河北省石家庄市2021年桥西区中考模拟考试英语卷

听力部分

I.听句子, 选出句子中所包含的信息。(共5小题, 每小题1分, 计5分)

1. A. horse B. house C. hours

2. A. next month B. last Sunday C. next week

3. A. look after B. look out C. look around

4. A. I was much better. B. I was sick. C. I want to be a doctor.

5. A. We should stay here. B. We will have to stay here. C. We shouldn’t come here.

II.听句子, 选出该句的最佳答语。(共5小题, 每小题1分, 计5分)

6. A. Thank you. I will. B. Sure. Don’t worry. C. Hello! Dear parents.

7. A. Yes. You’re right. B. It’s boring. C. How about you?

8. A. With pleasure. B. You are welcome. C. Never mind.

9. A. I like sunny days. B. It will be fine. C. It’s funny.

10. A. The bill, please. B. Keep the change. C. May I have a look at the menu?

III.听对话和问题, 选择正确选项。(共8小题, 每小题1分, 计8分)

11. What does the boy want to get?

A.  B.  C. 

12. What are they cheering for?

A.  B.  C. 

13. How many girl students are there in Jack’s class?

A. 20. B. 16. C. 18.

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14. Why doesn’t Kathy feel so good?

A. Because she has to stay at home. B. Because she doesn’t know where to go.

C. Because Sam can’t take a trip with her.

15. What does Kathy finally decide to do?

A. To go fishing by the river. B. To swim in the lake. C. To go to the mountains.

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16. What will Lucy do this weekend?

A. Go on a picnic. B. Go over the text. C. Go to see a movie.

17. What kind of movies does Lucy like?

A. War movies. B. Action movies. C. History movies.

18. How often does Bill go to the movies?

A. Twice a month. B. Three times a month. C. Four times a month.

IV.听短文和问题, 选择正确答案。(共7小题, 每小题1分, 计7分)

19. What should you do if you have trouble in life?

A. Worry all day. B. Take it easy. C. Have a good sleep.

20. If somebody steals your money, what should you do?

A. Ask the police for help. B. Call 120 immediately. C. Look for the money everywhere.

21. When you fall off the bike and hurt badly, which is not right?

A. Don’t move. B. Call the hospital. C. Stand up quickly.

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22. How about Jerry’s holiday?

A. Boring. B. Awful. C. Pleasant.

23. What was the weather like when Jerry arrived at his grandfather’s home?

A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Snowy.

24. Why did Jerry want to throw his shoes?

A. Because they were worn. B. Because they were ugly. C. Because they were dirty.

25. What was the most unforgettable thing for Jerry?

A. Staying with his grandfather. B. Catching fish with his grandfather. C. Playing games with his friends.

V. 听短文填空(共5小题, 每小题1分, 计5分)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hobbies | |
| Bill’s Ideas | Hobbies can make you 26.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a person.  Reading and collecting 27.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are hobbies. |
| Bill’s Hobbies | He 28.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goes to bed without reading.  His 29.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hobby is playing basketball. |
| Bill’s Suggestions | There are many other 30.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things to do in life besides hobbies. |

笔试部分

VI.单项选择(共10小题，每小题1分，计10分)

31. We couldn’t understand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because they were talking in Russian.

A. they B. them C. their D. theirs

32. This movie is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I don’t like it.

A. interesting B. boring C. funny D. good

33. Without sunlight, air and water, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could grow in the world.

A. something B. everything C. anything D. nothing

34. When autumn comes, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will turn yellow, and fall from the tree.

A. mountains B. leaves C. birds D. plants

35. ---Tom, please give me a hand in moving the piano. ---Sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my car.

A. repair B. repaired C. am repairing D. have repaired

36. The chemical change \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in paper when it burns.

A. take s over B. takes place C. takes after D. takes off

37. ---Which season do you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, spring or summer? ---I prefer summer.

A. well B. better C. best D. the best

38. Sam found that his wallet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when he was on the bus.

A. stole B. steals C. is stolen D. was stolen

39. ---Look! How dry and clean the road is! ---Yes. Someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up the snow. They’re so early.

A. clean B. cleaned C. has cleaned D. was cleaning

40. ---Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? ---To protect the environment and our health.

