

英语试题 2022.1.20

卷 I 选择题 75 分 听力部分 (第一节, 25 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. proud B. round C. afraid
2. A. brown shirt B. black skirt C. brown T-shirt
3. A. have a fight B. fly a kite C. turn right
4. A. I slept late recently. B. I sleep badly these days. C. I sleep well these days.
5. A. I will go to play basketball. B. I will teach Tom basketball. C. I will go to see a movie.

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. No, I didn't. B. I'm sorry to hear that. C. Sorry, I won't.
7. A. Sorry, I'm busy. B. Here it is. C. Yes, please.
8. A. Good idea. B. Thank you. C. Never mind.
9. A. No, not at all. B. No, you needn't. C. No, you mustn't.
10. A. I'd like to. B. Yes, please. C. You're welcome.

III. 听对话和问题, 选择正确的选项。(共 8 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 8 分)

11. What will Tom eat if the camp food is terrible?



A.



B.



C.

12. What does Anna want to do?



A.



B.



C.

13. Who will do the dishes today?

- A. Nancy's father. B. Helen. C. Nancy.

14. How does Peter feel now?

- A. Stressed. B. Relaxed. C. Excited.

15. What does Anna do before an exam?

- A She does more homework. B She listens to light music. C. She asks teachers for help.

16. How many times has Helen been to Wanda Cinema?

- A. Twice. B. Three times. C. Four times.

17. What does Paul have to do this Sunday?

- A. Visit Jane. B. Clean the house. C. Look after his sister.

18. Who may Helen go to watch the movie with?

- A. John. B. Jane. C. Jenny.

IV. 听语段和问题, 选择正确答案。(共 7 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 7 分)

19. How long has Maria been collecting postcards?
A. For about one year. B. For about three years. C. For about four years.
20. What does Sandy collect?
A. Balls. B. CDs. C. Movie tickets.
21. What is Mike's hobby?
A. Doing sports. B. Seeing movies. C. Drawing pictures.
22. What's the speaker probably?
A. A tour guide. B. A driver. C. A teacher.
23. Where will they go on Tuesday?
A. The Central Park. B. The sports center. C. The film club.
24. What will they do on Wednesday afternoon?
A. Play sports. B. See a movie. C. Visit Oxford.
25. When are they going to London?
A. On Wednesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday.

单项选择 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

26. On ___ Children's Day, Jake received a prize for being an honest boy.
A. the B. / C. a D. an
27. --- Don't eat too much. You're too heavy.
--- Yes, I have _____ seven pounds lately.
A. put down B. put out C. put on D. put up
28. --- I _____ Canada twice. What about you?
--- Only once. I _____ there last summer.
A. visited, visited B. have visited, visited C. visited, have visited D. have visited, have visited
29. I'm sure that you will make progress _____ you study English harder than before.
A. as long as B. as soon as C. as well as D. as much as
30. --- Tom has lived in China since 2000.
--- _____.
A. So has he. B. So he did. C. So did he. D. So he has.
31. --- You look tired today!
--- You know we have too much homework to do every day. _____ of the students in our class don't have enough sleep.
A. Two third B. Two thirds C. Second three D. Two three
32. Sam _____ in the classroom just now, he _____ be there now.
A. was heard sing, must B. heard to sing, may C. was heard to sing, may D. heard to sing, must
33. There are many volunteers _____ are helping the children in Sichuan.
A. which B. whom C. whose D. who
34. You can make yourself _____ by using body language while shopping in a foreign country.
A. understand B. understood C. understanding D. to understand
35. - Look at the picture on the wall.
- How beautiful it is! Can you tell me _____?
A. when you draw it B. why will you buy it C. where you had it D. who had drawn it

完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

I was eleven years old standing outside in just my underwear while I watched the house that I grew up in rapidly burn to the ground. A few minutes (36) _____ I had been in a deep sleep in my nice, warm bed when a shout woke me up. Jenny's (37) _____ was just next to mine and my brother's. A fire (38) _____ there and woke her up. (39) _____ her, my older brother began to take action. While I stumbled (跌跌撞撞) in the (40) _____ and darkness, he ran from room to room quickly waking everyone in the house. The house, however, was over 50 years old and made of wood. Before we could do anything the fire took it down.

