二0二一年初中学业水平模拟考试

英 语 试 题 三

注意事项：

1. 本试题分选择题和非选择题两部分。选择题，80分；非选择题，40分；共120分。考试用时120分钟。

2. 请务必在答题卡规定的答题区域内作答，选择题须用2B铅笔填涂，非选择题须用0.5毫米的黑色墨水签字笔书写。

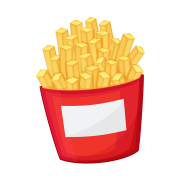
选择题 （共80分）

第一部分 听力（共四节，每小题1. 5分，满分30分）

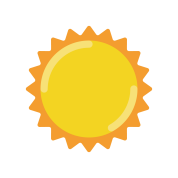
做题时，现将答案标在试卷上，录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到**答题卡**上。

**第一节** 听下面5个句子，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出与所听句子内容相关的图画。听完每个句子后，你将有5秒钟的作答时间。每个句子听两遍。

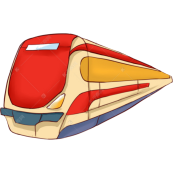
1. A. B. C.



2. A. B. C.



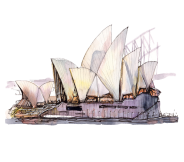
3. A. B. C.



4. A. B. C.



5. A. B. C.



**第二节** 听下面5个句子，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出与所听句子内容相符的正确答语。听完每个句子后，你将有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题，每个句子听两遍。

6. A. It doesn’t matter. B.Yes, I think so. C. I have a fever.

7. A. Sorry, we won’t. B. It’s interesting. C.That’s nothing.

8. A. I’m glad you like it. B. I like it very much. C.Very lovely.

9. A. About 30 minutes. B. About 5 kilometers. C. By bus.

10. A. Good job. B. I’m afraid not. C. Have a good trip.

**第三节** 听下面5段对话，每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你将有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题，每段对话听两遍。

11. How does Peter get to school?

A. Take the bus. B. Take the train. C. Take the subway.

12. What’s Nancy doing?

A.Writing a letter. B. Reading. C. Doing her homework.

13. What’s the date today?

A. March 8th. B. September 10th. C. June 1st.

14. What do people eat on that Festival?

A. Sweet dumplings. B. Rice noodles. C. Mooncakes.

15.Where is the man going?

A.To a library. B. To a bookstore. C. To a school.

**第四节** 听下面2段对话成独白，每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，听每段对话或独自前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟;听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间，每段对话或独白听两遍。

**听第1段材料，回答第16、17小题。**

16.What does Jack do in his free time?

A. Listen to music. B.Watch movies. C. Play the guitar.

17.Where does he often buy books?

A. On the Internet. B. In the bookstore. C. In the supermarket.

**听第2段材料，回答第18-20小题。**

18. What does the passage talk about?

A. Exercise. B. Computer games. C. After-School activities.

19. What’s the most popular activities among boys?

A. Playing computer games. B. Singing. C. Playing sports.

20.What club do some students join on Friday afternoon?

A. Sports club. B. English club. C. Art club.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节，满分20分)

第一节 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**，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. They stopped in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful place for camping, near \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farmhouse of the Smiths.

A. a, a B. the, a C. a, the D. the , the

22. —Mum, I’ve got the first prize in the speech competition.

—\_\_\_\_, my boy!

A.Well done B. My pleasure C. Good luck D. It’s hard to say

23.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she couldn't see his face, she could tell by his voice that he was young.

A. Unless B. Because C. Though D. If

24. You can see the \_\_\_\_\_ in our faces when we talk about the great achievements in the past 70 years.

A. doubt B. ability C. regret D. pride

25. — Tan Dun does not use any musical instrument in his music *Water*.

— That’s really amazing! He is so \_\_\_\_\_.

A. energetic B. creative C. serious D. kind

26. The designer has tried every possible way to make the robot light, so you \_\_\_\_\_ worry about its weight.

A. must B. may C. can’t D. needn’t

27. — Could you tell me ?

— About two months.

A. when are you leaving for Beijing B. how often you go to the mall

C. how long you have been at this company D. how far your home is away

28. — The drama series *The Thunder* (破冰行动) hits screens these days.

— Oh. What a pity! I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any of them yet,

A. doesn't watch B. didn't watch C. had’t watched D. haven't watched

29. — I don’t know how to\_\_\_\_the old books.

— Why not give them away to poor children?

A. deal with B. take up C. hand out D. give away

30. Nowadays, \_\_\_\_\_\_ the young \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the old are getting used to communicating on WeChat because they think it's convenient.

