

注意事项:

1. 本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 100 分;考试时间 100 分钟。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的学校、班级、姓名、考试号用 0.5 毫米的黑色签字笔写在答题卷的相应位置上。
3. 考生答题时,请按题号用 0.5 毫米的黑色签字笔在答题卷上各题目规定的答题区域内作答,在其他位置作答一律无效。

第 I 卷 (两大题, 共 49 分)

一、单项填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并填写在答题卷相应的位置上。

1. We are all encouraged to work hard and succeed life.
A. on B. in C. out D. up
2. — Which course would you like to choose this term, DIY or STEM?
— I prefer paper-cutting.
A. Both B. Either C. None D. Neither
3. Make sure that all the waste is and safely dealt with.
A. actively B. closely C. properly D. simply
4. — The sky is blue and I can smell the flowers.
— great fun it is to go spring outing!
A. How a B. How C. What a D. What
5. — Did you have a discussion with him about the matter?
— No. When I saw him, he his history project busily.
A. was preparing B. prepares C. has prepared D. prepared
6. — It's wonderful that Lily has been invited to the welcome party too!
— I'm afraid she not come. She has been busy with her study recently.
A. need B. must C. may D. should
7. — Excuse me, madam. Would you please the total cost of the trip?
— All right, I will make it at once.
A. give out B. look out C. take out D. work out
8. — Why did your father get with you just now?
— Because I did in the exam this time.
A. satisfied; worse B. angry; worse C. satisfied; worst D. angry; worst
9. — What will you do then?
— I will telephone the police and complain about it the noise stops soon.
A. unless B. though C. because D. if

10. — Have you watched the documentary about SIP?

— Yes, it's great. It shows what has the government built in open spaces.

- A. what has the government built in open spaces
B. how people's living conditions have been improved
C. if SIP is a wonderful place to live or not
D. when was the high-speed railway in use

二、完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

先通读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并填写在答题卷相应的位置上。

I was coming downstairs to get breakfast when the post came. I was for a letter from my friend Sam. So I picked the letters up and looked 12 them. I wasn't surprised to see that there were some bills. There was an invitation to a party. There wasn't a letter from Sam. There was a postcard, showing some cliffs and sea. What a nice 13.

I turned the 14 over. It wasn't easy to read. Rain had made the writing 15, including the name of the person who had sent the postcard. 16 was it from? I tried to read any of the words. I could read "Dear Tom, I'm having a lovely time in ..." Then the writing became unclear. I couldn't read 17 else. Who had gone to the seaside? I couldn't think of anyone! It was a mystery. There was another 18 too. Where was Sam's letter?

Just then the phone rang. It was Sam! "I'm calling to see if you got my postcard," he said. "We are at the seaside, not in London. We 19 our minds. Mum and Dad are resting after our walk. So I'm ringing you. I'm sorry I didn't write a letter. We've been so 20."

Both mysteries were solved!

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 11. A. asking | B. paying | C. searching | D. waiting |
| 12. A. after | B. for | C. through | D. up |
| 13. A. symbol | B. view | C. object | D. position |
| 14. A. bill | B. invitation | C. letter | D. postcard |
| 15. A. unclear | B. unclean | C. uncomfortable | D. uncommon |
| 16. A. How | B. Where | C. Who | D. When |
| 17. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 18. A. matter | B. method | C. mistake | D. mystery |
| 19. A. changed | B. kept | C. lost | D. made |
| 20. A. amazed | B. busy | C. curious | D. frightened |

