

本试卷分为第I卷（选择题）、第II卷（非选择题）两部分。第I卷为第1页至第9页，第II卷为第10页至第12页。试卷满分120分。考试时间100分钟。









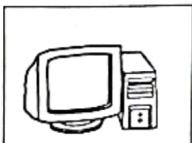


答卷前，请你务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考点校、考场号、座位号填写在“答题卡”上，并在规定位置粘贴考试用条形码。答题时，务必将答案涂写在“答题卡”上，答案答在试卷上无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和“答题卡”一并交回。

祝你考试顺利！

第I卷 （共80分）

一、听力理解（本题共20小题，每小题1分，共20分）

A) 在下列每小题内，你将听到一个或两个句子并看到供选择的A、B、C三幅图画。找出与你所听句子内容相匹配的图画。

1. 		
A.	B.	C.
2. 		
A.	B.	C.
3. 		
A.	B.	C.
4. 		
A.	B.	C.

B) 下面你将听到十组对话，每组对话都有一个问题。根据对话内容，从每组所给的A、B、C三个选项中找到能回答所提问题的最佳选项。

- What's wrong with the man?
A. He has a headache. B. He has a stomach ache. C. He has a fever.
 - Which country did the man travel to last month?
A. China. B. Australia. C. America.
 - What fruit are they going to take for the picnic?
A. Apples. B. Pears. C. Oranges and strawberries.
 - What does the man think of the lecture?
A. Too long. B. Helpful but boring. C. Helpful and interesting.
 - What does the woman want to drink?
A. Water. B. Tea. C. Coffee.
 - Where does the conversation most likely take place?
A. In a supermarket. B. In a restaurant. C. At home.
 - What was the matter with Henry?
A. He was caught in the snow. B. He got hurt yesterday. C. He caught a cold.
 - What does the woman suggest buying for Lily?
A. Flowers. B. Drinks. C. Food.
 - How does the boy usually go to school?
A. By car. B. On foot. C. By bike.
 - When will the speech end?
A. At 8:30 a.m. B. At 9:30 a.m. C. At 10:00 a.m.
- C) 听下面长对话或独白。每段长对话或独白后都有几个问题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出最佳选项。
- 听下面一段材料，回答第15至第17题。
- How does the man go to work?
A. By bus. B. By car. C. By train.
 - How far is it from the man's home to his workplace?
A. Fifteen miles. B. Forty-five miles. C. Fifty-five miles.
 - When is the worst traffic time during the day for the man?
A. In the morning. B. At noon. C. Between five and six.
- 听下面一段材料，回答第18至第20题。
- What is Tom's weekend job?
A. To print newspapers. B. To hand out newspapers. C. To sell newspapers.

19. Where does Tom put the newspapers on rainy days?

- A. On the bookshelves. B. In the letter boxes. C. In the milk boxes.

20. How far is Tom's working area?

- A. Close to his school. B. Close to his home. C. Very far from his home.

二、单项填空 (本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

从下列每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. —Who's _____ boy under the tree?

—Bill. He's _____ active boy.

- A. a; an B. a; the C. the; a D. the; an

22. The weather in Yang Zhou is much colder than _____ in Hainan in winter.

- A. it B. that C. those D. them

23. —Look at my stamps.

—They are beautiful! You've got a wonderful _____.

- A. instruction B. description C. collection D. expression

24. Many great people ever failed, but they never gave up and managed _____.

- A. success B. succeed C. succeeding D. to succeed

25. I want to know what happened _____ my friend. I haven't heard _____ her recently.

- A. on; of B. to; from C. to; of D. on; from

26. Oh, the movie is _____ terrible. The story is boring and the actors are not attractive.

- A. quickly B. simply C. hardly D. quietly

27. —About _____ of the children _____ homeless after the earthquake.

—Yes, we should help them rebuild the houses.

- A. three fourths; was B. three fourth; were
C. three fourths; were D. three fourth; was

28. —I wonder if these are Danny's glasses.

—They _____ be Danny's. He doesn't wear glasses.

- A. must B. mustn't C. can D. can't

29. —I hear your father _____ to Japan once.

