

## Module 1 检测卷

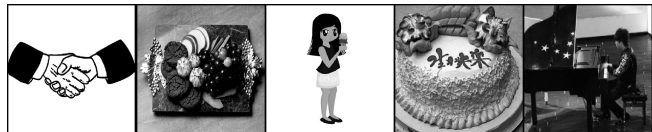
(本卷满分 120 分,100 分钟完卷)

## 卷 I

## 第一部分 听力部分

## 一、听力(25 分)

(一)听句子,选择与其内容相符的图片(听一遍)(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. E

## 【听力原文】

1. The cookies taste delicious.  
 2. My friend is tall with long hair.  
 3. Chinese usually shake hands with each other when they first meet.  
 4. My mother made a birthday cake for me.  
 5. One of his hobbies is playing the piano.

(二)听对话,根据对话内容选择正确答案(听两遍)(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

- ( C )6. Does Tom want to try the new food?  
 A. Yes, he'd love to.  
 B. No, he doesn't.  
 C. Yes, he does.
- ( A )7. What is the man's mother like?  
 A. She is kind.  
 B. She is friendly.  
 C. She is strict.
- ( C )8. Does Bill feel nervous?  
 A. Yes, he is very excited.  
 B. Yes, he is really surprised.  
 C. Yes, he is a bit nervous.
- ( C )9. What does the man's new pen pal look like?  
 A. She is short and thin.  
 B. She has big blue eyes.  
 C. She is tall with big eyes.
- ( C )10. What is the man's mother doing?  
 A. Yes, she is cooking meal.  
 B. She is making a cookie.  
 C. She is making a cake.

## 【听力原文】

6. W: Would you like to try the new food, Tom?  
 M: Yes, I'd love to.
7. W: What is your mother like?  
 M: She is very kind and warm-hearted.
8. W: How does Bill feel when he gives a speech in class?  
 M: He feels a bit nervous.
9. W: What does your new pen pal look like?  
 M: She is tall and thin with big black eyes.

10. W: Is your mother cooking a cake for us?

M: Yes, she is.

(三)听短文,根据所听到的内容,完成表格中的相关信息,每空一词(听两遍)(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

My new pen pal	
From	She is from 11. <u>America</u> .
Appearance	She is tall with short 12. <u>fair</u> hair and wears glasses.
Likes	She likes playing computer games in her free time. And she likes 13. <u>Chinese</u> , too.
The photo	In the photo, she is having a 14. <u>birthday</u> party. The cake must 15. <u>taste</u> delicious.

## 【听力原文】

This is my new pen pal. She is from America. She is tall with short fair hair. She wears glasses every day. She can play volleyball very well. She likes to play computer games with her friends in her free time. And she likes Chinese very much. So we make friends with each other. She helps me with English and I help her with Chinese. Here is a photo of her. She is having a birthday party. Her birthday cake looks very beautiful. I think it must taste delicious.

## 第二部分 笔试部分

## 二、完形填空(每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

## A smiling face at the store

I need to get some things to clean the house this weekend, so I headed over to a local store. While walking around, I realized that I wasn't 16 at anyone. That was out of character. I almost always smile at strangers with the 17 that it might brighten their day a bit. But in that particular moment, I was thinking of what had 18 me earlier in the day, not really in the mood(心情) to smile.

When I went to check out my things, I met 19 a very long line. People were buying Christmas gifts. To shorten the first line, a second register(收银台) opened up. I 20 turned to it. After a few moments, I began to 21 that all the people before me had lots of things to check out. I wasn't 22 any longer, so I returned to the first line. After a short while, all the people in the second line checked out. I was 23 standing in the first line.

At last, it was my 24 to check out. I found that the man behind the register seemed so 25! He greeted me with a huge smile.

"It's nice to 26 see a smiling face in this store," I commented.

He replied, "I love to smile, 27 you never know what people are going through." At that moment, he made me think of 28.

Something in me changed, and we began 29 kindness — about how it goes a long way. There was no one behind me, so we talked and laughed for a while. What a 30 it is, to be cheered



up by this kind young man! I suddenly had all the time in the world.

