

# 蒙城县 2018 年中考模拟试卷

## 英 语

### 注意事项:

1. 本试卷共四部分,十一大题,满分 150 分,考试时间为 120 分钟。
2. 全卷包括“试题卷”(6 页)和“答题卷”(2 页)两部分。
3. 请务必在“答题卷”上答题,在“试题卷”上答题无效。
4. 考试结束后,请将“试题卷”和“答题卷”一并交回。

### 第一部分 听力(共五大题,满分 30 分)

#### I. 关键词语选择(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

你将听到五个句子。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个你所听到的单词或短语。每个句子读两遍。

- |               |           |            |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. fast    | B. fat    | C. fit     |
| 2. A. page    | B. pain   | C. pair    |
| 3. A. salt    | B. sand   | C. seat    |
| 4. A. lift    | B. list   | C. live    |
| 5. A. look up | B. put up | C. take up |

#### II. 短对话理解(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

你将听到十段对话,每段对话后有一个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

6. Which animal is Betty going to see?

A.



B.



C.



7. What is Mr Black doing?

A.



B.



C.



8. How will Linda go to Central Park?

A.



B.



C.



9. How's the weather tomorrow?

A.



B.



C.



10. Where will Mike stay during the holidays?

A.



B.



C.



11. How often can Jack play computer games?

A. Every day.

B. Twice a week.

C. Three times a week.

12. Who will go to the party tonight?

A. Mary.

B. John.

C. Lucy.

13. When was the TV invented?

A. Around 1927.

B. Around 1827.

C. Around 1972.

14. What is that new book about?

A. History.

B. Science.

C. Sports.

15. What was the girl doing when the snow storm came?

A. Watching TV.

B. Reading an English book.

C. Having breakfast.

#### III. 长对话理解(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

你将听到两段对话,每段对话后有几个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 16 至 17 小题。

16. When will they play basketball together?

A. This afternoon.

B. Tomorrow morning.

C. Tomorrow afternoon.

17. What's wrong with Tom's uncle?

A. He hurt his knee.

B. He fell off the horse.

C. He broke his arm.

听下面一段对话,回答第 18 至 20 小题。

18. What's the weather like?

A. Rainy and cold.

B. Windy and cold.

C. Sunny and hot.

19. What does Mary usually do after supper?

A. Go shopping.

B. Take a walk.

C. Visit her friends.

20. How does Mary always go to the park?

A. On foot.

B. By bus.

C. By bike.

IV. 短文理解(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

你将听到一篇短文,短文后有五个小题。请根据短文内容,在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。短文读两遍。

21. Where is Blackpool?

A. In northwest England.

B. In southwest England.

C. In northeast England.

22. Who went there for holiday during 1900-1950?

A. Farmers.

B. Fishermen.

C. Workers.

23. What did they do on the beach?

A. Lay in the sun.

B. Swam in the pool.

C. Played basketball.

24. Why did many people go abroad for holiday?

A. Because they had more money.

B. Because it was more interesting.

C. Because flying became cheaper.

25. How is Blackpool now?

A. Popular with more visitors.

B. Popular with fewer visitors.

C. Less popular with no visitor.

V. 信息转换(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

你将听到一篇短文。请根据短文内容,写出下面表格中所缺的单词,每空仅填一词。短文读两遍。

Rules in the laboratory	
Do's	Only <u>26</u> when a teacher is there. Wear <u>27</u> to protect your feet. Wash your hands after doing experiment. Listen to the instructions the teacher gives you.
Don'ts	Don't eat or drink in a <u>28</u> laboratory. Don't run around. Don't taste things and only <u>29</u> things. Don't <u>30</u> with equipment in the laboratory.

## 第二部分 英语知识运用(共两大题,满分 45 分)

VI. 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

31. —Did you see        bag here?

—Is        bag with a bottle of water yours?

A. a; a

B. the; the

C. a; the

D. the; a

32. —Where's your father?

—He is not in but he's left a        saying that he will be back in a minute.

A. message

B. news

C. diary

D. information

33. —I cut my finger when I was cooking yesterday.

—You should be        next time.

A. helpful

B. harmful

C. painful

D. careful

34. —I think you should        your homework on time, or Miss Li will be angry.