—Yes. He _____ there last year.

- A. went; has been B. has been; went C. goes; went D. has been; goes

30. —We can't be successful _____ we keep on working hard.

—I agree with you.

- A. if B. because C. unless D. until

31. —When _____ the People's Republic of China _____?

—On October 1st, 1949.

- A. did; found B. was; found C. was; founded D. is; founded

32. Smoking is bad for your health. You'd better _____.

- A. set it up B. give it up C. pick it up D. look it up

33. Our parents always try to do what they can _____ us to have a good learning condition.

- A. help B. helping C. helps D. to help

34. —Do you know _____?

—At 9:00 tomorrow morning.

- A. when the meeting began B. when did the meeting begin
C. when will the meeting begin D. when the meeting will begin

35. —Would you like to join us in the game?

—_____, because I have an important meeting to attend.

- A. No, I don't want to B. I'm afraid not
C. Thanks, I'd love to D. Sounds like fun

三、完形填空 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

I sat down at my desk and started writing a letter of thankfulness, but when it came to actually putting the letter into the mailbox... I _____ 36 _____ I couldn't do it. I suddenly felt a sense of insecurity(不安).

The letter was to an old teacher I kept in _____ 37 _____ with on Facebook. For months, I read about what she set down on her Facebook page, which helped me to live my life differently. Her volunteer work wasn't huge. _____ 38 _____, she was doing small, local good deeds. Gradually, she changed my views on the world and for some reason, I felt I should let her know how her example _____ 39 _____ influenced me.

I could have easily sent her an email, but that seemed not enough for such an important thank-you. That's why I ended up _____ 40 _____ the letter. But now here I was, standing before the mailbox, unable to put it inside. What was stopping me? It suddenly hit me that I was _____ 41 _____ of being too nice. I guess I felt strange because it wasn't like she was my best friend or a relative. Maybe my message was too heartfelt. Thinking this over, I put the envelope in the mailbox _____ 42 _____.

Weeks later I received a message from her. It turned out she was going through a hard time and my note _____ 43 _____ a lot to her. She said she had no idea she was playing such a big part in others' life. I was so excited that it had such a great influence on her that I decided to write a _____ 44 _____ letter to someone each month. Now it's easier for me to _____ 45 _____ the goodness in others and be more thankful for this beautiful life I'm living.

36. A. entered B. stopped C. asked D. continued
 37. A. order B. silence C. mind D. touch
 38. A. So B. However C. Instead D. Meanwhile
 39. A. greatly B. rapidly C. carefully D. widely
 40. A. checking B. receiving C. handwriting D. reading
 41. A. hopeful B. afraid C. proud D. sure
 42. A. sadly B. surprisedly C. finally D. completely
 43. A. meant B. afforded C. offered D. decided
 44. A. comfort B. greeting C. congratulation D. thank-you
 45. A. give out B. find out C. put out D. go out

四、阅读理解(本大题共15小题,每小题2分,共30分)

阅读下面的材料,从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Tanghulu is a special and sweet childhood memory of many Chinese people. When winter comes, you can see people selling Tanghulu on each street in Beijing. Bright red in color, with perfect sweet-and-sour taste, Tanghulu is a popular traditional snack in most parts of northern China. In the past, people mainly used the hawthorn (山楂) to make Tanghulu. But now, people prefer to use other fruits like oranges, bananas, grapes and strawberries. To make the perfect Tanghulu, you can follow these steps:

Prepare what you need:

Hawthorns or other fruit, white sugar and water.

Step 1

Start off by washing the hawthorns or any other fruit you choose. Once done, dry the fruit. Don't forget this step.

Step 2

Put the fruit on bamboo sticks. If you use long sticks, put 4-6 pieces of fruit on each stick. If you use short ones, 1-3 pieces are enough.

Step 3

Add water and white sugar in a pan and then mix them well. Heat the pan until bubbles (气泡) appear and color changes. When doing this, you can test the temperature of the mixture by dipping (浸) a spoon of the mixture in cold water. When the mixture hardens (变硬) immediately, you have the right temperature. It is the key to making perfect Tanghulu.

