**2022-2023学年度上学期八年级期末考试**

**英 语 试 题**

**班级：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 得分：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**卷一**

**说明：本卷共有四大题，50小题，满分75分。**

**第一部分 听力部分**

**一、听力（本题有15小题，第一节每小题1分，第二、三节每小题2分，共计25分）**

**第一节：听小对话，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，回答问题。**

( )1．What’s Mary’s new school like?

A．It’s beautiful. B．It’s old. C．It’s not very big.

( )2．How is the little boy feeling now?

A．Happy. B．Excited. C．Frightened.

( )3．Where does this conversation probably happen?

A．At school. B．At the hospital. C．Take photos.

( )4．Who are the two speakers?

A．A teacher and a student. B．A son and a mother. C．Two classmates.

( )5．How many books did Amy read during the reading week?

A．Four. B．Five. C．Six.

**第二节：听长对话，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，回答问题。**

**听下面一段较长对话，回答6~7两个小题。**

( )6．What are they talking about?

A．The weather in a city. B．A kind of food. C．A place to visit.

( )7．How’s the weather there?

A．Warm. B．Hot. C．Rainy.

**听下面一段较长对话，回答8~10三个小题。**

( )8．How long has the woman been in China?

A．For three years. B．For four years. C．For five years.

( )9．Where does the woman live?

A．In the southern part of Tianjin.

B．In the northern part of Tianjin.

C．In the eastern part of Tianjin.

( )10．What festival does the woman like best?

A．Children’s Day. B．The Spring Festival. C．Mother’s Day.

**第三节：听独白，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，回答问题。**

( )11．Where does Betty come from?

A．America. B．France. C．England.

( )12．How did Betty feel after arriving in Beijing three years ago?

A．Nervous and lonely. B．Sad and lonely. C．Happy and excited.

( )13．What was Betty afraid of at first?

A．Making friends with others.

B．Taking part in after-school activities.

C．Speaking in front of class.

( )14．Who helped Betty?

A．Her Chinese teacher. B．Her English teacher. C．Her math teacher.

( )15．What does Betty often do with her classmates on weekends?

A．Go to swim. B．Study Chinese. C．Help some poor students.

**第二部分 笔试部分**

**二、完形填空（本题有15小题，每小题1分，共计15分）**

**阅读下面短文，掌握大意，然后从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项.**

“What’s wrong, dear?” said Mrs. Smith to the little boy, Tom Blair, who had tears in his eyes.

“We have all got a \_\_\_16\_\_\_ called Little Jim to learn,” said Tom, “and the one who says it best will get a \_\_\_17\_\_\_ from the teacher. But I don’t think I can learn it.”

“Why not?” said Mrs. Smith.

“It is so long and hard for me. And other boys always \_\_\_18\_\_\_ me and call me ‘Slow Tom’” said Tom in a \_\_\_19\_\_\_ voice. “Well, dear, don’t mind \_\_\_20\_\_\_ others say,” said Mrs. Smith kindly. “Look at that snail (蜗牛) on the wall, how \_\_\_21\_\_\_ it is! But if you watch it, you will see it will get to the top at last. When you feel like losing heart, \_\_\_22\_\_\_ the snail on the wall.”

At last, the day came. The teacher called up the boys to repeat the poem. After five or six boys had tried, it finally came to Tom’s turn. \_\_\_23\_\_\_ Tom got up, there was a laugh because most of the boys thought he would fail. But he did not \_\_\_24\_\_\_ a word. And his heart was full of \_\_\_25\_\_\_ when the teacher said, “Well done. Tom Blair!” After the \_\_\_26\_\_\_ of the class had tried, the teacher said Tom had done \_\_\_27\_\_\_ and he gave him the prize.

“And now tell me,” said the teacher, “how you learned the poem so well?”

“Please, sir, it was the snail on the wall that \_\_\_28\_\_\_ me how to do it,” said Tom. “I saw it climb up the wall bit by bit. It did not stop, nor turn back, but went on and on. And I thought I would do the same with my task. So I \_\_\_29\_\_\_ learned it bit by bit and did not give up.”

“Now, boys, let us give a good \_\_\_30\_\_\_ for Tom Blair and the snail on the wall.” said the teacher. And the old house rang with a loud, long cheer. For all were glad that “Slow Tom” had got a prize at last.

( )16．A．letter B．poem C．passage D．book

( )17．A．left B．snail C．prize D．chocolate

( )18．A．laugh at B．fight with C．wait for D．look after

( )19．A．big B．sweet C．sad D．kind

( )20．A．how B．what C．when D．why

( )21．A．fast B．silly C．clever D．slow

( )22．A．listen to B．knock at C．think of D．pick up

( )23．A．When B．Unless C．If D．Though

( )24．A．catch B．miss C．use D．make

( )25．A．joy B．tiredness C．pain D．pity

( )26．A．number B．rest C．end D．side

( )27．A．worst B．least C．most D．best

( )28．A．taught B．got C．ordered D．made

( )29．A．even B．just C．never D．once

( )30．A．surprise B．smile C．welcome D．cheer

**三、阅读理解（本题有15小题，每小题2分，共计30分）**

**阅读下面材料，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**A**

Take a look at the following ads! You may find some useful information you need here!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Guitar lessons  Experienced teachers from the US. Good at teaching kids for 5 years! For more information, please visit Larry’s website：www. music. com.au |
|  | Taxi driver wanted  Full time or part time. Know the city well and drive for more than 5 years. Good service and English are also needed.  Under 45 years old.  Call Mr. White at 5132683. |
|  | House for sale  Two bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. Hot water 8：00-18：00.  Beautiful sights out of the windows. E-mail：sdgt @ yahoo. cn. |

( )31．If you want to have a guitar lesson, you may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．call Susan at 7328059 B．surf the website：www. music. com. au

C．telephone Mr. White at 5132683 D．e-mail sdgt@yahoo. cn

( )32．If you want the job as a taxi driver, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．know three languages B．live in the city

C．be good at driving D．be over 45 years old

( )33．Which of the following is NOT true about the house?

A．It’s Mr. White’s house. B．It has hot water in the daytime.

C．There’re beautiful sights outside it. D．It has a kitchen.

**B**

People use languages to communicate (交流). Any language has its ways to express people’s minds. One of the ways in common is the use of idioms(习语). An idiom is a group of words. It has a special meaning that is different from the usual meaning. For example, under the weather is an idiom meaning ill. So when people say “I’m under the weather”, they are saying that they’re not feeling well. Another example, in all weathers means in all kinds of weather. So, “There are homeless people sleeping on the streets in all weathers” tells us that homeless people sleep on the streets no matter whether it is cold or hot.

Different languages may have different ways to make idioms. For people who are learning a foreign language, idioms could cause misunderstandings and bring them endless problems. On the other hand if things are done right, idioms can also be a fun way of looking into a new culture and understanding how the people think and talk.

