

6. What's the woman's advice?
- A. Joining an English club.
 - B. Watching English movies.
 - C. Listening to English songs.

请听一段对话，完成第 7 至第 8 小题。

7. What is the man's research about?
- A. British history.
 - B. Chinese festivals.
 - C. American culture.
8. Where are the speakers?
- A. In the street.
 - B. At the library.
 - C. At a bank.

请听一段独白，完成第 9 至第 10 小题。

9. What can help people organize ideas more clearly?
- A. Listening to music.
 - B. Taking physical exercise.
 - C. Eating the right things.
10. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
- A. Advice on keeping healthy.
 - B. Ideas about radio programs.
 - C. Ways to improve the memory.

二、听后回答（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

听对话，根据对话内容笔头回答问题。每段对话你将听两遍。

请听一段对话，完成第 11 小题。

11. Which season does Allen like best in Beijing?
-

请听一段对话，完成第 12 小题。

12. What is the model plane made of?
-

请听一段对话，完成第 13 小题。

13. What does Tina look like now?
-

请听一段对话，完成第 14 小题。

14. Where did Sally go on her vacation?
-

请听一段对话，完成第 15 小题。

15. How long has David been a dolphin trainer?
-

27. — What is _____ month of the year in Beijing?
— January.
A. cold B. colder C. coldest D. the coldest
28. Paul is on the school swim team and he _____ swimming every day.
A. goes B. will go C. is going D. has gone
29. The kids _____ in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
A. play B. played C. are playing D. were playing
30. We _____ many flowers in the garden since last year.
A. plant B. planted C. have planted D. are planting
31. — I heard that *Peter Rabbit* was really exciting.
— That's true. I _____ it with my friends last weekend.
A. watched B. watch C. will watch D. have watched
32. Leave your address here. Your lost keys _____ to you tomorrow.
A. will be sent B. will send C. were sent D. sent
33. — Can you tell me _____ on the phone now?
— Her grandma.
A. who is Amanda talking to B. who was Amanda talking to
C. who Amanda is talking to D. who Amanda was talking to

五、完形填空 (共8分, 每小题1分)

阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。



When we moved to Minnesota, I decided to transplant (移植) Charlie into the garden of our new house. Charlie was the cactus I dug up from our yard in Texas right before we moved. I wanted something to 34 me of the home I had to leave.

I opened the front door with Charlie in my arm. A stream of cold air blew on my face as I stepped out of my house. The weather had been 35 in the past few days, and what's worse, overnight the land had been changed into a white world of snow. "How do people live in such an unkind environment?" I wondered, recalling the warm Texas sun. Clearly, planting Charlie outside wasn't going to happen anytime soon.

As I stood at the front door, two kids on the sidewalk waved to me. The boy shouted, "Are you our new neighbor?"

"Of course she is," the girl said, "I'm Kristin, and this is my brother Kyle. Do you want to go 36 with us?" Kristin asked. She pointed to the frozen pond across the street from my house. "We have a few extra pairs of skates at our house."

Within the hour I was sitting with Kristin and Kyle on the bench next to the pond. I 37 the ice skates. I knew how to roller-skate, but these skates looked very different.



Helen



It's difficult to believe how quickly the summers go by. When I was a kid the holidays seemed like forever. However, it's not like that now. As a head teacher, I have a lot of school things to think about before September arrives — I can't totally enjoy myself!

John



Going back to work in September will be good. I feel I've had a good break and am looking forward to seeing the kids again. I teach Year Two — six and seven-year-olds, which is a really nice age. They're sweet kids.

42. Who lives a few miles away from his school friends?

- A. Mark. B. John. C. Daniel. D. Helen.

43. What does Mark miss during the summer?

- A. Riding a bike. B. Seeing the kids.
C. Getting up early. D. Playing football.

44. Which grade does John teach?

- A. Year One. B. Year Two. C. Year Eight. D. Year Nine.

B



Jim didn't like to be kissed. But people loved to kiss Jim! Both of his grandmothers and all of his aunts would kiss his face and say "You are just the cutest thing."

Jim's best friend, Ben, lived next door. Ben would always laugh at him. "Kissy Face! Kissy Face!"

