Susan, look at this thread(线). It can hardly be seen, but it's really there. It makes the quilt strong. If life is a quilt, love should be a thread. Love is inside. "

　　I couldn't understand her until the next spring. At that time, my father suddenly got sick seriously. My mother had to stay with him in the hospital for a month. After they were back, my mother helped my father walk slowly on the country road every day. They were so kind to each other and it seemed they were the happiest couple.

　　After two months, my father still couldn't walk by himself.

　　"Dad, how are you feeling now?" I asked him one day.

　　"Susan, don't worry about me," he said. "I just like walking with your mum. I like this kind of life. "Reading his eyes, I knew he loves my mother deeply.

　　Now I understand that love is just a thread in the quilt of our life.Love is inside, making life strong and warm

61．Why are Susan's parents busy trying to make money?

　　A．To send Susan to school.

　　B．To go to see the doctor.

　　C．To buy a strong quilt.

　　D．To show their love.

62．Susan's father stayed in hospital for           .

　　A．one day

　　B．one month

　　C．two months

　　D．three months

63．Susan came to understand her mother            .        .

　　A．while her mother was sewing a quilt

　　B．before her father was in hospital

　　C．when she was sitting beside her mother

　　D．after her father was seriously sick

64．What can we know from the passage?

　　A．Susan's father is very lazy.

　　B．Susan's mother is a nurse.

　　C．Susan's parents love each other.

　　D．Susan doesn't like her father.

65．Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

　　A．How to make a quilt strong

　　B．Love is just a thread

　　C．Walking on the country road

　　D．A seriously sick father

【考点】日常生活类阅读

【答案】ABDCB

【解析】本文讲述了一个孩子眼里的父母之间的爱从原来的不理解，到父亲生病后，母亲照顾父亲以及父亲对母亲的依赖，终于明白了妈妈对父母之间的爱如一根线的理解。

1.细节理解。根据第一段第二句话Every day they are very busy making money for my schooling.故选A

2.细节理解。根据第五段的My mother had to stay with him in the hospital for a month，故选

B

3.归纳理解。原文开始小作者不理解妈对爱的叙述，到爸爸生病后，妈妈照顾爸爸的事情以及跟爸爸之间的谈话和对爸爸进行观察后终于明白。故选D

4.推理理解，根据父母之间的互动，以及爸爸对母亲的依赖，故选C

5.归纳理解。母亲用一根线描述夫妻之间的爱。故选B

C

　　Pan Jiachen is a 15-year-old girl from Beijing. She is the only child of her family. She is happy and confident, but she feels lonely sometimes. "It's not fun, especially when I travel with my parents. How I wish I could have a brother or a sister! " she said.

　　It could be time for Pan to realize her dream. China has ended its long one-child                policy and every couple can have two children now. But what will a kid's life be like if he or she grows up with a sibling(兄弟姐妹) ?

　　A sibling can stop children from having bad feelings such as loneliness and fear, according to an expert. "Siblings give children something that parents can't give," said the expert. A kid may not feel lonely because there is someone else to play with. They can also talk about different kinds of things and share secrets with each other.

　　But there are disadvantages too. You need to share things with your sibling, including attention from parents, toys, the bathroom and even the TV. There could be lots of competition, arguments and even fights. Children with siblings need to learn to compromise and control their feelings.

　　Even the birth order can make a difference. According to a recent research, the birth order decides how parents treat their children. It will then lead to different personalities in children.  Parents are usually nervous and strict with their first child. So firstborns are often responsible and thirsty for success. When the couple has a second child, they are more relaxed. So the late-born children are usually funny and creative.

66．Which of the following is TRUE about Pan Jiachen?        '

　　A．She is 17 years old.

　　B．She comes from Nanjing.

       C．She doesn't like travelling.

　　D．She wishes that she could have a brother or a sister.

67．The third paragraph mainly talks about               .

　　A．China has started its two-child policy

　　B．the advantages of having a sibling

　　C．the disadvantages of having a sibling

　　D．one kid may feel lonely

68．What does the underlined word "compromise" mean in Chinese?

　　A．争斗

　　B．遵守

　　C．妥协

　　D．坚持

69．Which of the following is the disadvantage of having a brother or a sister?

　　A．Having a partner to play with.

　　B．Sharing secrets with each other.

       C．Having arguments and even fights.

　　D．Talking about something with each other.

70．From the last paragraph we can know that              .        .

　　A．parents are usually strict with their first child    .