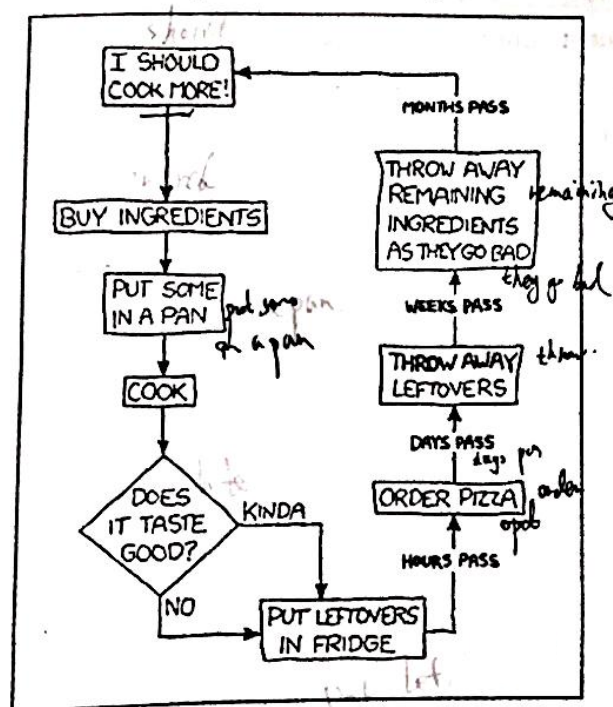
三、阅读理解 (共 12 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 24 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项, 并填写在答题卷相应的位置上。



cliffs and the sea

A
Kevin's experience in learning to cook



Notes: ingredients 原料; leftover 剩余物。

21. Which of the following is the first step according to the flow chart?
- A. BUY INGREDIENTS B. PUT SOME IN A PAN
C. PUT LEFTOVERS IN FRIDGE D. THROW AWAY LEFTOVERS
22. What can we infer(推断) from the flow chart?
- A. David liked ordering pizza better than cooking. B. David managed to cook delicious food.
C. David enjoyed throwing things after cooking. D. David failed to learn to cook.

B

It was December and the snow was falling quietly outside. The four March sisters were sitting around the fire in the living room. They were knitting(织) socks for soldiers(士兵). There was a war and everyone had to help.

Meg was the oldest of the four sisters. She was sixteen. She was very pretty and she loved pretty clothes. Jo was fifteen. She was very tall and thin. She was different from Meg. She didn't care about dresses or hairstyles. She was a tomboy(假小子). Beth was thirteen. She was very shy and quiet and she seemed to live in a happy world of her own. The youngest, Amy, looked like a snow princess with her blue eyes. She loved beautiful things and she was a little vain(虚荣的). She also thought that she was a very important person.

"Christmas isn't Christmas without any presents," Jo said sadly. "I hate being poor!" Meg said, looking at her old dress.

"Some girls have lots of nice things, and other girls have nothing at all," said Amy. "I don't think it's fair!"

"But we've got Father and Mother, and each other," said Beth.

The four sisters looked happy for a moment when they remembered this.

"But we haven't got Father," said Jo. Their smiles suddenly disappeared. Mr March was far away with the soldiers.

"Mother says our men are suffering(受苦) and we mustn't spend money for pleasure," Meg said.

"That's why we can't have presents this year."

"Well, each of us has a dollar to spend," said Jo. "What can the army do with four dollars? Nothing! I don't expect anything from Mother but I'd like to buy a book for myself!" Jo loved reading.

"I want to spend mine on some new music," said Beth. She played the piano and she loved singing.

"I'm going to buy a box of drawing pencils. I really need them!" said Amy. She wanted to be an artist.

"Mother didn't say anything about spending our own money," cried Jo. "We work hard for it so let's buy what we want and have a little fun."

It was true. The two older sisters had jobs. Meg worked as a teacher for the King family and Jo looked after Aunt March, their father's rich, bad-tempered(坏脾气的) old aunt. Beth and Amy helped with the housework.

23. What was Jo's hobby?

- A. Knitting. B. Singing. C. Drawing. D. Reading.

24. On a snowy day, the March sisters are _____.

- A. complaining about having no money for Christmas presents
B. talking about what presents they will buy with some money
C. expecting some nice Christmas presents from their parents
D. talking about what jobs they will have to make more money

25. The passage is probably from _____.

- A. a poem B. a guide C. a novel D. an advertisement

C

Imagine sailing to over twenty different ports(港口) around the world while you are studying subjects you love! Impossible? Well, that is what the students in Class Afloat do.

Class Afloat is a Canadian school on a tall ship! The ship is sixty-four metres long and nine metres wide and it can take up to sixty students. The classrooms are well-equipped(设备精良) and comfortable and there's even a library! There is no need to know anything about sailing—students can learn on the ship.