Jim didn't know what to do. He tried hiding when family came to visit. But his father always called him in to say hello. He tried wearing an old Halloween mask (面具), but his mother made him take it off so his grandmothers and aunts could see his "cute little face". Jim even tried to make his face and hands sticky (黏糊的), but the grandmothers and aunts just wiped off the stickiness and kissed him even harder.

One day, Jim's mother told him she had a wonderful surprise. There was going to be a new baby in the family. Jim was going to be a big brother. Jim listened but didn't say anything. He wasn't sure whether a baby was a wonderful surprise or not.

The big day finally came. Jim's parents brought the new baby home. So the whole family held a big party but this time not for Jim. Soon the whole family arrived. Jim felt worried about being kissed. But the grandmothers and aunts didn't look at Jim. They all went straight to the new baby and said, "Oh, you are just the cutest thing!" and kept kissing the baby's face. Then one of the aunts came over to Jim. "Well, you're a big brother now," she said. Instead of kissing his face, she just patted his shoulder and smiled.

Jim smiled, too. Maybe his days of being "Kissy Face" were over. For him, having a new baby in the family was a wonderful surprise.

45. What did Jim do in order not to be kissed?
A. He made faces. B. He did his homework.
C. He tried hiding himself. D. He ran away from home.
46. How did Jim feel about being a big brother at last?
A. Terrible. B. Tired. C. Funny. D. Wonderful.
47. What's the best title for the passage?
A. Kissy Face B. A New Baby C. A Big Family D. Lovely Smile

C

The bell rings, the lockers slam, and the crowded hallways empty as kids and teachers fill the classrooms, ready to begin a new school day. Students study math, science, history, literature, music and art. They write essays, take tests, do homework and attend sports practices. But should they do more? Could school be a place where students are part of something bigger than just schoolwork and activities? The answer is yes. Our school should join other schools in carrying out a citizenship program that will require service projects within the school.

My primary school took part in a citizenship program. At the beginning of each term, every class had to come up with a project that would benefit the entire school. Throughout the term students in the class worked together to complete the project. At the end of the grading period, each student received a citizenship grade in addition to his or her subject grades.

In my primary school, the projects students chose were diverse (多种多样的). One class chose to start a recycling program in the cafeteria. Another class painted a beautiful picture on one of the walls in the school's entryway. My class took over the garden that had been planted near the front doors.

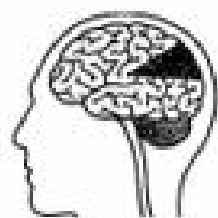
A citizenship program at our school would offer many benefits. Research shows that students who volunteer their time and talents feel better about themselves and get better grades in school. Furthermore, the work performed by students saves the school money because students provide the labor (劳动力) and local businesses often donate the materials. Finally, students feel more connected to a campus (校园) that they have helped clean, beautify and organize.

A citizenship program is a great way to get students involved in making their school a more enjoyable place to learn. At the end of the year, when they look back on all they have achieved, they feel proud of both themselves and their school. Let's give students at our school an opportunity to experience that pride by beginning a citizenship program here.

48. What project did the writer's class do in primary school?
A. They took care of the garden near the front doors.
B. They started a recycling program in the cafeteria.
C. They painted a beautiful picture on one of the walls.
D. They donated materials to save money for the school.
49. The writer probably agrees that _____.
A. schools should be places for something about schoolwork
B. citizenship programs should be carried out outside school
C. schools and students can both benefit from citizenship programs
D. students can get citizenship grades instead of their subject grades

50. What's the writer's purpose of writing the passage?
- A. To call on businesses to offer help and suggestions.
 - B. To advise his school to start citizenship programs.
 - C. To let students know about citizenship programs.
 - D. To introduce some interesting school activities.

D



Many studies have shown us that our memories aren't completely trustable. It can be difficult to tell a real memory from a false one, but one kind of memories is tested to be unreal: anything "remembered" before age 2. According to a new study published in *Psychological Science*, nearly 40 percent of people are sure that they remember events before this age, but their brains are almost certainly lying to them.