- ( C ) 16. A. shouting B. pointing  
C. smiling D. knocking

【解析】根据后文 “I almost always smile at strangers...” 可知选 C。

- ( A ) 17. A. hope B. plan  
C. suggestion D. decision

【解析】根据后文提示 brighten their day a bit 可知, 此处应该填 hope(希望)。

- ( B ) 18. A. pleased B. troubled  
C. relaxed D. treated

【解析】trouble 意为“使忧虑;使烦恼”,根据语境可知选 B。

- ( D ) 19. A. for B. at  
C. in D. with

【解析】meet with 意为“遇见,遭遇”,符合语境,故选 D。

- ( B ) 20. A. slowly B. quickly  
C. actually D. easily

【解析】quickly 意为“迅速地”,故选 B。

- ( C ) 21. A. remember B. suppose  
C. notice D. imagine

【解析】此处表示“我开始注意到我前面的所有人都有很多东西要结账”,notice 意为“注意到”,故选 C。

- ( A ) 22. A. patient B. nervous  
C. polite D. silent

【解析】根据“我”又回到第一个收银台排队,说明“我”没有耐心了。patient 意为“有耐心的”,故选 A。

- ( D ) 23. A. just B. ever  
C. once D. still

【解析】just 意为“刚才”;ever 意为“曾经”;once 意为“一次,曾经”;still 意为“仍然”。根据语境可知选 D。

- ( A ) 24. A. turn B. dream  
C. duty D. courage

【解析】“It's one's turn to do sth.”意为“轮到某人做某事了”。故选 A。

- ( C ) 25. A. serious B. calm  
C. happy D. clever

【解析】由后句“He greeted me with a huge smile.”可以判断,“我发现收银台后面的这个男人似乎很高兴”,故选 C。

- ( D ) 26. A. especially B. naturally  
C. firstly D. finally

【解析】finally 意为“最后”,故选 D。

- ( B ) 27. A. when B. because  
C. but D. so

【解析】后半句“you never know what people are going through(你不可能知道别人正在经历什么)”是解释“我”喜欢微笑的原因,故选 B。

- ( C ) 28. A. himself B. yourself  
C. myself D. herself

【解析】句意为:“在那一刻,他使我想起了我自己。”故选 C。

- ( B ) 29. A. thinking about B. talking about  
C. worrying about D. learning about

【解析】think about 意为“考虑”;talk about 意为“谈论”;worry about 意为“担心”;learn about 意为“了解,学习”。根据语境可知选 B。

- ( A ) 30. A. gift B. pity  
C. chance D. surprise

【解析】gift 意为“礼物”,符合语境,故选 A。

## 三、阅读理解(每小题2分,共30分)

### A

Everyone gets angry. Many things may make you angry. Maybe your teacher gave you too much homework. Or maybe a friend borrowed your favourite video game and then broke it. You may get angry when something doesn't go your way. Maybe you get mad at yourself when your team loses an important game. Or maybe you become a road rager (路怒族) when a driver accidentally cuts in front of you. That makes you angry!



You need to know what to do with your anger. Here are some things you can do when you feel angry:

- ◆ Talk to a friend you can trust.
- ◆ Count to 10.
- ◆ Get or give a hug.
- ◆ Take some exercise.
- ◆ Draw a picture of your anger.
- ◆ Play a video game.
- ◆ Run around the outside of the house five times as fast as you can.
- ◆ Sing along with the CD player.
- ◆ Pull weeds in the garden.
- ◆ Think good thoughts (maybe about a fun vacation or your favourite sport).
- ◆ Take a bike ride, go skating, play basketball—do something active!

Never getting angry is impossible. But when you're angry, you can do something and it can make things better or worse. Don't let anger be the boss of you. Take charge of it!

- ( D ) 31. The underlined part “when something doesn't go your way” probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when you get lost  
B. when you are on a wrong way  
C. when you meet with something difficult  
D. when things don't go as you imagine

【解析】由后文“Maybe you get mad at yourself...cuts in front of you.”可知应选 D。

- ( A ) 32. If you run around the outside of your house five times, and your house is a circle of 260 meters, so you will run \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1,300 meters

- B. 1,300 kilometers  
C. 1,360 meters  
D. 1,360 kilometers

【解析】假如你围绕着自己的房子外面跑五圈,你的房子一圈是260米,那么你将要跑1300米。

- ( D ) 33. As for doing with anger, which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?  
A. Talk to a friend you believe.  
B. Get a hug.  
C. Pull weeds in the garden.  
D. Have a fight with a friend.

【解析】通读文章中提出的建议可知,D项“与朋友打一架”在文章中没有提及。

### B

Most American families are smaller than the families in other countries. Most American families have one or two parents and one or two children each.

Children in the US will leave their parents' home when they grow up. They usually live far from their parents because they want to find good jobs. They often write to their parents or telephone them. And they often go to visit their parents on holiday.

Parents usually let their children choose their own jobs. Americans think it important for young people to decide on their lives by themselves.

Children are asked to do some work around their house. And in many families, children are paid for doing some housework so that they learn how to make money for their own use.