Not all the students are Canadian—there's usually a mix of nationalities(国籍). This year, there are also students from Mexico, the USA, Germany and Turkey. There's a mix of ages too. There are secondary school students—first year university students and students who are doing a gap year(休学年) programme.

The teachers design special study programmes for each student. Because the school is a ship, you can do some exciting courses—for example, Marine Biology(studying the animals and plants in the sea) and History or Geography courses about the places you visit. Students also learn all about sailing! All the classes are in English, so you must have a good level of English.

Students don't just study. They must also clean, cook and sail the ship, in their free time, students can rest, read or watch a film. In the evenings, they relax with friends, have club meetings and sometimes they have a karaoke night.

Every sixteen to twenty days, the ship stops in a port for three to six days. In port there're lots to do—home stays, camping trips, museum tours, cultural events, hiking, etc. They also go snorkeling and do other water sports. Parents can meet up with the students in one port every term.

Students also take part in two volunteer programmes in Senegal(塞内加尔) and the Dominican Republic(多米尼加共和国). They help local families in different ways, for example, with basic health matters or starting a business. Students learn how, with just a little money and time, they can make changes that improve other people's lives.

26. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?

- A. Students don't have to know how to sail before they join the ship.
- B. Besides studying, students also have to do jobs on the ship.
- C. Students have to speak English well in order to have classes on the ship.
- D. Students don't usually meet any local people when they stop in ports.

27. What is snorkeling?

- A. It is an activity of hiking through the forest.
- B. It is an activity of swimming underwater.
- C. It is an activity of playing games in a tent.
- D. It is an activity of riding horses.

28. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. special courses on a ship
- B. sailing around the world
- C. a school on a sailing ship
- D. learning to sail a tall ship

D

The painter Craigie Aitchison was born in Scotland. He came to London intending(打算) to study law, but went to art school instead. There he found the traditional drawing classes difficult, but still kept on painting.

In his late twenties he was given money by the Italian government to study art and liked early Italian artists, which shows in some of his work. He loved the greens and browns of the Italian fields and the clear light there, and wanted to put this light into his paintings.

This led him to paint colours thinly one on top of another from light to dark, but he insists he's never sure what the results will be. He says, "It's a secret—because I don't know myself. I don't start by painting yellow, knowing I'm going to put anything on top." Like most talented people, Aitchison makes it sound easy. "Anyone can do the colours—you can buy them. I simply notice what you put the colours next to."

Unlike some artists, he never does drawings before he starts a painting, as he feels that if he did, he might get bored and not do the painting afterwards. Instead, Aitchison changes his paintings many times before they are finished. This explains why his favourite models are people who don't ask to see their pictures while he's painting them. "If I feel they're worried and want to look at the painting, I can't do it."

Since moving to London years ago, he has not felt part of the Scottish(苏格兰的) painting scene. He says he doesn't want to follow any tradition, but just paints the way he can. However, his work still influences young British painters.

29. In the passage, the writer is trying to _____.

- A. describe particular works by Craigie Aitchison
- B. teach readers how to paint like Craigie Aitchison
- C. introduce the artist Craigie Aitchison to the readers
- D. explain how Craigie Aitchison has made money from painting

30. What can the reader learn about Aitchison from the passage?

- A. He works in a different way from other artists.
- B. He often gets bored easily with his paintings.
- C. He found the drawing classes easy at art school.
- D. He was sure what his painting was like before drawing.

31. Aitchison prefers models who don't _____.

- A. keep moving around while he's working
- B. ask him about his strange method of working
- C. worry about how long the work will take
- D. feel worried to see the work as it's developing

32. What might a visitor at an exhibition say about Aitchison's work?

- A. I love his recent paintings of Scotland, which are very similar to a number of other Scottish painters.
- B. You can still see the influence of his trip to Italy in some of these pictures.
- C. You can tell he spent a lot of time drawing the picture before he started painting.
- D. I wonder if his law training helps him at all, especially in selling his work.

四、信息还原 (共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

A: You have a lot of coins, Greg.

B: I know. I collect them.

A: Nice. 33

B: My coins come from many foreign countries.

A: Here's an interesting one. 34

B: That one is from Japan.