Metaphor (比喻) is often used in idioms. Let’s read the following two examples：

▪ Example 1：It makes my blood(血液) boil (煮沸) when my brother breaks my computer.

▪ Example 2：The night was dark and quiet; my blood ran cold when I heard a strange noise outside on a dark night.

In neither situation above, can our blood reach the point so high or so low in temperature. However, with the situations the two sentences created, it is not difficult to understand the ▲ feeling in the first example and very afraid in the second.

Of course, not all idioms are this easy to understand. When we come to idioms of a foreign language, a good dictionary of idioms is always suggested.

( )34．The passage tells us something about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the English language.

A．grammar B．writing C．reading D．idioms

( )35．If your brother tells you he is under the weather, you can advise him to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．see a doctor B．stay at home C．take an umbrella D．wear fewer clothes

( )36．Which of the following words can be put in “ ▲ ”?

A．sad B．angry C．excited D．proud

( )37．What’s the writer’s suggestion when you come to an idiom that you can’t understand?

A．We should try to express our minds with it.

B．We should find an interesting way to learn it.

C．We should look it up in a good idiom dictionary.

D．We should create situations to guess its meaning.

**C**

For some students, getting better grades can seem like an impossible task sometimes. With the challenges(挑战) of school, just paying attention in class or studying hard isn’t always enough. But what if there were other ways for students to improve their grades? For parents and students who have ever wondered if this is possible, now you can rest easy. Research suggests that a person who likes doing activities can improve their grades.

Scientists think that those students who are active are not just exercising their bodies, but also exercising their brains(大脑). In turn, they can be able to improve their grades at school.

In the most recent study, researchers found that when children played for half an hour each day, they were better at organizing(组织) their schoolwork as well as doing project work and learning traditionally “difficult” subjects, such as maths.

What does this mean for children who aren’t active? Researchers think that if kids don’t get enough activities, they are going to be at a disadvantage when it comes to school performance.

In the research experiment, a group of children skipped with ropes(跳绳), played basketball and did a number of other games or exercises. Another group of children didn’t do any activities. They took part in testing both before experiment and after the experiment. Testing was mainly for maths and reading skills. Results showed that the children in the activity group did better on the tests than those who had no activity.

All work and no play will not only make Jack a dull(迟钝的) boy, but will also negatively(消极地) affect his grades in school, according to a new study published in the Journal of Pediatrics.

Parents complain(抱怨) children today are actually less active and they always worry about their grades. Dr. Belton, an expert, said, “If you’d like to see your kids do better in school, have them close their books, set down their pencils and go outside to play.”

( )38．What does the underlined words “rest easy” in Paragraph 1 mean?

A．Stop worrying. B．Keep working. C．Continue learning. D．Study hard.

( )39．In Paragraph 5, what does the research experiment want to show us?

A．Doing activities is bad for the students.

B．Doing more homework can get better marks.

C．The children in the activity group did better on the tests.

D．Children who didn’t do any activities did better on the tests.

( )40．To help children get better grades, parents should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．ask the researchers for help B．help them to organize their schoolwork

C．encourage them to do more activities D．let them solve problems by themselves

( )41．What is the best title of the passage?

A．Studying hard. B．Taking part in testing.

C．Doing activities is interesting. D．Being active is helpful for better grades.

**D**

A mother held her new baby and very slowly rocked him back and forth, back and forth, back and forth. And while she held him, she sang：

I’ll love you forever, I’ll like you for always.

As long as I’m living, my baby you’ll be.

The little boy grew. He grew until he was nine years old. And he never wanted to come in for dinner, he never wanted to take a bath, and when grandma visited, he always said bad words. Sometimes his mother wanted to sell him to the zoo!

The boy grew. He grew until he was a teenager. He had strange friends and he wore strange clothes and he listened to strange music. Sometimes the mother felt like she was in a zoo!

That teenager grew. He grew until he was a grown-up man. He left home and got a house across town.

Well, that mother, she got older. She got older and older and older. One day she called up her son and said, “You’d better come to see me because I’m very old and sick.”

So her son came to see her. When he came in the door she tried to sing the song：

I’ll love you forever, I’ll like you for always.

But she couldn’t finish because she was too old and sick.

The son went to his mother. He held her in his arms very slowly rocked him back and forth, back and forth, back and forth. And he sang this song：

I’ll love you forever, I’ll like you for always.

As long as I’m living, my Mommy you’ll be.

( )42．This story is about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．mother and son B．father and son

C．mother and daughter D．father and daughter

( )43．From the underlined sentences, we can know that the boy might \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when young.

A．make much trouble B．have good manners C．show love properly D．show gift in sports

( )44．The underlined phrase “As long as” means similar to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A．since B．if C．while D．though

( )45．Which of the following is NOT true according to this article?

A．The boy had strange friends when he was a teenager.

B．The boy didn’t live with his mother when he grew up.

C．The boy’s return showed his love for his mom in the end.

D．The boy’s mother sold him to the zoo when he was nine years old.

**四、任务型阅读（本题有5小题，每小题1分，共计5分）**

根据短文信息，从所给的A、B、C、D、E五个选项中选出符合的选项，完成第46~50小题。

Is sending text messages a little boring? Why not use some cute emojis to add some color? Emojis are like small pictures. \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_. Do you want to know more? Let’s take a look.

\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_. But they also include(包括) pictures of animals, symbols, shapes and food. People like using them to show their emotions in text messages or e-mails.

\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_. At that time, e-mail was popular in Japan, but people found that the short and simple text couldn’t help them communicate well. If someone sends a message that reads, “ I get it”,  you don’t know how they’re actually feeling when they say this. \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_. People like talking with emojis. US singer Katy Perry even made a special video for a song with emojis.

There are about 845 emojis. Some of the most popular ones are the heart shape and laughing-crying face, according to The Wire.

**卷二**

**说明：本卷共三大题，26小题，满分45分。**

**五、词汇运用（本题有15小题，每小题1分，共计15分）**

**A**．**用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空。每词仅用一次。**

|  |
| --- |
| except,  advice,  raise,  boring,  especially |

51．The boy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good at basketball.

52．Nobody was late for school today \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me.

53．Thank you for all your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It really helps me a lot.

54．Our teacher offered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money to help protect endangered animals.

55．I’m strongly against going to see the movie again. It is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one.

**B**．**根据短文内容和所给中文提示，在空白处写出单词的正确形式。每空限填一词。**

When we were young, people always liked to question us about what kind of job we wanted to have. And some school students said they wanted to be a scientist, a computer programmer, or a  \_\_56\_\_(飞行员).