- ( C ) 34. When children grow up, they leave their parents' home to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. get married                      B. be free  
C. find good jobs                      D. study

【解析】由第二段第二句可知选C。

- ( D ) 35. They visit their parents \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on weekdays                      B. on weekends  
C. at any time                      D. on holiday

【解析】由第二段最后一句可知选D。

- ( B ) 36. Which of the following statements is WRONG?  
A. Children have the freedom to choose their own jobs.  
B. Parents don't ask their children to do the housework.  
C. Parents think it important for children to make their own decisions.  
D. When children grow up, they usually live far away from their parents' home.

【解析】由最后一段可知B项错误。

- ( A ) 37. Some parents pay their children for doing housework because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. children can learn how to make money for themselves  
B. their children require them to do so  
C. they are rich  
D. it is required by law

【解析】由最后一段的最后一句可知选A。

### C

One day a rich boy bought a magic mirror. When he got home, he looked sad. He tried to smile and make funny faces, but his face looked still sad. Then he did many happy things, but his face always looked sad.

“Oh, what a terrible mirror! It doesn't work!” He said angrily.

The next day on his way to buy some chocolate, he saw a little girl crying sadly. The rich boy went up to her and asked what had happened. The little girl said she couldn't find her parents. “Don't worry. I'll help you,” the rich boy said. So they went to look for them together. Finally they found her parents. They were so thankful for his help. After the rich boy arrived home, he looked very happy. The mirror could show the true feelings of its owner. This was true—the rich boy had helped that little girl so he felt really happy.

- ( B ) 38. The boy's face always looked \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror on the first day.  
A. happy                                      B. sad  
C. funny                                      D. red

【解析】细节理解题。由第一段最后一句“Then he did many happy things, but his face always looked sad.”可知选B。

- ( B ) 39. On his way to buy some chocolate, the rich boy saw \_\_\_\_\_ crying sadly.  
A. a little boy                                      B. a little girl  
C. a little dog                                      D. a little cat

【解析】细节理解题。由第三段第一句“The next day on his way to buy some chocolate, he saw a little girl crying sadly.”可知选B。

- ( C ) 40. Finally the rich boy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lost his parents  
B. bought a new mirror  
C. helped the little girl find her parents  
D. couldn't find his parents

【解析】细节理解题。由第三段中“So they went to look for them together. Finally they found her parents.”可知选C。

- ( C ) 41. From the story we know the rich boy was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. foolish                                      B. clever  
C. helpful                                      D. patient

【解析】推理判断题。通读整篇文章后我们可知,这个有钱的男孩其实是一个乐于助人的人,所以最终他体会到了真正的快乐。故选C。

### D

(2016·浙江金华) If you meet a British person in the street, it is very likely that he or she will apologize whether it is his or her fault (过错) or not.

It seems that Britain is becoming a nation where everyone is saying sorry. Almost each person says sorry about eight times each day—and one in eight people apologize as many as





20 times a day.

As you may have seen, the British apologize more often than members of other cultures. A research shows that in many cases, people's love of saying sorry in Britain goes a little further than it does for Americans. For example, about 15 British people would say "sorry" while only 10 from the US would do this if they sneezed, if they corrected someone's mistake or if someone knocked into them.

In the old days, "sorry" was used to express regret and sadness for having done something wrong. But now British people use the expression as a way of showing good manners. For example, they might say "sorry" instead of "excuse me", "pardon", "what" or "whatever".

People in Britain also use sorry when they share the same feeling with others—so they might say "sorry about the rain".

However, British people's use of "sorry" may make things very confusing (迷惑不清) and difficult for foreigners who are not familiar with their ways. But actually, people in Britain pay much attention to the feelings of others. This is the very reason why they apologize every day.

( D ) 42. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. What daily expressions British people often use.
- B. How people in Britain keep in touch with foreigners.
- C. The different meanings of sorry in and out of Britain.
- D. Why British people say sorry many times every day.

【解析】主旨大意题。根据文章内容,特别是文章后三段内容可知,本文主要讲述了为什么英国人每天都说很多次抱歉。故选 D。

( A ) 43. In the old days, people said sorry when they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. did something wrong
- B. asked the way
- C. wanted to repeat something
- D. made a choice

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第一句 "In the old days, 'sorry' was used to express regret and sadness for having done something wrong." 可知选 A。

( D ) 44. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Americans say sorry more than British people.
- B. Even British people get confused when they say sorry.
- C. Almost every person in Britain says sorry 20 times a day.
- D. The British also say sorry to share the same feeling with others.

