**樊城区2021年中考适应性考试**

**英语试题**

(时间：120分钟 满分：120分)

注意事项:

1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考试号填写在试题卷和答题卡上，并将考试号条形码粘贴在答题卡上指定位置。

2.选择题每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其它答案标号，答在试题卷上无效。

3.非选择题(主观题)用0.5毫米的黑色签字笔直接答在答题卡上每题对应的答题区域内，超出答题区域或答在试题卷上的答案无效。

4.考试结束后，请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

**选择题(共85分)**

1. 听力测试(本大题共25小题，每小题1分，满分25分)

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后再将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节

下面你将听到5段短对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳答案。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话只读一遍。

1. What does David like doing?

A. Playing with little kids.

B. Teaching in a school.

C. Playing football.

2. How will Tom go to the cinema?

A. By bus. B. By bike. C. By taxi.

3. Where are the two speakers?

A. In a classroom. B. In a library. C. In a bookshop.

4. What's the doctor’s suggestion for the woman?

A. Doing exercise. B. Having some milk. C. Listening to music.

5. When will the man go to Paris?

A. On Monday. B. On Friday. C. On Wednesday.

第二节

下面你将听到6段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中，选出一个与你所听到的对话或独白内容相符的问题的答案。听每段对话或独白前，你都有10秒钟的时间阅读有关小题；听完后,每小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第一段材料，回答第6至8小题。

6. What are they talking about?

A. Hobbies. B. Food. C. Uniforms.

7. Why is it necessary for Uncle Zhao to wear his uniform at work ?

A. Make him look important.

B. Keep his own clothes clean.

C. Keep him from danger.

8. What is the girl wearing?

A. Sports clothes. B. School uniform. C. Skirt.

9. How long did it use to take Li Hua to get to his hometown by train?

A. About 9 hours. B. About 13 hours. C. About 30 hours.

10. How did people in Li Hua's hometown make money five years ago?

A. By growing rice.

B. By growing vegetables.

C. By keeping chickens.

11. When did Li Hua's aunt buy her second car?

A. In 2015. B. In 2017. C. In 2019.

听第三段材料，回答第12至14小题。

12. What is Gina's brother doing now ?

A. Reading books.

B. Playing the drums.

C. Doing his homework .

13. Why does Gina want to go to the library?

A. Because she wants to read books. B. Because it's too noisy at home.

C. Because she wants to meet her brother.

14. When will the concert be held?

A. This Friday. B. This Saturday. C. This Sunday.

听第四段材料，回答第15至17小题。

15. Why does the girl feel nervous before going to Switzerland?

A. Because she doesn't know the language. B. Because she has never been abroad.

C. Because she doesn't know the culture there.

16. What is Switzerland famous for?

A. Switzerland is famous for fashion. B. Switzerland is famous for watches.

C. Switzerland is famous for its culture.

17. What should the girl do if she goes to a party in Switzerland?

A. She should be on time. B. She should buy a present.

C. She should take some flowers.

听第五段材料，回答第18至20小题。

18. What did George Stephenson invent?

A. The telephone. B. The railway. C. The ship.

19. What does the woman think of Confucius?

A. She thinks he was wise and he was the greatest thinker in Chinese history.

B. She thinks people could learn a lot from his famous sayings.

C. Both A and B.

20. What's the relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Teacher and student. C. Mother and son.

听第六段材料，回答第21至25小题。

21. Who picked the speaker up after school?

A. His father. B. His mother. C. His grandmother.

22. What did the speaker see when the wind blew more and more strongly?

A. He saw some leaves fall down. B. He saw some big trees fall down.

C. He saw a man lose his umbrella.

23. Why couldn't the speaker hold the umbrella?

A. Because it rained hard. B. The wind blew strongly.

C. He was too scared.

24.How did the speaker feel when the typhoon(台风) was hitting the area?