To be honest, I didn’t know what I wanted to be when I was a middle school student. My mother wanted me to be a pianist, but I didn’t take it \_\_\_57\_\_\_(严肃地) because I couldn’t stand practicing it every day. My father wanted me to be an engineer like him, but I thought it was \_\_\_58\_\_\_(毫无意义的).

Through some years, I went to the \_\_\_59\_\_\_(大学) to go on my education. I kept everything in all my \_\_\_60\_\_\_(日记). At the beginning of the new term, I got a part-time job at the school radio station. I \_\_\_61\_\_\_(期待) to discuss the school life with other students and make many friends there .

\_\_\_62\_\_\_(没有) this working experience, I could never know what I really wanted.

Four years later, I got a full-time job at our local radio station. I hoped that I could \_\_\_63\_\_\_(改善) other people’s life. So I made a \_\_\_64\_\_\_ (承诺) to myself that I would work hard on it and they just did what I advised. My program was quite \_\_\_65\_\_\_(精彩的) and I had lots of fans. I enjoy my job and my life now.

**六、语法填空（本题有10小题；每小题1分，共计10分）**

**阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的词，或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。**

Friends are important to everyone. \_\_\_\_66\_\_\_\_, some people may have trouble in keeping their friendships. Here are some tips on how to make your friendship \_\_\_\_67\_\_\_\_ (deep) and stronger.

★Be yourself. A lot of teens try \_\_\_\_68\_\_\_\_ (keep) the friendship once they become friends with some people. Your identity (身份) is always changing, but some of your personality will stay the same. Find out \_\_\_\_69\_\_\_\_ those things are, think hard about who you want to be, and then show your love \_\_\_\_70\_\_\_\_ (true) to the people around you.

★Avoid gossip (八卦). Friends shouldn’t speak ill of other friends. If you’ve heard something bad about your friends, you should find a right way of \_\_\_\_71\_\_\_\_ (ask) them about it by \_\_\_72\_\_\_ (you). If you’re not sure how to talk to them about it, ask a trusted friend for advice.

★Protect your friends. Very often, somebody doubts (怀疑) one of your \_\_\_\_73\_\_\_\_ (friend). It’s important to find out both sides of the story, but it’s also a good chance to show your friend that you trust him by telling him.

★Return the care. There are times when \_\_\_\_74\_\_\_\_ friend will lend you a textbook, or a shoulder to cry on. A good friend will cheer you up when you’re in trouble and listen patiently when your friend shares a problem \_\_\_\_\_75\_\_\_\_\_ you. Be sure you are as helpful as your friend, because he will take notice and feel good.

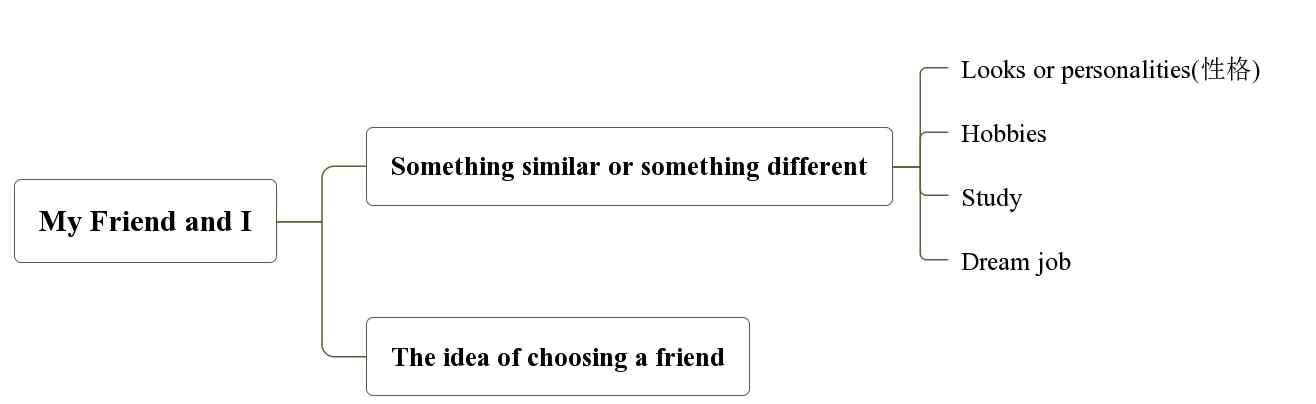
**七、书面表达（本题有1小题；共计20分）**

76．友谊，因志同道合而弥足珍贵，也因彼此差异而精彩纷呈。假如你是李华，请以 “My Friend and I”为题， 写一篇不少于 70 词的短文介绍你和朋友的异同及你的择友观。

要求如下：

1. 文章须包含思维导图所有信息；

2. 文中不得出现考生真实的个人信息



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

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**2022-2023学年度上学期八年级期末考试**

**英 语 试 题**

**班级：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 得分：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**卷一**

**说明：本卷共有四大题，50小题，满分75分。**

**第一部分 听力部分**

**一、听力（本题有15小题，第一节每小题1分，第二、三节每小题2分，共计25分）**

**第一节：听小对话，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，回答问题。**

( )1．What’s Mary’s new school like?

A．It’s beautiful. B．It’s old. C．It’s not very big.

【答案】C

【听力】

M：What’s your new school like, Mary?

W：It’s not as big as the old one, it has only 400 students.

( )2．How is the little boy feeling now?

A．Happy. B．Excited. C．Frightened.

【答案】C

【听力】

W：Look! A little boy is climbing the tree.

M：It’s so dangerous. He looks very frightened.

( )3．Where does this conversation probably happen?

A．At school. B．At the hospital. C．Take photos.

【答案】B

【听力】

W：What’s the matter, young man?

M：I’ve had a bad cold and a bad cough.

( )4．Who are the two speakers?

A．A teacher and a student. B．A son and a mother. C．Two classmates.

【答案】A

【听力】

M：Thanks a lot for helping me with my maths.

W： You’re welcome. If you have any questions, please come to my office.

( )5．How many books did Amy read during the reading week?

A．Four. B．Five. C．Six.

【答案】B

【听力】

M：Amy, how many books did you read during the reading week?

W：Let me see. I read Harry Potter and another four comic books.

**第二节：听长对话，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，回答问题。**

**听下面一段较长对话，回答6~7两个小题。**

( )6．What are they talking about?

A．The weather in a city. B．A kind of food. C．A place to visit.

( )7．How’s the weather there?

A．Warm. B．Hot. C．Rainy.

【答案】6．C    7．A

【听力】

W：The summer vacation is coming. Where are you going, Lin Feng?

M：I’m not sure. Can you give me some advice, Zhang Fang?

W：How about going to Zhuhai?

M：Zhuhai? What’s the weather like there?

W：It’s warm.

M：Are there any interesting places to visit?

W：Of course. There are many beautiful beaches, and you can enjoy all kinds of delicious seafood.

