二○二二年初中学业水平模拟考试

英语试题卷(五)

(全卷四个部分,共8页;满分120分,考试用时120分钟)

**注意事项:**

**1.本卷为试题卷。考生必须在答题卡上解题作答。答案应书写在答题卡的相应位置上,在试题卷,草稿纸上作答无效。**

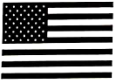
**2.考试结束后.请将试题卷和答题卡一并交回。**

第一部分 听力(共四节,满分30分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

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(共5小题;每小题1.5分.满分7.5分)

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. No, seldom. B. Nothing. C. I’d like a cup of apple juice.

7.A. I will try it. B. They are lovely. C. I think so.

8. A. Sorry, I won’t. B. My pleasure C. So do I.

9.A. You are lucky. B. Have a good journey. C. What a pity!

10.A. He is a teacher. B. I prefer swimming. C. Sorry, I missed it.

第三节(其5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下而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l时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话听两遍。

11. What day is it today?

A. Clean-up Day. B. Christmas Day. C. Teachers’ Day.

12.Where does Peter usually hang out with his friends?

A. At Bill’s house. B. At the park. C. At the mall.

13. Whom did Alice’s brother go to the club with?

A. Alice’s cousin. B. Alice’s brother. C. Alice’s father.

14.When will the man go to Germany?

A. This Friday. B. Next Sunday. C. Next Friday.

15. What does the boy want to do in this conversation?

A. Buy a pen. B. Change a pen. C. Take a pen.

第四节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面2段对话或独白,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。听每段对话或独白前,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.How long has the boy been ill?

A. For three days. B. For two days. C. For one week

17.Why does the boy have a stomachache?

A. Because he often eats too much.

B. Because he has got a cold.

C. Because he usually has fast food and no breakfast.

听第2段材料,回答18—20小题。

18. What does Tom do every day to study English?

A. Listen to English on the radio and practice speaking.

B. Read English magazines and listen to English songs.

C. Watch English movies and read English novels.

19. What is difficult for Tom?

A. To study grammar.

B. To remember English words.

C. To use English words.

20.How does Tom feel when he speaks English?

A. Excited. B. Nervous. C. Confident.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节.满分30分)

第一节 单项填空,(共15小题;每小题l分.满分155分)

从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出能填入空白处的正确选项,并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。

21. I’m going to be \_\_\_\_\_\_ great scientist like Yuan Longping when I grow up.

A. an B. a C. the D. /

22. Teamwork is very important. So we need to \_\_\_\_\_\_ when we do something in groups.

A. pull down B. put together C. put down D. pull together

23. — What will the weather be like tomorrow?

— It \_\_\_\_\_\_ be rainy, cloudy or sunny. I’m not sure.

A. might B. should C. can’t D. must

24.The science museum is such an interesting place that many kids have fun \_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. reading B. to read C. visiting D. to visit

25. —Look! There are some students \_\_\_\_\_\_ basketball on the playground.

— Yes. I often see them \_\_\_\_\_\_ basketball there.

A. playing; play B. playing; playing C. play; play D. play; playing

26. — Where is your mother, Lucy?

— She isn’t at home. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ to Shanghai on business.

A. has been B. has gone C. went D. will go

27. I will have a baseball game this Sunday, I hope my parents can come to \_\_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cheer; up B. cheer; on C. help; out D. pick; up

28. — \_\_\_\_\_\_ is it from your home to the railway station, Anna?

— It’s quite near. Only ten minutes’ ride.

A. How many B. How often C. How far D. How soon

29. A number of people \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the hall.

A. have B. has C. is D. are

30. — What do you think of Monkey King?

— \_\_\_\_\_\_, he is a hero. What ‘s your opinion?

A. In danger B. In need C. In my view D. In order

31. As soon as I \_\_\_\_\_\_ there, I will call you.

A. arrive B. will arrive C. arriving D. to arrive

32. —Reading a good book makes me happy.

— \_\_\_\_\_\_. It also helps me a lot.

A. I’m afraid not B. No way C. I don’t think so D. I think so

33. —Excuse me, would you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_?

— Certainly, you’d better take the subway.

A. when I can get to the nearest market B. when can I get to the nearest market

C. how I can get to the nearest market D. how can I get to the nearest market

34. — What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?