—I'll finish it soon.

A. hand in

B. give out

C. give up

D. hand out

35. Keep trying        you will find out the truth on your own.

A. and

B. but

C. or

D. if

36. —Many students put mobile gaming        other things and spend too much time on it.

—That's really bad.

A. up to

B. as for

C. ahead of

D. along with

- 37.—Look, the cat is fighting with the dog.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I have never seen that before.  
A. I don't agree      B. That's nothing      C. I don't hope so      D. That's very funny
- 38.—\_\_\_\_\_ do you deal with the stress?  
—By having a talk with my friends.  
A. How      B. Why      C. When      D. Where
- 39.You \_\_\_\_\_ drive me to the station. My brother's taking me.  
A. can't      B. mustn't      C. shouldn't      D. needn't
- 40.I couldn't follow you just now. Please \_\_\_\_\_ your telephone number.  
A. review      B. report      C. reply      D. repeat
- 41.—Tony, I didn't see you in the party last night.  
—Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.  
A. invited      B. wasn't invited      C. didn't invite      D. was invited
- 42.—Let's discuss the plan, shall we?  
—Not now. I \_\_\_\_\_ to an interview.  
A. go      B. went      C. am going      D. was going
- 43.Mike hurt his back seriously and can \_\_\_\_\_ get out of bed without help.  
A. quickly      B. easily      C. nearly      D. hardly
- 44.Hey, Nick. \_\_\_\_\_ comes the last bus! Hurry up, or we'll have to walk home.  
A. This      B. There      C. That      D. It
- 45.—Please bring little Tom next time you come to Anhui.  
—\_\_\_\_\_, thank you.  
A. I will      B. You're welcome      C. That's right      D. My pleasure

VII. 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

Many kids think they are 46. They think they aren't the prettiest or the smartest. At the same time, they think they aren't even the ugliest or the silliest, which would at least make them stand out. Everyone feels that way sometimes, 47 in middle school. Kids 48 realize how special they are.

It is 49 growing up. Growing up means understanding what you can offer the world. When you're young, you realize that just by being yourself, you do offer 50 to other people. Maybe you aren't the best, but that doesn't make you "not amazing".

Do yourself a favor. Think about your friends carefully. Write down a list of things that you like about them. Think about 51 you make friends with them. You will 52 know that in the end, no matter if they aren't the smartest or the 53 or the most talented, they are great in their own way. 54 they will feel the same! If you try your best, you are still pretty 55. Remember, it gets easier as you grow older. So just be yourself.

- |                  |               |              |              |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 46. A. special   | B. ordinary   | C. unusual   | D. ugly      |
| 47. A. suddenly  | B. especially | C. luckily   | D. generally |
| 48. A. often     | B. always     | C. usually   | D. seldom    |
| 49. A. part of   | B. one of     | C. most of   | D. rest of   |
| 50. A. anything  | B. everything | C. something | D. nothing   |
| 51. A. who       | B. when       | C. where     | D. why       |
| 52. A. get to    | B. love to    | C. have to   | D. hate to   |
| 53. A. prettiest | B. laziest    | C. shiest    | D. poorest   |
| 54. A. And       | B. But        | C. So        | D. For       |
| 55. A. smart     | B. amazing    | C. clever    | D. well      |

B

When you talk with someone, you'll need to end your conversation at some point. And there are many reasons why you need to do that. Either you or the other person may need to 56 an activity such as working or shopping. Or you may have run out of things to say. You just want to keep the conversation 57.

But how do you end a conversation in a polite way? It may 58 where and how the conversation started. It may also depend on your 59 with the other person. If you already know that person, you can just say, "I need to run now." Or you can say, "I'll catch you later." You may also give a 60 for ending the conversation. "I really need to go— my piano class starts in ten minutes."

Perhaps you just meet someone in a social situation, 61 you have a nice talk. But then you have to go. You 62 say, "It was nice meeting you. Maybe we can talk happily again sometime in the future."

Another way to end a conversation is to make it easy for the other person to 63. If you see the other person is already not 64, you can say, "Well, I'm sure you have a lot to do today."