M：That’s great.

**听下面一段较长对话，回答8~10三个小题。**

( )8．How long has the woman been in China?

A．For three years. B．For four years. C．For five years.

( )9．Where does the woman live?

A．In the southern part of Tianjin.

B．In the northern part of Tianjin.

C．In the eastern part of Tianjin.

( )10．What festival does the woman like best?

A．Children’s Day. B．The Spring Festival. C．Mother’s Day.

【答案】8．C    9．A    10．B

【听力】

M：How long have you been in China?

W：For five years.

M：Where do you live?

W：I live in the southern part of Tianjin.

M：What do you think of China?

W：It’s very great. I like the Spring Festival best.

**第三节：听独白，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，回答问题。**

( )11．Where does Betty come from?

A．America. B．France. C．England.

( )12．How did Betty feel after arriving in Beijing three years ago?

A．Nervous and lonely. B．Sad and lonely. C．Happy and excited.

( )13．What was Betty afraid of at first?

A．Making friends with others.

B．Taking part in after-school activities.

C．Speaking in front of class.

( )14．Who helped Betty?

A．Her Chinese teacher. B．Her English teacher. C．Her math teacher.

( )15．What does Betty often do with her classmates on weekends?

A．Go to swim. B．Study Chinese. C．Help some poor students.

【答案】11．C    12．B    13．A    14．A    15．C

【听力】

Betty is a 15-year-old girl. She likes swimming. She comes from England and now studies in Beijing. When she got to Beijing three years ago, she felt very lonely and sad. Because she had no friends to talk with, and she was afraid to make friends with others at first. What’s more, she was not good at Chinese. At that time, Betty didn’t know what to do but cry. When she was sad, her Chinese teacher helped her. He not only helped her with her poor Chinese, but also taught her how to smile at life. Now, Betty doesn’t feel lonely. She has many new friends. On weekends, she and her classmates often go to some villages to help some poor students. She lives happily again.

**第二部分 笔试部分**

**二、完形填空（本题有15小题，每小题1分，共计15分）**

**阅读下面短文，掌握大意，然后从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项.**

“What’s wrong, dear?” said Mrs. Smith to the little boy, Tom Blair, who had tears in his eyes.

“We have all got a \_\_\_16\_\_\_ called Little Jim to learn,” said Tom, “and the one who says it best will get a \_\_\_17\_\_\_ from the teacher. But I don’t think I can learn it.”

“Why not?” said Mrs. Smith.

“It is so long and hard for me. And other boys always \_\_\_18\_\_\_ me and call me ‘Slow Tom’” said Tom in a \_\_\_19\_\_\_ voice. “Well, dear, don’t mind \_\_\_20\_\_\_ others say,” said Mrs. Smith kindly. “Look at that snail (蜗牛) on the wall, how \_\_\_21\_\_\_ it is! But if you watch it, you will see it will get to the top at last. When you feel like losing heart, \_\_\_22\_\_\_ the snail on the wall.”

At last, the day came. The teacher called up the boys to repeat the poem. After five or six boys had tried, it finally came to Tom’s turn. \_\_\_23\_\_\_ Tom got up, there was a laugh because most of the boys thought he would fail. But he did not \_\_\_24\_\_\_ a word. And his heart was full of \_\_\_25\_\_\_ when the teacher said, “Well done. Tom Blair!” After the \_\_\_26\_\_\_ of the class had tried, the teacher said Tom had done \_\_\_27\_\_\_ and he gave him the prize.

“And now tell me,” said the teacher, “how you learned the poem so well?”

“Please, sir, it was the snail on the wall that \_\_\_28\_\_\_ me how to do it,” said Tom. “I saw it climb up the wall bit by bit. It did not stop, nor turn back, but went on and on. And I thought I would do the same with my task. So I \_\_\_29\_\_\_ learned it bit by bit and did not give up.”

“Now, boys, let us give a good \_\_\_30\_\_\_ for Tom Blair and the snail on the wall.” said the teacher. And the old house rang with a loud, long cheer. For all were glad that “Slow Tom” had got a prize at last.

( )16．A．letter B．poem C．passage D．book

( )17．A．left B．snail C．prize D．chocolate

( )18．A．laugh at B．fight with C．wait for D．look after

( )19．A．big B．sweet C．sad D．kind

( )20．A．how B．what C．when D．why

( )21．A．fast B．silly C．clever D．slow

( )22．A．listen to B．knock at C．think of D．pick up

( )23．A．When B．Unless C．If D．Though

( )24．A．catch B．miss C．use D．make

( )25．A．joy B．tiredness C．pain D．pity

( )26．A．number B．rest C．end D．side

( )27．A．worst B．least C．most D．best

( )28．A．taught B．got C．ordered D．made

( )29．A．even B．just C．never D．once

( )30．A．surprise B．smile C．welcome D．cheer

【答案】

16．B    17．C    18．A    19．C    20．B    21．D    22．C    23．A    24．B    25．A    26．B    27．D    28．A    29．B    30．D

【解析】本文介绍了Tom Blair在妈妈的鼓励下，赢得了诗朗诵比赛的第一名的故事。

16．句意：我们都有一首叫《小吉姆》的诗要学。

letter信；poem诗；passage文章；book书籍。 根据下文“ The teacher called up the boys to repeat the poem”可知，学的是一首诗，故选B。

17．句意：谁说得最好，谁就会得到老师的奖励。

left左边；snail蜗牛；prize奖励；chocolate巧克力。 根据下文“he gave him the prize”可知，应是给最好的一个奖励，故选C。

18．句意：其他男孩总是嘲笑我，叫我“迟钝的Tom”。

laugh at嘲笑；fight with与……并肩战斗；wait for等待；look after照顾。根据“‘Slow Tom’”可知，应是嘲笑Tom，故选A。

19．句意：Tom悲伤地说。

big打的；sweet甜的；sad难过的；kind善良的。 根据“And other boys always ... me and call me ‘Slow Tom’”可知，Tom受到了其他男孩的嘲笑，所以应是难过的说，故选C。

20．句意：好吧，亲爱的，别介意别人说什么。

how如何；what什么；when什么时候；why为什么。空处既是宾语从句的引导词，也作say的宾语，所以用what，故选B。

21．句意：看看墙上的蜗牛，它是多么的慢！

fast快的，迅速的；silly愚蠢的，傻的；clever聪明的；slow缓慢的。 根据“Look at that snail (蜗牛) ”及常识可知，蜗牛是很慢的，故选D。

22．句意：当你感到灰心的时候，想想墙上的蜗牛。

listen to听；knock at敲门；think of想起；pick up捡起。根据“Look at that snail (蜗牛) on the wall, how...it is! But if you watch it, you will see it will get to the top at last.”可知，妈妈用蜗牛的坚持来鼓励Tom，所以此处应是说，在感到灰心的时候就想想蜗牛，故选C。