　　B．the birth order has nothing to do with children's personalities

　　C．the late-born children are often responsible and thirsty for success

　　D．the first children are usually funny and creative

【考点】日常生活类阅读

【答案】DBCCA

【解析】本文通过一个１５岁的孩子之口引出了文章的主题，有兄弟姐妹的孩子有优势也有劣势。优点是不再孤独，可以分享；劣势是有竞争，有争吵甚至时打架。而且出生的顺序也决定了　孩子的个性特点。

1.细节理解，根据第一段最后一句话How I wish I could have a brother or a sister，故选D

2.归纳理解，第三段主要讲述的是有兄弟姐妹的好处。故选B

3.词义猜测。句意：有兄弟姐妹的孩子们要学会妥协和控制感情。故选C

4.细节理解。根据第四段的内容，可以判断C是对的。故选C

5.细节理解，根据最后一段的It will then lead to different personalities in children.  Parents are usually nervous and strict with their first child.故选A

第二部分 选择题(共65分)

请注意：考生须将第二部分的答案填写到答题纸上，答在试卷上无效！

五、阅读表达   阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容回答问题。 (10分)

　　Do you like visiting parks? What kind of parks do you like to visit? You are sure to be interested in the following three parks.

　　Hyde Park, the biggest royal (皇家的) park of the UK, lies in the center of London, next to Green Park. People built Hyde Park in 1536. About one hundred years later, the park was open to the public. Speakers’ Corner in Hyde Park is famous all over the world. Anyone can give a talk there on Sunday afternoon.

　　Central Park is a man-made park in the center of Manhattan, New York. It has an area of 3.41 square kilometers. It took about 15 years to build the park and in 1873 it was open to the public. With 21 playgrounds and 2 zoos, Central Park is a wonderful place. About 35 million people visit this park every year.

　　Banff National Park, the largest park in Alberta, Canada, was open in 1885. The park is as large as 6,641 square kilometers. You can enjoy the beautiful mountains, lakes, plants and wild animals by car, boat and bike or on foot. There’re 3 famous ski areas in the park. Millions of people come to the areas every winter.

Answer each of the following questions in No More Than 5 Words.

71．Which part of London is Hyde Park in?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

72．When was Hyde Park open to the public?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

73．How large is Central Park in New York?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

74．What in Banff National Park attracts people most every winter?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

75．Which of the three parks is the youngest?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【考点】阅读表达

【答案】71 In the center of London     72. In 1636    73. 3.41 square kilometers 74. 3 famous ski areas ／the ski areas   75. Banff National Park

【解析】本文介绍了三个令人感兴趣的公园。每个公园都有着属于它自己的特点。

1.细节理解。根据Hyde Park, the biggest royal (皇家的) park of the UK, lies in the center of London, next to Green Park.所以答案是In the center of London

2.细节理解。根据. People built Hyde Park in 1536. About one hundred years later, the park was open to the public故答案In 1636

3.细节理解。Central Park is a man-made park in the center of Manhattan, New York. It has an area of 3.41 square kilometers.故答案是3.41 square kilometers

4.细节理解。根据There’re 3 famous ski areas in the park. Millions of people come to the areas every winter.故答案是：3 famous ski areas ／the ski areas

5.概括总结。根据Banff National Park, the largest park in Alberta, Canada, was open in 1885.

People built Hyde Park in 1536. About one hundred years later, the park was open to the public

Central Park is a man-made park in the center of Manhattan, New York. It has an area of 3.41 square kilometers. It took about 15 years to build the park and in 1873 it was open to the public.

故答案是Banff National Park

六、任务型阅读(10分)

　Smog(雾霾) is a big problem in many Chinese cities. Chai Jing, a former news hostess with China Central Television, discussed it in her documentary Under the Dome(穹顶之下).

　　The 103 - minute film was published on websites on Feb 28. In the film, Chai visits polluted places and talks to officials and scientists. She concludes(推断出) that burning too much coal and oil is the main cause of PM2.5 and smog.

　　To make things worse, according to Chai, the coal and oil we are burning is of poor quality and don't meet the standards for environmental protection. Therefore they have produced more harmful gas and particles(颗粒) to pollute the air.

　　To solve the problem, Chai suggests that factories should clean our coal and oil, or replace(替代) them with cleaner energy.

　　In her film, Chai also pointed out that ordinary people can do something to help control smog too. For example, we can live a greener life by using more public traffic. Or if we see things that could harm the environment, we can try to stop it.

　　What can we do to help beat the smog?

　　\*Take public traffic

　　\*Call the hotline 12369 for complaints about environmental problems.

　　\*Clean the cooking area regularly to avoid extra harmful gas

　　\*Don’t buy products made in factories that pollute the environment.