You could use these ideas to 65 a conversation, and you should notice that others may also use

them. if they do so, you should know that it's time for you to stop and get on with your day.

- |                 |                 |                 |             |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 56.A. continue  | B. stop         | C. finish       | D. forget   |
| 57.A. nice      | B. short        | C. polite       | D. special  |
| 58.A. depend on | B. compare with | C. think of     | D. keep out |
| 59.A. talk      | B. time         | C. relationship | D. care     |
| 60.A. lesson    | B. cost         | C. reason       | D. answer   |
| 61.A. but       | B. and          | C. so           | D. or       |
| 62.A. must      | B. can't        | C. can          | D. mustn't  |
| 63.A. laugh     | B. leave        | C. stay         | D. fight    |
| 64.A. humorous  | B. useful       | C. patient      | D. friendly |
| 65.A. start     | B. change       | C. improve      | D. end      |

### 第三部分 阅读理解(共两大题,满分45分)

#### VIII.补全对话(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

根据对话内容,从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,其中有两个为多余选项。

A: May I take your order now, sir?

B: Sure. 66

A: What size of bowl would you like?

B: 67

A: Would you like something to drink?

B: Yes. 68

A: Anything else?

B: No, thanks. 69

A: 20 yuan.

B: 70

A: Thank you.

A. Here you are.

B. It's very delicious.

C. How much are they in total?

D. I'd like a bowl of beef noodles.

E. A glass of orange juice.

F. A small bowl is enough.

G. I worked with an empty stomach.

#### IX.阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

##### A

A group of high school students from the United States has planted hope by cleaning up an empty field in their neighborhood.

The students are from Buchtel High School in Akron, Ohio. The empty field, which is owned by a local bank, was filled with grass. As a project for the school, eight students decided to turn the field into a space that will improve the mental(心理的) health of the people who live near it.

They first came up with a plan, did research and created 3D models of their plans. Ideas were then presented and judges picked the winning plans. Finally, the students brought those plans to life.

Now when you walk into the field, you can see a wood walkway leading to a purple bench(长凳). A few beautiful plants are already in the ground. A wall painting with the words "Love" and "Peace" has taken shape on a back fence with the students' handprints.

The students said they painted the bench purple because they found that purple has a comforting effect on people. They thought kids could go there and sit together, and stay out of trouble.

"It gives the neighborhood a little hope and a little beauty," said Lyle Jenkins, a member of the Neighborhood Network. "A lot of people love the neighborhood and have great hopes for things getting better."

71. Who is the owner of the empty lot?

- A. The neighborhood. B. Buchtel High School. C. A local bank. D. The state of Ohio.

72. What changes did the students make?

- A. They made a walkway leading to a garden. B. The fence was painted purple.  
C. They put their handprints on a bench. D. They planted a few beautiful plants there.

73. The students painted the bench purple because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. purple is their favorite color B. they only have purple paint  
C. purple has a comforting effect D. purple is the lucky color there

74. What can we know from the story?

- A. People in the neighborhood liked the new changes.  
B. The students didn't put much effort into the project.  
C. Many more families moved into the neighborhood.  
D. The students won a big prize for the project.

75. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Field of Love and Hope. B. The Students in Akron.  
C. A Prize for the Students. D. Wall of Love and Peace.

**B**

In the near future when you take the subway in Beijing, you might see there is nobody in the driver's seat! Don't be afraid. You might just be taking a driverless subway line.

Last month, a driverless subway line named Yanfang Line began trial (试运行) runs in Beijing. It is planned to welcome passengers by the end of 2017. The train is the first driverless subway car made in China.

The 16.6-km line connects Beijing's Yanshan and Fangshan areas. It has 960 seats and a top speed of 80 kilometers every hour. It's said the train is completely automatic. It can start, stop and even watch it all by control.

However, is it completely safe?

Jiang Xin, a member of the project said that the driverless train actually runs more safely compared with the trains that humans drive. According to Jiang, human mistake has caused many train accidents. Drivers could suddenly become tired or ill. A driverless train can help avoid these problems.

Driverless trains are nothing new. They have been used across the world, from Japan to Europe, since the 1960s. London Underground's Victoria line is the world's first automatic subway line. It opened in 1967, but there was still a driver on standby (待命) at the time.