I stood there shaking while the fire burnt my books, clothes and toys. I watched (41) _____ while my Mom cried and my Dad shouted. I wondered what was going to happen to us now that we had lost all of our things. As I looked around, though, I realized something for the first time: The things that (42) _____ are not things but our life. Everything that was important had survived (幸免于) the fire. Our lives would continue.

I still think of that fire in the (43) _____. It helped me to become who I am today. It showed me for the very first time what is truly (44) _____ in life. It helped me to learn (45) _____ love is far more important than the things we own. Love others, Help everyone. Let the love inside of you make this world a warmer place. Let your soul shine brightly.

- 36 A. later B. earlier C. sooner D. quicker
- 37 A. living room B. bedroom C. dining room D. classroom
- 38 A. gave out B. went out C. broke out D. rushed out
- 39 A. Understanding B. Seeing C. Hearing D. Watching
- 40 A. smoke B. cloud C. noise D. water
- 41 A. helplessly B. uselessly C. carelessly D. homelessly
- 42 A. fail B. matter C. go D. stick
- 43 A. morning B. afternoon C. night D. evening
- 44 A. important B. convenient C. patient D. necessary
- 45 A. what B. how C. that D. whether

三、阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

A

There are many things we need to know that we do not learn at school. For example, if we want to use our money wisely, we need to shop carefully. We need to know how to compare the prices of the things in different shops. We need to be able to compare the quality of different brands. We need to know how to make a choice when we shop.

Knowing how to make such choices is a "life skill", and we need these skills if we are to live useful and happy lives.

Some of these choices are small. For example, will I take an apple for lunch or a pear? Will I go to school by bus or on foot? Will I wear the red T-shirt or the blue one to the movies? Other choices are more important. For example, will I eat healthy food for lunch or will I eat junk food because it is tastier? Will I work hard in all my classes or will I only work hard in the classes I enjoy? We make choices like this every day.

We have to realize that the choices we make can affect the rest of our lives. Just as importantly, our

choices can also affect other people. The next time you decide to waste time in class, play a joke on someone or talk loudly at the movies, think about this: Who else does your choice affect?

- 46 This passage mainly tells us that it's important to _____.
A. make the right choices B. know how to compare prices
C. know how to shop carefully D. learn everything at school
- 47 We need "life skills" _____.
A. to know how to choose a part-time job B. to compare brands and prices
C. to live useful and happy lives D. to learn things at school
- 48 Which choice is more important according to the passage?
A. Which fruit to take for lunch. B. Which subjects to work hard at.
C. Which T-shirt to wear to the movies. D. How to get to school.

B

We all know that British people love their manners. They are part of their national identity(特性), as well as having fish and chips and complaining about the weather. Recently I read online that they said "Sorry" up to eight times a day.

After some research I have not been able to find any specific reasons why they are like this. I suppose, for centuries, manners, including how they behave at table and talk to other people have been one of the differences between the lower and upper classes and those manners show their social classes. Britain has traditionally been a quite conservative(保守的) country. There are many articles suggesting that their seemingly polite attitude of always saying "Please" and "Thank you" is quite false because it is impossible for a person to always feel that he or she wants to thank someone or say "Please".

Maybe it is for this reason that people are going one of two ways: they are too polite and hold back their feelings or they are not polite at all and express their true feelings directly. Some British people are tired of pretending that they are always happy and having to please others. But sometimes because they feel they have to be polite, they are prevented from saying what they truly think.

- ()49. What don't the British people often do?
A. Eat fish and chips. B. Have no quite good manners.
C. Be polite to others. D. Talk about the weather.
- ()50. What does the writer think are the reasons why the British people are so polite?
①The upper classes should have good manners.
②They have learned much about politeness at school.
③They like to hold back their true feelings.
④They are not honest at all.
A. ①② B. ③④ C. ①③ D. ②④

- ()51. What does the underlined word "pretending" mean in Chinese?
A. 打算 B. 假装 C. 想象 D. 体验

C

Your brain controls everything you do. It makes it possible for you to think, learn, create and feel; to blink (眨眼) and breathe and for your heart to beat-this fantastic control center is your brain. It is so amazing that a famous scientist once called it "the most complex (复杂) thing we have yet discovered in our universe".