23．句意：当Tom站起来时，大家都笑了起来，因为大多数男孩都认为他会失败。

When当……时候；Unless除非；If如果；Though尽管。根据语境可知，应是Tom站起来的时候，受到了大家的嘲笑，此处应用when引导时间状语从句。故选A。

24．句意：但他一个字也没漏掉。

catch抓住；miss错过；use使用；make制造。But表示转折，且结合“Well done. Tom Blair!”可知，Tom表现很好，所以应是复述得一字不差，故选B。

25．句意：当老师说“做得好，Tom Blair！”的时候，他的心里很开心。

joy欢欣，高兴；tiredness疲劳；pain痛苦；pity遗憾。根据“Well done. Tom Blair!”可知，受到了表扬，应是很开心，故选A。

26．句意：在全班同学都试过之后，老师说Tom做得最好，并把奖给了他。

number数字；rest剩余部分；end结尾；side一边。根据“After the ... of the class had tried”可知，应是班里其他人都试过之后，the rest of“其余的人”，故选B。

27．句意：在全班同学都试过之后，老师说Tom做得最好，并把奖给了他。

worst最差的；least最少的；most最多的；best最好的。根据上文“who says it best will get a ... from the teacher”可知，做的最好的才会得到奖励，所以此处指Tom做的最好，故选D。

28．句意：是墙上的蜗牛教会了我如何做我自己。

taught教；got得到；ordered命令；made制造。 上文提到了Tom的妈妈用墙上的蜗牛来鼓励Tom，所以此处指说墙上的蜗牛教会了他，故选A。

29．句意：所以我只是一点一点地学习，没有放弃。

even甚至；just只是；never从不；once曾经。根据“It did not stop, nor turn back, but went on and on. And I thought I would do the same with my task.”可知，作者是效仿蜗牛，每天只是学一点，不断坚持，故选B。

30．句意：现在，孩子们，让我们为Tom·布莱尔和墙上的蜗牛欢呼吧。

surprise惊讶；smile微笑；welcome欢迎；cheer欢呼声，喝彩声。根据“And the old house rang with a loud, long cheer. ”可知，此处指为Tom和蜗牛欢呼，故选D。

**三、阅读理解（本题有15小题，每小题2分，共计30分）**

**阅读下面材料，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**A**

Take a look at the following ads! You may find some useful information you need here!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Guitar lessons  Experienced teachers from the US. Good at teaching kids for 5 years! For more information, please visit Larry’s website：www. music. com.au |
|  | Taxi driver wanted  Full time or part time. Know the city well and drive for more than 5 years. Good service and English are also needed.  Under 45 years old.  Call Mr. White at 5132683. |
|  | House for sale  Two bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. Hot water 8：00-18：00.  Beautiful sights out of the windows. E-mail：sdgt @ yahoo. cn. |

( )31．If you want to have a guitar lesson, you may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．call Susan at 7328059 B．surf the website：www. music. com. au

C．telephone Mr. White at 5132683 D．e-mail sdgt@yahoo. cn

( )32．If you want the job as a taxi driver, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．know three languages B．live in the city

C．be good at driving D．be over 45 years old

( )33．Which of the following is NOT true about the house?

A．It’s Mr. White’s house. B．It has hot water in the daytime.

C．There’re beautiful sights outside it. D．It has a kitchen.

【答案】31．B    32．C    33．A

【解析】本文是一篇应用文，列举了几则招生、招聘、房屋出售的广告。

31．细节理解题。根据原文“For more information, please visit Larry’s website：www. music. com.au”可知，想参加吉他课程，可以访问网站www. music. com. Au。故选B。

32．推理判断题。根据原文“Know the city well and drive for more than 5 years”可知，想应聘出租车司机的工作，既要了解这个城市也要善于驾车。故选C。

33．细节理解题。根据原文“Two bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. Hot water 8：00-18：00 ...  Beautiful sights out of the windows. E-mail：sdgt @ yahoo. cn.”可知，四个选项中A选项“这是怀特先生的房子”说法错误。故选A。

**B**

People use languages to communicate (交流). Any language has its ways to express people’s minds. One of the ways in common is the use of idioms(习语). An idiom is a group of words. It has a special meaning that is different from the usual meaning. For example, under the weather is an idiom meaning ill. So when people say “I’m under the weather”, they are saying that they’re not feeling well. Another example, in all weathers means in all kinds of weather. So, “There are homeless people sleeping on the streets in all weathers” tells us that homeless people sleep on the streets no matter whether it is cold or hot.

Different languages may have different ways to make idioms. For people who are learning a foreign language, idioms could cause misunderstandings and bring them endless problems. On the other hand if things are done right, idioms can also be a fun way of looking into a new culture and understanding how the people think and talk.

Metaphor (比喻) is often used in idioms. Let’s read the following two examples：

▪ Example 1：It makes my blood(血液) boil (煮沸) when my brother breaks my computer.

▪ Example 2：The night was dark and quiet; my blood ran cold when I heard a strange noise outside on a dark night.

In neither situation above, can our blood reach the point so high or so low in temperature. However, with the situations the two sentences created, it is not difficult to understand the ▲ feeling in the first example and very afraid in the second.

Of course, not all idioms are this easy to understand. When we come to idioms of a foreign language, a good dictionary of idioms is always suggested.

( )34．The passage tells us something about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the English language.

A．grammar B．writing C．reading D．idioms

( )35．If your brother tells you he is under the weather, you can advise him to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．see a doctor B．stay at home C．take an umbrella D．wear fewer clothes

( )36．Which of the following words can be put in “ ▲ ”?

A．sad B．angry C．excited D．proud

( )37．What’s the writer’s suggestion when you come to an idiom that you can’t understand?

A．We should try to express our minds with it.

B．We should find an interesting way to learn it.

C．We should look it up in a good idiom dictionary.

D．We should create situations to guess its meaning.

【答案】34．D    35．A    36．B    37．C

【解析】本文介绍了在英语中关于习语的一些知识。

34．主旨大意题。根据“One of the ways in common is the use of idioms(习语).”及下文的介绍，可知，本文是告诉我们英语中关于习语的一些知识。故选D。

35．推理判断题。根据“For example, under the weather is an idiom meaning ill.”可知，under the weather的意思是“生病了”，所以要建议去看医生，故选A。

36．推理判断题。根据前文“It makes my blood boil(煮沸) when my brother breaks my computer.”可知，此处指的应是弟弟把自己的电脑弄坏了，所以会很生气，故选B。

37．细节理解题。根据“When we come to idioms of a foreign language, a good dictionary of idioms is always suggested.”可知，当我们谈到一门外语的习语时，总是建议我们买一本好的习语词典。故选C。

**C**

For some students, getting better grades can seem like an impossible task sometimes. With the challenges(挑战) of school, just paying attention in class or studying hard isn’t always enough. But what if there were other ways for students to improve their grades? For parents and students who have ever wondered if this is possible, now you can rest easy. Research suggests that a person who likes doing activities can improve their grades.