A. either, or B. neither, nor C. not, but D. not only, but also

第二部分 英语知识运用

第二节 完形填空 (共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的**最佳选项**，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Now, mobile phones are getting more and more helpful, especially some new apps. In fact, it is really difficult for people to 31 apps.They need lots of knowledge that you don’t know. But some middle school students are inventing their own apps. Recently, an app competition for middle school students was held in Shanghai, China. A group of middle school students from around China 32 their inventions at the competition.

Zhang Shaolin, a student from WFLMS, has invented an app called 33 Helper. His app is very useful. It tells people when and 34 to do exercise every day. It can tell you to exercise on time when the mobile phone rings.

Zhang Jichen is a student in Grade Nine from Beijing. The air in Beijing was often 35 , so he invented an app that can calculate(计算) PM2.5. In this way, he can know whether the 36 is bad or not by his mobile phone before he goes out.

“It is not easy to make an app. You have to be really 37 and patient. Sometimes, you have to 38 again and again. But I enjoy doing it,” said Zhang Yuqi, 39 student from WFLMS. Many interesting apps have 40 a deep impression(印象) on the engineers from Google at the competition.[来源:Z|xx|k.Com]

What kind of app do you want to make? You may try to make one, too!

31. A. buy B. sell C. make D. find

32. A. took B. showed C. brought D. threw

33. A. Health B. Life C. Habit D. Study

34. A. what B. where C. how D. why

35. A. nice B. fresh C. thick D. terrible

36. A. air B. sly C. weather D. sun

37. A. careless B. helpful C. careful D. helpless

38. A. catch B. try C. believe D. help

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

40. A. made B. left C. lost D. invited

第三部分 阅读理解 (共两节，满分40分)

第一节 (共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出**最佳选项**，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

Here are some superheroes in the fight against COVID-19 (新冠肺炎). Let's come close to them and remember them.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Zhong Nanshan(1936.10—)  He is one of the famous medical scientistsin the 21stcentury. Dr. Zhong Nanshan was the first to tell the public that the virus could be transmitted from person to person. He is agood doctor in the countrymen's eyes and respected by all Chinese people. |
|  | Li Lanjuan (1947.09—)  When COVID-19 broke out, she suggested that Wuhan should be locked down immediately to prevent the spread of the disease. She headed for Wuhan and took an active part in the battle. Now, she still receives patients every day. |
|  | Wang Yong (1985.12—)  As a delivery (快递) driver, he volunteered to support the medical staff in Wuhan during the epidemic (疫情). He tried his best to keep life going for the doctors and nurses. Time magazine has put on its cover, presenting the courage and hard work of common people. |
|  | Li Wenliang (1985.10—2020.02)  He is the first doctor to warn people how dangerous the virus could be at the end of last December, so people call him the "whistle-blower (吹哨人). Because of COVID-19, he lost his life on February 7th, 2020. People across the country were sad to hear about his death. |

41. When did Li Wenliang warn people the danger of the virus?

A. At the end of last December. B. At the beginning of 2019.

C. On January 25th, 2020. D. On February 7th, 2020.

42. What did Wang Yong do during the epidemic?

A. He drew a cover for Time Magazine.

B. He was busy with his own business.

C. He wrote an article to Time magazine.

D. He volunteered to support to the doctors and nurses to keep their life going.

43. Which statement is not true according to the passage?

A. Wang Yong is a delivery driver.

B. Li Wenliang died on February 7th, 2020.

C. Time magazine has put Li Lanjuan on its cover to praise the courage of Chinese people.

D. Zhong Nanshan told the public that the virus could be transmitted from person to person.

**B**

Could the students from less developed areas in central and western China get the same educational chances as those in big cities in the east? Could the children in poor rural (农村) areas develop as well as those in rich cities? Maybe the answers were “No” in the past. But now, China is trying to change the situation.

In order to help rural students grow taller and stronger, *China’s Nutrition* (营养) *Improvement Program* started in 2011. According to the program, a lot more money was spent improving students’ meals. More than 36 million students from **134,000** primary and junior high schools in poor rural areas have **benefited** from the program. They are provided with healthy food like eggs and milk from Monday to Friday at school. And the result of a survey shows that the students in those areas are much taller and stronger than before.

It is true that there were differences between less developed areas and developed areas in education before. Recently, *The Guideline for Popularizing High School Education* (2017-2020) has come out. According to the guideline, above 90% students from all over the country will go to high schools by 2020. What’s more, the schools in central and western areas will get more support to improve their education.

Students from rural and poor areas also get more chances to receive higher education. A special college program makes it possible for more students from those areas to go to key (重点的) colleges and universities. The number will be increased by 10% in 2017.

