**2023年河南省普通高中招生考试模拟试卷**

**英 语**

**注意事项：**

**1. 本试卷共8页，六个大题，满分120分，考试时间100分钟。**

**2. 本试卷上不要答题，请按答题卡上注意事项的要求直接把答案填写在答题卡上。答在试卷上的答案无效。**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 题号 | 一 | 二 | 三 | 四 | 五 | 六 | 总分 | 等级 |
| 分数 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**一、听力理解（20小题，每小题1分，共20分）**

**第一节**

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳答案，并将其标号填入题前括号内。每段对话读两遍。

( ) 1. Who went to the zoo yesterday?

A. Nancy. B. Mary. C. Lisa.

( ) 2. Where is Lucy?

A. In the school library. B. In the music room. C. In the computer room.

( ) 3. Which subject does the girl like best?

A. English. B. Chinese. C. Math.

( ) 4. How is Mike going to the park tomorrow?

A. By bike. B. By bus. C. By car.

( ) 5. When will they play tennis?

A. This afternoon. B. Tomorrow afternoon. C. This Friday afternoon.

**第二节**

听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳答案，并将其标号填入题前括号内。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第6至第7两个小题。

( ) 6. Where does the man want to go?

A. To an office. B. To the garden. C. To the guide room.

( ) 7. Who may help the man?

A. Mr. Hawking. B. A lady. C. A guide.

听下面一段对话，回答第8至第9两个小题。

( ) 8. Why did Alice feel upset?

A. She thought math was hard.

B. She was worried about homework.

C. She failed the exam.

( ) 9. What does the girl advise Tom to do?

A. Help Alice with her math. B. Stay with Alice. C. Tell it to his parents.

听下面一段独白，回答第10至第12三个小题。

( ) 10. What is Mike like?

A. Kind and helpful. B. Outgoing and lively. C. Quiet and hard-working.

( ) 11. What color is Mona’s T-shirt?

A. White. B. Red. C. Pink.

( ) 12. How often does Gina volunteers in the study program?

A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.

听下面一段对话，回答第13至第15三个小题。

( ) 13. Whom did Lisa go back to her hometown with?

A. Her father. B. Her sister. C. Her mother.

( ) 14. How many years did Lisa stay in her hometown when she was a child?

A. About 4 years. B. About 6 years. C. About 8 years.

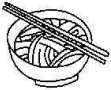
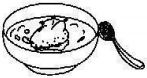
( ) 15. What does Peter think of China?

A. It’s a big country. B. It has changed a lot. C. It has many new cities.

**第三节**

听下面一篇短文。按照你所听内容的先后顺序将下列图片排序，并将其标号填写在题号后的横线上。短文读两遍。

A. B. C. D. E.



16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**二、阅读理解（20小题，每小题2分，共40分）**

阅读下面四篇语言材料，然后按文后要求做题。

**A**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| You might have a fever after catching a cold. It is more worrying than having a headache, a sore throat and other symptoms (症状). Teenagers may have a fever easily after catching a cold. The following might be of some help to you to take good care of yourself when having a fever. | | |
| Soda, cola and other caffeinated (含咖啡因的) drinks should be avoided when you have a fever. You can’t get enough water from them when your body really needs water the most. | Don’t dress too warmly or put yourself in a place that is too hot. It’s not good for your body to regulate (调节) temperature. Or it can make your fever worse. | |
| You need even more food when having a fever. You’ll feel even worse unless you have enough food. | |
| A fever can make you breathe faster and it will increase water loss (损失) Also, your body needs more water to lower your temperature. So don’t forget to drink enough water. |  |

根据材料内容选择最佳答案，并将其标号填入题前括号内。

( ) 21. Who is the text written for?

A. Parents. B. Students. C. Doctors. D. Teenagers.

( ) 22. What can you drink when having a fever?

A. Soda B. Cola C. Coffee. D. Juice.

( ) 23. What can you do when having a fever?