There's a reason you don't remember anything from when you were a baby: Your brain just wasn't wired to record information that way. Infants (婴儿) use their memories when they first start to walk, talk, eat and learn in general, but that all falls into the non-declarative memory category (非陈述性记忆范畴). Declarative memory, on the other hand, describes the events that happened to you, and it's specific to the hippocampus region (海马区) of the brain. For example, people with hippocampal damage can't tell you much about their own lives, but they can still walk or talk.

In the first couple years of a child's life, the hippocampus is in overdrive. It keeps growing neurons (神经元) to make room for all the new information the young brain is absorbing. This is what allows babies to learn so much at such a fast rate, but it also means they have to sacrifice their long-term declarative memory. As new neurons form, old ones are pushed out, along with the autobiographical (自传体的) memories they stored.

It isn't until age 2 that this growth starts to slow down and the hippocampus becomes able to save declarative memories for a longer period. But adults can still feel sure they remember events from much earlier. When researchers asked 6,641 study participants to describe their first memories and say how old they were when they happened, 2,487 people reported memories from before age 2.

As these numbers suggest, it's surprisingly easy to believe the stories you tell yourself or that were told to you are true, first-hand recollections. For example, you clearly remember dropping your ice cream cone at the zoo when you were 1.5 years old. What's likely happening is that you're remembering the picture that played in your head when your parents shared their own memories of the event when you were a few years older, or maybe you saw pictures taken from that day and you formed false memories around them.

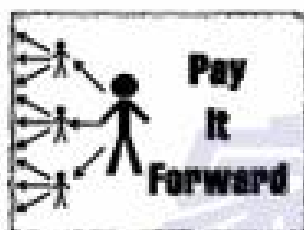
Memory doesn't become simpler as we grow up. Even people with super autobiographical memory are susceptible (易受影响的) to false memories.

51. What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?
- A. Brains can change false memories into real ones.
 - B. Babies before age 2 can hardly remember how to walk.
 - C. Most adults remember everything from their early ages.
 - D. Declarative memories describe the things happened to us.

52. The word “sacrifice” in Paragraph 3 probably means “_____” .
 A. give up B. care for C. work out D. connect with
53. Some adults reported memories from before age 2 because _____.
 A. they save more declarative memories than other people
 B. they might remember pictures their parents shared later
 C. they might have larger brains to store the information
 D. they are influenced by the fast growth of their brains
54. What is the passage mainly about?
 A. Children’s development before age 2 is important.
 B. Brains save different memories in different areas.
 C. Researches on infants have led to a new discovery.
 D. People’s memories before age 2 are probably lies.

七、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

Pay It Forward



When someone does something nice for you, you probably want to pay that person back. But some people choose to pay it forward! “Pay it forward” means people do something nice by helping another person who may be in need.

In the process, they hope to become part of good deeds that will grow and grow.

The idea to “pay it forward” became popular in 2000. But the concept is at least as old as Ben Franklin. In 1784 he helped a young man by giving him some money. After that, he wrote the man a letter. He told the man that he refused to be paid back because he wanted the man to help someone who needed money in the future.

Everyone can find ways to pay it forward. Kids can pay for someone’s lunch or give up their place in line at school. Others could cheer up the sick kids in the hospital or simply hold the door open for another person. Many people enjoy coming up with creative ways they can pay it forward. They visit old people’s homes, serve on cleaners, collect cans for charity and start recycling programs.

When going to a drive-through restaurant, some customers like to tell the cashier that they’ll pay for the order of the person in the car behind them. Usually one or two drivers will do this at a time. Sometimes it might go on for several cars. In 2003, the customers at a drive-through coffee shop in Connecticut set a record. More than 1,000 drivers in a row paid for the order of the car behind them!

So if you receive an act of kindness one day, I’m sure you’ll know exactly what to do. Pay it forward!

55. What does “pay it forward” mean?
56. When did the idea to “pay it forward” become popular?
57. Why did Ben Franklin refuse to be paid back?
58. What can kids do to pay it forward at school?
59. What does the writer want to tell us?