Step 4

Now, dip each fruit stick into the sugar mixture to easily coat the fruit. Remember to turn it to coat all of the sides.

Step 5

Once done, place each stick on a plate. Remember to leave enough space between each other to stop them from sticking. After a few minutes, you can taste them.

With the step-by-step instructions, you can have a try at home. Try with different kinds of fruits to see which taste you like best.

46. In Paragraph 1, the writer speaks of Tanghulu's _____ and _____.

- A. color; history B. taste; color
C. size; taste D. history; size

47. After washing the fruit, we need to _____ first.

- A. make it dry B. put it on bamboo sticks
C. heat it in a pan D. dip it in the sugar mixture

48. What does "It" refer to in Step 3?

- A. The way to test the sugar mixture.
B. The way to heat the sugar mixture.
C. The temperature of the sugar mixture.
D. The time to dip fruit sticks in the mixture.

49. What does Step 5 mainly tell us?

- A. How often you can taste it. B. How to cool the fruit sticks.
C. Where to put the fruit sticks. D. Who can taste the fruit sticking.

50. In which part of a magazine can we probably read the passage?

- A. Health. B. History. C. Travel. D. Lifestyle.

B

Jiang Danni is a 24-year-old volunteer from East China. She has volunteered in schools in Lebanon and countries in Africa. And her videos about her experience have drawn many people's attention.

After graduating from university in 2020, Danni chose to work in Africa for a year and then journeyed to seven countries. A primary school in Uganda stopped her. She had a peaceful time getting to know the children at the school. She taught children in Grades One to Four. Danni set up different kinds of classes for her students, including Chinese language learning, cooking, and crafts (手工艺).

Danni also tried to care for the students. While staying at a school in Tanzania, she prepared lunch for 40 children below 5 years old. The school is so far from town. Danni needed to pass through a large forest and fields before taking a bus for more than half an hour to get to

the town. She went to the town to buy delicious food for the kids.

In 2022, Danni arrived in Lebanon in Asia and became a volunteer teacher at a school. This time she taught arts and crafts to her students. She included some interesting activities in her teaching such as paper cutting and the making of paper ice cream in class. Her students all worked hard and enjoyed the creative activities.

▲ Every time Danni arrived at the school, they would run to give her a hug or small gifts such as a candy. And after school, they would invite her to their homes.

"I enjoyed spending beautiful moments with them. Their smiling faces gave me energy and encouraged me to find meaning in volunteer work in different places," Danni said. She has decided to further develop her dream to help others as a lifetime career. (终身事业).

51. Where did Danni do volunteer work at first?

- A. In Africa. B. In America. C. In Asia. D. In Europe.

52. What can we learn from Para. 3?

- A. People in Tanzania lived a quiet life.
B. Danni looked after young children in Tanzania.
C. Danni only prepared three meals for kids under 7.
D. It was hard for students in Tanzania to get to school.

53. What did Danni teach in the school in Lebanon?

- ① Chinese. ② Cooking. ③ Crafts. ④ Arts.
A. ①② B. ②③ C. ①④ D. ③④

54. Which of the following can be put in ▲?

- A. Danni enjoyed helping others.
B. The children there were poor but happy.
C. The smiles on the children's faces moved Danni.
D. Danni developed beautiful relationships with children.

55. Which words can be used to describe Danni?

- A. nervous and well-known B. discouraged and helpful
C. brave and kind D. heartless and willing

C

"Children, tomorrow I shall expect all of you to write compositions," said a teacher of Love Lane School. "Then, on Friday those who have done the best may stand up and read their compositions to the school." Some of the children were pleased, and some were not. "What shall we write about?" they asked.

Some of them thought that "Home" was a good subject. Other liked "School". One little boy chose "The Horse". A little girl said she would write about "Summer". The next day, every pupil except Henry Longfellow had written a composition.

"Well, then," said the teacher, "you may take your notebook and go out behind the schoolhouse for half an hour. Think of something to write about, and write the word on your notebook. Then try to tell what it is, what it is like, what it is good for, and what is done with it. That is the way to write a composition."