A. Excited. B. Interested. C. Scared.

25. How did the speaker know that there was really a typhoon in his area?

A. From TV. B. From the Internet. C. From the newspaper.

二、选择填空(本大题共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分)

从每小题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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

26. —Your English-reading is good. Do you have any special ways to learn it?

—You can read the first of each paragraph(段落) before you read the whole text , it helps you get the main idea quickly.

A. letter B. word C. sentence D. passage

27. — Did you watch the English program yesterday evening?

—Yeah , the 5-year-old little girl her excellent spoken English to us.

A. smelt B. showed C. caught D. ordered

28. — Anne, the information you gave is really . Thank you very much.

—Not at all. I am happy I can help you.

A. useless B. ordinary C. valuable D. interesting

29. I was so excited by Zhang Jing's translation at the high-level strategic meeting between China

and the US(中美高层战略会谈)that I could control my feelings at the moment.

A. hardly B. really C. clearly D. nearly

30.—Sam finds sweeping robots useful, and he plans to buy for his grandma.

—He has always been a filial(孝顺的)boy.

A. it B. one C. this D. that

31. — On the first day of Chinese New Year, we new clothes and visit people.

—Yes. It's our Chinese traditional custom.

A. put off B. put on C. put out D. throw away

32. — What did the doctor say to him?

—He was advised to eat hamburgers and drink cola to keep fit.

A. fewer; much B. more; more C. fewer; fewer D. fewer; less

33.—Mary, have you finished the novel?

—Oh no, l am too busy it. Mr. Li asked me to hand in my math paper this week.

A. reading; reading B. to read; reading C. reading; to read D.to read; to read

34. — useful the information you've provided is! It is very kind of you to help us a lot.

—You're welcome. It’s my pleasure.

A. What a B. What C. What an D. How

35. It rained all night yesterday. You walk on the wet hill path(小路,小径) because you fall and hurt yourself.

A. must; might not B. mustn't; might C. needn't; need D. must; must

36. —What should we pay attention to mistakes during the exams?

—Some details(细节).

A. avoiding making B. avoid to make C. to avoid making D. to avoid to make

37. — What should we do to save more trees?

—We can use china(瓷器)cups the paper ones.

A. according to B. instead of C. such as D. together with

38. — Where is Henry? I him since two days ago.

—He prepared for the interview. He was so tired that he for two days.

A. didn't see; have been asleep B. haven't seen; have fallen asleep

C. didn't see; have gone to sleep D. haven't seen; have been asleep

39.—It is said that our country will send up the second Mars probe(火星探测器)in a few days.

—Wow! More and more secrets soon.

A. are going to discover B. will discover C. have discovered D. will be discovered

40.—I really want to watch the newest movie. Could you tell me ?

—Sure. It'll be on show at Wanda Cinema.

A. when will it be on show B. when it will be on show

C. where will it be on show D. where it will be on show

三、完形填空(本大题共10小题,每小题1分,满分10分)

阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容从每小题所给的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，使短文意思宅整、句子通顺，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Do you still remember the days in early 2020? A 41 illness left us at home. During the epidemic(疫情), it was a little difficult for those who were used to exercising every day. But Mr. Cheng in Xi'an, Shanxi Province, showed us 42 possibility: running in the living room. It was amazing that he finished about 100 43 around the living room in a day.

This is our potential(潜力). The student in senior high school who did his homework on his 44 bed in the mobile cabin hospital(方舱医院) became a big hit; the live – broadcasting hosts(主播)who stayed at home and made food on Tik Tok(抖音) went popular; those cute sons and daughters who took their parents to “a daytrip in the house” have also 45 hot. . .

As the old saying goes, “Snatching a little leisure time from a busy life(忙里偷闲)”.Because we used 46 so busy leisure time becomes precious(珍贵的). But if you keep being leisure for a really long time, you'll start to be 47 .