— \_\_\_\_\_\_. I’d like some apple juice.

A. Neither B. Both C. Either D. Each

35. — I’m afraid I can’t come to your party, Tom.

— \_\_\_\_\_\_!But why?

A. How lucky B. How happy C. What nice news D. What a pity

第二节 完形填空。(共10小题;每小题1.5分.满分15分)

从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出能填人空门处的正确选项.并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。

“Olyvia, you don’t have to do much to make someone happy. Please keep in mind that to love is very 36 .” That was what my mother said to me when I was a child. Over a year ago, I had a chance. When my good friend Kaylee told me about her trip to a small town called Gary, and how it was a life-changing 37 , I made up my mind to go there myself, too.

When I told my parents about the decision, they didn’t 38 at first. They said l didn’t know much about the place. They were worried that it was not 39 to go there. Thankfully, they said yes after I described my plan to them in detail.

As soon as our group arrived in Gary, I 40 how different the town was from where I lived. There were only a few stores or restaurants in the town, but most had closed. So you would be very 41 if you could find a place to buy food or drinks. Houses were built on small hills. Many of them had broken doors or windows. My job was to help the local people to repair old houses. The work days were long and hot, but it was really good to see the houses taking on a new look day by day.

The children there were also 42 .They seemed to enjoy every moment in life though they were poor. The smallest things would make these kids happy. I couldn’t find words to describe their 43 when they received an ice cream, a ball or even a kiss. The community was like a big 44 . Everyone knew each other and was there when someone needed help.

I am so glad that l had this unforgettable experience. I 45 learned the meaning of what my mother said. You don’t need to do much to make a difference to others’ lives.

36.A. wonderful B. difficult C. practical D. simple

37.A. ability B. feeling C. experience D. thought

38.A. agree B. ask C. fight D. quarrel

39.A. colourful B. safe C. valuable D. challenging

40.A. recorded B. receive C. heard D. noticed

41.A. lucky B. proud C. dangerous D. nervous

42.A. clever B. different C. hard–working D. generous

43.A. surprise B. fear C. joy D. sadness

44.A. family B. factory C. school D. country

45.A. hardly B. carefully C. simply D. truly

第三部分 阅读理解(共三节.满分35分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分.满分7.5分)

根据短文内容,判断正误(正确“T”.错误“F”),并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。

As a country develops, its people usually enjoy better health care, drink cleaner water and have more food. However, people’s lifestyle is changing at the same time. They have busier lives. They eat more processed food which has more fat, salt and sugar. As a result, the number of people with certain illnesses is increasing.

Diabetes(糖尿病) is an illness that has become more common. According to the WHO, the number of diabetes patients in the world rose by nearly 4% from 1980 to 2014.And the number is still rising.

In the past, diabetes was more common in rich countries. However, in recent years, the number has been rising more rapidly in developing countries. Take China for example, in 1980, less than 1% of the population in China had diabetes, but now more than one in ten Chinese over 18 have diabetes.

It is possible to control diabetes with medicine, but there is no cure. There are things, however, that people can do to avoid it. If they are overweight, they should try to lose weight. They can avoid food high in fat and sugar. They can also exercise often. Besides, they should walk or ride bikes more instead of travelling by car. If all of us change our lifestyle into a healthier one, we may be able to stop the rise in diabetes in the future.

46.Eating food with more fat salt and sugar will cause certain illnesses.

47.The number of diabetes patients has stopped rising.

48.There are more and more diabetes patients in China.

49.Diabetes can be cured with medicine.

50. The healthier lifestyle we choose. the fewer diabetes patients there will be.

第二节(共10小题;每小题2分,满分20分)

根据短文内容,从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。

A

In English, the word “pig” has many idioms(习语).Now, let’s pick up some of them.

Let’s begin with some very interesting expressions. We all know pigs spend a large amount of time eating. As a result, many pigs are fat. In English, we use the idiom “eat like a pig” to describe people who eat a lot. But it can be rude to use this idiom.

Another interesting idiom to learn is “lipstick (口红) on a pig”. While you think this expression describes a beautiful thing, the opposite is true. We use this idiom to say that no matter how well we decorate an ugly product, it is still ugly. Even the most expensive lipstick cannot fix it!