Can this small gray organ, which weighs less than one and a half kilos, really do so much? Amazingly,

your brain contains about 100 billion neurons (神经元) ---it would take you over 3000 years to count them all. Believe it or not, the activity in your brain never stops. Your neurons create and send more messages than all the phones in the world. And although one neuron creates only a little electricity, all your neurons together can produce enough electricity to power a light bulb.

So exactly how fast does your brain work? Well, imagine this: a bee lands on your foot. Neurons in your skin send this information to your brain at a speed of more than 240 kilometers per hour. Your brain then uses other neurons to send the message back to your foot to shake the bee off quickly. These neurons can send this information at more than 320 kilometers per hour. No computer has your brain's unbelievable ability to deal with the amount of information coming from your eyes, ears and other sensory (感觉的) organs.

But how does your brain allow you to learn things that you will use in the future? The structure of your brain changes every time you have a new thought, remember or learn something. For example, riding a bike seems impossible at first, but soon you are able to do it. How? As you practice, your brain sends "bike riding" messages again and again. Soon the actions are learned and you are able to ride a bike easily from then on,

52 From the passage we know that neurons_____.

- A. receive messages very slowly
- B. are only found in your skin
- C. send messages to your brain
- D. need electricity to work

53 In Paragraph 3, the writer mentions computers to_____.

- A. compare them with the human brain
- B. show how fast they have become
- C. say that computers have no abilities
- D. ask people to use computers more

54 When you have a new thought, _____.

- A. your brain will power a light bulb
- B. your heart beats faster
- C. you remember something
- D. the structure of our brain changes

55 The article is mainly about_____.

- A. all the steps when your brain learns things
- B. what an unbelievable organ the human brain is
- C. how the brain makes people smarter than computers
- D. the things you can do to make your brain work faster

D

Dubai is a city of big business, expensive hotels, skyscrapers(摩天楼), and shopping malls. In the early 20th century, Dubai was a successful trading port. People from the world stopped in Dubai to do business. But it was still a small city, and most people lived as fishermen and businessmen. Then in 1966, oil was discovered. This brought a lot of money into the area, and soon Dubai began to change.

Today Dubai is one of the world's most important business centers. In fact, each year the city gets its money mainly from business, not oil.

Recently Dubai has attracted more and more visitors from abroad. They come to relax on its beaches, and every year, millions visit just to go shopping!

Dubai is also one of the world's fastest growing cities. Many tall buildings are built in months. The city also has many man-made islands. One of these, the Palm Jumeirah, is like a palm tree (棕榈树) and is very beautiful.

The city is still an amazing mix(混合体) of people from different countries. The people from 150 countries live and work in Dubai, and foreigners now outnumber Dubai natives(本地人) by eight to one!

Many people welcome the city's growth. But an increasing number of Dubai natives worry about the speed of change. As a Dubai native says, "We must always remember where we came from. Our kids must know we worked very, very hard to get where we are now, and there's a lot more work to do."

56. Why did people stop in Dubai in the early 20th century?

- A. To relax.
- B. To buy oil.
- C. To go shopping.
- D. To do business.

57. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Dubai has created many man-made islands.
- B. There are many foreigners working in Dubai.
- C. Many international visitors come to Dubai every year.
- D. Dubai now gets money mainly from selling oil.

58. What does the underlined word "outnumber" mean?

- A. To be smaller in size than another group.
- B. To be more in number than another group.
- C. To be bigger in area than another group.
- D. To be smaller in area than another group.

59. In the last paragraph, what does the underlined part mean?

- A. We should always visit Dubai.
- B. We should learn from foreigners.
- C. We must always remember our past.
- D. We must only think about the future.

60. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Dubai is growing very fast.
- B. Dubai was a big city before 1966.
- C. Many tall buildings are built in months.
- D. Many tourists come to relax on Dubai's beaches.

