

英语试卷

考试时间：100 分钟 满分：100 分

(将答案按序号填在答卷纸上)

第一卷 (选择题, 共 35 分)

一、单项填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 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。

- () 1. The old man doesn't feel _____ though he lives _____.
A. lonely; alone B. lonely; lonely C. alone; alone D. alone; lonely
- () 2. If you want to visit the Little Mermaid, you must go to _____.
A. Italy B. the USA C. Denmark D. Japan
- () 3. — _____ has he taught in this school?
— Since 1998.
A. How often B. How long C. How soon D. How far
- () 4. — Where is your father?
— He _____ France and he _____ Paris for two weeks.
A. has been to; has been in B. has gone to; has been in
C. has been in; has been to D. has gone to; has been to
- () 5. — Has Mr Smith come back to China _____?
— Yes, he has _____ stayed at home for three days.
A. already, already B. yet, yet C. already, yet D. yet, already
- () 6. Be quick! The important meeting _____ for ten minutes.
A. began B. has begun C. has begun D. has been on
- () 7. — Look! Somebody _____ the lights.
— Well, it wasn't me. I didn't do it.
A. turns off B. is turning off C. was turning off D. has turned off
- () 8. Tom has learned more about the teamwork _____ he joined the team.
A. until B. since C. while D. for
- () 9. When the dancers stopped _____ hello to us, we couldn't stop _____ excitedly.
A. saying, to shout B. to say, shouting C. to say, to shout D. to saying, shouting
- () 10. — Were you very _____ when you saw the parade coming towards you?
— Of course. It was the most _____ moment.
A. excited, excited B. exciting, excited C. excited, exciting D. exciting, exciting
- () 11. It took us about _____ to fly to Beijing.
A. two hour and a half B. two hours and a half
C. two and a half hour D. two and half an hours
- () 12. — When did you _____ the book from our school library?
— Well, I _____ it for half a month.
A. buy, have bought B. keep, have kept C. borrow, have kept D. have, have had

- ()13.—Will you take a plane or a train to Yunnan?
—By air. I will have to more money, but it will much less time.
A. cost, pay B. take, cost C. spend, take D. spend, pay
- ()14. When I walked past the park, I saw some old people Chinese Taiji.
A. do B. did C. doing D. are doing
- ()15. —I'm going on a trip to Japan for this May Day holiday.
—Really? !
A. Have a great time B. Congratulations C. Thank you D. It's nice of you

二、完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的四个选项 (A,B,C,D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

China is a country that is changing very quickly over the past fifty years. If you look closely, you can see it 16 in front of your eyes.

Fifty years ago, everybody travelled around by bike. Today lots of people in China still ride their bikes to school or work, but many people also take the bus or travel 17 underground. There are some people who even drive their own cars. Shops 18 small businesses but now the centre of China's cities are 19 large department stores. In these department stores, you can buy anything you want in one trip. You can buy food, toys, bikes and even televisions. Television is 20 change that China has been. Many children would say that they cannot imagine life 21 TV set, but years ago they had to live without them.

The Internet and the computer have only recently become regular items in our lives. Without the Internet, people would not 22 get information as quickly as they can now and the Internet helps people 23 friends all over the world. Computers help 24 children and adults in their daily lives. Many students are lucky enough 25 them to do their homework or chat with their friends and sometimes play games.

- ()16. A. be changing B. to changing C. ~~Changing~~ D. changes
- ()17. A. with B. at C. in D. by
- ()18. A. used to be B. used to being C. used to is D. was used to being
- ()19. A. full with B. full of C. fill of D. -filled of
- ()20. A. others B. one C. the others D. another
- ()21. A. with a B. without a C. with it D. without it
- ()22. A. can be able to B. be able to C. able to D. could
- ()23. A. being B. to have been C. be D. been
- ()24. A. both B. all C. either D. neither
- ()25. A. use B. using C. to use D. used

三、阅读理解 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下列材料, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A,B,C,D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

A

How to have fun in Chicago without spending a lot of money?

Sightseeing

The Art Institute of Chicago has a fine collection of photos and painting. The ticket is \$10.00 but go on Tuesdays and you'll get in free. The Sears Tower is the world's third tallest building. By going to the 103rd floor, you can get a great view of the whole city! All for only \$8.50.

