

# 英语

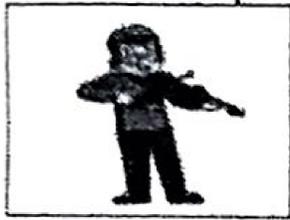
(考试时间: 75 分钟)

一、听力理解 (本大题分为 A、B、C、D 四部分, 共 30 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 30 分)

A. 听句子 (本题有 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

根据所听内容, 选择符合题意的图画回答问题, 并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。  
每小题听一遍。

1. Who is the speaker's cousin?



A



B



C

2. Where are the birds?



A

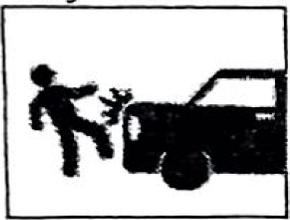


B

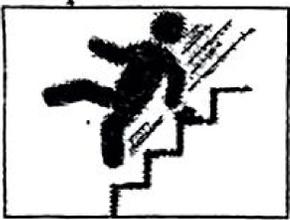


C

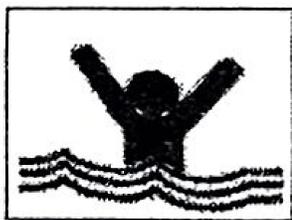
3. Why was Jim sent to the hospital?



A



B

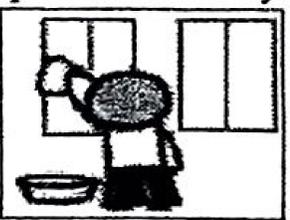


C

4. What does Tom do to help his mum every weekend?



A

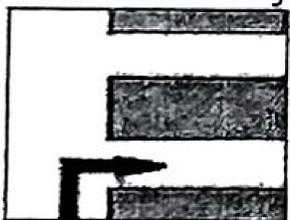


B

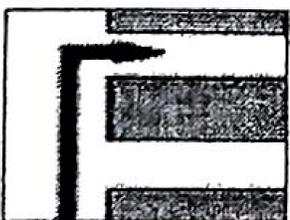


C

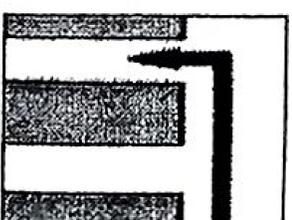
5. Which is the way to the bank?



A



B



C

B. 听对话 (本题有 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

回答每段对话后面的问题, 在每小题所给的三个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。每段对话听两遍。

听第一段对话, 回答第 6 小题。

6. Where is Sally going?

A. To the city park.

B. To the city library.

C. To the city museum.

听第二段对话, 回答第 7 小题。

7. Which school bag will the woman buy?

- A. The black one.                      B. The pink one.                      C. The blue one.

听第三段对话, 回答第 8 小题。

8. How high did the boy jump?

- A. 1.66 meters.                      B. 1.68 meters.                      C. 1.86 meters.

听第四段对话, 回答第 9 小题。

9. Why does Mary look worried?

- A. Because she failed the exam. B. Because she missed the train. C. Because she lost her ID card.

听第五段对话, 回答第 10 小题。

10. Where is the noise from?

- A. From a washing machine.      B. From a fridge.                      C. From a broken TV.

听第六段对话, 回答第 11-12 小题。

11. What kind of room does Cindy want to book?

- A. A single room.                      B. A double room.                      C. A family room.

12. How much will Cindy pay?

- A. 200 yuan.                      B. 250 yuan.                      C. 300 yuan.

听第七段对话, 回答第 13-15 小题。

13. When was this plant discovered?

- A. Last week.                      B. Last month.                      C. Last year.

14. What makes the plant special?

- A. Its sweet flowers.                      B. Its big teeth.                      C. Its long leaves.

15. How does Mary feel about the plant?

- A. It is useful.                      B. It tastes good.                      C. It looks terrible.