76. The world's first automatic subway line appeared in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Tokyo                      B. London                      C. Beijing                      D. Copenhagen

77. Which of the following is NOT true of the Yanfang Line?

- A. It is a driverless subway line.                      B. Its train is made in China.  
C. It connects Beijing and Shanghai.                      D. Its train has more than 900 seats.

78. What does the underlined word "automatic" mean in Chinese?

- A. 自动的                      B. 舒适的                      C. 环保的                      D. 首创的

79. Jiang Xin said the driverless train is safer because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there is no person                      B. it can change its own speed  
C. it is nothing new                      D. it can avoid human mistakes

**C**

One night, Vicky had a fight with her mother and ran away from home. But she soon remembered she did not have any money. She walked until she found a noodle shop. The smell made her hungry. The shop owner saw her standing outside. "Hey little girl, would you like something to eat?" he asked. "I would, but I have no money," she replied in a low voice. "Don't worry. It will be my treat," the shop owner said.

A few minutes later the owner brought her a bowl of delicious noodles. Vicky began to cry. "What's wrong?" the owner asked. "Nothing. I am just touched by your kindness," Vicky said as she wiped away (擦去) her tears. "A stranger on the street can give me a bowl of noodles. But why is my mother so mean to me?"

The owner looked at Vicky and shook his head. "I only gave you one bowl of noodles and you felt that way," he said. "Your mother has raised you and fed you since you were born."

Vicky thought the man was right and decided to go home. However, when she got home, she saw her mother was very worried and tired. "Vicky, come inside," she said. "You are probably hungry. I made something to eat just in case you come home. Come and eat while it is still hot."

Vicky burst into tears and ran to her mom's arms. She didn't say anything, but she would value her mother's love forever.

80. What made Vicky hungry?

- A. A fight with her mother.                      B. A long walk from home.  
C. The smell from the noodle shop.                      D. The long time without food.

81. Vicky cried in front of the shop owner because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she was hungry and she didn't have money  
B. she told the owner about the fight with her mother  
C. the owner offered her a free meal and she was touched  
D. the noodles were really delicious and she was too hungry

82. How did Vicky feel on her way back home?

- A. Hungry but happy.                      B. Hungry and tired.                      C. Full but mean.                      D. Full and regretful.

83. What is the story trying to tell us?

- A. Help people who are in need.                      B. Noodles are special and delicious.  
C. We can trust strangers when in trouble.                      D. Value parents' love and be thankful.

**D**

Happiness has become a big deal in the past ten years. Hundreds of books, speeches and even the media (媒体) tell us that happiness is within our reach. All we have to do is follow some simple steps, like living in the moment and doing yoga (瑜伽). But if you are going through a really difficult time, none of this may feel right. In fact, feeling deeply sad is a normal part of the process.

It's said that if you are going through a hard time, it's important to do what you can to feel better. Here are some ways that have helped me and many people. Perhaps they can work for you too.

▲ Looking at water while in nature can be calming. But if you're not anywhere near an ocean, lake or river, looking at images of moving water on TV can be OK.

▲ We have to get our happiness where we can find it. If you have lost the ability to find any pleasure in your daily life or the people around you, something deeper is going on. Think about getting yourself checked out by a medical doctor.

▲ Think about the times you were at your happiest. That may sound a little difficult. But doing this actually sends something to your brain, and it can make you feel better.

It's natural to be unhappy and even sad. Terrible feelings are also part of our lives. They must be experienced, so we can move on.

84. Hundreds of books tell us \_\_\_\_\_.

A. yogo is a healthy sport

B. happiness is around us

C. happiness is a big deal

D. simple steps are useless

85. How many ways to help feel better in hard time are mentioned in the passage?

A. 2.

B. 3.

C. 4.

D. 5.

86. What should we do if we can't find any pleasure in life?

A. Go to see a doctor.

B. Look at water.

C. Think about happy times.

D. Go to nature.

87. What does the write want us to do?

A. Live simple lives.

B. Try to be unhappy.

C. Face bad feeling bravely.

D. Listen to the media.

阅读下面短文,并用英语回答问题(请注意每小题后面的词数要求)。

#### E

Hans Christian Andersen, a great Danish(丹麦的) writer, is famous for his fairy tales(童话). He wrote a lot of best-known stories such as The Emperor's New Clothes and The Ugly Duckling. His fairy tales have brought happiness to children across the world. The tales are translated in more than a hundred languages.