Free show

There are free concerts in Grant Park in summer. They are held Wednesday through Saturday nights at 7:30 p.m. Attend the taping of a TV show for free. The Oprah Winfrey and the Jenny Jones Show both offer tourists free tickets. For the Oprah Winfrey Show you'll have to book tickets at least a month before.

Places to stay

You can get a hotel for \$100 to \$300 a day. However, you can get a room in the dormitory (宿舍) at Roosevelt University for \$215 for a whole week! But you have to stay for 30 days to get this great rate (价格).

- () 26. You may go to _____ if you like to get a great view of the whole city.
A. the Art Institute B. the Sears Tower C. Roosevelt University D. Grant Park
- () 27. This passage is written for telling us _____.
A. How to make a cheap trip in Chicago. B. Where we can see fine photos and paintings
C. Chicago is a big and beautiful city. D. There are many free concerts in Chicago.

B

Dear Tom,

Thanks for your message and I am glad that you wrote to me for ideas.

I remember when I was learning English, I felt uncomfortable about speaking. I could remember lots of words and knew grammar rules, but speaking was difficult. I now feel a lot more confident about speaking, so here are some ideas that I have taken from my own experience.

Don't worry about making mistakes. Other people will still know your meaning and they probably won't notice your mistakes.

Use every chance you get to speak. For example, it's a good idea to use only English in class and not to speak to your classmates in your own language. At home, you should also try practicing new words and grammar learnt in class.

Think about extra speaking practice outside the classroom. You can join a conversation group, such as the chat groups in the study centre. They are free to join.

Practice speaking online. There are lots of websites where you can communicate with someone from all around the world.

I hope this helps you and please come to me if you have other problems.

Yours,

Eliza

- () 28. How many suggestions does Eliza offer?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
- () 29. What is Tom's problem when he is learning English?

- A. He has problems remembering words. B. He has difficulty in speaking English.
 C. He has no interest in learning English. D. He doesn't understand grammar rules.

- ()30. What does the underlined word "They" refer to(指代)?
 A. The chat groups. B. The study centre.
 C. The websites. D. The classrooms.

C

No Car Day was first started by 34 cities in France on September 22, 1998. It was started to protect the environment. By now, more than 1,000 cities around the world have had a No Car Day.

The first No Car Day in China was in Chengdu in 2001. Other cities including Taipei, Shanghai and Wuhan, also support the day.

In Beijing, more and more people are taking part in the activity. It asks drivers to leave their cars at home for one day each month and walk or ride a bike to work. It also calls on Beijingers not to use cars on June 5th (World Environment Day). The slogan(口号) for the day is, "If we drive for one less day, we can have one more nice day."

So far, more than 200,000 drivers have shown their support. "We can't change the weather, but we can choose not to drive," said Wu Zhonghua, a car club chairman. Beijing is trying to have 238 blue sky days this year. In the first quarter of 2007, Beijing only had 52 blue sky days. This was 11 days less than the number for the same period last year. Much of the dust(灰尘) comes from the desert, but cars cause most of the air pollution. We must do more for No Car Day.

- ()31. No Car Day was started_____.
 A. to save money B. to control the weather
 C. to make the air cleaner D. to keep out dust from the desert
- ()32. The No Car Day activity asks Beijing drivers_____.
 A. to work hard to get fewer blue sky days
 B. not to work on World Environment Day
 C. to ride a bike or walk instead of driving to work
 D. to leave their cars at home for a week each month
- ()33. What can we infer(推断) from the passage?
 A. More and more people in Beijing are joining car clubs.
 B. People will have one more World Environment Day each month.
 C. More and more people won't drive on No Car Day in Beijing.
 D. The car club chairman Wu Zhonghua won't drive any more.

D

Let's Explore (探究) The Nature!

Are you interested in animals and nature? Want to enjoy your summer holiday and learn something interesting and useful?

Here comes your CHANCE! Youth Explore has prepared you with a THREE-DAY SUMMER PROGRAM! You can take part in many hands-on activities and meet with live animals- giraffes, pandas, tigers, and so on! More information about the program is as follows:

Age: Students aged 8~16

Groups: There are 2 programs for you to choose from. Each program needs at most 15 students.