**C. 听独白 (本题有 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)**

请根据所听内容, 在每小题所给的三个选项中, 选出一个能完成句子的最佳答案, 并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。独白听两遍。

听第一段短文, 回答第 16-20 小题。

16. Betty got the little cats as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a New Year gift                      B. a Children's Day gift                      C. a birthday gift

17. Several days later, one little cat wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. eat or drink                      B. run or jump                      C. play games

18. The seller said he could \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. do nothing                      B. take the cat to hospital                      C. provide some medicine

19. Betty finally got help from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a zoo                      B. an animal hospital                      C. a cat training center

20. In the end, the little cat \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was sent away                      B. got sick                      C. got well

听第二段短文, 回答第 21-25 小题。

21. This program starts \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. at 10:00 a.m.                      B. at 10:00 p.m.                      C. at 11:00 p.m.

22. Parents tell their children to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. listen to music                      B. take music lessons                      C. turn music down

23. In the test, nearly 25% of the students \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. had pain in their ears                      B. had mobile phones                      C. loved rock music

24. We can use ear phones for at most \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. two hours a day                      B. an hour a day                      C. half an hour a day

25. This program is about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the environment                      B. health                      C. music

**D. 听填信息 (本题有 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)**

你将听到一则天气介绍。请你根据所听内容填写下面的信息卡，并将答案写在答题卡相应题目的答题位置上。短文听两遍。

Today's temperature: up to <u>26</u> °C	
Weather: ◆ <u>27</u> weather from Wednesday to <u>28</u> ◆ typhoons in July	
Suggestions: ◆ no <u>29</u> or going for a picnic ◆ to keep an eye on weather reports before the <u>30</u>	

## 二、语法选择（本大题有 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

It is said that leaves live for flowers. But when flowers have gone, what do leaves live 31? I didn't know myself until recently.

One day last month, when I got back home from school, I smelt something nice. I saw 32 plant with some red and pink flowers on the tea table.

"How beautiful they are!" I said. The flowers which had leaves around them stood in a bottle with some water in it. Mom said, "I 33 them in a flower market just now."

I took the plant out. I found it 34 from a tree, so it had no roots (根). I thought the flowers would die in a few days. It made me feel a little sad.

Over the next few days, the flowers died one by one. Finally only the leaves were left. "They 35 also die soon," I thought. But the leaves became much 36. I wondered why.

One day I took the plant out again. "Wow," I was very surprised 37 that there were many little roots at the plant's end. That was why the leaves didn't die! I realized 38 leaves live not only for flowers, but also for themselves. Leaves have 39 own lives.

The plant is still in the 40 on the table with many green leaves. They are more beautiful than the flowers!

- |                |             |                |                 |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 31. A. in      | B. on       | C. for         | D. at           |
| 32. A. a       | B. an       | C. the         | D. /            |
| 33. A. buy     | B. will buy | C. have bought | D. bought       |
| 34. A. is cut  | B. was cut  | C. will be cut | D. cuts         |
| 35. A. may     | B. can      | C. should      | D. need         |
| 36. A. green   | B. greener  | C. greenest    | D. the greenest |
| 37. A. find    | B. to find  | C. finding     | D. found        |
| 38. A. that    | B. how      | C. when        | D. what         |
| 39. A. they    | B. them     | C. themselves  | D. their        |
| 40. A. bottles | B. bottles' | C. bottle's    | D. bottle       |

## 三、完形填空（本大题有 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后在各小题所给的四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案，并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

In many people's eyes, middle school students are happy and carefree (无忧无虑). But is it the truth? And what 41 students happy or unhappy?

To find out the answers, Li Jiahui, a student in Middle School, spent six months in studying students' sense of 42 last year. The 15-year-old girl 43 a survey with questions such as "Are you feeling happy?" and "What makes you unhappy?"

After studying the answers from 284 students, Li learned that about 40% of the students feel unhappy, and the 44 from studies is the main reason for their unhappiness.

"More than 50% said they were under pressure and 70% didn't get enough sleep," Li said. "It

shows that middle school students are not so happy \_\_\_45\_\_\_ people think. They worry a lot, and they can get angry \_\_\_46\_\_\_.”

Li also said that over 90% say their happiness has \_\_\_47\_\_\_ to do with how much money they have. Instead, they \_\_\_48\_\_\_ their relationships with friends, teachers and parents. “Students always feel better when they \_\_\_49\_\_\_ well with each other,” Li said.