书面表达（共10分）

八、文段表达（10分）

60. 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

假如你是李华，为了更好地交流学习方法，提高学习效率，你们班下周五将召开以“*How to be a successful English learner*”为主题的班会。请你给外教 Henry 写一封邀请信，告诉他班会的时间和地点，班会的内容，以及希望他为班会做什么准备（学习建议、书等）。

提示词语：*improve, method, helpful, suggestion, book*

提示问题：

- When and where will the class meeting be held?
- What will you do at the class meeting?
- What does Henry need to prepare?

Dear Henry,

How is it going?

I'm writing to invite you to take part in our class meeting.

We're looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目2

进入初中以来，你一定经历了很多变化。某英文网站正在开展以“拥抱变化、拥抱未来”为主题的征文活动。请以“My Biggest Change”为题，用英语写一篇短文投稿，介绍你某一方面的变化（如学科学习、参加活动、人际交往等）。谈谈这个变化是如何发生的，以及你的感受和体会。

提示词语：*used to, shy, help, encourage, outgoing*

提示问题：

- What is your biggest change?
- How did the change happen?
- What do you think of the change?

I have changed a lot in the past two years.

听力理解

一、听后选择

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. C

二、听后回答

11. Spring. / He (The man) likes spring (best).

12. Paper. / It is made of paper.

13. (She / Tina is) tall.

14. (To the) beach.

15. (For) 6 / six years.

三、听记录信息和转写短文

16. keep 17. easy 18. think 19. words 20. story

21. 略

知识运用

四、单项填空

22. C 23. B 24. B 25. D 26. C 27. D 28. A 29. D 30. C 31. A 32. A

33. C

五、完形填空

34. D 35. A 36. B 37. C 38. B 39. A 40. D 41. C

阅读理解

六、阅读选择。

42. C 43. D 44. B 45. C 46. D 47. A 48. A 49. C 50. B

51. D 52. A 53. B 54. D

七、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

55. (It means) people do something nice by helping another person who may be in need.

56. In 2000.

57. Because he wanted the man to help someone who needed money in the future.

58. Kids can pay for someone's lunch or give up their place in line at school.

59. Pay it forward if you receive an act of kindness one day.

书面表达

八、文段表达 (10 分)

60. A possible version

题目 1

Dear Henry,

How is it going?

I'm writing to invite you to take part in our class meeting. It will be held from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. next Friday in our classroom. We plan to ask some good learners to share their learning methods with others and have a discussion. What's more, we sincerely hope that you can offer some helpful suggestions. Could you please introduce some good books or useful apps to us?

We're looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目 2

家长帮北京站

My Biggest Change

I have changed a lot in the past two years. The biggest change is that my English has improved a lot.

I used to be shy and had lots of problems in learning English. One day, my English teacher asked me to go to her office after school. She helped me with my problems. We made a plan for my English learning. She also encouraged me to answer questions. With her help, my English has improved a lot and I become more confident.

I am proud of my change and I feel that I am so lucky to have an English teacher like her. I really want to say thanks to her.

学校_____ 姓名_____ 准考证号_____

注 意 事 项	1. 本调研卷共 10 页，满分 100 分。考试时间 120 分钟。 2. 在调研卷和答题纸上准确填写学校名称、姓名和准考证号。 3. 调研卷答案一律填涂或书写在答题纸上，在调研卷上作答无效。 4. 在答题纸上，选择题用 2B 铅笔作答，其他题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。 5. 调研结束，将本调研卷和答题纸一并交回。
------------------	---

听力理解（共40分）

一、听后选择（共 20 分，每小题 2 分）

听对话或独白，根据对话或独白的内容，从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

请听一段对话，完成第 1 至第 2 小题。

1. Where is the man going?
A. To the Science Museum. B. To Green Land. C. To Fun Times Park.
2. How can the man get there?
A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By car.

请听一段对话，完成第 3 至第 4 小题。

3. When will Mike arrive?
A. At 6 pm. B. At 7 pm. C. At 8 pm.
4. What will Mike take?
A. Some flowers. B. A box of candies. C. A bottle of red wine.

请听一段对话，完成第 5 至第 6 小题。

5. What's the boy's problem?
A. He can't remember new words.
B. He can't get the pronunciation right.
C. He can't follow his English teacher.