A: These coins have square holes in them.

B: Those are old Chinese coins.

A: 35

B: Yes. I learn history from coins.

A: 36

B: Coins have famous people or places on them.

A: Also animals or plants.

B: Yes. 37

A: Do you travel to these countries?

B: Some of them.

A: Fun. So you can remember your trip from the coin.

A: Do you collect old and new coins?

B: How?

C: They have different sizes.

D: Where are they from?

E: When?

F: It has a hole in it.

G: They show something about the country.

第 II 卷 (三大题, 共 51 分)

五、词汇检测 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据所给汉语注释或题干信息, 在答题卷上标有题号的横线上, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。每空只限一词。

38. These instruments are one of those ▲ (牛仔).

39. Kate took off her shoes and ▲ (抖动) the sand out of her shoes.

40. I want to sell my car but I don't know ▲ (确切) how much it is worth.

41. She always ▲ (表达) her ideas clearly.

42. If our parents do everything for us children, we won't learn to depend on ▲ (我们).

43. You can never imagine how much difficulty I had ▲ (创建) my own website.

44. Sofa is to living room as shower is to ▲.

45. — Does your grandpa live with you?

— No, he lives ▲ in the countryside.

46. — Would you like to have some more sweets?

— No, thanks. Eating too much sugar can ▲ to tooth problems.

47. — Sorry, I can't afford to go abroad.

— What about having a country travel with a little ▲ price?

六、句子翻译 (共 5 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 15 分)

将下列句子译成英语, 并写在答题卷上标有题号的横线上。

48. 汤姆对阅读感兴趣。

49. 他梦想将来成为一名成功的作家。

50. 对他来说, 尽可能地多阅读很有必要。

51. 他已经在写作比赛中多次获奖。

52. 他认为还需要更多的努力来实现他的梦想。

七、阅读表达 (共 3 小题; 满分 6 分)

阅读下面的短文并用英语回答问题, 并将答案写在答题卷上标有题号的横线上。

Have you seen people carrying rubbish bags while jogging? Or their hands filled with old plastic bottles? You might soon. Sweden's latest fitness craze(狂热)—plogging—is making its way to the whole world.

What is plogging? It is a new word made up of part of "jogging" and part of the Swedish words "plocka upp(pick up)", which means picking up rubbish while jogging. By plogging joggers will keep fit and save the world at the same time.

It all began when a Swedish man, Erik Ahlstrom, moved to Stockholm two years ago. This capital city left Erik a strong idea: "It looks like a dump(垃圾场)." His way to make a change is pretty outside the box: he invited groups of joggers—armed with(用……装备) rubbish bags and gloves—to jog

through the city and pick up rubbish. Amazingly, it has turned popular and people share photos of the rubbish they collected on the Internet.

It is said that a half-hour of plogging burns about 288 calories(卡路里), while only jogging burns 235 calories. Some parents go plogging with their children at weekends. "It is the best family education. My child learns the idea of environmental protection by plogging. She is only 6," said a father. And a company called Vivobarefoot now will give out a pair of shoes in exchange for 17 plastic bottles.

Plogging is well accepted in many other countries. There are plogging groups in Germany, Australia and the US. In China, it's starting to go popular among exercisers who want to make a difference.

53. Who started plogging?

54. What is the meaning of plogging?

55. Would you like to go plogging with your parents? Why or why not?

八、书面表达 (满分 20 分)

近日, 你校迎来一批来自英国的交流生, 学校组织学生向他们介绍中国的传统文化。请你根据表格信息写一篇题为 "Chinese Tea" 的英语短文, 向英国交流生介绍中国的茶文化。

| | |
|----|--------------|
| 历史 | 历史悠久, 享誉世界; |
| 种类 | 种类多样, 各具特色; |
| 习俗 | 以茶会友, 馈赠亲朋; |
| 功效 | 有益健康, 提神醒脑; |
| 影响 |(自拟两点)。 |

注意: 1. 对所有要点逐一陈述, 适当发挥。

2. 词数 90 左右。开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

3. 文中不得出现真实的人名、校名、地名等相关信息。

Chinese Tea

Tea is an important part of Chinese culture.