Henry took his notebook and went out. Just behind the schoolhouse was Mr. Finney's barn. Quite close to the barn was a garden. And in the garden, Henry saw a turnip (萝卜).

"Well, I know what that is," he said to himself and he wrote the word turnip on his notebook. Then he tried to tell what it was like, what it was good for, and what was done with it.

Within half an hour, he had written a very neat composition on his notebook. He then went into the house, and waited while the teacher read it.

The teacher was surprised and pleased. He said, "Henry Longfellow, you have done very well. Today you may stand up before the school and read what you have written about the turnip."

Many years after that, some funny little poems about Mr. Finney's turnip were printed in a newspaper. Some people said that they were what Henry Longfellow wrote on his notebook that day at school.

56. Some students were not pleased probably because _____.

- A. the teacher would not read their compositions
B. they did worse than other students at school
C. they didn't know what to write about the composition
D. they would have no time to enjoy themselves at all

57. The second paragraph is mainly to tell us that _____.

- A. Henry was a lazy boy
B. students wrote compositions on different topics
C. other students was cleverer than Henry
D. Henry would like to stand outside alone

58. Why did the teacher ask Henry to stand behind the schoolhouse?

- A. To write a composition.
B. To punish him seriously.
C. To have a good time.
D. To help Mr. Finney.

59. Which of the following statements is TRUE of Henry's composition?

- A. It took Henry much time to write it.
- B. Its topic was very strange to people.
- C. Henry wrote it especially for a newspaper.
- D. It was better than other students' compositions.

60. We can learn from Henry's story that _____.

- A. actions speak louder than words
- B. good works come from discovery of life
- C. all things are difficult before they are easy
- D. a friend without mistakes is never found

五、补全对话 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

根据对话内容, 从方框内选择恰当的句子将对话补充完整。(选项中有两项是多余的)

- A. How much is the ticket?
- B. What's the flight number?
- C. Where does it take off?
- D. How many seats, please?
- E. When would you like to fly?
- F. How about the 4th?
- G. And what time does it leave Shanghai?

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, I'd like to buy tickets to London, please.

A: 61

B: On the 5th of May.

A: The 5th? Let me see. I'm sorry. We don't have any flights to London on that day. 62

B: I'm afraid that I can't leave before the 5th.

A: Then we have a flight on the 6th.

B: 63

A: It's CA 757.

B: CA 757. 64

A: It takes off at 12:55. 65

B: I'd like three seats.

A: Just a moment, please.

第II卷 (共 40 分)

六、完成句子 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据所给中文意思完成句子, 每空限填一词。

66. 贝蒂不喜欢给别人拍照。

Betty doesn't like _____ of others.

67. 读好书对于我们的未来有意义。

Reading good books _____ to our future.

68. 托尼在写作比赛中赢得了第一名。

Tony has won _____ in the writing competition.

69. 到上海以后, 记得给我发短信。

Remember to send me _____ when you arrive in Shanghai.

70. 不要吵! 宝宝已经睡着了。

Don't make noise! The baby has already _____.

七、任务型阅读 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容回答问题或完成句子。

Like China, many other countries see spring's coming as a sign of blessing and happiness. Some of them share similar cultural traditions in greeting the spring, while others have their own ways.

Similar to Chinese culture, in South Korea, people also greet the spring season by paying a lot of attention to preparing a large meal. Tteokguk, a soup dish with sliced rice cakes (年糕片), is a typical food served at the New Year dining table. The round rice cake slices also look like coins, and many people eat them in the hope of becoming wealthy in the coming year.

In India, people celebrate the spring season with a traditional Hindu festival called Holi, also known as the "Festival of Spring". It is held sometime during February and March every year. Dancing and singing are how Indian people celebrate spring at the festival. The ceremony is "colorful". People will paint their faces and bodies and throw colored water and powder on others to show their blessings.

Russians celebrate the festival that called Maslenitsa in springtime. The festival is celebrated around the end of February or early March each year. People will bake round pancakes into golden yellow to appreciate the sun, and in the dark night, people will light fires for celebrations.