Scientists think that those students who are active are not just exercising their bodies, but also exercising their brains(大脑). In turn, they can be able to improve their grades at school.

In the most recent study, researchers found that when children played for half an hour each day, they were better at organizing(组织) their schoolwork as well as doing project work and learning traditionally “difficult” subjects, such as maths.

What does this mean for children who aren’t active? Researchers think that if kids don’t get enough activities, they are going to be at a disadvantage when it comes to school performance.

In the research experiment, a group of children skipped with ropes(跳绳), played basketball and did a number of other games or exercises. Another group of children didn’t do any activities. They took part in testing both before experiment and after the experiment. Testing was mainly for maths and reading skills. Results showed that the children in the activity group did better on the tests than those who had no activity.

All work and no play will not only make Jack a dull(迟钝的) boy, but will also negatively(消极地) affect his grades in school, according to a new study published in the Journal of Pediatrics.

Parents complain(抱怨) children today are actually less active and they always worry about their grades. Dr. Belton, an expert, said, “If you’d like to see your kids do better in school, have them close their books, set down their pencils and go outside to play.”

( )38．What does the underlined words “rest easy” in Paragraph 1 mean?

A．Stop worrying. B．Keep working. C．Continue learning. D．Study hard.

( )39．In Paragraph 5, what does the research experiment want to show us?

A．Doing activities is bad for the students.

B．Doing more homework can get better marks.

C．The children in the activity group did better on the tests.

D．Children who didn’t do any activities did better on the tests.

( )40．To help children get better grades, parents should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．ask the researchers for help B．help them to organize their schoolwork

C．encourage them to do more activities D．let them solve problems by themselves

( )41．What is the best title of the passage?

A．Studying hard. B．Taking part in testing.

C．Doing activities is interesting. D．Being active is helpful for better grades.

【答案】38．A    39．C    40．C    41．D

【解析】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了最新的一个研究表明，喜欢做运动的人可以提高成绩。

38．词义猜测题。根据“For parents and students who have ever wondered if this is possible, now you can rest easy.”可知，对于那些曾经怀疑这是否可行的家长和学生来说，现在你可以高枕无忧了，故“rest easy”指的是“高枕无忧，大放宽心”，故选A。

39．段落大意题。根据“Results showed that the children in the activity group did better on the tests than those who had no activity.”可知，活动组的儿童比没有活动的儿童表现更好，故选C。

40． 细节理解题。根据“If you’d like to see your kids do better in school, have them close their books, set down their pencils and go outside to play.”可知，为了帮助孩子取得更好的成绩，父母应该鼓励孩子们多出去活动，故选C。

41．最佳标题题。根据短文内容可知，介绍的是参加户外活动的好处，结合最后博士的建议“If you’d like to see your kids do better in school, have them close their books, set down their pencils and go outside to play.”可知，本文主要是说明积极运动有助于取得更好的成绩，故选D。

**D**

A mother held her new baby and very slowly rocked him back and forth, back and forth, back and forth. And while she held him, she sang：

I’ll love you forever, I’ll like you for always.

As long as I’m living, my baby you’ll be.

The little boy grew. He grew until he was nine years old. And he never wanted to come in for dinner, he never wanted to take a bath, and when grandma visited, he always said bad words. Sometimes his mother wanted to sell him to the zoo!

The boy grew. He grew until he was a teenager. He had strange friends and he wore strange clothes and he listened to strange music. Sometimes the mother felt like she was in a zoo!

That teenager grew. He grew until he was a grown-up man. He left home and got a house across town.

Well, that mother, she got older. She got older and older and older. One day she called up her son and said, “You’d better come to see me because I’m very old and sick.”

So her son came to see her. When he came in the door she tried to sing the song：

I’ll love you forever, I’ll like you for always.

But she couldn’t finish because she was too old and sick.

The son went to his mother. He held her in his arms very slowly rocked him back and forth, back and forth, back and forth. And he sang this song：

I’ll love you forever, I’ll like you for always.

As long as I’m living, my Mommy you’ll be.

( )42．This story is about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．mother and son B．father and son

C．mother and daughter D．father and daughter

( )43．From the underlined sentences, we can know that the boy might \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when young.

A．make much trouble B．have good manners C．show love properly D．show gift in sports

( )44．The underlined phrase “As long as” means similar to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A．since B．if C．while D．though

( )45．Which of the following is NOT true according to this article?

A．The boy had strange friends when he was a teenager.

B．The boy didn’t live with his mother when he grew up.

C．The boy’s return showed his love for his mom in the end.

D．The boy’s mother sold him to the zoo when he was nine years old.

【答案】42．A    43．A    44．B    45．D

【解析】本文主要讲述了一位母亲与儿子的故事，文中有一首表达爱的歌曲，它伴随着男孩的成长，虽然男孩成长过程中比较调皮捣蛋，但是最终母亲收获了爱的回报。

42．细节理解题。根据“A mother held her new baby and very slowly rocked him back and forth, back and forth, back and forth.”和“The son went to his mother. He held her in his arms very slowly rocked him back and forth, back and forth, back and forth.”，以及通读全文后可知，这是一个关于一对母子的故事。故选A。

43．推理判断题。根据“The little boy grew. He grew until he was nine years old. And he never wanted to come in for dinner...he always said bad words.”和“The boy grew. He grew until he was a teenager. He had strange friends and he wore strange clothes and he listened to strange music.”可知，这个九岁的男孩不想进来吃晚饭，不想洗澡，奶奶来家里的时候，他又总是说脏话，而当男孩成长为一位青少年时，他结交的是奇怪的朋友，穿奇怪的衣服，以及听奇怪的音乐，结合划线句子“有时候他的妈妈想把他卖到动物园去！”和“有时候这位妈妈感觉自己就像在动物园里！” 可推断出这个男孩在年轻的时候可能惹了许多麻烦。故选A。

44．词义猜测题。根据“I’ll love you forever, I’ll like you for always.As long as I’m living, my baby you’ll be.”可知，此处的歌词表达的是“我永远爱你，永远喜欢你。只要我活着，你就是我的宝贝。” 划线词组As long as意为“只要”，选项B“如果，要是”与其表达的意义相近。故选B。

45．细节理解题。根据“Sometimes his mother wanted to sell him to the zoo!”可知，有时他的妈妈想把他卖到动物园去，但只是“想”，而并没有真正这么去做，所以选项D“在男孩九岁的时候，他的妈妈把他卖给了动物园。” 表述错误。故选D。

**四、任务型阅读（本题有5小题，每小题1分，共计5分）**

根据短文信息，从所给的A、B、C、D、E五个选项中选出符合的选项，完成第46~50小题。

Is sending text messages a little boring? Why not use some cute emojis to add some color? Emojis are like small pictures. \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_. Do you want to know more? Let’s take a look.