“Pigs might fly” is an idiom widely used in daily life. It’s used to show that you do not believe something will ever happen. For example, Rick has been smoking for twenty years. Once he said he would give it up. His friends all laughed and said, “Yes, and pigs might fly.”

The last idiom we are going to lean is “guinea pig” (豚鼠). The guinea pig is actually not a pig. It is a rat that has short legs and no tail. Many children keep the animal as a pet. But if we say someone is used as a guinea pig, it means new ideas. methods. or medical treatments are tested on them.

51. What’s the best title of the passage?

A. Pig Idioms. B. Year of the Pig. C. Different Pig. D. Habits of the Pig.

52. Putting a new cover on a broken phone is just like \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. eating like a pig B. putting lipstick on a pig

C. decorating a flying pig D. keeping a guinea pig

53. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_ to use the idiom “eat like a pig” to describe people who eat a lot.

A. wonderful B. fantastic C. polite D. impolite

54. \_\_\_\_\_\_ has the similar meaning to “pigs might fly”.

A.磨刀不误砍柴工 B.竹篮打水一场空 C.失败乃成功之母 D.太阳从西边出来

55. Cindy likes creating her own dishes, she always uses her husband as a guinea pig to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cook for her B. try her dishes

C. do some cleaning D. buy the latest cookbook

B

Are you shy? If you are, you are not alone. In fact, close to 50 percent of people are shy. Almost 80percent of people feel shy at some point in their lives. These days, shyness is becoming more and more common. Now, scientists are trying to understand shyness. They have some interesting ideas about why people are shy.

Is it possible to be born shy? Many scientists say yes. They say 15 to 20 percent of babies behave shyly. These babies are a little quieter and more watchful than other babies. Interestingly, these shy babies usually have shy parents. As a result, scientists think that some shyness is genetic.

Family size might cause people to be shy as well. Scientists at Harvard University studied shy children. They found that 66 percent of them had elder brothers and sisters. As a result, they became shy. At the same time, children with no brothers and sisters may be shy as well. Growing up alone, they often play by themselves. They are not able to learn the same social skills as children from big families.

You may also be shy because of where you were born. When scientists studied shyness in different countries, they found surprising differences. In Japan. most people said they were shy. But in Israel, only one of three people said so. What explains the difference? One scientist says the Japanese and Israelis have different opinions of failure. In Japan, when people do not succeed, they feel bad about themselves. They blame(责备) themselves for their failure. In Israel., the opposite is true. Israelis often blame failure on outside reasons, such as family, teachers, friends, or bad luck. In Israel, freedom of opinion and risk taking are strongly supported. This may be why Israelis worry less about failure and are less shy.

For shy people, it can be difficult to make friends. speak in class, and even get a good job. But scientists say you can get over your shyness. They suggest trying new things and practicing conversation.

And don’t forget —— if you are shy. you are not the only one.

56. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Happiness. B. Loneliness. C. Kindness. D. Shyness.

57.What does the underlined word "genetic" in paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Taught by teachers. B. Learned from friends.

C. Passed down from parents. D. Made up by brothers.

58. What can be learned from the passage?

A. Most little babies are born shy and quiet.

B. If you are shy now, you will be shy forever.

C. Most Israeli people are shy of expressing opinions.

D. Many shy children have elder brothers and sisters

59. we can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_ may cause shyness.

A. genetics, grown-ups and birthplace B. genetics, family size and birthplace

C. family size, grown-ups and failure D. genetics, family size and freedom

60. Scientists suggest that shy people can get over their shyness by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. trying new things and practicing conversation

B. blaming their failure on outside reasons

C. getting themselves away from their shy parents

D. trying to understand reasons for their shyness

第三节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

根据短文内容,从短文后所给的选项中,选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项,并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。

China is a nation of etiquette(礼仪). 61 If foreigners visit a Chinese family, they would be surprised at the warmth that they would receive as guests.

62 Then he will serve you snacks like biscuits or candy. Someone in the family will also chat with you, never letting you feel lonely.

At the same time, other family members will prepare a meal for you. 63 They always present more food than the guest can cat. On the table, the guests must be the first to eat. Perhaps one of the things that surprises a western guest most is that the Chinese host likes to pick food for visitors, which won’t happen at western tables. 64 As you are done eating, the host usually says, “It seems that you didn’t eat much. Please have more.” Although you tell them you are full, they still put more food in your bowl.