【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段 "People in Britain also use sorry when they share the same feeling with others..." 可知 D 项正确。

( B ) 45. From the passage we can learn that British people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. like to talk about the weather
- B. care a lot about others

C. are difficult to get along with

D. love to correct mistakes

【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段倒数第二句 "But actually, people in Britain pay much attention to the feelings of others." 可知,事实上,英国人很注重他人的感受。故选 B。

## 卷 II

### 四、词汇运用(每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

A. 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空。每词限用一次,每空限填一词。

sound spend swim hobby stranger

46. Her hobbies include swimming and gardening.

47. Are you afraid of swimming in the sea?

【解析】be afraid of...意为“害怕……”,后面应接动词的-ing 形式,故这里填入 swim 的-ing 形式 swimming。

48. "Don't speak to strangers on your way to and from school." My mother often says to me.

49. —Your shoes are so old. Why don't you buy a new pair?

—Because I have spent all my money on an MP5.

【解析】根据句意可知,该题应用现在完成时;另外,spend some money on sth. 意为“在某物上花费一些金钱”。

50. The room sounds very quiet. The students are playing outside.

B. 根据短文内容和所给中文提示,在空白处写出单词的正确形式。每空限填一词。

I am studying at Sydney Russel School, a 51. small (小的) but very famous school in Australia. All the lessons there are taught in English. I have 52. five (五) subjects this term. What a big challenge!

Last 53. week (星期), Mr Brown, my science 54. teacher (老师) asked us to do a project on trees. Ming and I were in the same group. 55. Both (两者都) of us were from China. We spent several hours 56. staying (待在) in the library every day, reading and surfing the Internet. We even planted two trees in the school garden and took many 57. photos/pictures (照片) of them.

The most 58. exciting (令人兴奋的) part was the presentation. We introduced many things about trees, for example, the 59. tallest/highest (最高的) and oldest tree in the school. Everyone enjoyed the presentation.

Learning by doing helps me a lot. I'm sure everything will 60. become/get (变得) better.

### 五、语法填空(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入一个适当的词,或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。

Amy is seven years old. She can do many things 61. by herself. She can smell with her nose. She can use her hands 62. to play (play) basketball. She can enjoy the delicious food with her mouth. In fact, she is 63. proud (pride) of her sense (感觉) of taste. Even when she closes her eyes, she can still 64. tell (tell) different food by 65. her (she) tongue (舌头). But her parents are 66. worried (worry) about her. Why?

Amy is deaf (失聪的). She became deaf 67. when she was two years old. 68. But she doesn't feel sad. She goes to school every day. She is ready to help others. She gets along well 69. with her classmates. She 70. decides (decide) to be a teacher in the future.

六、任务型阅读(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

I was a schoolgirl in Grade 7 when Danny came to my school and became one of my classmates. He was handsome with blond hair, so many girls in my class liked him very much. Every day, his parents picked him up in an old car. We all realized he was from a poor family. I had a poor family as well, but I just hid it from everyone. I was afraid the kids in my class would leave me if they knew the truth.

One day, our teacher, Mr Sims, announced that we would have a field trip. We decided to go to an amusement park. My classmates were excited. I sat back and looked at them, knowing that my parents did not have the money to send me. To my surprise, Danny stood up and said simply, "I won't go with you. My dad hurt his back and lost his job. I am not asking my parents for money."

"Danny, I'm very proud of you for understanding the situation that your parents are in." Mr Sims replied. "But the trip is at the end of the month, we have plenty of time to raise money for it." While walking home from school that day, I noticed three boys talking with Danny. I was a little worried that they were giving him a hard time. But as I got closer, I found they were discussing how to raise money for the trip.

By standing up and admitting (承认) he was poor, Danny changed my life. I no longer felt I had to lie about my family's situation. As for Danny, I will remember his courage and honesty

forever.

根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

71. Why did many girls like Danny in the class?  
Because he was handsome (with blond hair).
72. Where did the students decide to go for the field trip?  
They decided to go to an amusement park. / To an amusement park. / An amusement park.
73. What was the matter with Danny's father?  
He hurt his back (and lost his job).
74. Did the three boys fight with Danny after school?  
No, they didn't. / No.
75. What did the writer learn from Danny?  
His courage and honesty. / The courage and honesty. / She learned his courage and honesty from Danny (him).

七、书面表达(20 分)

假如 Lucy 和 Lily 是一对孪生姐妹,请根据表格内容,用英语写一篇 60~80 词的短文介绍她们姐妹俩。

Name	Height	Hair	Personality	Favourite Colour	Schoolwork
Lucy	1.65	long	outgoing	red	Not bad
Lily	1.65	short	quiet	red	Good

【参考范文】

Lucy and Lily are twins. They look the same. They are both pretty and smart. Lucy is as tall as Lily. They like the same colour. They always wear the same clothes. They are in the same school, and they are in the same class. But in some ways, they are a little different. Lucy has long hair, but Lily has short hair. Lucy is more outgoing than Lily. But Lily's schoolwork is better than Lucy's.