

V. 单项选择

21. My brother and I like football. \_\_\_\_\_ play it together once a week.

- A. I                      B. They                      C. We                      D. You

解析：我的哥哥和我，是我们，人称代词作主语，复数用我们。

22. —Could you give me a few \_\_\_\_\_ on how to spend the coming winter holiday?

—OK, let me see.

- A. hobbies                      B. suggestions                      C. knowledge                      D. information

解析：suggestions 建议

23. Look, little Jim is swimming so fast. I \_\_\_\_\_ believe my eyes.

- A. can't                      B. needn't                      C. mustn't                      D. shouldn't

解析：考查情态动词，can't 不能。

24. The boss forces the workers \_\_\_\_\_ twelve hours a day.

- A. work                      B. worked                      C. working                      D. to work

解析：force sb. to do sth. 强迫某人做某事。

25. Kids have to take many after-school classes. They \_\_\_\_\_ hard to study for good grades.

- A. push                      B. pushed                      C. are pushed                      D. were pushed

解析：考查一般现在时的被动语态。被动语态的结构为：be + done.

26. My grandfather does Chinese Kung Fu every day, \_\_\_\_\_ he is over eighty.

- A. since                      B. though                      C. until                      D. unless

解析：考查让步状语从句。根据句意，though 尽管

27. Many tourists prefer five-star hotels because they think expensive hotels always \_\_\_\_\_ guests with better service.

- A. prevent                      B. protect                      C. present                      D. provide

解析：考查动词辨析，provide 提供

28. There's only one photo taken by the River Swine \_\_\_\_\_ these photos. Can you find it out?

- A. between                      B. beside                      C. among                      D. with

解析：考查介词，among 在……之间，通常只三者或三者以上之间。

29. Today we are going to \_\_\_\_\_ how to use different colors to show our feelings.

- A. focus on                      B. live on                      C. depend on                      D. keep on

解析：考查动词词组辨析，focus on 聚焦于，关注；live on 靠……生活，维持生命；

depend on 依靠，依赖于；keep on 重复，继续。根据句意，现如今，我们将聚焦于/关注如何用不同颜色来显示我们的情感。



30.---Why do you like watching TV news?

---Because I want to know \_\_\_\_\_ around the world.

A. what's happening      B. why will it happen

C. who's happening      D. when we will go

解析：考查宾语从句，根据句意因为我想知道在世界范围内发生了什么。

VI.完型填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,计 10 分)

I ran into a stranger as he passed by. “Oh, excuse me, please.” I said. He said, “Please excuse me, too. I wasn’t even watching for you.” We were very 31 to each other.

But when we were at 32, it was a different story.

Later that day, when I was cooking dinner, my daughter stood too close to me. When I turned, I nearly 33 her down. “Move out of the way.” I said. She walked away sadly. I didn’t realize 34 my words hurt her.

That evening, my husband said to me, “While dealing with a stranger, you were polite, but with the daughter you love, you were 35. Go look on the kitchen floor, you’ll find some 36 there by the door. She brought them for you. She picked them herself. She stood quietly not to ruin (破坏) the surprise, and you never saw the 37 in her eyes when she walked away.

My tears(眼泪)began to fall. I quietly went to her bed. “Wake up, little girl.” I said. “Are these the flowers you 38 for me?” She said, “I found them out by the tree. I picked them 39 they’re pretty like you. I knew you’d like them 40 the blue.” I said, “I’m really sorry for the way I acted today. I shouldn’t have shouted at you.” She said, “Oh, Mom, that’s okay. I love you anyway.” I said, “I love you too, and I do like the flowers, especially the blue.”

- |                 |                |               |               |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 31. A. angry    | B. polite      | C. attractive | D. familiar   |
| 32. A. hospital | B. school      | C. work       | D. home       |
| 33. A. looked   | B. knocked     | C. set        | D. put        |
| 34. A. how much | B. how many    | C. how soon   | D. how long   |
| 35. A. unusual  | B. uncertain   | C. unhappy    | D. unkind     |
| 36. A. dishes   | B. food.       | C. flowers    | D. footprints |
| 37. A. tears    | B. smiles      | C. happiness  | D. fear       |
| 38. A. bought   | B. picked.     | C. drew       | D. grew       |
| 39. A. so       | B. but         | C. because.   | D. though     |
| 40. A. usually  | B. immediately | C. specially. | D. especially |



解析:

31. 根据前文语境, 我和陌生人之间是彼此礼貌的。

32. 在外面礼貌, 在家就不一样了。形成对比。

33. knock 撞

34. 我没有意识到我的话伤害了她多少。

35. 根据作者对女儿的态度, 可知她并不友善, 友好。

36. 联系下文可知, 是女儿为妈妈摘的花。

37. 当她离开的时候, 你从来没有看到她眼里的眼泪。女儿是很懂事的。

38. 根据上文可知, 是 pick 摘。

39. 根据句意, 应该是因为。

40. especially 尤其

VII. 阅读理解(共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 20 分)

A

Global warming 全球变暖

Characters: Mr. Li: teacher

Betty: student, 15 years old

Cindy: student, 14 years old

Denny: student, 15 years old

Mr. Li: Hello, everyone. Class begins. I will ask you a question: What is the serious problem nowadays in your eyes?