Many years 48 , we won't forget these days when we stay at home. Then, we can speak to the younger: Staying at home was our responsibility because it 49 not bringing troubles to others, saving energy ,and cheering ourselves up. For us，staying at home aims to 50 masks(口罩) as soon as possible and run and hug each other in the sun.

41. A. spare B. smooth C. secret D. sudden

42. A. other B. others C. another D. the other

43. A. meters B. kilometers C. meter D. kilometer

44. A. medical B. ill C. nice D. cold

45. A. go B. run C. become D. grow

46. A. to being B. to C. to be D. being

47. A. scared B. excited C. interested D. relaxed

48. A. ago B. later C. before D. after

49. A. mean B. means C. meant D. meaning

50. A. put off B. get off C. cut off D. take off

四、阅读理解(本大题共两节，满分35分)

第一节(共15小题，每小题2分，满分30分)

阅读下面三篇材料，根据材料内容从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出一个最佳选项，并在答题于上将该项涂黑。

A

The Japanese school system(体系) is different from the rest of the world.

Most schools have a three-term system with new school years starting every April. There are six grades in the elementary school (小学). Japan has one of the longest school days in the world. Even after the school ends, children still have other homework to keep them busy.

School holidays are six weeks long during the summer break and about two weeks long in whether the winter or the spring break.

Every class has its own classroom. During elementary education, in most cases, one teacher teaches all of the subjects in each class. The number of the students in one class is usually under 40.

Here are some interesting facts about Japanese schools: Nearly all junior high schools require their students to wear school uniforms; most students in Japan really feel happy in school; students spend 205 minutes on language class and 165 minutes on science class every week ( in other countries, 215 and 200 minutes ), but they spend more time on math class-235 minutes every week( in other countries, 218 minutes ).

51. When do the new school years start?

A. Every September. B. Every February. C. Every April. D. Every December.

52. How many weeks do Japanese students have for their school holidays in a year?

A. Two. B. Four. C. Six. D. Eight.

53. How are most students in Japan feeling in school?

A. Happy. B. Sad. C. Tired. D. Sleepy.

54. What class do Japanese students spend more time on?

A. Language class. B. Science class. C. Math class. D. Sports class.

55. Choose the TRUE sentence of the following according to the passage.

A. After the school ends, children don't have other homework to keep them busy.

B. One teacher teaches one subject in each class during elementary school.

C. The number of the students in one class is usually less than 40.

D. Junior high school students don't have to wear uniforms.

B

Sleep takes for nearly a third of the time in our life. How to sleep better has gradually become one of the most popular topics that people care about. The following tips may help you.

Exercise is a good way. lf you take a brisk walking(快走) every day, it can not only make you lose weight, but also keep you up less at night. Though exercise can help you get a good sleep, exercising too close to bedtime can make you excited. Then you need to pay attention to the time of exercise.

Increasing the bright light exposure(照射)during the day is also helpful. 'The natural bright light during the day keeps our circadian rhythm(昼夜节律) healthy. This improves the day time energy, as well as night-sleep quality.

Reduce blue light exposure in the evening. Night-time light has the opposite effect on people to the bright light in the daytime. Blue light, such as light from cell phones and computers, is the worst effect on sleep.

Reduce long daytime noon breaks. While short noon breaks are helpful, long noon breaks during the day can influence our sleep. In one study, more than 30 minutes noon breaks can be harmful for night-sleep quality.

Sleeping and waking at fixed time is good for sleeping. If you have difficulty falling asleep, try to get in the habit of waking up and going to bed at a similar time. After several days， you may not even need an alarm.

We do our best to follow these ideas and then we can have a good night’s sleep.

56. How many tips are mentioned in this passage?

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

57. What is the worst effect on sleep from the author's point of view?

A. Sleep as soon as you finish running.

B. Get more bright light during the daytime.

C. Play with your cell phone before going to bed in the evening.

D. Go to bed and get up at about the same time every day.

58. What will probably happen if you sleep for two hours at noon?

A. You will sleep well at night.

B. You will be excited for the rest of the day.

C. You can't get a good sleep at night.

D. You will be sleepy for the rest of the day.

59. Which of the following sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. Taking exercise at a fit time can both make you lose weight and help you have a good sleep all night.