　　Chen Jining, the new minister of environmental protection, praised Chai. "This film encourages ordinary people to care about the environment. This is what we need in the future.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Let’s take 76 to fight against smog | | |
| Problem | Many 77 in China have a big problem- smog | |
| 78 | We burn too much poor coal and oil to produce more harmful gas. | |
| Suggestions | 79 | Clean our coal and oil ,or replace them with cleaner energy. |
| Ordinary people | Do something to help control smog 80 living a greener life or 81 anything that harms the environment. |
| We | \*Use public traffic  \*Call the hotline and complain about the 82 problems.  \*Clean the cooking area 83 .  \* 84 to buy products made in factories polluting the environment. |
| Chen Jining said the film encouraged us to pay more 85 to the environment for the future. | | |

【考点】阅读填空

【答案】76.action (s)  77.cities     78.cause／ reason  79.factories  80. like 81.stopping    82.environmental    83.regularly    84.Refuse   85. attention

【解析】本文讲述的是通过柴静到污染地区实地考察，表明了中国雾霾的严重性，并对此提出了自己的看法，号召大家多用公共交通系统，号召工厂使用干净的煤炭，遇到环节污染问题可以投诉12369并提醒大家拒绝购买污染厂家生产的任何产品。

1.句意：让我们一起采取行动，与雾霾作斗争。固定搭配：take action，故填action

2.句意：中国许多城市都有一个大的问题—雾霾。故填cities

3.后面的句意：我们燃烧太多的煤炭产生了更多的有害气体。这是雾霾的起因。故填cause／ reason

4.这是要求工厂净化自己的燃料或者使用干净的能源。故填factories

5.根据后面的例子都是过干净的生活阻止使用任何伤害环境的的物体。故填like

6.根据后面的描述“过干净的生活阻止使用任何伤害环境的的物体”，故填stopping

7.根据原文的Call the hotline 12369 for complaints about environmental problems.故填environmental

8.根据原文\*Clean the cooking area regularly to avoid extra harmful gas故填regularly

9. Don’t buy products made in factories that pollute the environment句意：不要购买污染环境的工厂生产的物品。故填：拒绝Refuse

10.句意：柴静说电影鼓励我们多注意未来的环境。故填attention

七、词汇运用 根据括号内汉语提示填词，或用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。(15分)

A. 根据句意和汉语提示，在空白处填入一个适当的单词(每空限一词)。(7分)

86．—He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(允诺) to help me anytime.

　　—But in fact, what did he do for you?

87．Children, don’t lose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (心脏) when facing difficulties.

88．Scientists around the world are working hard to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (发现) a cure for AIDS.

89．To teach ourselves better, we should learn how to use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(字典).

90．He dreamt of entering one of the top \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(大学) in the world long long ago.

91．Do you know that learning their correct \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(发音) will help you remember them.

92．His parents died in an accident years ago, but love is never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (缺席的) around him.

【考点】用单词适当形式填空

【答案】1. promised       2. heart       3. discover     4. dictionaries    5.universities6. pronunciation   7. absent

【解析】1.时态考察。句意：她答应过我任何时候都会帮助我，实际上他时怎么做的呢？语境中用的是一般过去时，故填promised

2.固定搭配。Lose heart丧失信心，灰心丧气。句意：孩子们，在遇到困难的时候不要灰心。故填heart

3.固定搭配。Work hard to do 为固定搭配，意思是：为了做某事而努力工作。句意：世界的科学家们在努力的工作为了发现艾滋病的治疗方案。故填discover

B. 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空(每空不限一词)。(8分)

93．A true friend is the one you can share your joy and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( sad)with.

94．Don’t be so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (patient) to the elderly. Talk with them as much as you can.

95．—Oh, dad, I want to give up English.

　　—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(simple) because you got a low mark yesterday? If so, you aren’t a true man.

96．The mall is a good place \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(meet) friends and have fun.

97．Can you tell me what I should do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(achieve) a balance between my schoolwork and my hobbies?

98．—What’s wrong with Tommy?

　　—He feels very sad these days because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(laugh) at at school.

99．Through hard work, she got her mother\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(accept) her idea finally.

100．Since then, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) the star of our team. All of us will like him forever.

【考点】用单词适当形式填空

【答案】1．sadness       2． impatient     3．Simply4．to meet      5．to achieve  6．is laughed    7．to accept    8．has been

【解析】1.连词考察。句意：一个真正的朋友是一个可以分享快乐和悲伤的人。And为并列连词，前后的并列结构要相同。前面时joy为名词，所以这儿需要名词，故填sadness

2.形容词考察。句意：不要对老人那么的没有耐心，跟他们尽可能多的说说话。故填impatient

3.副词考察。句意：爸爸，我想放弃英语。仅仅是因为你昨天得了低分数？要是那样的话，你真的不是个有勇气的人。加强语气的“仅仅”是simply,故填Simply

4.考察to do 做定语。句意：这是一个见朋友娱乐的好去处。故填to meet

5.考察to do uo目的状语。句意：你能告诉我为了平衡我的学习和爱好我该做什么吗？故填to achieve

6.语态考察。句意：汤姆怎么啦？这些日子他感觉很悲伤，因为他在学校里被嘲笑了。故填is laughed

7.动词用法考察。Get sb to do .句意：通过努力工作，她使得妈妈终于接受了她的观点。故填to accept

8.时态考察。句意：自从那时到现在，他一直是我们队里的明星。我们将都永远喜欢他。Since当自从讲解的时候，主句要用现在完成时。故填has been

八、缺词填空(10分)

　When teenagers grow older, they try to understand who they are. Children start c  101      their clothing styles, hobbies, interests and friends when they begin to find out who they are. They think they are no longer children.