With the guideline and the programs, we can expect a fairer and more balanced (均衡的) education in the future.

44. The number of **134,000** in Paragraph 2 is the number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in poor rural areas.

A. the key schools B. the poor students

C. the key colleges and universities D. the primary and junior high schools

45. The underlined word “**benefited**” in Paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.

A. 逃离 B. 获益 C. 受害 D. 赚钱

46. If we put the passage into three parts, which of the following is the best?

(➀=Para.(自然段) 1 ➁=Para. 2 ➂=Para. 3 ➃=Para. 4 ➄=Para. 5)

A. ➀➁;➂➃;➄ B. ➀;➁➂;➃➄ C. ➀;➁➂➃;➄ D. ➀➁;➂;➃➄

47. After reading the passage, we can infer(推断) that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Liu Xi, a student from Chongqing, can go to any high school if she wants to

B. Li Mei, a student from a western rural school, can get a bag of milk every day

C. Hu Jia, a 12-year-old rural student, will more easily receive high school education

D. Han Lei, a student from Beijing, will have few chances to go to key universities

**C**

Habits will determine(决定) whether you are successful or not. Good habits lead you to success, bad habits lead you to failure. So it is said that the biggest difference between success and failure comes from different habits.

Good habits are not only necessary but also powerful for success. Truly successful people have many good habits that lead to their success. Bernard Shaw’s insistence(坚持) on the habit of “do what should be done first” made him a famous writer. John Rockefeller has become one of the richest people in the world because of his free working habit. Edison stuck to the habit of sleeping whenever he wanted, which made his active mind and his effective(有效的) work, so that he had one famous invention after another.

As students, habits are especially important to you. Obey the school rules. Listen carefully in class and finish the homework on time. Be strict with yourself and study hard. Try to solve the difficulties you have in your study. Take an active part in as many meaningful activities as you can. Review and consolidate what you have learned in your spare time. If you insist on it for a long time, you will succeed. Instead, if you are lazy, play and do something that has nothing to do with study, or even give up your study, will you succeed?

Ye Shengtao, an educator, once said, “It’s better to have a good habit than to have millions of dollars.” How important good habits are! No matter in study or in life, you should develop good habits. Good habits are the most valuable wealth in your life, will benefit you all your life, will accompany(陪伴) you on the final success.

48. The success of the three famous people comes from \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. wise mind B. patient insistence   C. good habits D. work hard

49. The underlined word “consolidate” means \_\_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.

A. 发挥 B. 巩固 C. 扩大 D. 掌握

50. Which of the following is NOT True?

A. Bernard Shaw always does what he needs to do.

B. Edison is a famous inventor.

C. Rockefeller is a man who does what he wants.

D. Ye Shengtao thinks good habits are money.

51. The writer of this passage may be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. educator B. thinker C. inventor D. scientist

**D**

Henry is going through a very hard time. His wife has just passed away. He feels that life without her is meaningless. For months, Henry sits in his house, doing nothing. His family try to encourage him to do new things and enjoy life, but they're not successful.

Henry’s neighbor, an old woman named Lisa, sees him from her yard one day. She has not seen him outside for days! She asks him to come closer to the fence（篱笆）next to her house.

"Hello, Henry! Just look at this fence. It is falling apart. You are a strong man. Can you help me fix this fence? "Lisa asks.

Henry is angry. He is the one who needs help right now. He thinks the old lady is kind of rude. But she is too old to fix the fence herself, so he agrees.

Henry works on the fence for days. Lisa brings him orange while he is working. When he finishes, she thanks him. Henry smiles for the first time in months.

"What a wonderful job! Could you please paint it for me?" Lisa says to him.

Henry cannot believe she is asking for more help. Doesn't she know how sad he is? But because he respects（尊重）her, he agrees. He works hard painting the fence in the hot sun, but Lisa's orange and encouragement are helpful. As their neighbors pass by, they all tell Henry what a beautiful job he has done. Henry feels very happy.

Henry no longer feels that life is meaningless. He finally realizes that Lisa wasn't rude. She knows that staying busy can help him forget his sadness. He helped her, but she truly saved him.

52. When Lisa asks Henry to fix her fence, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. feels a bit angry B. says he won’t do it

C. happily agrees to do it D. says Jie is too old to fix the fence

53. Henry agrees to help Lisa the second time because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he has nothing else to do B. he respects her

C. he is good at painting D. he wants to talk to someone

54. Which of the following shows how Henry's feelings change over time?

A. upset—thankful— wonderful B. happy—respectful—bored—sad

C. respectful—wonderful—thankful—sad D. sad—angry—happy—thankful

55.What can we learn from the story?