B. Night-time light has totally different effects on people from the bright light in the daytime.

C. The longer you sleep at noon, the better you sleep at night.

D. An alarm clock is useless if you sleep and wake at fixed time every day.

60. Where are we likely to read this article?

A. From a research paper. B. From a short story.

C. From a magazine. D. From a student's book.

C

Recently, researchers have reported on a different way to break down different kinds of plastic. It could lead to easier, high-quality recycling, and help deal with plastic pollution. The world is full of plastic, but only 9% of plastic products are ever recycled. Every year, over 17trillion pounds of plastic are washed into the oceans.

But bacteria may help recycle, even when humans don't. Bacteria are tiny living things-so small that you need a microscope(显微镜) to see them. Some bacteria can “eat” other things by changing the chemicals in those things into something that will help the bacteria grow.

Researchers at a French company have discovered a bacterial enzyme(酶) that can breakdown plastic. The enzyme, which was first found in compost (堆肥) leaves, turns plastic into chemical “building blocks” that can then be used to create new products. The enzyme can especially break down PET, a type of plastic that is most commonly used to produce plastic bottles. It is the fifth most common type of plastic that we use.

The new enzyme was uncovered in research that was published last month in the journal Nature. Researchers studied over 100 ,000 microorganisms(微生物) to find one that could breakdown plastic quickly. The leaf compost enzyme was first discovered in 2012.Scientists changed its genes, allowing it to break down 90% of one ton of plastic in less than 10 hours.

“It had been completely forgotten, but it turned out to be the best,” said Professor Alain Marty, chief science officer at Carbios.

61. What do we know about the enzyme?

A. It can break down plastic quickly.

B. It is a type of bacteria.

C. It can improve the growth of plants.

D. It is the fifth most common type of bacteria.

62. What does the underlined word “bacteria” mean in Chinese?

A.垃圾 B.昆虫 C.细菌 D.塑料

63. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

A. When the scientists found the new enzyme.

B. How the scientists found the new enzyme.

C. How the scientists changed the enzyme's genes.

D. Where the scientists found the new enzyme.

64. What did Alain Marty mean in the last paragraph?

A. Better late than never.



B. The new enzyme was forgotten by experts.

C. They forgot to change the enzyme’s genes.

D. It was too late to find the new enzyme.

65. What CAN"T you know from the passage?

A. Most of the plastic are ever recycled.

B. We can't see the bacteria without a microscope

C. The enzyme was first found in compost leaves.

D.PET is a type plastic that is commonly used to build plastic bottles.

第二节(共5小题，每小题1分，满分5分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填人空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。(选项中有一项为多余选项。)

We all waste food, you and me, every day, millions of tons of it. In China, enough food is wasted in restaurants every year to feed 200 million people. 66 So our nation is being encouraged to stop wasting food.

67

**♦Keep a kitchen diary**

All of us should keep a kitchen diary, and we can know that how much food we waste at home. The first thing for us to do is to stop throwing away food that we can still eat. We should eat everything we buy and if we cannot, we should buy less.

**♦Buy only what we need**

We should ask for smaller portions in stores. 68 We shouldn't bring much food we don't need home even if large posters ask us to do so.