　　Teenagers begin to understand the world a  102  them. They no longer just listen to their parents. They start to have the desire(欲望) to f 103   answers themselves. And they won’t obey the rules set by parents or teachers.

　　Sometimes , they are a  104   confused(困惑的) about themselves. They can’t make their own c   105 and decisions in life like adults, but they are not really the children who fully depend on o 106    .

　　At this time, teenagers still need h  107  .They need to have a good relationship with their parents, but not just be told w  108   to do or not to do. They need encouragement to go for their own dreams. They should be g  109  more freedom to deal with something themselves. However, the freedom needs boundaries(界限). They need s  110 in their lives that can help them when meeting difficulties.

【考点】阅读填空

【答案】1.changing     2.around    3.find      4. also        5.choices 6.others       7.help      8.what    9.given     10. Someone／somebody

【解析】本文讲述了孩子只有了解了自己是什么人的时候才可以改变，只有意识到自己不再时小孩子，才开始更好的理解这个世界，有了自己的愿望，自己的原则，也会有困惑需要师长们的帮助，家长需要给孩子鼓励去追求自己的梦想，自己学会处理事件。

1.语境理解考察。句意：当孩子们知道自己是谁的时候，孩子们开始改变他们的服装款式，爱好，兴趣和朋友。Start doing ,故填changing

2.语境理解。句意：孩子们开始理解他们周围的这个世界，故填介词around

3.语境理解。句意：他们开始拥有自己找到答案的欲望。故填.find

4．语境理解。句意：他们有时候自己也有困惑。也，also，故填also

5.语境理解。句意：他们不能像成年人那样作出选择和决定。故填choices

6.语境理解。句意：他们不能像成年人那样作出选择和决定，但是他们不是真的完全依赖他人的孩子，故填others

7.语境理解。句意：这个时候，青少年们依旧需要帮助。故填help

8.语境理解。句意：他们需要跟父母有个良好的关系，但不是仅仅被告诉什么要做什么不要做。故填what

9.语境理解。句意：他们应该被给以更多的自由去自己处理事情。故填.given

10.语境理解。句意：他们需要有个人在他们遇到困难的时候可以在他们的生活中帮助他们的人。某个人：somebody／someone故填someone／somebody.

B. 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空(每空不限一词)。(8分)

九、书面表达(20分)

请根据以下要点提示，介绍你的好朋友Jack，并提出自己的建议，词数100字左右。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 个性 | 自信，不害怕在众人面前演讲； |
| 有条理，从不忘记他需要做的事； |
| 喜好 | 黄色，学习努力，渴望成功； |
| 烦恼 | 父母太忙于工作，没有时间陪他； |
| 没有亲密的朋友可以交谈，有时感到孤独； |
| 对自己的体重不满意，不知如何改变； |
| 建议 | ……  ……(针对烦恼，自拟两点建议)  向Spud Webb学习——面对困难，永不放弃； |

要求：1、书写工整，条理清楚，语句通顺；

2、100词左右。开头已给出，不计入总词数。

My best friend

Jack is my best friend. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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【考点】提纲作文

【答案】My friend is Jack. He is confident. He is not afraid of making a speech in front of many people. He is organized and never forgets the things he needs to do. Jack likes yellow best because he works hard and hopes for success.However, Jack has problems too. His parents are too busy with their work to have time to stay with him. Sometimes he feels lonely because he has no close friends to talk to. And he is unhappy with his weight but doesn’t know how to change it.I think he should talk to his parents and teachers about his problems and ask them for help. To lose weight and keep fit, he needs to do more exercise and eat healthy food.In a word, he should learn from Spud Webb—never give up when meeting difficulties.

【解析】本文章运用了confident ，not afraid of making a speech ，organized ，the things he needs to do ，like   best ，hope for success ，are too busy with ，too … to do, feel lonely , has no close friends to talk to, know how to do, d talk to sb about sth, ask sb  for help , To lose weight and keep fit, healthy food , In a word, never give up when meeting difficulties ,很多的固定搭配和词汇使得这篇文章内容齐全，语言结构丰富，词汇量足够大。因此这是非常不错的范文。