卷 II (非选择题, 共 45 分)

听力部分 (第二节) VIII. 听短文填空 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

Information Sheet	
Name	Lin Tao
Age	61_____
City:	Shanghai
Hobbies	riding a bike around the 62_____
	playing football
	listening to 63_____
	collecting 64_____
Dream	To be a 65_____

61 _____ 62 _____ 63 _____

64 _____ 65 _____

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66-70题。

Imagine you're enjoying dinner with your friends at a nice restaurant. You're having a great time when suddenly you hear a phone ringing at the table next to you. A man takes out his phone and starts talking about problems he's having with his girlfriend. He keeps talking for almost ten minutes! How will you feel? Maybe you will feel uncomfortable, but you can do nothing about it. This happens all the time, not only in restaurants, but also on buses, at the cinema, everywhere!

Cell phones are useful in our daily lives. But be careful not to be noisy phone users and disturb others. You are supposed to control your own behavior. Here are a few rules for using the mobile phones:

Follow the rules! When you're in public places and see a sign that reads "Turn off cell phones", don't use your phone. If you are allowed, speak softly for a short time and try to keep away from other people.

Phone off! Never make calls in a theater when you are watching a movie or enjoying a concert.

Pay attention! Talking on a cell phone while driving is dangerous. And watch where you're going when you're walking down the streets and talking on the phone.

As more people use cell phones, things are going to get worse. So, the next time you're getting ready to make a call, stop and consider the people around you.

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

66. You will feel _____ when someone keeps talking on the cell phone nearby.

67. "Phone off" means _____ in a theater when you are watching a movie or enjoying a concert.

68. When is talking on a cell phone dangerous?

69. _____

70. _____

X. 词语运用 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 计10分) 根据上下文和首字母提示填空 (每空限填一词)

The Silk Road is a historically important international trade route (路线) between China and the Mediterranean (地中海). It began during the Western Han Dynasty and has been (71) _____ bridge between East and West for over 2,000 years. Some people may think it is (72) _____ (possible) to exist (存在). Now let me tell you from the history.

The ancient road started from Chang'an and ended in East Europe, near (73) _____ (today) Turkey and the Mediterranean Sea. It was about 6,500 kilometers long and covered one (74) _____ (four) of the planet.

The Silk Road got its name because Chinese silk used to be carried along this road. Silk, jade (翡翠), ceramics (制陶术) and iron (75) w_____ west to Rome. And from the west came glass, gems and food (76) _____ carrots and sesame (芝麻).

The Silk Road was very important to both China and the rest of the world. It was (77) m_____ than an ancient international trade route. Besides trade, knowledge about (78) _____ (society) arts, science, literature, crafts (工艺) and (79) _____ (technology) was shared across the Silk Road. In this way, the

languages and cultures developed and influenced each other.

Today, along the Silk Road there are (80) several p_____ of interest, such as the Terracotta Warriors in Xi'an and Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang. Now a new train line runs from Beijing across the Silk Road.

71 _____ 72 _____ 73 _____ 74 _____ 75 _____

76 _____ 77 _____ 78 _____ 79 _____ 80 _____

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) 将所给词语连成句子, 标点已给出。

81. too, are, many, lots of, cities, cars in, there

_____.

82. right, today, you, are, all,

_____?

83. the, weighs, box, heavy, how

_____!

84. hard, he, most, the, of, time, studies

_____.

85. at once, cleaned, the, be, window, should

_____.

B) 书面表达 (共计15分)

英语课上, 你们开展了一次以 "What can we do to make home a happier place?" 为主题的讨论, 同学们把自己的想法写在卡片上. 请结合卡片信息, 用英语写一篇短文, 向校刊 English Learning 投稿.

spend more time with family

Share happiness and worries

remember family's birthday

注意: 1. 短文必须包括卡片所给的信息, 适当发挥, 并谈谈自己的想法;

2. 文中不得出现与你身份相关的信息; 3. 词数: 80 - 100 (短文首句仅供选择使用, 不计入总词数).

In our English class, we had a discussion about what we can do to make home a happier place.