A. why we stop polluting the river B. how we should protect the river

C. where we stop polluting the river D. whether we should protect the river

VII.完形填空(共10小题，每小题1分，计10分)

Paul was a very rich man, but he never spent any of his money. He was afraid that someone would \_\_\_41\_\_\_ it. So he wore dirty old clothes to \_\_\_42\_\_\_ his richness. People laughed at him, \_\_\_43\_\_\_ he didn’t care. He only cared about his money.

One day, he bought a big piece of gold. He hid it in a \_\_\_44\_\_\_ by a tree. Every night, he went to the hole to look at his gold. He sat and thought, “No one will ever find my gold!”

But a thief(贼) saw everything. One day, when Paul went home, the thief \_\_\_45\_\_\_ the piece of gold and ran away.

The next day, Paul went to look at his gold, but it wasn’t there! This made him sad. He cried \_\_\_46\_\_\_ loudly that a wise old man heard him from far away. He came to help. Paul told him everything. “Don’t worry,” he said. “Get a big \_\_\_47\_\_\_ and put it in the hole by the tree.”

“What?” said Paul. “\_\_\_48\_\_\_?”

“What did you do with your gold?” the old man asked.

“I sat and looked at it every day.” Paul said.

“Exactly,” the old man said. “If you don’t use it, you can do the \_\_\_49\_\_\_ thing with a stone.”

Paul listened, thought for a moment and then said, “Yes, you’re right. How foolish(傻的) I am. So I don’t need a piece of gold to be \_\_\_50\_\_\_!”

41. A. buy B. spend C. cost D. steal

42. A. make B. hide C. show D. keep

43. A. but B. and C. so D. for

44. A. leaf B. house C. hole D. wallet

45. A. took out B. put up C. took off D. gave up

46. A. quite B. very C. so D. such

47. A. bag B. stone C. coin D. bottle

48. A. Which B. How C. Where D. Why

49. A. same B. good C. different D. interesting

50. A. sad B. rich C. poor D. happy

VIII.阅读理解(共15小题，每小题2分，计30分)

A

There was a big bear

Who lived in the forest;

His greatest love

Was honey(蜂蜜).

He had two pence(便士) a week

Which he never could save,

So he never had

Any money.

I bought him a nice box

Red and round,

In which to put

His money.

He saved and saved

Till he got a pound,

Then he spent it all

On honey.

51. Where did the bear live?

A. In the mountain. B. In the forest. C. On a farm. D. In a cold place.

52. What did the nice box for?

A. Saving money. B. Sleeping. C. Carrying food. D. Taking money.

53. The writer mainly wants to tell us a story about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a strong bear B. a lazy bear C. a money box D. a honey bear

B

The first time I saw Kay, she was sitting in my front yard, hugging(抱) my dog Harley. She and her husband Sean had just moved into a small house down the road from us. From the moment I talked to her, I knew Kai would be a cherished(珍爱的) friend. Her smile and good cheer made me feel better just being around her. Her voice was always full of happiness.

It didn't take long before Kai was beloved by everyone in our neighborhood. Children and adults visited her home often. Although she already had four cats, she also kept a stray(流浪的) dog.

When we visited her, she would kindly listen to all of our trouble and then say something so wise that we would leave her home with our hearts singing. Sometimes I would read her my stories and she would always encourage me to keep writing.

She told me she was badly ill when we met for the first time. But she lived each day with such cheer that I often forgot just how ill she was. Still, she died on a cold winter day with heavy snow falling down.

During the short time we had together, I learned so much from Kai about how to truly live. She taught us so many lessons about kindness, happiness, hope and cheer.

54. As soon as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I knew she was a valuable friend.

A. I talked with Kay B. Kay hugged my dog C. Kay moved into a small house D. I heard Kay’s voice

55. What kind of person is Kay according to the passage?

A. good storyteller B. patient listener C. excellent writer D. popular singer

56. What did Kay teach the writer?

A. How to care for pets. B. How to keep healthy.

C. How to give good advice. D. How to truly live.

C

According to a new survey(调查), the cost of living has been rising around China in recent years. The world’s top ten cities with the most expensive house prices come out. Hong Kong, Munich and Singapore occupy(占据) the top three in the world. There are several cities being of them in China. They are Shanghai, Shenzhen, Hong Kong and Beijing.