A. B. C. D.



( ) 24. What is the text mainly about?

A. How to low your body temperature. B. What to do when having a fever.

C. Where to stay when having a fever. D. When to go to the doctor.

( ) 25. In which of the following magazine may you read the text?

A. *Daily Health*. B. *Good Housekeeping*.

C. *Sports Science*. D. *Language Learning*.

**B**

Since I was first in China in 2012, my life and China itself have developed and changed a lot. I took a trip to China with a friend in 2012. We traveled from Beijing to Shanghai to Xi’an to Anhui and to Hong Kong, all in 5 weeks. We had a fantastic time meeting local people, visiting beautiful places and eating delicious food. Then, with the taste of China in my mouth I returned in 2013 for the year as a Chinese language exchange student in Beijing. This was when I fell in love with Beijing.

On the plane, when I went to Beijing in the year of 2014. a Chinese lady said, “Do you have WeChat?” “What’s WeChat?”, I replied. The expression on her face said it all... When I think back to it now, I also have the same expression as her. During that year I really noticed how WeChat wallet took off and everyone could have a WeChat wallet.

As my Chinese improved during my studies, I became more independent. I found a new thing—*waimai*. I could get the food I like by *waimai* on deep dark winter nights and rainy days in Beijing.

I was back in China again for the fourth time, this lime for my master’s degree. Shared bikes appeared in Beijing. I could ride a shared bike to almost everywhere in Beijing. It’s so convenient that it’s hard for me to live without my shared bike account (账户).

Today’s China is still a country full of ancient knowledge and customs, yet one that is also full of new ideas and innovations (创新). Although some things seem to stay the same, something else is changing quickly. I’m sure as I continue my life here in Beijing, I will be interested in something new that China’s rapid development is bringing out.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案，并将其标号填入题前括号内。

( ) 26. Why did the writer come to China for the first time?

A. To visit a friend. B. To take a trip.

C. To try delicious food. D. To get a degree.

( ) 27. What is the correct order according to the text?

a. The writer got used to riding shared bikes.

b. The writer found everyone got a WeChat wallet in China.

c. The writer visited many places in China.

d. The writer could get food by *waimai*.

e. The writer became an exchange student.

A. c-e-b-d-a B. c-b-a-d-e C. b-a-d-e-c D. a-c-b-e-d

( ) 28. Which words could best describe the lady when she heard the writer’s reply on the plane?

A. Honest and kind. B. Surprised and shocked.

C. Serious and polite. D. Friendly and brave.

( ) 29. What did the writer mainly want to tell in the text?

A. His experiences in China. B. The development of China.

C. New things appeared in China. D. Some ancient customs in China.

( ) 30. What is the text?

A. A story. B. A poem. C. An interview. D. A report.

**C**

In China, more and more people like spending their vacations in less-known tourism spots (旅游景点) instead of well-known ones. Because they think they can spend special and enjoyable vacations there. People call it “reverse (逆向) tourism”.

There are usually too many visitors on vacation at well-known tourism spots, especially during public holidays. In some well-known tourism spots, visitors can only move one meter every ten minutes. It makes visitors can’t spend relaxing and enjoyable vacations.

Besides crowds, spending vacations at less-known tourism spots is also a good way to save money. The prices of food and hotel stays are usually high at well-known tourism spots. Popular tourism spots are always packed and often raise their prices during holidays. But at less-known ones, prices are much lower.

Less-known tourism spots can bring the feeling of freshness. Many visitors might not go to these less-known tourism spots before. Spending vacations there can help them enjoy scenery they haven’t seen before. Some visitors are simply looking to take a rest somewhere quiet for a couple of days, which is a good way to vacation.

The rise of reverse tourism is not a bad thing. It means that visitors now have more choices, which brings more possibilities to the tourism market. And it can help people living in less-known tourism spots to earn more money. Also, it can help the well-known tourism spots to improve themselves. It is believed that reverse tourism will be even more popular in near future.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案，并将其标号填入题前括号内。

( ) 31. Where do lots of visitors choose to spend their vacations in China now?