65 . As Confucius said thousands of years ago: To meet friends from after, how happy we are.

A. It’s impolite to make guests eat too much.

B. The family will prepare a simple meal for you.

C. Chinese people treat their guests with a big meal.

D. The Chinese family go out of their way to make you feel at home.

E. When you visit a Chinese family, the host usually makes tea for you.

F. Chinese people are among the most hospitable (好客的) people in the world.

G. Being warm and hospitable has long been an important part of Chinese culture and tradition.

第四部分 写作(共三节,满分25分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

根据句意,用括号中所给词的适当形式填空,并将答案写在答题卡的相应位置上。

66. It is wrong to copy others’ answers, we must do homework by \_\_\_\_\_\_.(we)

67. Internet \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most popular invention in the late twentieth century. (probable)

68. I think you should think \_\_\_\_\_\_ before making important decisions. (two)

69. As we all know, Su Bingtian is one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_\_ in China. (run)

70.Being overweight is not good for your health, so you’d better keep \_\_\_\_\_\_every day. (exercise)

第二节(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

将下列句子中汉语部分译成英语,注意使用适当的形式,并将答案写在答题卡的相应位置上。

71. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is in memory of a Chinese poet called Qu Yuan. (端午节)

72. The biggest problem is that I can’t get used to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ at the host family. (西餐)

73. It is usually helpful to talk to your parents about your problems when you are \_\_\_\_\_\_. (处于困境中)

74.The negative fan culture \_\_\_\_\_\_ forming healthy social behavior among teenagers. (对……有害)

75.China is now well \_\_\_\_\_\_ being a leader in space exploration. (在去……的路上)

第三节 书面表达(满分15分)

某班英语课上,就“争当中华好少年”进行小组交流活动,请你根据活动记录情况,以“How to be a Good Student”为题,写一篇英语短文。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 良好习惯诚实守信 | 生活习惯:健康饮食,加强锻炼 |
|  | 学习习惯:上课认真听讲,按时完成作业,不撒谎,考试不作弊 |
| 遵守校规 | 严禁私自下河洗澡,禁带手机进校园,不打架斗殴 |
| …… | …… |

要求:l.语言流畅,书写规范,卷面整洁词数不少于60个;

2.文中不得健用真实姓名校名,否则以零分记;

3.请将短文写在答题卡上.写在本试题卷上无效。

How to be a Good Student

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

二○二二年初中学业水平模拟考试

英语(五)听力材料

第一部分 听力

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.Li Hua’s mother was worried about him because he fell off his bike just now.

2.My pen pal is from Canada.

3. Don’t eat too much candy, or you will have a toothache.

4. It is not easy for foreigners to use chopsticks.

5. What a clever girl! She played the piano very well.

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. May I take your order?

7. Why do you like dogs?

8. Don ‘t let the children play football on the street.

9. I will go to England for a holiday tomorrow.

10. What does your uncle do?

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. M: What day is it today?

W: I saw some students bring some flowers and cards to their teachers.

12. W: Peter, where do you usually hang out with your friends?

M: We usually go to my friend Bill’s house.

13. M: Did your brother go to the club alone, Alice?

W: No, he is not old enough. My father went there with him.

14. M: I’m going to Germany on business next Friday. Can I learn some spoken German from you, Cathy?

W: Of course, I’m glad to teach you.

15. M: Excuse me. I bought a pen here yesterday. But I can’t write with it now.

W: What’s the problem?

M: It doesn’t work. Would you mind giving me another one?

W: Sure. Here you are.

第四节听下面2段对话或独白,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。听每段对话或独白前,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。

W: Good morning. How can I help you?

M: I have a stomachache.

W: How long have you been like this?

M: Since Friday, I have been ill for three days.

W: Let me take your temperature. There is no fever. What kind of food did you eat?

M: Mostly fast food.

W: Did you have breakfast?

M: No.

W: That’s the problem. Fast food and no breakfast. That’s why you have a stomachache.

听第2段材料,回答18—20小题。

Dear Madam,

I’m glad to write to you. I know you are a nice teacher from New York. 1 think you can help me with my English. I’m a schoolboy. I have much interest in English. l think it is very useful and important to us. I try my best to listen to English on the radio and practice speaking every morning. But I find it isn’t easy for me to re-member English words. I’m very shy, so when it’s my turn to speak, I often feel quite nervous. Though I work hard, I can’t improve my English.