**♦Develop the habit of packing food**

69 In restaurants, often too much food is ordered and served. So when ordering out, we are supposed to exclude(排除) the food in the order if we don't plan to eat it. 70

Don't put it off! Let’s stop food waste today!

|  |
| --- |
| A. And order smaller servings in restaurants and take home what we cannot finish.  B. What should Chinese consumers do to prevent food waste?  C. We should also check how much food we have before buying more.  D.As teenagers, we should have a good habit of clearing the plate.  E. Chinese consumers are generous and friendly.  F. And the amount of food wasted by Chinese consumers(消费者) is increasing fast. |

**非选择题(主观题)(共35分)**

五、语法填空（本大题共10个空，每空1分，满分10分)

阅读下面的短文，在短文空白处填入1个适当的单词，或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。将所填答案填写在答题卡相应题号的横线上。

What do you know about the Mount Qomolangma? During May, most places in China are warm. But Mount Qomolangma is still cold and 71 (cover) with snow. At this time, a group of Chinese climbers are climbing 72 (high) mountain in the world. They are going to measure(测量)the height of the mountain.

In fact, China already measured the height of the mountain in 1975(8,848.13 meters) and 2005(8,844.43 meters). 73 the height can change as Earth's plats (板块) move. As technology improves, people want to get 74 (many) exact numbers.

However, measuring its height is not easy. 75 temperature there is - 29℃, four degrees lower than that in Antarctica(南极). The snow there is 4—5 meters thick and strong winds blow all the time. Climbers have to carry scientific machines to the 76 (world) rooftop(屋脊). They collect data(数据)on the top of the mountain.

To deal with the difficult conditions, team members started training in January. They have to sleep in their tents 77 (keep) warm. To save fresh water, climbers seldom take a shower or wash faces. As for food , they have three dishes and soup for each meal. It is easy to keep meat fresh 78 such a low temperature.

Though there are also some other 79 (difficult) that we can not think of, the mountain is still worth measuring. An exact measurement can help to study the plate movement so that scientists can warn people the 80 (come) of the earthquakes.

六、完成句子(本大题共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分)

阅读下列各小题，根据汉语句子提示，用句末括号内的英语单词完成英语句子，并将答案写在答题卡上相应的题号后。(注意：只写答案，试题的其它内容不得抄入答题卡。)

81.我知道这群孩子一定渴求知识，因为他们的眼睛里有光。(be)

I know that this group of children knowledge, because there was light in their eyes.

82.非常感谢你在我出差期间替我照顾了我的小狗。(look)

Thanks a lot for my little dog during my business trip.

83.你工作越努力，你完成的时候就越开心。(complete)

The harder you work, .

84.我想知道昨天他的发言能否帮助我们嬴得比赛。(win)

I wonder if .

85.发挥中心作用的“天和核心舱”于2021年4月29日成功发射升入太空。(send)

Tianhe core module on April 29, 2021.

七、书面表达(本大题满分15分)

昔日君来，雨雪乖靠；今迎君归，杨柳依依。为弘扬伟大抗疫精神和劳模精神，感恩辽宁、宁夏，福建医疗队千里驰援襄阳的英雄壮举，4月19日至24日,受到襄阳邀请，首批102名三地援襄医疗队队员回到襄阳进行疗休养。作为志愿者向导，请你写一篇发言稿为援襄工作人员介绍美丽的襄阳。

要点提示：①请你从三个方面将襄阳近几年的变化向受邀人员进行宣传介绍。

②请你从历史文化、特色美食，风景名胜三个方面为受邀人员进行推荐。

③请你对受邀人员表示感谢及欢迎。

注意事项：①90词左右。(开头已给出,不计人词数)

②行文应连贯流畅。

③文中不得出现真实姓名和学校名。

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen! It's my honor to share my great hometown with you.