Andersen was born in Denmark in 1805. When he was still a little boy, he was already clever and imaginative. He created a small toy theater and made clothes for his puppets(木偶). He also loved reading. In 1816, his father died and he learned to be a tailor(裁缝). Later he worked in a factory. At the age of 14, Andersen moved to Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark to become an actor and gave performances in the Royal Danish Theater. However, his voice changed when he grew older, so the job had to stop. Then he began to write poems and fairy tales.

In the spring of 1872, Andersen fell out of bed and didn't get well again. He lived until 1875 and died peacefully at the home of his close friends.

88. What famous tales of Andersen are mentioned in the passage? (不超过 10 个单词)

89. Why did Andersen stopped his job as an actor? (不超过 10 个单词)

90. What is the passage about? (不超过 5 个单词)

### 第四部分 写(共两大题,满分 30 分)

#### X. 单词拼写(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

根据首字母及汉语提示,完成下列单词的拼写,使句意明确,语言通顺。

91. He was invited to the party but did not a \_\_\_\_\_ (出席) in the end.

92. We heard a loud drum b \_\_\_\_\_ (击打声) at the start of the concert.

93. Little John always g \_\_\_\_\_ (问候) his classmates with a smile.

94. Miss Lin is popular with students and her class is l \_\_\_\_\_ (生动) and interesting.

95. It is n \_\_\_\_\_ (自然的) to forget the words so we should try to use them often.

#### XI. 书面表达(共 1 小题;满分 25 分)

初中生活即将结束,作为即将毕业的你肯定有一些话要对即将升入初中的学弟学妹们说。请结合以下要点为你校英语俱乐部的迎新会写一篇英语短文,给七年级新生提一点建议。

1. 科目多,压力大,掌握学习方法;2. 时间长,任务多,合理安排时间;3. 多阅读,多交友,积极参加活动;4. \_\_\_\_\_

注意:1. 词数 80-100;2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;3. 文中不能出现与本人相关的信息;4. 开头已为你写好,不计入总词数。

Welcome to our school! As we know, the life of middle school is quite different from the life in the primary school. \_\_\_\_\_

# 蒙城县 2018 年中考模拟试卷

## 英语听力材料

### I. 关键词语选择(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

你将听到五个句子。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个你所听到的单词或短语。每个句子读两遍。

1. Take more exercise and you will keep fit.
2. Tom got a lot of pain from his foot problem.
3. It's polite to offer the seat to the old on the bus.
4. List what we need before going to the supermarket.
5. Computer games take up too much of his free time.

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你将听到十段对话,每段对话后有一个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

6. M: Hi, Betty. Would you like to go camping this Sunday ?

W: Sounds fun, but Sally and I plan to see the lion in the zoo.

7. M: May I speak to Mr Black?

W: Sorry, he is out for lunch. Can you leave a message?

8. M: Linda, shall we take a bus or a taxi to Central Park this afternoon?

W: Neither. Mum says we can walk there. It's near to our house.

9. W: Have you listened to the weather report? Would you like to have a picnic tomorrow ?

M: Yes, it is sunny. I think it is good for having a picnic.

10. W: Hey, Mike. What will you do during your summer holiday?

M: Oh, I'm going to stay in the village for one month.

11. W: Jack, I hear you like to play computer games very much.

M: That's true. But I am allowed to play them only on Saturday and Sunday.

12. M: Will you go to the party tonight, Mary?

W: I'm afraid Lucy and I can't go, enjoy yourself, John.

13. W: Grandpa! Did you have a TV when you were a child?

M: No, we couldn't afford one. I think the TV was invented around 1927.

14. W: Is that a new book over there?

M: Yes, it is. It's a book about basketball. It tells you how to be a good player.

15. M: What a terrible snow storm! When it came, I was reading my English book. What were you doing then?

W: I was having breakfast at that time.