Betty: I think it's the environment pollution.

Mr. Li: It's related to our correct answer. But it isn't correct.

Cindy: Is it the problem of population increasing?

Mr. Li: No.

Denny: Oh, I got it. It's global warming.

Mr. Li: Right! Global warming is one of the serious problems nowadays. Because...

Betty: But it was very cold this winter. I think it's global cooling!

Mr. Li: In fact, global warming doesn't only mean that the weather is getting hot, but also mean that the weather is out of control. So it will be sometimes very cold.

Betty: What causes "global warming"?

Denny: I know. Now people drive too many cars and the waste gases from the cars pollute the air. It causes global warming.



Mr. Li: You are right. Do you know what will happen with the global warming?

Denny: Yes. The ice in South Pole(南极)is going to melt and many places will be flooded with water.

Mr. Li: What should we do to stop “global warming”?

Betty: We can plant trees.

Cindy: We should also avoid driving cars.

Denny: I will go to school by bike every day.

Mr. Li: OK, we all know the importance of protecting the environment. Let's do it right now.

41. How does the teacher think of Betty's answer at the beginning of the play?

A. Funny but right.

B. Great but wrong.

C. Useless and false.

D. Meaningful and right.

42. What does Cindy advise us to do?

A. Avoid driving cars.      B. Plant more trees.

C. Ride more bikes.      D. Avoid shopping.

43. Which of the following is TRUE according to the play?

A. There are five people in the play.

B. The earth is actually becoming colder in winters.

C. Global warming means the weather is out of control.

D. The discussion may take place in a library.

B

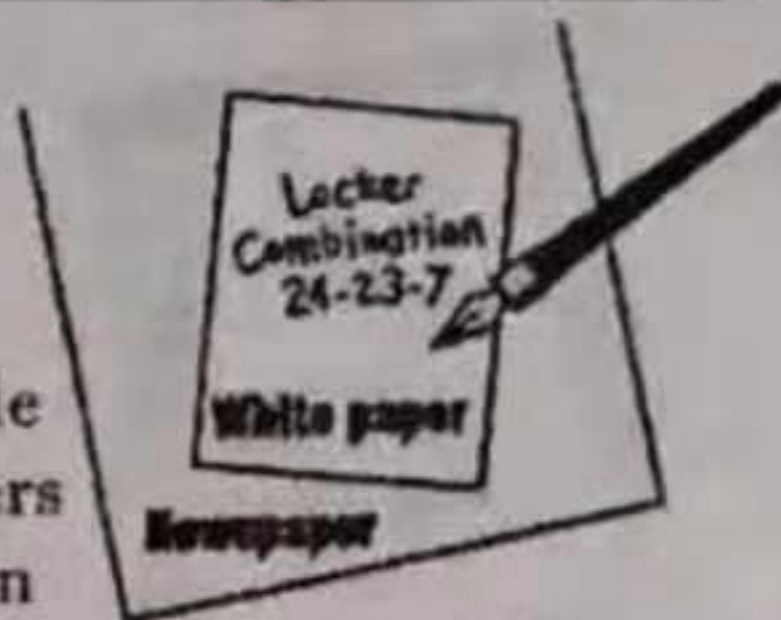


## Make copies without a copier

For hundreds of years, people have used this simple trick to make copies of letters and other documents written in ink.