What should l do? Please give me some good advice. Thank you a lot for helping me.

二○二二年初中学业水平模拟考试

英语(五)参考答案及评分标准

第一部分 听力(共四节,满分30分)

1—5: BCBAB 6—10: CBABA 11—15: CACCB 16—20: ACABB

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节 单项选择。(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

21—25:BDACA 26—30:BBCDC 31—35 :ADCAD

21.B考查冠词

22.D考查动词短语辨析

23.A考查情态动词

24.C考查have fun doing

25.A考查there be sb doing和see sb do

26.B考查have been和I have gone

27.B考查相近短语辨析

28.C考查相近短语辨析

29.D考查a number of

30.C考查介词短语

31.A考查主将从现

32.D考查交际用语

33.C考查宾语从句

34.A考查代词

35.D考查遗憾表达

第二节 完形填空。(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

36—40: DCABD 41—45:ABCAD

36.D根据后文得知。

37.C根据最后一段第一句可知。

38.A根据后文Thankfully, they said yes after I described my plan to them in detail.可知

39.B根据上下文可知。

40.D注意到不同

41.A能买到东西很幸运

42.Balso给出提示

43.Chappy一词相关

44.A像一个大家庭

45.D真正理解

第三部分 阅读理解(共三节,满分35分)

第一节根据短文内容,判断正误(正确“T”,错误“F"),并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

46—50: TFTFT

46. T 根据They eat more processed food which has more fat, salt and sugar. As a result, the number of people with certain illnesses is increasing.

47. F 根据And the number is still rising.

48. T 根据in 1980, less than 1% of the population in China had diabetes, but now more than one in ten Chinese over 18 have diabetes.

49. F 根据It is possible to control diabetes with medicine, but there is no cure.

50. T 根据If all of us change our lifestyle into a healthier one, we may be able to stop the rise in diabetes in the future.

第二节 根据短文内容,从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出能填人空白处的正确选项,并将所选答案填在答题卡相应位置上,(共10小题;每小题2分,满分20分)

51—55:ABDDB 56—60: DCDBA

51. A根据In English, the word "pig" has many idioms(习语).

52. B 根据We use this idiom to say that no matter how well we decorate an ugly product, it is still ugly. Even the most expensive lipstick cannot fix it!

53. D 根据But it can be rude to use this idiom.

54. D 根据句意理解运用

55. B 根据But if we say someone is used as a guinea pig, it means new ideas, methods, or medical treatments are tested on them.

56. D 根据全文得知。

57. C 根据Interestingly, these shy babies usually have shy parents.

58. D 根据They found that 66 percent of them had elder brothers and sisters. As a result, they became shy.

59. B 根据二三四段大意可知。

60. A 根据They suggest trying new things and practicing conversation.

第三节 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。选项中有两项是多余选项,将所选答案填在答题卡相应位置上。(共5小题;第小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

61—65:FECDG

61. F 总说。

62. E 后文then提示。

63. C 后文提示。

64. D 综合排除考虑。

65. G 孔子和传统文化的关联性。

第四部分 写作(共三节,满分25分)

第一节 用括号中所给词的适当形式填空,并将答案写在答题卡的相应位置上。(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

66. ourselves 67. probably 68. twice 69. runners 70. exercising

第二节 将下列句子中汉语部分译成英语,注意使用正确的形式,并将答案写在答题卡的相应位置上。(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

71. Dragon Boat Festival

72. western food

73. in trouble

74. is bad for/ does harm to/ is harmful to

75. on its way to

第三节 书面表达。(满分15分)

注意:不得出现真实姓名及校名,否则以零分记。

参考范文

It’s very important to be a good student. As teenagers, how to be a good student?

In my opinion, first, we should develop good habits of living and learning. We should eat healthy food and exercise more. Also, we need to listen to the teachers carefully and finish homework on time. Second, we should be honest and keep our promises. We can’t tell lies and cheat in the exams. Next, we must obey the school rules. We mustn’t swim alone in the river without permission. We can’t bring mobile phones to the school and fight with others.

What’s more, it’s necessary to be polite and helpful. We should be always ready to help people in need.