Program A

Dates: 14 ~ 16 July, 2014

Days: Monday to Wednesday

Time: 10:00 a.m. ~ 4:00 p.m.

Program B

Dates: 5 ~ 7 August, 2014

Days: Tuesday to Thursday

Time: 10:00 a.m. ~ 4:00 p.m.

Program cost: \$230 for members; \$250 for non-members

How to do: Simply come to our center to get an application form. Send your completed form on or before 11th July, 2014(Friday).

Notes:

1. NO FREE LUNCHES ARE PROVIDED because of personal food differences. You may either bring a lunch-box or pay for lunch at our restaurants.

2. Both programs will start 1 DAY later if there is a warning of rainstorms.

COME AND JOIN US NOW!! DON'T MISS THE CHANCE!!

- () 34. Two members and one non-member should pay _____ for the program.
A. \$710 B. \$730 C. \$750 D. \$690
- () 35. If there is a rainstorm on 14th July, program A will start on _____.
A. Monday B. Tuesday C. Wednesday D. Friday

第二卷 (非选择题, 共 65 分)

四、填空 (共 35 小题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 35 分)

A) 根据所给音标、英文释义或汉语提示写出单词, 使句子意思完整正确。(每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

36. He is very _____ /də'rekt/, so you can always know what his real views are.
37. We went to Jiuzhaigou last week and we bought some presents for our _____ 'relatɪvz/.
38. That cute girl is in _____ /'praɪməri/ school now.
39. He was famous, both at home and _____ /ə'brɔ: d/.
40. What a pity! They haven't _____ /'ri:əlaɪzd/ the mistakes that they made yesterday.
41. Later the government took action to _____ (to make something better) the situation.
42. You can do many things you like here _____ (not including) playing computer games.
43. _____ (即使这样), it is great to see the amazing changes.
44. It is amazing to study in such a _____ (魔法) school.
45. The Chinese government has done a lot to control air _____ (污染) in big cities.

B) 根据句子意思用括号中所给词的正确形式填空。(每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

46. Our hometown has changed a lot since the government _____ (stop) the steel factory putting waste into the river.
47. How poor these husbands are! They have to stay here to look after their _____ (wife) bags.
48. Andrew gets used to _____ (stay) up late to finish his homework every day.

49. My cousin _____ (have) this house for about ten years.
 50. They couldn't afford to buy the big house when they got _____ (marry).
 51. The poor dog _____ (die) five years ago.
 52. On the _____ (five) day, we went shopping and bought a lot of presents for our friends.
 53. They couldn't stop _____ (take) photos on the way to the Great Salt Lake.
 54. The Internet makes _____ (communicate) between us much easier.
 55. We had a fantastic time _____ (play) with friends at Disneyland.

C) 按要求改写句子。(每空一词, 每空 0.5 分, 共 7 分)

56. David has already come back from Nanjing. (改为否定句)

David _____ come back from Nanjing _____.

57. I have arrived at school. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ you _____ at school?

58. We have been here for two days. (对画线部分提问)

_____ have you been here?

59. My hometown was a lonely village with many trees ten years ago. (对划线部分提问)

_____ was your hometown _____ ten years ago?

60. They started to work in the company in 2000. (用 since 改写句子)

They _____ in the company since 2000.

61. There was much noise in the town in the past. (同义句转换)

There _____ be much noise in the town.

62. The film started 20 minutes ago. (同义句转换)

The film has _____ since 20 minutes ago.

D) 根据所给汉语完成句子。(每空词数不限, 每空 1 分, 共 8 分)

63. 迈克的爷爷奶奶已经结婚50年了。

Mike's grandparents _____ for fifty years.

64. 聚会结束的时候, 他们含泪合唱了一首歌。

_____ the party, they sang a song together with tears in their eyes.

65. 此后我们一直没有见面。

We _____ since then.

66. 在某些方面, 他的生活比以前好。

_____, his life is better than before.

67. 这些年, 中国发生了很多变化。

Many changes _____ in China over the years.

