

听下面一段材料，回答第 15 和 16 小题。

15. What's Jimmy's interests and hobbies?
A. Playing the piano. B. Playing computer games. C. Playing the guitar.
16. How often does the boy take piano classes?
A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.

第四节 (每小题 1 分, 共 4 分)

听两遍。根据你所听到的短文内容，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

1. School children in Western countries most probably do chores _____.
A. on Tuesday B. on Friday C. on Saturday
2. Children usually start doing chores when they are _____.
A. 8 B. 10 C. 12
3. Young kids often help with easy chores like _____.
A. sweeping the floor B. washing cars C. cooking meals
4. Kids can't _____ by helping with some jobs at home.
A. get pocket money B. learn new skills C. make more friends

1. 单项选择 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

21. — What _____ nice weather! Let's go out and play!
— Great idea! We can also take the dog for _____ walk.
A. a; a B. /; the C. /; a D. a; the
22. — My parents never _____ me to hang out with friends at night.
— _____ do mine! But I think they are just worried about our safety.
A. allow; Neither B. agree; So C. allow; So D. agree; Neither
23. Susan offered _____ the rubbish after she finished _____ the kitchen.
A. to take out; to clean up B. taking out; to clean up
C. taking out; cleaning up D. to take out; cleaning up
24. As soon as you _____ an idea, never _____ writing it down.
A. think of; turn off B. pick up; cut off
C. come up with; put off D. catch up with; call off
25. The parents heard _____ great news that they _____ their families and friends to share their happiness.
A. such; took up B. such; called up C. so; put up D. so; gave up
26. — There is serious pollution in our city these days.
— That's right. _____ cars people drive, _____ pollution our city will have.
A. The more; the more B. The fewer; the more
C. The fewer; the fewer D. The more; the fewer
27. — Dad, _____ I go out for dinner with my friends tonight?
— I guess so. But don't forget you have a soccer game tomorrow. You _____ stay out late.
A. may; must B. could; needn't C. may; could D. could; shouldn't

29. Bob lives with a big happy family, _____ his best friend Helen lives _____ village.
 A. but; lonely B. while; alone C. when; alone D. while; lonely
30. — I'm not sure _____.
 — Don't worry. If he _____, I will give him a surprise.
 A. if he will come to my party; will arrive B. if he comes to my party; arrives
 C. if he will come to my party; arrives D. if he comes to my party; will arrive

III. 完形填空。(每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

根据短文内容, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

The day of the spelling competition finally came. Juanita was 31. She'd been studying lists of difficult words for weeks, but she was still afraid she would get a word that she couldn't spell. Imelda, on the other hand, was excited 32 this day. She had always been a good speller. In fact, she had won her class spelling competition every year since second grade.

Juanita ate 33 for breakfast though she was hungry. She took a last look at a list of English words that came from other 34, and then she left for school. Imelda greeted her on the bus, and the two friends 35 with each other about their chances to win. "I'm sure you'll do well," said Juanita. Imelda laughed and added, "I'm sure you'll do well, too."

That afternoon, Imelda and Juanita sat next to each other as the spelling competition 36. One by one, 37 students were given a word to spell, and one by one they failed. Finally, 38 Juanita and Imelda remained (留下). The judge of the competition looked at Imelda and said the word *bourgeoisie*. Imelda looked a little scared. First she asked for the word 39 in a sentence. Then she asked for the word's origin (起源). After the judge said that the word came from the French language, Imelda gave her answer. "That's B-U-R-J-O-I-S-E-E," she said.

"Incorrect," said the judge. Sad and disappointed, Imelda sat down.

"Juanita," said the judge, "40 you spell the word correctly, you will win this round of the spelling bee." Juanita repeated the word and then slowly began to spell it — B-O-U-R-G-E-O-I-S-I-E. Luckily, she remembered this word and spelt it out in time to win.