A. Asking others for help isn’t rude.

B. Staying busy can help us forget our trouble.

C. It is hard to make friends with neighbors.

D. We can save our own lives in many ways.

非选择题 (共40分)

温馨提示：请将答案书写在答题卡的指定位置。

第三部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分40分)

第二节 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

阅读下面短文，完成相关任务。



In China, writing brushes, ink sticks, paper and ink stones are called the Four Treasures of Study. Among the high-quality (质量)treasures, the writing brush produced in Huzhou, the ink stick produced in Huizhou, the *xuan* paper made in Xuancheng and the ink stone made in Duanxi are the best-known.

The writing brushes can be used to draw the pictures on painted potteries (陶器). They are mainly made of the hair of animals. Those made of wool are called *yanghao* and those made of the weasel's(鼬) tail hair are called *langhao*. Their artistic effects (效果)in writing and painting cannot be copied by any other pens.

The ink stick is the pigment(颜料)used in writing and painting. The ink stick produced in Huizhou is of high quality. A story goes like this: Two famous skilled men Xi Chao and his son produced a kind of high-quality ink stick. As a result, the Emperor Li Yu in the Southern Tang Dynasty agreed to give them the family name "Li". From then on, the fame of the Li Ink Stick was widespread. In the Song Dynasty, its producing area was changed into Huizhou, and **it** was then called the Hui Ink Stick.

Paper is among the four great inventions in ancient China. The famous *xuan* paper appeared in the Sui and Tang dynasties. In Xuanzhou, Anhui Province where the *xuan* paper is produced, it's said that Cai Lun's pupil Kong Dan took the job of producing paper but failed to make perfect white paper. Later he happened to see the ebony (檀木)in the rivers. It was wet with the water and turned white. Then he used the bark (树皮)to produce the world-famous *xuan* paper.

The ink stone was already very popular in the Han Dynasty. The Ming and Qing dynasties saw the appearance of the Four Famous Ink Stones -- Duan Ink Stone, She Ink Stone, Tao Ink Stone and Chengni Ink Stone. They can not only be used in writing and painting but also for admiration.

56. What are the writing brushes mainly made of?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

57. Why did Xi Chao and his son get the family name from the Emperor Li Yu?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

58. What does **it** in paragraph 3 refer to (指的是)?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

59. When did the Four Famous Ink Stones appear?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

60. What's the title (标题) for the passage? (不超过10个词)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

第四部分 综合填空 (共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分)

阅读下面短文，用方框内所给词汇的适当形式填空，使短文语义完整。

|  |
| --- |
| as　　　be　　　dangerous　　　between　　　other  stop just when something difference |

Sharks have been around for a very long time. It means that they have been on earth for thousands of years, and have changed little. A shark is a fish, but it has many 61.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from a fish. For example, if a shark 62.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ swimming, it will sink(下沉).

There are 63.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 200 and 250 kinds of sharks in different size. The largest can be 64.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ long as 15 meters. Sharks feed on fish, 65.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sea animals, or smaller sharks. It is said that one of the most 66.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sharks is the Great White Shark. They have attacked(攻击) a number of people off the beaches of America. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa also have shark attacks.

In some places there 67.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watch towers on the beach to warn people about sharks in the water. 68.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a shark appears, a bell rings to tell people to get out of the water. Sharks attack about 100 people a year in America. Perhaps the shark 69.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thinks that the person is a kind of sea animal or 70.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good to eat.

第五部分 写作 (共两节，满分20分)

第一节 信息归纳 (共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分)

It's good to get along with your teachers because it makes you much happier in the classroom. It's good to get along with your teachers because it's a good idea to learn how to get along with different people you'll meet throughout your life.

In fact, teenagers who get along with their teachers not only learn more, but they are also more comfortable to ask for help. This makes it easier to learn. When you have this kind of relationship with a teacher, the teacher can be someone who can help you face difficulties.

"Getting along" means that you and your teachers have a way of communicating with each other and you are both getting what you need from the relationship.