In the US, there is a special "sock-burning" event held in Maryland to celebrate the spring's coming. The tradition of burning socks began in the 20th century, and the spring festival ceremony is linked to the local sailing culture. People burn socks there to represent that

they can wear shoes barefoot (赤脚地) when the weather warms up. It's a hope to have the winter end soon and the spring come early. Like the Chinese tradition, people in the US will also do the spring cleaning as an annual tradition to shake off the winter's decay (衰败) in the hope of receiving new luck.

71. The coming of spring is a symbol of _____.

72. People in South Korea hope to _____ by eating the round rice cake slices.

73. _____ are how Indian people celebrate spring at the festival.

74. In Russia, people will _____ into golden yellow to appreciate the sun.

75. Like the Chinese tradition, people in the US will also _____ as an annual tradition.

八、综合填空 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词, 使短文意思完整。每空限填一词。

Smartphones have truly been a wonderful invention, getting us all closer to one another than ever before. And yet, people seem to pay m 76 attention to the phone in their hands than the person sitting in front of them. As a result, some restaurants have taken s 77 to restrict the use of smartphones during a meal.

Tim Love, a cook who owns several restaurants in the US, believes it's time for people to enjoy a smartphone-free dinner. His Italian restaurant, Caterina's, requires customers to pack their phones away into small bags w 78 they sit down to eat. "We give each guest a small bag to put his/her phone in and the bag stays with the guest the whole dinner," Tim says. "If some people just have their phones in their pockets, we're going to k 79 ask them to put their phones in the bag."

If a customer is expecting a call or is nervous about m 80 one, the restaurant offers an old-school bright-red landline (固定电话). "If someone really needs to use his phone during dinner, he is welcome to simply walk outside to use it," Tim adds. "We also offer a service to people w 81 want to take photos of their unforgettable meal. We're going to send a follow-up email to all the customers the next day, i 82 a photo of everything they ordered. Then they can share it online."

The idea is to c 83 a place where people can pay full attention to their friends, dining environment and good food without being distracted by technology.

Also, the restaurant wants to keep things classy (高级的), so men are r 84 to wear jackets. If one forgets, they'll lend him one at the front door. And even the dinner's pace is to help people relax. "Caterina's guests will be treated to a multi-course meal," Tim says. "The whole e 85 encourages you to slow down. There will be lots of little surprises throughout the meal."

九、书面表达 (本大题共 15 分)

86. 假如你所在中学的校刊近期开辟英文专栏, 征集发生在大家身边的感人故事。请根据以下提示, 为该专栏投稿。

(1) 上周学校举办艺术节, 李明参加了歌唱比赛。

(2) 起初, 感到不舒服: 登台演出前, 太紧张, 说不出话。

(3) 老师鼓励他不放弃, 同学们给他加油打气。

(4) 最终成功地完成比赛。虽然没有获奖, 但为自己感到骄傲。

(5) 你觉得.....

参考词汇: 登台演出 perform on the stage

写作要求:

(1) 不得使用真实姓名和学校名。

(2) 包含以上所有要点, 可适当增加细节, 使内容充实, 行文连贯。

(3) 字迹工整, 语言精练, 表达准确, 条理清楚。

(4) 词数 80 词左右。(开头已给出, 不计入总词数。)

Our school held an art festival last week and _____

姓名: _____ 班级: _____

考场/座位号: _____

1. 答题前请将姓名、班级、考场、准考证号填写清楚。
2. 客观题答题，必须使用2B铅笔填涂，修改时用橡皮擦干净。
3. 主观题答题，必须使用黑色签字笔书写。
4. 必须在题号对应的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写无效。
5. 保持答卷清洁、完整。

正确填涂

缺考标记

准考证号							
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[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
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[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