31. A. nervous B. happy C. interested D. lucky
32. A. to B. for C. about D. in
33. A. a little B. little C. few D. a few
34. A. places B. languages C. people D. topics
35. A. told B. competed C. communicated D. dealt
36. A. took place B. took after C. took off D. took away
37. A. another B. any other C. others D. the other
38. A. both B. only C. even D. still
39. A. using B. use C. to be used D. to use
40. A. but B. unless C. until D. if

IV. 阅读理解 (41~43 小题, 每小题 1 分, 44~59 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 35 分)

A

North Bay Tours

Presents...

A special 2-hour sunset cruise (乘船游览) around Otter Cove (海湾)!





\$59
per person

Price includes:

- A buffet dinner with your choice of drinks and dessert (甜点)
- A 5" × 7" (13 × 18 cm) photo of you and the crew (全体船员)
- A gift cup and bag from North Bay Tours

Please get on the cruise ship by 5:30 pm.

41. The price of the sunset cruise is _____ per person.
 A. \$ 5 B. \$ 13 C. \$ 18 D. \$ 59
42. The cruise finishes at _____.
 A. 5:00 pm B. 5:30 pm C. 6:00 pm D. 7:30 pm
43. Each passenger can get all the following things EXCEPT _____ during the cruise.
 A. a book B. a photo C. a cup D. a buffet dinner

B

The first emperor of China, Qin Shihuang, is remembered for the many things he did during his rule. Between 221 and 210 B.C., he started to build the Great Wall of China. He built a large network of roads. He introduced a new writing system, money system, and a united set of measurements. The emperor also ordered to build a huge army of life-sized terracotta soldiers (兵马俑). These, he hoped, would protect his tomb (墓) after his death.

Lost in Time

Today, the soldiers in Xi'an's terracotta museum are light brown, but they weren't always this color. They began as an army of red, blue, yellow, green, white and purple. Sadly, most of the colors did not last. Before they were discovered, these terracotta soldiers were protected by being underground. When they were unearthed, however, the air caused the coating (涂层) under the paint to fall off. The paint disappeared in less time than it takes to boil an egg, taking with it important pieces of history.



New Techniques (技术)

New techniques are now helping to show the army's true colors. Archeologists (考古学家) have recently discovered an area with more than a hundred terracotta soldiers. Many of these soldiers still have their painted features — black hair, pink faces, and black or brown eyes. Chinese and German researchers have developed a special liquid (液体) to help keep the soldiers' colors. After they find a soldier or other artifact (手工艺品), archeologists spray (喷洒) it with the liquid. They then cover it in plastic.

Back to Life

Archeologists are also finding colors in the dirt around Xi'an's terracotta warriors (兵马俑). It's important not to move the soil, so the colors won't be lost. "We are treating the soil as an artifact," says archeologist Rong Bo. The next challenge, says Rong, is to find a way to put the colors onto the army again. Once that happens, artists can bring Emperor Qin's army back to life in full color.

44. According to Paragraph 1, Emperor Qin Shihuang did all the following things EXCEPT _____.
- A. to order to use a united new language
 - B. to start the building of the Great Wall
 - C. to build a large road network and an army of terracotta soldiers
 - D. to decide to use a united system of writing, money and measurements
45. This passage is mainly about _____.
- A. how Emperor Qin's tomb was built
 - B. what the true colors of the terracotta soldiers are
 - C. what life was like for soldiers under Emperor Qin
 - D. what Emperor Qin's tomb was like
46. A special liquid is used by researchers to _____.
- A. protect the emperor's dead body
 - B. keep the terracotta soldiers' colors
 - C. wash the inside of the emperor's tomb
 - D. to cover the terracotta soldiers
47. Which of the following statements would Rong Bo probably agree with?
- A. The soldiers should be left the way they were found.
 - B. Artists should be able to paint the soldiers any color they want.
 - C. We should try to bring the army's true colors back to life.
 - D. Students should be allowed to paint the terracotta soldiers.

C

A few weeks later, my parents were called into a meeting with the school board (校董会) to discuss the results of my evaluation (测评). The man who evaluated me sat down facing my parents. "I'm very happy to tell you that your son Simu is a very smart boy. His evaluation scores show that he would do well in a more challenging class like our gifted-students program."

This was music to my parents' ears. For two immigrants (移民) who were always at the top of their class, nothing could be better than hearing that their child was following their footsteps.