2021中考适应性考试英语参考答案及评分细则

一、听力测试：

1. C 2.B 3. B 4. A 5. C

6. C 7. A 8. B 9.C 10.A

11. C 12. B 13.B 14. C 15. C

16. B 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. A

21. B 22. A 23. B 24. C 25. B

评分说明：本大题满分25分，每小题1分，与本答案不符者该小题不给分。

二、选择填空:

26. C 27. B 28. C 29. A 30. B

31. B 32.D 33. C 34. D 35.B

36. C 37. B 38. D 39. D 40. D

评分说明:本大题满分15分，每小题1分，与本答案不符者该小题不给分。三、完形填空:

41. D 42.C 43. B 44. A 45.C

46. C 47. A 48. B 49. C 50. D

评分说明:本大题满分10分，每空1分，与本答案不符者该小题不给分。四、阅读理解:

第一节

51. C 52. D 53. A 54. C 55. C

56. C 57. C 58. C 59. C 60. C

61. A 62. C 63. B 64. A 65. A

评分说明:本节满分30分。每小题2分，与本答案不符者该小题不给分。第二节

66. F 67. B 68. C 69. E 70. A

评分说明:本节题满分5分。每小题1分。与本答案不符者该小题不给分。

非选择题

五、短文综合填空:

71. (is) covered 72.the highest 73. But 74. More 75. The

76. world’s 77. to keep 78. in/at 79. Difficulties 80. coming

评分说明:本大题满分10分，每空1分。与本答案不符，但该答案符合题目要求，且在意义、结构、逻辑上均正确，该空可考虑给分，否则该空不给分。

六、完成句子:

81. must be thirsty for

82. taking my place/position/take the place/position of me to 1ook after83. the happier you will be when you complete it/when completing it

84. what he said(the speech that which he gave/made)/his speech/words /the speech given by him yesterday/his yesterday’s speech can/could help us(to) win the game(competition/match/race)

85.that/which plays/is playing a central role/part was(或successfully) sent up into space successfully/suceeded in being sent up into space

七、书面表达：(略)

**2021中考适应性考试英语听力材料**

一、听力测试

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后再将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节

下面你将听到5段短对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳答案。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话只读一遍。

1. M: I’d like to take part in the school volunteer activity, but I’m not sure what to do.

W: What do you like doing best, David?

M: I love playing football.

W: Well, you can help teach the little kids to play football.

Q: What does David like doing?

2. W: Hi, Tom. Where are you now? We’re ready to leave for the cinema.

M: Today? But I think it is tomorrow, on Monday.

W: No. It’s today. Hurry up! You have only ten minutes to get to the bus stop.

M: But I can see there is heavy traffic on the road. I will ride my bike.

Q: How will Tom go to the cinema?

3. M: May I borrow some exercise books of Math, Miss White?

W: What do you need the books for?

M: I need them for my test.

W: OK. Here are the books.

Q: Where are the two speakers?

4. W: Doctor Li, have you found out what’s wrong with me?

M: It seems that there’s nothing wrong with your body. So I think it’s stress that keeps you awake at night.

W: Then what should I do?

M: You are too busy, so I suggest you do exercise every day to relax.

Q: What’s the doctor’s suggestion for the woman?

5. W: Good morning. Can I help you?

M: I have to go to France next week, so I'd like some information about flights to Paris.

W: There are flights...err...on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

M: OK. Wednesday is best for me. I’d like a ticket on that day to Pairs.

Q: When will the man go to Paris?

第二节

下面你将听到6段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中，选出一个与你所听到的对话或独白内容相符的问题的答案。听每段对话或独白前，你都有10秒钟的时间阅读有关小题；听完后，每小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第一段材料，回答第6至8小题。

W: Hello, Uncle Zhao. Could you tell me why you always wear your uniform?

M: Well, we usually wear our uniforms when we’re at work. It’s one of the rules of our factory.

W: Is it necessary to wear uniforms at work?

M: Yes, of course. Uniforms can make us look important.

W: I agree. It’s also important for students to wear school uniforms at school.

M: Right. You’re wearing school uniforms, aren’t you?

W: Yes. I have to leave now. Goodbye, Uncle Zhao!

M: Bye.

Qs:

6. What are they talking about?

7. Why is it necessary for Uncle Zhao to wear his uniform at work?

8. What is the girl wearing?

听第二段材料，回答第9至11小题。

M: I’m going back to my hometown to visit my aunt by train this weekend.