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| 1 | [A] | [B] | [C] | 6 | [A] | [B] | [C] | 11 | [A] | [B] | [C] | 16 | [A] | [B] | [C] |
| 2 | [A] | [B] | [C] | 7 | [A] | [B] | [C] | 12 | [A] | [B] | [C] | 17 | [A] | [B] | [C] |
| 3 | [A] | [B] | [C] | 8 | [A] | [B] | [C] | 13 | [A] | [B] | [C] | 18 | [A] | [B] | [C] |
| 4 | [A] | [B] | [C] | 9 | [A] | [B] | [C] | 14 | [A] | [B] | [C] | 19 | [A] | [B] | [C] |
| 5 | [A] | [B] | [C] | 10 | [A] | [B] | [C] | 15 | [A] | [B] | [C] | 20 | [A] | [B] | [C] |

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 21 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 26 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 31 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 36 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 41 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 22 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 27 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 32 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 37 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 42 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 23 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 28 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 33 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 38 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 43 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 24 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 29 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 34 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 39 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 44 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 25 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 30 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 35 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 40 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 45 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 46 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 51 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 56 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 61 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] | |
| 47 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 52 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 57 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 62 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] | |
| 48 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 53 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 58 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 63 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] | |
| 49 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 54 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 59 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 64 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] | |
| 50 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 55 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 60 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 65 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] | |

六、完成句子

66. _____ 67. _____

68. _____ 69. _____

70 _____

七、任务型阅读

71. _____ 72. _____

73. _____ 74. _____

75. _____

八、综合填空

76. m _____ 77. s _____ 78. w _____ 79. k _____

80. m _____ 81. w _____ 82. i _____ 83. c _____

84. r _____ 85. c _____

九、书面表达

Our school held an art festival last week and _____

**和平区 2022-2023 学年度第二学期九年级一模质量调查
英语学科试卷参考答案及评分标准**

评分说明:

1. 各题均按参考答案及评分标准评分。
2. 若考生的非选择题答案与参考答案不完全相同但言之有理, 可酌情评分, 但不得超过该题所分配的分数。

第 I 卷 选择题 (共 80 分)

一、听力理解 (共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

1~5 BCBA A 6~10 BCCAB 11~15 CACBB 16~20 ACBCB

二、单项选择 (共 15 分, 每小题 1 分)

21~25 DBCDB 26~30 BCDBC 31~35 CBDD B

三、完型填空 (共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

36~40 BDCAC 41~45 BCADB

四、阅读理解 (共 30 分, 每小题 2 分)

46~50 BACBD 51~55 ABDDC 56~60 CBADB

五、补全对话 (共 5 分, 每小题 1 分)

61~65 EFBGD

第 II 卷 非选择题 (共 40 分)

六、完成句子 (共 10 分, 每空 1 分)

66. taking photos 67. makes sense 68. first place 69. text messages
70. fallen asleep

七、任务型阅读 (共 5 分, 每小题 1 分)

71. blessing and happiness
72. become wealthy in the coming year
73. Dancing and singing
74. bake round pancakes
75. do the spring cleaning

八、综合填空 (共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

76. more 77. steps 78. when 79. kindly 80. missing
81. who 82. including 83. create 84. required 85. experience

九、书面表达 (共15分)

86. (参考例文)

Our school held an art festival last week and Liming took part in the singing competition. At first, he felt awful and he became so nervous that he couldn't say a word before performing on the stage. At that time, his teachers encouraged him not to give up and his classmates cheered him up. Finally, he finished the competition successfully. Although he didn't win a prize, he felt proud of himself.

Seeing that, I feel moved and I believe we are supposed to learn from Liming who didn't give up when facing difficulties. Meanwhile, I would like to be the one who can help and support the people around me, giving them courage and confidence.

评分标准:

13-15 分: 审题无误, 即人称, 时态基本无误, 第一句话补充全面, 信息点全面, 行文连贯, 表达清楚, 有较好的连词, 从句, 分段, 卷面书写工整, 结尾段有升华。

10-12 分: 审题无误, 语言有少量错误, 行文基本连贯, 表达比较清楚, 有基本的连词, 从句, 书写比较工整。

7-9 分: 包含部分要点, 语言有较多问题, 尚能表达主要意思。

4-6 分: 要点不明确; 语言错误较多, 表述不清。

0-3 分: 只写了提示词; 错误很多, 白卷或者文不对题等。