"I was deeply impressed (有印象的) by his answer to one question," the man continued. "When I asked children what books contained (包含), nearly all of them would say 'words'. When I asked Simu, he said that books contained 'ideas'. He is definitely a special kid."

And there it was! "Special" — the word would decide my parents' expectations of me for the rest of my childhood. The word would make them believe that I could achieve anything they dreamed of for me.

"We want Simu to become an engineer, like us," my father offered. "Or a doctor. Definitely some kind of a scientist."

The man paused for a second, as if he knew that my parents would not like his reply.

"Well ... I didn't mean that Simu couldn't become an engineer, if that was what he wanted. However, his evaluation results clearly show to me that he is talented in the language arts. He could be a great writer."

My parents smiled politely as always, but scoffed (嘲笑) in their mind. "A writer? That's not a career! Not even as good as serving burgers at McDonald's!" Saying that their child could be anything other than a scientist was just unacceptable to my parents.

For the next few years my parents fed me with piles and piles of books — reading comprehension workbooks, advanced maths textbooks, and even science books that children has no interest in reading.

The Chinese word for studying is dúshū, which literally means "read books". The ability to read and the importance of academic success was deeply rooted in Confucian (儒家的) principles (原则). That's why my parents thought as long as I was reading a book and taking in its knowledge, I was bettering myself. Unluckily for me, Confucius (孔子) didn't say much about going outside, playing with friends or eating ice cream.

48. The evaluation results show that Simu is talented in _____.

- A. music B. language arts C. science D. maths

49. The underlined sentence "**This was music to my parents' ears.**" means that _____.

- A. Simu's parents loved music very much
B. Simu's parents had problems hearing the music
C. Simu's parents were happy to hear good words about their son
D. Simu's parents want him to be a musician

50. Which of the following is NOT true about Simu and his parents?

- A. Simu was smart and special.
B. Simu wanted to be a writer.
C. Simu's parents had high expectations of him.
D. Simu's parents believed in Confucius' ideas deeply.

51. We can infer from the last paragraph that _____.

- A. Simu's parents thought he was bettering himself by reading a book
B. All Chinese parents raise their children with Confucian principles
C. Simu didn't take Confucius's ideas as seriously as his parents did
D. Reading is as important as going outside and playing with friends

D

Many scientists believe our love of sugar may actually be an addiction (上瘾). When we eat or drink sugary foods, the sugar enters our blood and affects some parts of our brain that make us feel good. Then the good feeling goes away, leaving us wanting more. All tasty foods do this, but sugar has a particularly strong effect. In this way, it is in fact an addictive drug which doctors advise us all to reduce.

“It seems like every time I study an illness, I find that sugar is the cause,” says scientist Richard Johnson. One-third of adults worldwide have high blood pressure, and up to 347 million have diabetes (糖尿病). Why? “Sugar is one of the main causes,” says Johnson.

Our bodies are designed to survive (生存) on very little sugar. Early humans often had very little food, so our bodies learned to be good at turning sugar into fat which is kept as energy. In this way, when there was no food, we won't die of hunger. But today, most people have more than enough. So **the very thing** that used to save us may now be our enemy (敌人) and kill us.

So what is the solution? It's obvious that we need to eat less sugar. Doctors advise that we eat no more than 9.5 teaspoons of sugar a day, but studies show the average person eats around 22.7 teaspoons. But the trouble is, in today's world, it is extremely difficult to keep away from sugar. From breakfast pancakes to after-dinner desserts, our foods are increasingly filled with it. Some food companies even use sugar to take the place of taste in low-fat or zero-fat foods. This makes the food seem to be healthier, but large amounts of sugar are often added.

But there are people who are fighting back against sugar. Many schools are replacing sugary desserts with healthier choices like fruit. Other schools are growing their own food in gardens, or building walking tracks so students and teachers can exercise. The fight has not yet been lost.

52. Which of the following statements about sugar is TRUE?

- A. Sugar makes us feel good.
- B. Our bodies keep sugar as water.
- C. We need quite a little sugar to survive.
- D. Adults need to stop eating sugar.