68. 这片空地已经变成了一个公园。

The open space _____ a park.

69. 游行已经结束好几个小时了。

The parade _____ for hours.

70. 我从来没有去过这么美丽的地方。

I _____ such a beautiful place.

五、阅读填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

A) 阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 完成下面表格, 每空一词。

It is important for us to have a healthy environment, but we produce waste every day and it does harm to our environment. In fact, everyone can make a real difference to the environment. Here are some ways for you to live a green life.

Remember these three words: reduce, reuse and recycle.

Reduce means "use less". Don't waste things. This saves money and reduces pollution and waste going into the environment. Before we buy something new, think if it is really necessary or maybe the old one will be just as good! When we do buy things, choose local products if possible, and try not to buy too many things from abroad.

Reuse means "use again". Use things for as long as we can. When we buy things, make sure that they last a long time. We should take care of them so that they will last, and we should repair them if we can before throwing them away and buying new ones. Don't use a paper cup or a paper bag. It's better to use a china cup(瓷杯) and a lunch box because you can use them again.

Recycle means "change things into something else". Maybe it takes energy to change something into other things, but it's better not to throw things away or burn them. Find out what can be recycled in your neighbourhood and take part in recycling programmes. Lastly, don't forget to buy products made from recycled materials, such as recycled paper, to help save trees.

Title: 71 to Live a Green Life

We produce waste every day and it is <u>72</u> to environment. We can do something to help.		
Ideas	DO	DON'T
To reduce	Use less *Try to <u>73</u> something like money.	You'd better not buy too many things from <u>74</u> countries.
To reuse	Use again. *Use things for as long as <u>75</u> . *Buy things that last long. *Take care of things and repair them if we can <u>77</u> of throwing them away.	Avoid using <u>76</u> cups or bags.
To recycle	Change things into something <u>78</u> . *Join in recycling programmes. * <u>80</u> to buy products made from recycled materials.	<u>79</u> throw things away or burn them.

71. _____ 72. _____ 73. _____ 74. _____ 75. _____

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____ 79. _____ 80. _____

B) 根据短文内容和首字母提示, 填写所缺单词。

Most people think that the older you get, the harder it is to 81 a new language. That is, they believe that c 82 learn more easily than the grown-ups. So at some points in our lives, maybe

around age 12 or 13, we lose the ability to learn languages w_____. Is this a fact or a myth.(议论)?

Is it t_84_ that children learn a foreign language more easily than the grown-ups? One report, on 2,000 Danish children studying Swedish, s_____ that the teenagers learn more in less time than the younger children. Another report, on Americans learning Russian, showed the ability to learn increased(增加) as the age increased. T_____ are several possible explanations (解释) for these findings. For one thing, grown-ups know more about the world and are able to understand meanings more e_____ than children. M_____, grown-ups can use logical(逻辑的) thinking to help themselves in the language learning. Finally, grown-ups have more self-discipline (自律) than children.

All in all, it s_____ that the common idea that children are better language learners than adults may not be a f_____, but a myth

81.l_____ 82.c_____ 83.w_____ 84.t_____ 85.s_____

86.T_____ 87.c_____ 88.M_____ 89.s_____ 90.f_____

六、书面表达 (满分 10 分)

假如你是 Kitty, 这是你和家人在春节期间的旅游记录。请你写一篇短文, 介绍游玩情况。

要点如下:

When	上周	Where	无锡	Who	我和我的父母	How	乘一个半小时长途客车
What	第一天, 乘公交车去南禅寺 (Nanchan Temple) 参观园林, 看美丽的风景 第二天, 去锡惠公园 (Taihu Park) 划船、爬山、吃午饭。饭后去太湖广场放了风筝, 看了著名的太湖风景, 拍了许多照片。 第三天, 上午, 去无锡乐园 (Wuxi Amusement Park), 坐过山车很刺激。 下午, 步行去市中心购物, 为亲戚朋友们买了许多礼物						
How	自拟旅游之后的感受。						

要求:

1. 内容包括提示要点, 可以适当发挥;
2. 短文段落分明, 表述连贯通顺;
3. 词数 80 左右, 文章的开头已经给出, 不计入总词数。