After her survey, Li listed some tips that may make students \_\_\_50\_\_\_, such as: Treat yourself better, be kind and polite to your friends and relatives, and try new things.

- |                   |                 |              |               |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. helps      | B. wants        | C. makes     | D. keeps      |
| 42. A. loneliness | B. happiness    | C. kindness  | D. illness    |
| 43. A. found      | B. changed      | C. made      | D. kept       |
| 44. A. pressure   | B. difficulties | C. knowledge | D. interest   |
| 45. A. so         | B. and          | C. like      | D. as         |
| 46. A. quietly    | B. quickly      | C. loudly    | D. easily     |
| 47. A. nothing    | B. something    | C. anything  | D. everything |
| 48. A. look after | B. care about   | C. carry out | D. break out  |
| 49. A. get along  | B. get up       | C. get off   | D. get down   |
| 50. A. stronger   | B. unhappier    | C. healthier | D. happier    |

#### 四、阅读理解（本大题有 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

阅读 A、B 两篇短文，从每小题所给的四个选项中，选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案，并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

##### A

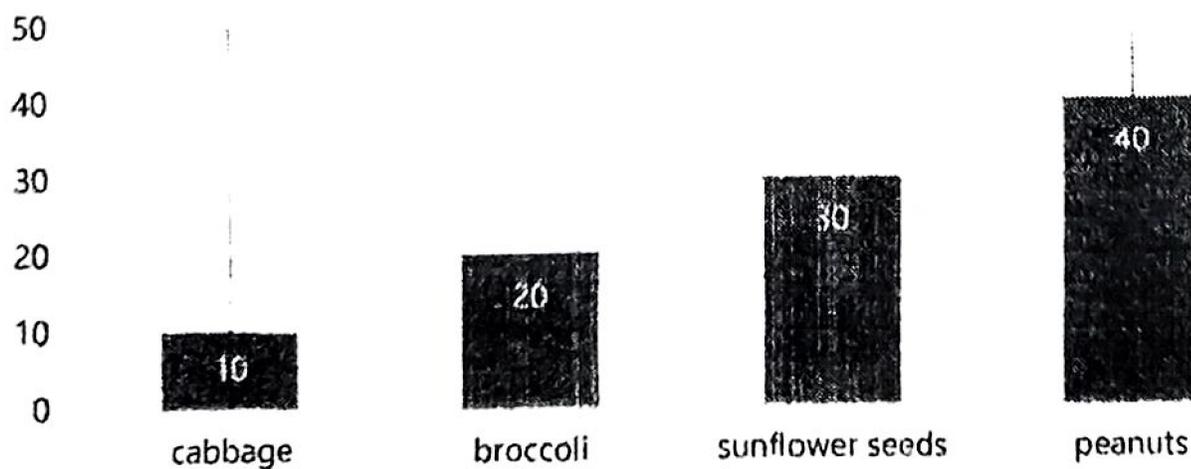
##### *Healthy Use of sunflower seeds*

Sunflower seeds(向日葵籽) are so popular as snacks in China. You can see people having them while waiting for tables outside the restaurants or watching TV. In fact, this snack is very good for your health. Sunflower seeds are rich in vitamin E. The vitamin is an antioxidant(抗氧化剂) that helps prevent cancer, heart disease, eye problems and possibly aging. Aging is a problem that most people care about. It not only brings lines on your skin, but also slows you down in thinking and actions.

However, do most of us get enough vitamin E from diet alone? No, surely we don't get enough of the necessary food for body. Here is the advice that can help us know how to get vitamin E each day.

##### The benefit (好处) of seeds

Different food contains (包含) different vitamins. Experts say people need 90 milligrams(mg) of vitamin E every day. The following table shows different amount of vitamin E in every 10 grams(g) of food.



*How to serve*

Eat alone as a snack, on top of salads, in bread, and in vegetable dishes.