53. What does the phrase **the very thing** in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. The amount of sugar in our food.
- B. Having enough food to survive.
- C. Our body's ability to keep sugar as fat.
- D. Early humans' lack of food.

54. According to the passage, why is it so difficult not to eat sugar?

- A. We like candy too much.
- B. It gives us the energy we need.
- C. It's in so many foods and drinks.
- D. We get used to eating it at school.

55. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Sugar — Our Sweet Enemy
- B. Why Do We Love Sugar So Much?
- C. How Can We Live Without Sugar?
- D. A Difficult Fight Against Sugar

V. 口语运用。(每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

阅读下面对话, 从下面选项中选择恰当的句子完成此对话, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- A. Thanks for your advice.
- B. Why do you argue with each other?
- C. How can I help you?
- D. Maybe you could talk to your English teacher.
- E. Tell me your problems first.
- F. I think you can go on a journey to relax yourself.
- G. I'm glad to hear from you.

A: Welcome to our program *Teens Talk*. This is Dr. Hunt, your personal mental counselor (心理顾问).

B: Hello, Dr. Hunt. This is Trouble.

A: Hello, Trouble. _____ 60 _____

B: I have some problems that I can't solve. Could you please give me some advice?

A: Of course. _____ 61 _____

B: I failed the English test again and it made me feel worried. I really don't know what to do.

A: _____ 62 _____ She must have some good ways to help you.

B: You're right. I'll talk to her later.

A: Is there anything else that I can help you with?

B: There's one more thing. My mom and I fight a lot these days.

A: _____ 63 _____

B: Because she thinks I spend too much time on my hobbies and she wants me to stop.

A: If you don't want to give it up, you should tell your mother about your feelings. Maybe she'll change her mind.

B: OK, I will. _____ 64 _____

B: No problem.

第II卷 (共 65 分)

VI. 任务型阅读 (65~67 小题, 每小题 2 分, 68 小题 3 分, 共 9 分)

YouTube star Jessie Vee's videos of funny stories about herself have been watched over 150 million times and the number of subscribers (订阅者) to her channel (频道) is over 700,000. Usually, "I'll spend all Sunday thinking of ideas and planning videos that I want to film that week. Every Monday, I'll wake up early to start filming. Then, from Tuesday to Friday, I edit (剪辑) them."

Being a YouTuber isn't just about making videos. Jessie also spends a few hours each week replying to messages from her subscribers. Sometimes she meets fans in person because people recognize her when she goes out. "It always makes me happy to see them greet me with a huge smile."

Online life isn't all wonderful and Jessie used to feel bad when people said negative things about her. "Some people online are so quick to write hate comments (评论)," she explains. Some people said that she has a huge face and thin lips. It made her feel bad until she found strength inside herself. "I realized that the things people don't like were things about myself that I couldn't change. So I decided to love those things and I became more confident in myself." Now, she understands that hate comments come from people who don't feel good about themselves.

So, for anyone who wants to be a YouTuber, there are some things to think about. It should be fun, so one thing you might want to do is to turn off the comments so you won't get any negative ones. Besides, it's a good idea to think about privacy and safety, so you don't need to show your face or real name and you shouldn't tell people where you live.

"Be yourself and don't change yourself to make people like you. When I first started YouTube, I wanted to look good and act in a way that people would like. In my old videos, I seem uncomfortable because I was not being myself. But in my videos now, you can see that I'm completely myself. I don't care what people think." Jessie adds. She also says you should make your channel about something you really care about because that will inspire people. "When you actually focus on something you love, you'll grow so much faster, trust me!"

65. As a YouTuber, does Jessie Vee film her videos every day?

66. How long does it take Jessie to reply to her subscribers' messages?

67. In the last paragraph, what advice does Jessie give to people who want to be YouTubers?

68. If you were a parent, would you allow your teenage kid to be a YouTuber? Why or why not?

VII. 完成句子 (每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

69. Teenagers should share their feelings more often so that they won't get into an _____ (argue) with their family.

70. The director (导演) of the movie is a man who is full of _____ (imagine) and he has won the Oscar Award (奥斯卡奖).

71. When climbers are climbing a high mountain such as Qomolangma (珠穆朗玛峰), they usually have trouble _____ (呼吸).

72. Many people like _____ (比较) Chongqing with Hong Kong because these two cities have a lot in common.

73. The government recruited (招募) _____ Hangzhou Asian Games.
74. Dog helpers can do many useful things for the _____ (able) people.
75. The traffic policemen were working hard to find out what caused _____ the car accident.
76. My 20-year-old brother is trying his best to find a job to develop his _____ (depend).
77. There were several cats _____ (躺) on the ground to enjoy the sunshine.
78. Dumplings and Zongzi are _____ (典型的) Chinese food.