### III. 长对话理解(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

你将听到两段对话,每段对话后有几个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 16 至 17 小题。

W: Shall we play basketball tomorrow afternoon, Tom?

M: Sorry. I have to visit my uncle in hospital. What about tomorrow morning?

W: All right. But what happened to your uncle?

M: He fell off the bike and hurt his knee on his way home yesterday.

W: I'm sorry to hear that. I hope he'll get well soon.

听下面一段对话,回答第 18 至 20 小题.

M:Hello, Mary. Why are you standing out here in the cold wind?

W:I'm waiting for a bus.

M:Where are you going? This isn't your way home.

W:I'm not going home now. I'm going for a walk in the park.

M:Going for a walk at this time in such cold weather?

W:I always like to go for a walk after supper.

M:I see. Why not go to the park on foot? It isn't very far from here.

W:Oh, no, Bill, it isn't very interesting to walk through the street. So I always take a No. 3 bus to go to the park.

**IV.短文理解(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)**

你将听到一篇短文,短文后有五个小题。请根据短文内容,在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。短文读两遍。

Blackpool is a special town in northwest England. During 1900-1950, Blackpool did well. Many factory workers of northern England went there on holiday. Photos from 1900-1950 show a large number of tourists on the beach. They lay in the sun or swam in the sea. But when flying became cheaper in the 1960s, many people flew abroad on holiday. Today, Blackpool is still the most popular vacation place, although there have been fewer visitors than in the past. Now, many visitors go to Blackpool on weekends with their families or friends. They still have a lot of fun.

**V.信息转换(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)**

你将听到一篇短文。请根据短文内容,写出下面表格中所缺的单词,每空仅填一词。短文读两遍。

A laboratory is a room or a building which scientists do experiments in. The laboratory has lots of scientific equipment and it can be dangerous. When you are in a science laboratory in school, you should always be careful so that you don't get hurt, hurt others or damage the equipment.

Remember:

- 1.Only enter when a teacher is there.
- 2.Wear shoes to protect your feet.
- 3.Don't eat or drink in a science laboratory.
- 4.Don't run around in the laboratory.
- 5.Don't taste things and only smell things if you are told to by a teacher when you are doing experiment.
- 6.Don't play with equipment in the laboratory.
- 7.Wash your hands after doing experiment.
- 8.Listen to the instructions the teacher gives you.



# 参考答案

## 蒙城县 2018 年中考模拟试卷

### 英 语

#### 第一部分 听力

I .1-5 CBCBC

II .6-10 CAACA      11-15 BBACC

III .16-20 BABBB

IV .21-25 ACACB

V .26.enter      27.shoes      28.science      29.smell      30.play

评分标准:1~30 题每小题 1 分。(26~30 题中的单词拼写错误可酌情扣分。)

#### 第二部分 英语知识运用

VI.31-35 CADAA      36-40 CDADD      41-45 BCDBA

评分标准:31~45 题每小题 1 分。

VII.46-50 BBDAC      51-55 DAAAB      56-60 ABACC      61-65 BCBCD

评分标准:46~65 题每小题 1.5 分。

#### 第三部分 阅读理解

VIII.66-70 DFECA

评分标准:66~70 题每小题 1 分。

IX.71-75 CDCAA      76-79 BCAD      80-83 CCDD      84-87 BBAC

88.The Emperor's New Clothes and The Ugly Duckling.

89.Because his voice changed when he grew older.

90.The life of Andersen.

评分标准:71~90 题每小题 2 分。(88~90 题意思对即可酌情给分。)

#### 第四部分 写

X.91.attend      92.beat      93.greets      94.lively      95.natural

评分标准:91~95 题每小题 1 分。

XI.One possible version:

Welcome to our school! As we know, the life of middle school is quite different from the life in the primary school. So I have some advice for you. With more subjects to learn, more stress will appear. Learning suitable methods of learning is important. It can make study easier. Every day, you will spend more time learning and there are more tasks to complete. It is necessary to manage the time in a proper way. You need to read more and try to make more friends. It is also helpful to take an active part in kinds of activities. If you have some problems, you can ask the classmates and teachers for help. I believe you will have a good time here.