A. Popular tourism spots. B. Less-known tourism spots.

C. Nature tourism spots. D. Famous tourism spots.

( ) 32. How is well-known tourism spots according to the text?

A. Crowded. B. Enjoyable C. Cheap. D. Convenient.

( ) 33. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?

A. The values of reverse tourism.

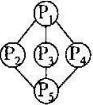
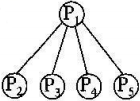
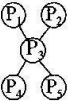
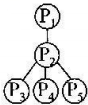
B. The improvement of popular tourism spots.

C. The tourism market in China.

D. The popularity of reverse tourism.

( ) 34. What is the structure of the text? (P=Paragraph)

A. B. C. D.



( ) 35. What’s the best title for the text?

A. A type of popular tourism B. The developing tourism market

C. Interesting tourism forms D. Less-known tourism spots

**D**

Flip (翻) Paper Flower is a kind of traditional art in China. 36 Many people like it for its beautiful colors and shapes. It is an intangible cultural heritage (非物质文化遗产) project of China. But it’s so difficult to make Flip Paper Flowers that many young people don’t want to learn how to make them. 37 Luckily, with the help of a young man named Wei Yuhang, it’s getting popular again with teenagers.

38 He learned how to make Flip Paper Flowers from his grandfather during his childhood. He often shares ways to make Flip Paper Flowers with his college friends. In his hand, hundreds of papers can turn into 18 different paper flowers through special production methods, painting skills, and different folding methods. Wei and his college friends have helped many young people become interested in this traditional art again. Now, he often makes videos about the production process (过程). 39 He hopes that more people can know about this intangible cultural heritage and traditional culture.

“Although it looks like a small paper toy, the process of making it is very complicated (复杂的),” Wei said. “ 40 I am happy to share this culture with more people.”

根据材料内容，从下面五个选项中选出能填入文中空缺处的最佳选项，使文章意思通顺、内容完整，并将其标号填写在下面题号后的横线上。

A. It has a long history.

B. Then he posts them online.

C. Wei Yuhang is a college student.

D. I have the responsibility to pass on this ancient art.

E. The traditional art is in danger of disappearing now.

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**三、完形填空（15小题，每小题1分，共15分）**

先通读短文，掌握其大意，然后从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案，并将其标号填入题前括号内。

Arriving in Beijing was not an easy step in my life. As I couldn’t speak Chinese, it was 41 for me to ask for directions, order food and communicate with people. So I didn’t 42 at home. I didn’t want to learn Chinese at first. My first week in Beijing was 43 because the customs are not the same as in my country. I couldn’t communicate with the local people well. So I realized that I couldn’t 44 learning Chinese no matter what.

It’s important to learn the 45 , so I spent all my time on it. It meant I had to 46 from Monday to Sunday. I didn’t have weekends to relax.

My first class of Chinese was not easy, 47 , I was surprised by my classmates. They all did better than me. But that 48 did not stop me. I was in the process of learning a new language. It was normal but I needed to be 49 . It was impossible to learn Chinese as fast as I could. The 50 process could help to get good results.

Chinese classes are a great tool. I learned grammar, listening, reading, and spoken Chinese 51 them. But classes are not everything. It’s necessary to 52 every day and make a habit of it. In my experience, taking classes is 50% of the way to learn Chinese. The other 53 is to use it in the real world. In the beginning, I learned some new words. But I couldn’t use it 54 I was too shy. To change it, I started to 55 to everyone, from teachers, and classmates to strangers in the street. After five months, I was able to talk with local people. I wasn’t so lost in the city.