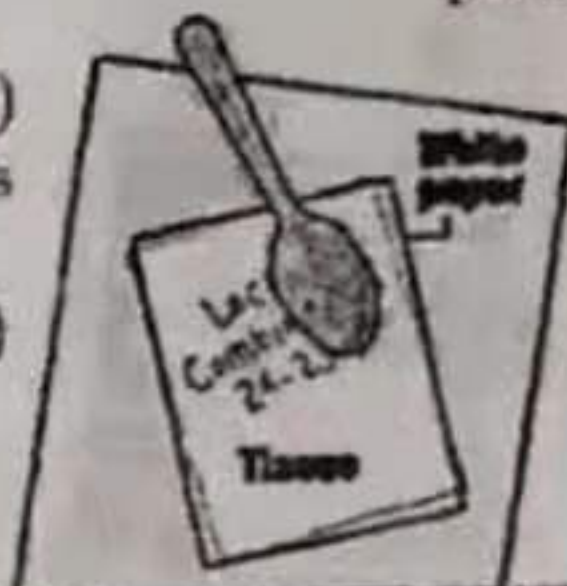
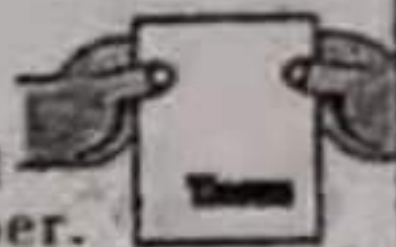
### You'll need

- White paper
- Fountain pen(钢笔)
- Other kinds of pens
- Newspaper
- Tissue paper(纸巾)
- Large spoon



**1** Write a message on white paper with fountain pen. Put white paper on some newspaper.

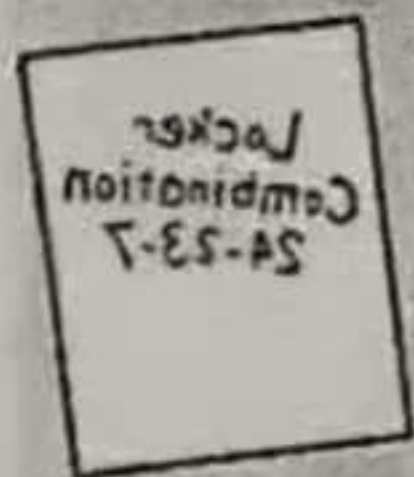
**2** Wet tissue, shake off extra water and place it on white paper.



With back of spoon, rub tissue firmly against white paper; peel off(剥去)tissue and examine it.

**3** Repeat steps 1 and 2 with other kinds of pens.

### What happened?



◀ Some ink *transfers*(转移) to the tissue. Making a copy of the message.

▶ It's back ward, but you can read it by looking through the back side of the tissue. This trick is usually good for making only one copy.



Word bank: trick 技巧; tissue 纸巾; rub 摩擦; firmly 紧紧地

44. You need to make the tissue \_\_\_\_\_ from step 2.

- A. dirty.      B. clean.      C. wet.      D. dry

45. We can know that \_\_\_\_\_ from the passage

- A. the letters and documents can be written with pencils  
B. you should rub tissue firmly with the back of spoon  
C. you can make more copies using this simple trick  
D. you can read the message by looking through the upside of the tissue

46. What is the main purpose of this article?

- A. To tell us a simple trick to make a copy.  
B. To teach you to make an invention.  
C. To tell us an interesting story.  
D. To show what an ink copy is like.

C

If you look at the top of your phone, you'll usually see a little symbol that says 3G or 4G. The "G" stands for the generation (代) of your mobile network. But these symbols



will become things of the past after 5G networks fully arrive.

On March 30, 2019, Shanghai vice-mayor(副市长)Wu Qing made the first 5G video call on a Huawei Mate X smart phone. Shanghai has also become the first city in China to start testing 5G networks.

About 100 times faster than 4G networks, 5G will let people download and upload data (数据) faster than ever before. But 5G won't just bring faster mobile internet. People can use it for many other things as well.

For example, 5G will help to make self-driving cars safer. Today's self-driving test cars have one problem—lag(延迟). When the car “sees” an obstacle(障碍物), it sends this information to a data center and receives instructions.

However, it takes time to send and receive this information. With this kind of lag, the cars might hit something because they don't receive instructions in time. With 5G, this lag will be greatly lowered, making the cars safer.

5G could also be used to power the internet of things (IoT, 物联网). This means a large online network that connects all things and people. Fast internet speeds will be the key to developing this technology.

The IoT could be used in a lot of ways. For example, with IoT, your refrigerator could automatically (自动地) place an order online for eggs when it finds that there are no eggs left inside.