\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_. But they also include(包括) pictures of animals, symbols, shapes and food. People like using them to show their emotions in text messages or e-mails.

\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_. At that time, e-mail was popular in Japan, but people found that the short and simple text couldn’t help them communicate well. If someone sends a message that reads, “ I get it”,  you don’t know how they’re actually feeling when they say this. \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_. People like talking with emojis. US singer Katy Perry even made a special video for a song with emojis.

There are about 845 emojis. Some of the most popular ones are the heart shape and laughing-crying face, according to The Wire.

A．Emojis came from Japan in the 1990s

B．They make communication(交流) more fun

C．Today, emojis are popular with people all around the world

D．Emojis are usually yellow faces that show human emotions(情感)

E．“But with the help of emojis, people find it interesting and quick to make a mood or joke in text,” Shigeta kaKurita, the creator(创造者) of emojis said

【答案】46．B    47．D    48．A    49．E    50．C

【解析】本文主要讲表情符号的产生，发展和流行。

46．根据“Emojis are like small pictures.”可知此处在介绍表情符号，故选项B“它们让交流更有趣。”符合语境。故选B。

47．根据“But they also include(包括) pictures of animals, symbols, shapes and food.”可知此处在介绍表情符号的特点，故选项D“表情符号通常是黄色的脸，表明人们的情感”符合语境。故选D。

48．根据“At that time, e-mail was popular in Japan, but people found that the short and simple text couldn’t help them communicate well.”可知此处讲的是符号的产生，故选项A“表情符号产生于日本的二十世纪九十年代”符合语境。故选A。

49．根据“you don’t know how they’re actually feeling when they say this.”可知此处讲的是没有表情符号就不知道人们传递的情绪，但有了表情符号，人们就能更好的沟通了。故选项E“但是在表情符号的帮助下，人们发现在短信里表示心情或者是开玩笑是非常有趣的，也更便捷。创造表情符号的Shigeta kaKurita说”符合语境。故选E。

50．根据“People like talking with emojis.US singer Katy Perry even made a special video for a song with emojis.”可知此处讲的是表情符号很受欢迎，故选项C“如今，表情符号在世界各地的人群中都很受欢迎”符合语境。故选C。

**卷二**

**说明：本卷共三大题，26小题，满分45分。**

**五、词汇运用（本题有15小题，每小题1分，共计15分）**

**A**．**用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空。每词仅用一次。**

|  |
| --- |
| except,  advice,  raise,  boring,  especially |

51．The boy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good at basketball.

52．Nobody was late for school today \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me.

53．Thank you for all your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It really helps me a lot.

54．Our teacher offered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money to help protect endangered animals.

55．I’m strongly against going to see the movie again. It is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one.

【答案】51．especially    52．except    53．advice    54．to raise    55．most boring

【解析】51．句意：这个男孩子尤其擅长篮球。根据对句子结构的分析可知，此处只能填入一个副词，副词especially表“尤其”，符合语境。故填especially。

52．句意：今天除了我外，没有人上学迟到。根据对句子结构的分析可知，空前的部分已是一个完整的句子，所以，设空处只能填入一个介词，介词except表“除……之外”符合语境。故填except。

53．句意：谢谢你所有的建议。它真的帮我很多。根据空前的形容词性物主代词“your”可知，此处需填入一个名词。advice“建议”，为名词，符合语境。advice为不可数名词，无复数形式。故填advice。

54．句意：我们的老师主动提出要筹集钱来帮助保护濒危动物。根据空后的“money to help protect endangered animals.”可知，此处表达的是：筹集钱来帮助保护濒危动物。raise“筹集”，动词。offer to do sth.“主动提出做某事”。故填to raise。

55．句意：我强烈反对再次观看这部电影。它是最无聊的电影。根据空前的定冠词“the”可知，设空处应填入形容词的最高级形式。又根据前文的“I’m strongly against going to see the movie again.”可知，这部电影很无聊。boring“无聊的”，其最高级形式为most boring。故填most boring。

**B**．**根据短文内容和所给中文提示，在空白处写出单词的正确形式。每空限填一词。**

When we were young, people always liked to question us about what kind of job we wanted to have. And some school students said they wanted to be a scientist, a computer programmer, or a  \_\_56\_\_(飞行员).

To be honest, I didn’t know what I wanted to be when I was a middle school student. My mother wanted me to be a pianist, but I didn’t take it \_\_\_57\_\_\_(严肃地) because I couldn’t stand practicing it every day. My father wanted me to be an engineer like him, but I thought it was \_\_\_58\_\_\_(毫无意义的).

Through some years, I went to the \_\_\_59\_\_\_(大学) to go on my education. I kept everything in all my \_\_\_60\_\_\_(日记). At the beginning of the new term, I got a part-time job at the school radio station. I \_\_\_61\_\_\_(期待) to discuss the school life with other students and make many friends there .

\_\_\_62\_\_\_(没有) this working experience, I could never know what I really wanted.

Four years later, I got a full-time job at our local radio station. I hoped that I could \_\_\_63\_\_\_(改善) other people’s life. So I made a \_\_\_64\_\_\_ (承诺) to myself that I would work hard on it and they just did what I advised. My program was quite \_\_\_65\_\_\_(精彩的) and I had lots of fans. I enjoy my job and my life now.

【答案】

56．pilot    57．seriously    58．meaningless    59．university##college    60．diaries

61．expected    62．Without    63．improve    64．promise    65．wonderful

【解析】本文介绍了自己是如何实现梦想的。

56．句意：一些学生说他们想成为科学家、程序员或者飞行员。a后接可数名词单数，pilot表示“飞行员”。故填pilot。

57．句意：我母亲想让我成为一名钢琴家，但我没有把它当回事，因为我无法忍受每天练习。seriously表示“严肃地”，副词修饰动词，故填seriously。

58．句意：我父亲想要我成为像他一样的工程师，但是我认为那毫无意义。此空为形容词作表语，meaningless表示“毫无意义的”。故填meaningless。

59．句意：通过很多年，我去了大学学习。the后接名词，university/college表示“大学”。故填university/college。

60．句意：我把一切都写在日记里。all后接名词复数，diary表示“日记”，复数为diaries。故填diaries。

61．句意：我期待和其他同学谈论校园生活，在那交很多朋友。expect表示“期待”，描述过去的事，用一般过去时。故填expected。

62．句意：没有这个工作经验，我从不会知道我真正想要什么。without表示“没有”，介词短语作状语。故填Without。

63．句意：我希望我能改善其他人的生活。could情态动词，后接动词原形。improve表示“改善”。故填improve。

64．句意：所以我承诺自己，我要努力工作，他们就可以听我的建议。make a promise表示“承诺”。故填promise。

65．句意：我的节目非常精彩，我有很多粉丝。此空为形容词作表语，wonderful表示“精彩的”。故填wonderful。

**六、语法填空（本题有10小题；每小题1分，共计10分）**

**阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的词，或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。**

Friends are important to everyone. \_\_\_\_66\_\_\_\_, some people may have trouble in keeping their friendships. Here are some tips on how to make your friendship \_\_\_\_67\_\_\_\_ (deep) and stronger.