Even if you're in perfect health --- exercise regularly, keep less stress and eat a balanced diet, you can still benefit from vitamin E. But studies show that vitamin E may be less safe at very high intake, and may throw off the balance of other things in your body. So eat them more, but don't too much.

- ( ) 51. Which vitamin do sunflower seeds have?  
A. Vitamin B. B. Vitamin E. C. Vitamin A. D. Vitamin C.
- ( ) 52. What does the vitamin in sunflower seeds do?  
a. It prevents cancer.  
b. It protects people from heart disease.  
c. It makes people's eyes healthier.  
d. It makes people's skin darker.  
A. abc B. abd C. acd D. bcd
- ( ) 53. To get enough vitamin E, how many grams of sunflower seeds should we eat every day?  
A. 10 g B. 20 g C. 30 g D. 40 g
- ( ) 54. What is a good way to eat sunflower seeds?  
A. Eat them with vegetables. B. Put them in water first.  
C. Eat them along with other snacks. D. Cook them with milk.
- ( ) 55. We can probably read the passage from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an adventure novel B. a travel guidebook  
C. a health magazine D. a gardening website

**B**

Why are some people just 1.5 meters tall, while others reach 2 meters? Studies have found that genes(基因) decide one's height. There are about 4,000 genetic variants(变异体) that play a role. Each of them might make a person's height less than 1 mm taller or shorter.

Now US scientists have found the most important genetic variant for deciding height so far. This genetic variant causes people to be shorter.

Each piece of this genetic variant can make a person's height 2.2 cm lower more or less. If people have two pieces from their parents, they will be 4.4 cm shorter more or less.

These findings were developed from a study of Peruvians(秘鲁人). They are known for being short. The average height of men is 1.65 meters, while women are 1.52 meters on average.

Scientists said only people with native American ancestry(血统) have this genetic variant. About 80 percent of the genes of a Peruvian come from this ancestry.

Scientists also found that Peruvians living by the sea have more of the genetic variant than those living in mountains or rainforests. This shows that height might also be affected(影响) by one's environment.

One more question, why can't we keep growing taller?

We grow taller because our bones grow. Bones increase in length because of the growth plates inside them. However, when we reach puberty(青春期), the growth plates become fully grown. At the end of puberty, they stop growing. So we can't grow taller any more.

- ( ) 56. According to Paragraph 1, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Nobody can grow over 2 meters  
B. Each of us has about 4,000 genetic variants  
C. About 4,000 genetic variants decide a person's height.  
D. A person's height is decided by a certain genetic variant
- ( ) 57. A person has three pieces of genetic variants from his parents, he might be \_\_\_\_\_ shorter.  
A. 2.2 cm B. 4.4 cm C. 6.6 cm D. 8.8 cm
- ( ) 58. What does the underlined word "average" in Paragraph 4 mean in Chinese?

- A. 绝对的                      B. 平均的                      C. 异常的                      D. 特殊的
- ( )59. According to Paragraph 6, \_\_\_\_\_ might decide a person's height.  
A. ancestry                      B. lifestyle                      C. environment                      D. growth plates
- ( )60. What is the passage mainly about?  
A. What causes us to be tall or short.  
B. The latest studies of human genes.  
C. Height differences around the world.  
D. The average heights of native Americans.