47. In which city was 5G tested for the first time?

A. Beijing.     B. Shanghai.     C. Shenzhen.     D. Guangdong.

48. We can conclude from the story that\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 5G is all over China

B. there are no symbols at the top of our phones

C. we can now buy self-driving cars

D. 5G networks are much faster than 4G or 3G

49. The writer uses self-driving cars as an example to\_\_\_\_\_.

A. explain how self-driving cars work

B. show us how advanced self-driving cars are

C. warn about the possible dangers of self-driving cars

D. explain how 5G's fast speed can be helpful

50. According to the story, the IoT is\_\_\_\_\_.



- A. a robot that can do housework
- B. an online store where you can buy anything
- C. a large online network that connects things and people
- D. a type of high-tech refrigerator

X.任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,计 10 分)

阅读短文,并按要求完成 56-60 题

When you think of Scotland (苏格兰),what comes to your mind? Maybe the beautiful green scenery or the national dish of haggis (羊杂碎). But what makes a Scot stand out straight away is the national dress of Scotland: the kilt

The kilt is a special dress. In the 16th century, many Scottish men began to wear it. The Scottish Highlands were wet. It was difficult for soldiers to move around without getting stuck in the mud. The kilt was made to give them an advantage over their enemy. Kilts gave soldiers more freedom to move.

In modern times, the kilt has come to stand for Scottish pride, culture and patriotism (爱国心). People wear kilts for special events, such as weddings(婚礼). ceremonies (典) and the traditional Scottish sporting event known as the Highland games.

But that's not all. The colors of a kilt show your family history. That's because each pattern stands for a different Scottish family. So a Scotsman is not only wearing the national dress of his country, but also the pride of his family.

56,57 题完成句子;58 题简略回答问题;59 题找出并写下第二段的主题句;60 题将文中画线句子译成汉语.

56.The kilt is considered as the national dress of Scotland.

57.Many Scottish men began to wear the kilt in the 16th century.

58.What does the kilt stand for in modern times?

In modern times, the kilt has come to stand for Scottish pride, culture and patriotism (爱国心).

59. The kilt is a special dress.

60. 那是因为每一种样式代表着一个不同的苏格兰家庭。

X.词汇运用 (共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,计 10 分)

根据短文内容及所给提示,补全文中单词或用所给单词的正确形式填空。

Joseph is a teacher in New York. He gives lessons to his students 61. about



American history. But he was born 62. in Kenya, an African country where the children lead a very different life. For example, a ten-year-old boy may spend 63. more (much) time in taking care of cows than studying at school. The children also learn many 64. skills (skill) like how to live in the wild.

Unlike many other children, Joseph went to school. And 65. luckily (lucky), when he was 15, he came to study in America and then became 66. a teacher. He was the 67. first (one) teacher from Africa in his school. Joseph has 68. written (write) a book called *Facing the Lion*. In the book, he talks about his childhood. He thinks it is very important for American children to learn about the cultural differences between their country 69. and the others. He also thinks children should learn to be strong and full of hope. Now Joseph is doing a project hoping that it will help children face 70. their (they) own "lions".

解析:

61. 考查介词关于 about

62. 考查介词 in+地点

63. 考查比较级, much 比较级为 more。从后面 than 可以看出。

64. 考查名词单复数, skill 直接加 s。

65. 考查形容词转化为副词, lucky, 变副词为 luckily。

66. 考查冠词, 缺少冠词 a

67. 考查数词, one 基数词变为序数词为 first

68. 考查完成时, write, 过去分词为 written

69. 考查介词短语, between and.

70. 考查代词, they 转变为形容词性物主代词, their

## XI. 基础写作 (包括 A、B 两部分, A 部分 5 分, B 部分 10 分, 共计 15 分)

### A) 连词成句(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

将所给单词连成完整、正确的句子。(单词不得重复使用, 标点已给出)

71. it, outside, hot, is

Is it hot outside?

72. on. time, to, remember, arrive

Remember to arrive on time.

73. with, we, farmers, helped, farm work



We helped farmers with farm work\_\_\_\_\_.

74. tell, the time, him, not, why

Why not tell him the time\_\_\_\_\_?

75. gentleman, he, a, what, is, handsome

What a handsome gentleman he is\_\_\_\_\_!

B)书面表达(计 10 分)

76.宽容是一种美德,人与人之间难免会有磕磕绊绊,面对矛盾,多一份包容和谅解,生活就会多一缕阳光。请用英语写一篇短文谈谈生活中你原谅他人的一次经历。主要内容包括:你们之间发生了什么,你为什么原谅了对方,以及原谅对方之后的感受。字数 80 词左右。 注意:不得出现真实的校名和人名。

提示:1)What happened between you and him/her?

2)Why did you decide to forgive him/her?

3)How did you feel after forgiving him/her?

要求:1.短文必须包括所有提示内容,可以适当发挥;

2.短文不得涉及真实的人名,校名和地名;

3.卷面整洁,书写规范。80 词左右。(开头已给出,不计入总词效)

参考词汇:forgive 原谅

I still remember what happened between\_\_\_\_\_