★Be yourself. A lot of teens try \_\_\_\_68\_\_\_\_ (keep) the friendship once they become friends with some people. Your identity (身份) is always changing, but some of your personality will stay the same. Find out \_\_\_\_69\_\_\_\_ those things are, think hard about who you want to be, and then show your love \_\_\_\_70\_\_\_\_ (true) to the people around you.

★Avoid gossip (八卦). Friends shouldn’t speak ill of other friends. If you’ve heard something bad about your friends, you should find a right way of \_\_\_\_71\_\_\_\_ (ask) them about it by \_\_\_72\_\_\_ (you). If you’re not sure how to talk to them about it, ask a trusted friend for advice.

★Protect your friends. Very often, somebody doubts (怀疑) one of your \_\_\_\_73\_\_\_\_ (friend). It’s important to find out both sides of the story, but it’s also a good chance to show your friend that you trust him by telling him.

★Return the care. There are times when \_\_\_\_74\_\_\_\_ friend will lend you a textbook, or a shoulder to cry on. A good friend will cheer you up when you’re in trouble and listen patiently when your friend shares a problem \_\_\_\_\_75\_\_\_\_\_ you. Be sure you are as helpful as your friend, because he will take notice and feel good.

【答案】

66．However    67．deeper    68．to keep    69．what    70．truly

71．asking    72．yourself    73．friends    74．a    75．with

【解析】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了如何与朋友保持友谊的方法。

66．句意：然而，有些人可能难以保持友谊。根据前后文可知，此处存在转折关系，且有逗号隔开，故应用however，意为“然而”，且位于句首首字母应大写。故填However。

67．句意：以下是一些如何让你的友谊更加深厚和牢固的建议。空格后为并列结构“and stronger”，故此处应用形容词deep“深厚”的比较级形式。故填deeper。

68．句意：许多青少年一旦与一些人成为朋友，就会努力保持友谊。try to do sth.为固定搭配，意为“设法做某事”，符合句意，故填to keep。

69．句意：找出那些东西是什么，认真思考你想成为什么样的人，然后向周围的人表达你的爱。根据上文“Your identity (身份) is always changing, but some of your personality will stay the same”可知，此处指的是要找出自己的性格特点。空格处所在句子为宾语从句，空格后为“those things are”，故此处指的是找出那些性格特点是什么，应用what引导宾语从句。故填what。

70．句意：找出那些东西是什么，认真思考你想成为什么样的人，然后向周围的人表达你的爱。根据句子结构，空格处应填副词，修饰动词“show”。形容词true的副词形式为truly，意为“真正地”，故填truly。

71．句意：如果你听说朋友有什么不好的地方，你应该找到一个正确的方法，自己问问他们。空格前为介词“of”，故动词ask应用ing形式。故填asking。

72．句意：如果你听说朋友有什么不好的地方，你应该找到一个正确的方法，自己问问他们。by oneself意为“亲自”，you的反身代词为yourself，即“你自己”，故填yourself。

73．句意：很多时候，有人会怀疑你的其中一位朋友。one of后接可数名词复数形式，意为“……中的一个”，故名词friend应用复数形式。故填friends。

74．句意：有时，朋友会借给你一本课本，或一个可以依靠的肩膀。空格后为可数名词单数“friend”，空格处应填不定冠词表泛指，“friend”以辅音音素开头，故填a。

75．句意：当你遇到困难时，好朋友会让你振作起来，当你的朋友与你分享问题时，会耐心倾听。share sth. with sb.为固定搭配，意为“跟某人分享某物”，符合句意，故填with。

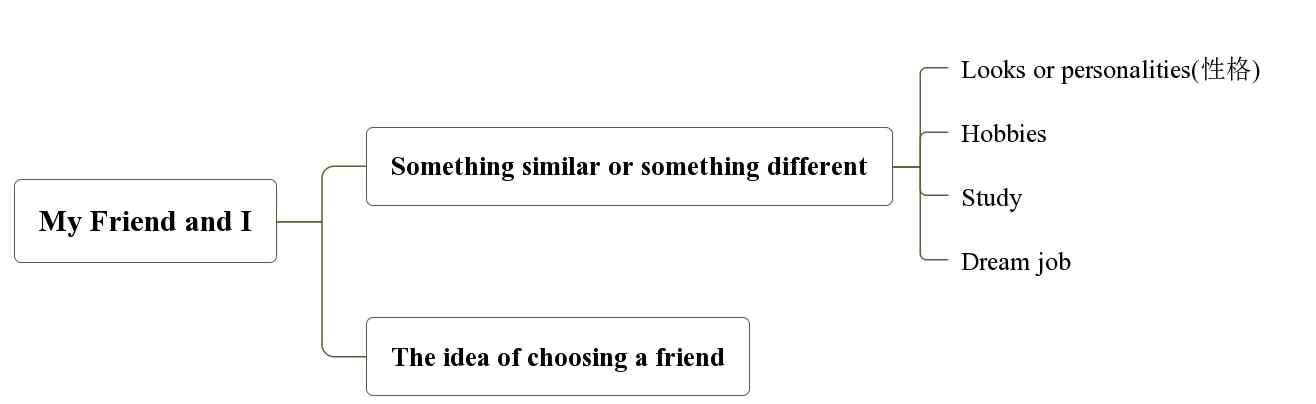
**七、书面表达（本题有1小题；共计20分）**

76．友谊，因志同道合而弥足珍贵，也因彼此差异而精彩纷呈。假如你是李华，请以 “My Friend and I”为题， 写一篇不少于 70 词的短文介绍你和朋友的异同及你的择友观。

要求如下：

1. 文章须包含思维导图所有信息；

2. 文中不得出现考生真实的个人信息



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

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【答案】

My Friend and I

I have a good friend. Her name is Lisa. We have a lot in common. We are both outgoing and like to help others. We both like sports. We think they can make us healthy. As for study, she studies harder than me, so she does better in all subjects. I want to be a teacher when I grow up, while she wants to be a doctor to help people.

I think friends should have something in common so that they can talk together. I think the most important is to be true. We should be honest to each other.