W: Oh, how long does it take you to get there, Li Hua?

M: Only nine hours, but it used to take me about thirty hours.

W: Has your hometown changed a lot in the past five years?

M: Yeah. Five years ago, people used to make money by growing rice, but now they grow vegetables or keep chickens. Many people even have their own cars.

W: Does your aunt have a car of her own?

M: Sure, she does. Now she has two cars. Hmm ... she bought her first one in 2017 and two years later she bought her second one.

Qs:

9. How long did it use to take Li Hua to get to his hometown by train?C:\Users\HR\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml18380\wps1.jpg

10. How did people in Li Hua’s hometown make money five years ago?

11. When did Li Hua’s aunt buy her second car?

听第三段材料，回答第12至14小题。

M: Good morning, Gina. Where are you going?

W: To the library.

M: Well ... you really enjoy reading.

W: Actually, my brother is practicing the drums at home. It’s too noisy. I’d like to finish my homework in the library.

M: I see. By the way, are you free this weekend?

W: What’s up?

M: The famous band, Blue, is going to give a concert in the People’s Centre on Sunday evening. Would you like to go with me?

W: I’d love to. But, I am busy with my study.

M: Grace, I know you’ve been working hard to get good grades. However, relaxing is necessary. Too much pressure is harmful to our health.

W: Eh ... that seems to be true. All right, let’s go there together.

Qs:

12. What is Gina’s brother doing now?

13. Why does Gina want to go to the library?

14. When will the concert be held?

听第四段材料，回答第15至17小题。

W: I'm going to Switzerland, but I am a little nervous.

M: Why are you nervous?

W: Because I don't know the culture there.

M: Take it easy! I'm glad to tell you what you should do.

W: Oh, it’s very kind of you. I’ll write down what you said.

M: Above all, don't be late! Being on time is very important there, because they care about time.

W: I know their watches are very famous.

M: You can buy watches as gifts.

W: That's a good idea. I'd like to buy such a famous watch for my father as a Father's Day present.

15. Why does the girl feel nervous before going to Switzerland ?

16. What is Switzerland famous for?

17. What should the girl do if she goes to a party in Switzerland?

听第五段材料，回答第18至20小题。

W: Ben, who do you think was a great man in history?

M: George Stephenson. He invented a lot of things in his life.

W: Oh, he invented the telephone, didn’t he?

M: No, I am afraid not. In fact, he built the first public railway in the world. We can now travel from place to place by train because of him.

W: You are right. He was really great.

M: So how about you?

W: Mm ... I think Confucius was great.

M: What do you know about him?

W: Well ... he was wise and he was the greatest thinker in Chinese history. People from all over the world learn a lot from his famous sayings.

M: That’s true. Oh, the bell is ringing. It’s time for Mr Smith’s class.

W: We’d better hurry up.

Qs:

18. What did George Stephenson invent?

19. What does the woman think of Confucius?

20. What’s the relationship between the speakers?

听第六段材料，回答第21至25小题。

It was a rainy day and the sky was very dark. As usual, my mother picked me up after school. On our way home, however, the wind blew more and more strongly. Lots of litter was blown up in the sky and the big trees began to shake with the leaves falling down. We felt there was something unusual. So we walked fast. Unluckily, the wind was so strong that we couldn’t hold the umbrella. The heavy rain kept falling down. We got wet and felt cold. Soon, we began to realize that maybe a typhoon was hitting the area. We became scared and began to run. After a few minutes, we arrived home but all the clothes were wet. Later, when we watched the news online, we learned that there was really a terrible typhoon in our area. We were lucky as we were fine after all.

Qs:

21. Who picked the speaker up after school?

22. What did the speaker see when the wind blew more and more strongly?

23. Why couldn’t the speaker hold the umbrella?

24.How did the speaker feel when the typhoon(台风) was hitting the area?

25. How did the speaker know that there was really a typhoon in his area?