Shanghai is one of the most expensive places to live. The cost of goods like a cup of coffee and a fast food meal in Shanghai has gone up over the past year.

|  |
| --- |
| Monthly rent(房租), 2­bedroom house: ￥5,588  Cup of coffee: ￥34  Fast food meal: ￥25 |

Shenzhen, like other cities in Asia, has a lot of people from other places, which has mainly pushed up the price of housing and other living costs.

|  |
| --- |
| Monthly rent, 2­bedroom house: ￥4,848  Cup of coffee: ￥28  Fast food meal: ￥22 |

Hong Kong, another city to make the top 10 list, has been the most expensive place to live. The house prices in Hong Kong have risen by over 93 percent in recent years. House prices are the highest in the world.

|  |
| --- |
| Monthly rent, 2­bedroom house: ￥7,092  Cup of coffee: ￥41  Fast food meal: ￥58 |

57. How many cities in China are among the top ten in the world house prices?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

58. In which place is the rent for a 2­bedroom apartment the cheapest?

A. Hong Kong. B. Shanghai. C. Shenzhen. D. Shijiazhuang.

59. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Compared to Shanghai, house rent in Shenzhen is cheaper.

B. If you have ￥30, you can get a cup of coffee in Shenzhen.

C. Houses in Hong Kong are the most expensive in the world.

D. Fast-food meal in Hong Kong is cheaper than that in Shanghai.

60. Where does the passage probably come from?

A. A building website. B. A science magazine. C. A survey report. D. A textbook.

D

British and American culture has the same source(源头) between the two countries. They have common historical background of education. Education in the United States carried on the ancient tradition of education in Europe, but developed to its own characteristics(特点). So the difference between the two counties is still very large.

USA

There is no general educational system(系统) in the USA --- instead, each of the 50 states has its own system.

In most states, however, children go to school from about the age of six until at least age sixteen. Each year of school is called “grade”. All American students must successfully complete 12th Grade.

Generally speaking, a student attends seven years of primary(小学) education, which is often divided into four years of Elementary(初级的) school(Grade 1-4) and three years of Middle school(Grades 5-7). This is followed by secondary school, which is Junior High(Grades 8-9) and Senior High(Grades 10-12).

After finishing Senior High, if they choose to continue learning, they can then go on to higher education at college or university.

UK

In the UK, all children must go to school from age five to age sixteen. They go to primary school for seven years and secondary school for five years.

Primary school may be divided into Infant(幼儿) school (3 years) and Junior school (4 years). There are different kinds of secondary school, but all pupils follow the same national **curriculum**.

After age 16, British students can choose to leave school, or --- if their school results are good enough --- they can go on to attend Sixth Form for a further two years. At the end of this time, they take “A” (Advanced) Level exams to go to college or university.

61. Why are there many similar points between British and American education?

A. Because they are all developed countries in the world.

B. Because they have the common background of education.

C. Because the United States is a very young country.

D. Because the USA and the UK are mainly white countries.

62. American students can go to college \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. when successfully complete 12th Grade B. after finishing Junior High School

C. before finishing Senior High successfully D. after taking “A” Level exams in Senior High School

63. The underlined word “curriculum” in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. lesson B. class C. grade D. course

64. How many years do British students have to study before they leave school?

A. 7 years. B. 12 years. C. 16 years. D. 18 years.

65. Which is the best title of this passage?

A. We Should Learn from America and Britain B. Different Counties, Different Educational Systems

C. The Educational Systems of the UK and USA D. University Education in America and Britain

IX.任务型阅读(共5小题，每小题2分，计10分)

The word moon comes from the Old English word *mona*. It shares a root(词根) with the word month --- because the moon revolves(旋转) around the earth once a month. While the sun stays the same day after day, the moon changes every night, allowing ancient people to know the days, months and seasons.

Many of the names for moons have somethings to do with traditions of ways of life. You might have heard some of them.

1. Blue moon

The blue moon is the second full moon in a month. It’s unusual for a blue moon to come around --- it only appears once every 2.7 years. So the expression *once in a blue moon* means “very rarely(罕见) or almost never”. If something happens *once in the blue moon*, it happens not very often. However, a blue moon isn’t really blue.