C

**配对阅读。**左栏是对五个学生的学习记录，右栏是七则老师的评价，请为每一位同学匹配相应的评价，并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

61. I kept on learning the vocabulary of baby animals today. But I couldn't make the /ð/ sound right.	A. The student did very well in today's class. He can recite(背诵) the sounds of the alphabet (字母表) but has some trouble pronouncing certain letters like "r" and "m". He can read some short words but not many longer words.
62. Grammar is always difficult for me. But in today's class, the teacher made the punctuation marks (标点符号) interesting and easy for me.	B. It was so nice to meet the student today! He is such a smart boy. Our lesson focused on farm animals, wild animals and pets. At the end of the class, we sang <i>Five Little Monkeys</i> . He did very well.
63. I love singing. So I felt really excited when the teacher taught me to sing a funny song about animals.	C. He is such a smart student. I am proud of his focus and ability to answer questions in today's class. He could continue reviewing the words about the parts of the face and speaking in full sentences.
64. I had my first online lesson today. The teacher was nice and patient. I read 26 letters and some short words well. But I couldn't read some letters like "r" well.	D. The student did a great job in the classroom today. He could match baby animals to the pictures of their mothers. He can answer questions using complete sentences. But he couldn't pronounce the word "with" correctly.
65. Today's lesson was fun. I learned a lot about American culture. I also learned how to introduce China and our culture in English.	E. The student did a fantastic job today! I was so happy to have him in class again! Today we had a lesson about the weather. He did very well with the new words. He was also able to describe the weather in Chinese to me in full sentences.
	F. We had so much fun learning together. Today the student learned about American and Chinese culture. Besides a lesson, he also shared that his favorite toys are a toy car and kite.
	G. The student did very well today! He did a great job reading the story about the monsters (怪物) in the park. He learned about an exclamation point (感叹号), and could easily add a period (句号), question mark, or exclamation point to the sentences.

**五、短文填空 (本大题有 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)**

请用适当的词完成下面的短文, 并把所缺的单词填写在答题卡指定的位置上。每个空只能填写一个形式正确、意义相符的单词。

If you were 90 years old, what would you plan to do? Few people would like to have new challenges 66 that age. However, an old man named Jing Kui did something 67, 68 surprised a lot of people.

As a man of 93, he met a challenge. One day, a film director came to 68 and asked if he wanted to act in his movie. "What can I do in the movie?" asked the old man.

"You've been a barber (理发师). I believe you're the right man for the movie The Barber."

Jing became a barber when he 69 young. He loved the job so he practiced 70 to be a better one. In his eighties, he was still doing the same job. That was 71 he was chosen by the film director.

The old man read the script (剧本) before accepting the invitation. He 72 hours every day practicing though he knew the story well.

While the film was being made, the director had his worries 73 he didn't know if Mr Jing was able to work for long hours. At last, Jing successfully solved all his 74 and the film was perfectly done! Now Jing became one of the most 75 actors in the country!

## 六、读写综合 (本大题共 25 分)

### A. 回答问题 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

请阅读下面这篇文章, 根据所提供的信息, 回答 5 个问题, 要求所写答案语法正确、语义完整。

Recently, a video about rocket has gone crazily on China's Internet platforms. It was independently designed, tested and made by a college student. What's more, it caused a huge wave of discussion among net users. So far the net users from all over the country have written more than 60,000 bullet-screen comments (弹幕评论). They include from "I am moved by the video" to "amazing".

The parts of the rocket are made from different materials such as polycarbonate (聚碳酸酯) and carbon fiber (碳纤维). The rocket is about 96 centimeters high and it has weight of 3.1 kilograms.



In the early spring in 2020, the rocket was made by Liu Shang, a post-2000-generation (00 后) student from the College of Astronautics of Nanjing University. While he was staying at home because of the COVID-19, Liu Shang not only had online classes, but also designed the rocket.

However, after watching the other 30 videos he uploaded during the past six months, we will realize that his success does not come easily. And with a great passion (激情) for rockets, Liu will make a big difference on his career (职业).

76. Who has written more than 60,000 bullet-screen comments?

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77. What are the parts of the rocket made from?

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78. How much does the rocket weigh?

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79. When was the rocket made by Liu Shang?

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80. What did Liu Shang do while he was staying at home because of the COVID-19?

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### B. 书面表达 (本题 15 分)

请根据要求完成短文写作。

81. 榜样的力量是无穷大的。就像上文提到的刘上, 他就是我们青少年学习的好榜样。假设你

们学校将要举办题为“ My Great Example”的征文比赛，请你写一篇参赛稿。

内容包括：

- (1) 介绍你的榜样人物（个人的简要信息和事迹）。
- (2) 他/她成为你的榜样的原因。
- (3) 他/她对你的影响。

作文要求：

- (1)不能照抄原文；不得在作文中出现学校的真实名称和考生的真实姓名。
- (2)语句连贯，词数 80 左右。作文的开头已经给出，不算入总词数。

My Great Example

As we all know, the power of example is great, so most teenagers have their own examples.

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