VIII. 句型转换 (每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

79. Nancy hurt herself in the kitchen this morning. (改为一般疑问句)
 _____ Nancy _____ herself in the kitchen this morning?
80. Mario looks sad and angry. (对划线部分提问)
 _____ with Mario?
81. Linda spends a lot of time reading books so that she can experience more in life. (改为同义句)
 Linda spends a lot of time reading books _____ to experience more in life.
82. 学生们正期望着学校能为他们提供更多有趣的课后活动。
 Students are expecting their schools to _____ them _____ more interesting after-school activities.
83. Bill 发现有人正在用他的电脑浏览邮件。
 Bill found someone _____ emails on his computer.

IX. 短文填空 (每空 2 分, 共 16 分)

About 14,000 years ago, human beings and dogs began a partnership that has lasted for about 15,000 years. Today, because of the careful selection (挑选) of dog parents, humans have created many different kinds of dogs. Each kind has its own look and talents, and its own role in human society. Here are three examples of “a dog’s life” in the human world.

The Carer

Today, many hospitals let specially 84 dogs to bring love and cheer to patients. Shaynee the wheaten terrier (麦色梗小猎犬) is such a therapy (治疗) dog. She visits children who are fighting deadly diseases. Dogs like Shaynee help patients feel calm and at peace. They help both children and adults stay strong 85 long hospital stays, and even help them get better.

The 86

Today, some beagles (比格犬) work in airports for the government. They are part of a program called the Beagle Brigade. A beagle is good for this kind of work because of its powerful nose and ability to track (追踪) smells. The Beagle Brigade’s job is to 87 everything that comes into the country. They help officers find illegal (非法的) fruits, vegetables, and other foods in luggage or in mail. The beagles do the job much 88 than any human could.

The Pampered (养尊处优的) Pet

While some dogs are working hard, 89 are free to spend their days resting and playing. Across the world, many pet dogs are treated like children. Many have their own rooms and all the things a dog could want. Some even have their own clothes. Many of these pampered pets spend their days playing, learning to get 90 with kids and other family members, or even going to yoga (or dog) classes. Their owners give them the best, and enjoy doing so.

Whether as workers or as lovely pets, dogs have become helpful in many ways. There are plenty of advantages for the dog, too. Many kinds of wild dogs have nearly disappeared from the Earth. However, the domestic (家养的) dog's special place as "man's best friend" 91 it to survive (幸存) in a human world.

84. _____ 85. _____ 86. _____ 87. _____
88. _____ 89. _____ 90. _____ 91. _____

X. 书面表达 (共 20 分)

假如你是李华, 不久前你收到了朋友 Mike 的来信。信中 Mike 谈到上学期的网课给他的学习造成了不少负面影响, 同时每天与父母朝夕相处也使亲子关系出现了裂缝。他现在每天都很焦虑, 请给他写一封回信安慰对方, 分享你的类似经历和感受, 并提出一些可行的建议, 以帮助他积极乐观地面对学习和生活。

- 要点: 1. 安慰对方并分享你的类似经历和感受;
2. 提出至少两条可行的建议(亲子关系方面、学习方面、.....);
3.

- 要求: 1. 语言流畅, 表达正确, 逻辑清晰, 字迹工整;
2. 词数: 100~120 词; 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;
3. 文中不得出现真实姓名和学校名称。

Dear Mike,

I'm sorry to hear that you have problems dealing with your schoolwork and family relations. _____

Yours t
Li H

(命题人: 张文婕 岳知伶 陈 杨 审题人: 熊