2. Harvest(收获) moon

The word *harvest* comes from the Old English word which referred to the autumn season. In the mid 1200s, *harvest* became much closer to the meaning of today --- the gathering of crops(庄稼). The expression *harvest* moon was accepted by 1704. Many cultures have harvest moons. In China, The Mid-Autumn Festival is celebrated during the harvest moon.

3. Cold moon

In most parts of the United States, January is cold. So it makes sense to connect January with a cold moon. While the expression *cold moon* appears in many literary texts(文学作品) in English, it wasn’t found until the early 1800s that English-language texts showed the Native American expression *cold moon* in relation to the January full moon.

66题完成句子；67-68题简略回答问题；69题找出并写下全文的主旨句；70题将文中画线句译成汉语。

66. The sun stays the same day after day, but the moon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

67. When did people accept the expression harvest moon?

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68. Which country did the “cold moon” come from?

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69. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

70. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

X.词语运用(共10小题，每小题1分，计10分) 根据提示使短文完整。

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

If you live in the United States, the law 71.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (say) you can’t have a full-time job 72.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are 16 years old. At 14 or 15, you can work part-time after school or on weekends, and during summer or winter 73.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (holiday), you can work 40 hours each week.

Does all that mean if you are 74.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (young) than 14, you can’t make your own money? Of course not! Kids in the United States who are between 75.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ages of 10 and 13 can make money by doing lots of things. For example, Lena, 13, said she made money by making dog sweaters and sell 76.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (they) to her neighbors.

In fact, making money is 77.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (learn). By working to make your own money, you can get the skills that you will need to be 78.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (success) in life. These skills can include things like getting along 79.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ others using “new” technology, using your time 80.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (proper). And the five dollars that you make will let you feel a lot better than the twenty dollars you ask for.

XI.基础写作。(包括A、B两部分，A部分5分，B部分15分，共计20分)

A) 连词成句(共5小题，每小题1分，计5分)

81. problem, you, the, with him, have, discussed

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

82. the, people, to, how many, meeting, came

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

83. our, keep, should, hands, we, clean

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

84. robot, smart, how, is, the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

85. face trouble, may, afraid, am, that, she, I

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B) 书面表达(15分)

86. 关于学生减负的话题已经争论很长时间了，但是仍然不见好转。学生作业越来越多，完成不了，许多家长不得不帮助完成作业。请根据图片显示的内容，写一篇英语短文，并发表自己的观点。

内容提示：1. Describe the picture; 2. The problems expressed in the picture; 3. Give your suggestions.

要求：1. 短文须包括所有提示内容，可适当发挥；

2. 文中不得出现真实的人名、校名和地名；

3. 词数80个左右(短文开头已经给出，不计入总词数)。

参考词汇：social problem, proper homework, hobbies

The picture shows that a little boy is trying to hold up his homework. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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河北省石家庄市2021年桥西区中考模拟考试英语卷

答案

1-5 BACBC 6-10 ABCBC 11-15 ACBBC 16-20 ACBBA 21-25 CCBCA

26. grow 27. stamps 28. hardly 29. second 30. important

31-35 BBDBC 36-40 BBDCA

41-45 DBACA 46-50 CBDAD

51-55 BADAB 56-60 DCADC 61-65 BADBC

66. changes every night

67. By 1704.

68. The United State. / America.

69. Many of the names for moons have something to do with traditions of ways of life.

70. 蓝月亮是一个月内的第二个满月。

71. says 72. until 73. holidays 74. younger 75. the

76. them 77. learning 78. successful 79. with 80. properly

81. Have you discussed the problem with him?

82. How many people came to the meeting?

83. We should keep our hands clean.

84. How smart the robot is!

85. I am afraid that she may face trouble.

86. The picture shows that a little boy is trying to hold up his homework. But because of too much homework, he was about to fall down. At the same time, his parents are trying to help hi on both sides.

The picture tells us a social problem: students have too much homework. Some teachers think that more homework can improve students’ grades. The problem has been talked for a long time, but it is still not getting better.

In my opinion, teachers should give up proper homework. In this way, we can have more time to exercise. Learning is not the whole thing. We still have many important things to do, such as developing hobbies, reading more good books and so on. We should keep our bodies and minds healthy and happy.