In every school, teenagers say a teacher is good or bad, but don't judge a teacher when you are in his or her class. In most cases, your teacher wants to help you, and a teacher who's strict may be someone who wants to do his or her job well and teaches you the subject you are supposed to learn. It's also important to remember that making mistakes is a part of learning. By pointing out your mistakes and helping you correct them, a teacher is teaching you.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Getting Along with Your Teachers** | |
| Reasons why you should get along with your teachers | It makes you 71\_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom.  It can help you learn 72\_\_\_\_\_ different people. |
| Advantages of getting along with your teachers | You can 73\_\_\_\_\_ and get much help. |
| What a teacher does | Teach you 74\_\_\_\_\_.  75\_\_\_\_\_ and help you correct them. |

第二节 书面表达(15分)

习近平在全国教育大会上强调，中学生要做德智体美劳全面发展的社会主义建设者和接班人。假如你是李华，请根据以下要点提示写一篇英语演讲稿，简单谈谈如何做一个新时代合格的中学生。

**要点提示**：1.爱国爱家，诚实守信，善良感恩;

2.努力学习，做个有创造力的人;

3.多参 加体育锻炼，保持身心健康;

4.善于发现生活中的美,热爱大自然，守护家园;

5.积极参加校内外的各种劳动。

**写作要求**：1.词数90左右(开头已经给出，不计人总词数);

2.根据要点提示，可以适当发挥;

3.文中不得出现真实的姓名及校名。

**参考词汇**: keep one's promise 守信; be thankful to sb. 感恩某人; creative有创造力的 ;nature自然; protect保护; beauty美; activity活动

Boys and girls，

My name is Li Hua. Today I'm glad to share my ideas about how to be good students.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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答案

1-5:ACBCA 6-10: CAABC 11-15: CABCB 16-20: AACBA

21-25: CACDB 26-30: BDDAD

31-35: CBACD 36-40: ACBCB

41-45: ADCDB 46-50: CCCBD 51-55: AABDB

56. They are mainly made of the hair of animals.

57. Because Xi Chao and his son produced a kind of high-quality ink stick.

58. Li Ink Stick.

59. They appeared in the Ming and Qing dynasties.

60. The Four Treasures of Study./ The History of The Four Tresures of Study.

61.differences 62.stops 63.between 64. as 65. other

66. dangerous 67. are 68. When 69. just 70. something

71. happier  
72. how to get along with  
73. learn more  
74. the subject you are supposed to learn.  
75. Point out your mistakes

【参考范文】

Boys and girls，

My name is Li Hua. Today I'm glad to share my ideas about how to be good students.

First of all, we must love our country and home. We need to keep our promise. We should be kind and be thankful to our parents and friends. Second, we must work hard. It is necessary for us to be active and creative. Third, it is helpful to take exercise, and keep us healthy both physically and mentally. Also, we can find the beauty of the nature. It is important for us to love the nature and protect the environment. What’s more，we can take part in all kinds of activities in and out of school.

**二0二一年初中学业水平模拟考试英语试题 三**

**参考答案**

1-5:ACBCA 6-10: CAABC 11-15: CABCB 16-20: AACBA

21-25: CACDB 26-30: DCDAD

31-35: CBACD 36-40: ACBCB

41-45: ADCDB 46-50: CCCBD 51-55: AABDB

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One possible version:

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**听力材料**

1.Cindy often eats **ice-cream** after dinner.

2.It’s **sunny.** Let’s go swimming this afternoon.

3.Tony usually gets to school **by bus**.

4.Look! The children are **playing chess**.

5.I have a pen pal. He is from **Sydney**.

6.What’s the matter with you, Tony?**（I have a fever.）**

7.Boys, don’t run in the hallways!**（Sorry, we won’t.）**

8.What a lovely gift! Thank you.**（I’m glad you like it.）**

9.How far is it from your home to school?**（About 5 kilometers.）**

10.I’m going to Hong Kong this summer holiday.**（Have a good trip.）**

11.W: Peter, how do you usually get to school?

M: I usually get to school **by subway**.

12.M: Look, Nancy is in her bedroom. Is she reading or doing her homework?

W:No, she is **writing a letter.**

13. W: Today is **Teacher’s Day.** Let’s go shopping and buy some gifts for our teachers.

M: Good idea.

14.W: Hi, Li Ming! What do people eat on Mid-Autumn Festival?

M: They eat delicious **mooncake.**

15.M: Excuse me, could you please tell me where I can **buy some books**?

W: Sure. Go along the street and it’s on your right.

W: What do you like to do in your free time, Jack?

M: I often to **listen to music**, watch movies and read books.

W: What kind of book do you like?

M: I like poems and my favorite writer is Xu Zhimo.

W: Sounds cool! Where do you often get his book?

M: I buy them **online**. It’s cheaper and more convenient than in the bookstores and supermarkets.

Hello! Everyone! Yesterday I did a survey about **after-school activities.** Some students are interested in sports. They think sports can help them get exercise. Some students like drawing or singing. They think these activities can make them relax. Now, **playing computer games** is the most popular activity among boys. But I think spending too much time on that is bad for our study. On Friday afternoon, some students go to the **English club** to practice their English. They can talk freely there and they can make many friends there. I hope all of us can enjoy ourselves in such activities.