( ) 41. A. impossible B. necessary C. worth D. easy

( ) 42. A. stay B. live C. feel D. treat

( ) 43. A. excited B. relaxed C. quiet D. hard

( ) 44. A. put of B. take up C. care for D. take after

( ) 45. A. language B. direction C. culture D. history

( ) 46. A. write diaries B. attend classes C. make plans D. solve problems

( ) 47. A. generally B. actually C. certainly D. normally

( ) 48. A. secret B. situation C. influence D. request

( ) 49. A. outgoing B. wise C. patient D. polite

( ) 50. A. wonderful B. common C. slow D. simple

( ) 51. A. for B. after C. over D. through

( ) 52. A. practice B. spread C. support D. exercise

( ) 53. A. relation B. half C. quarter D. space

( ) 54. A. but B. or C. although D. since

( ) 55. A. speak B. explain C. lie D. listen

**四、语篇填空（15小题，每小题1分，共15分）**

**第一节**

阅读短文，从方框中选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空，使短文通顺、意思完整。请将答案写在下面题号后的横线上。每空限填一词，每词限用一次。

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| much long they make scary one of excuse if idea |

*Yao-Chinese Folktales* (《中国奇谭》) is a new Chinese cartoon. It came out on Jan. 1st. The cartoon is made up 56 many short stories. Many people like the cartoon and it is one of the 57 popular cartoons in China. But some people have different 58 about it.

A parent said, “The cartoon is too 59 . The pictures of the cartoon make my child afraid to watch it again. He only watched the 60 two episodes (集).” Some people think he is right. They said the cartoon is not good for children’s healthy development. So they suggested cutting some parts of the cartoon.

But others said, “Who said cartoons should only be 61 for kids? Also, parents should guide 62 children to know about new things.” They think some parents didn’t do well in helping children know about new things. So they use “Cartoons are only for kids” as a(n) 63 . Some people from this group also think 64 people cut some parts of the cartoon, it will be a great loss for the Chinese cartoon industry.

A cartoon is not bad as 65 as we can learn something good from it. Everyone can watch cartoons, not only kids.

56. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 60. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**第二节**

阅读短文，根据语篇要求填空，使短文通顺、意思完整。请将答案写在下面题号后的横线上。每空限填一词。

Yan is a 10-year-old primary school student from Zhejiang. When he 66 only four years old, he visited Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center for the first time with his father. They watched how people launched satellites. He was so excited and became interested 67 space science. In the following years, they also visited many other satellite launch centers.

It usually takes him three hours to read books about space every week. Now he can make rocket models and teach online classes to other students 68 love space science.

His school invited him 69 teach all the students space science at the opening ceremony (庆典) of the new school term. People call him “rocket boy”. His dream is to be 70 famous scientist like Qian Xuesen or Nan Rendong.

66. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 68. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 69. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 70. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**五、补全对话（5小题，每小题2分，共10分）**

根据下面的对话情景，在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子，使对话的意思连贯、完整。

A: Hello, I am Jack. May I know your name?

B: I am Wang Lin. Nice to meet you, Jack.

A: 71.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Where are you from, please?

B: The middle part of China. My hometown is Nanyang, Henan Province.

A: Really? I hope to visit Henan Province this year. 72.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

B: The city is famous for its local noodles. The stewed noodles are the most famous. It is “one of the top 10 noodles in China”.

A: Sounds great!

B: 73.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? Each season has different beauty to experience.

A: I haven’t decided. When is the best time to travel there?

B: Winter and autumn. 74.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

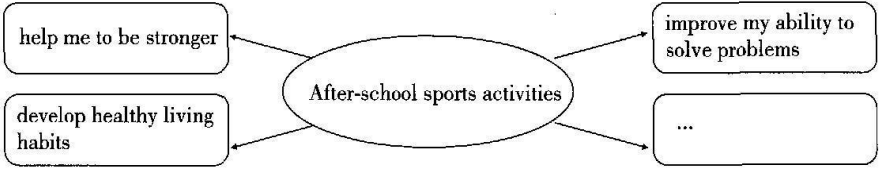
A: Great! I am very interested in Chinese traditional festival culture.

75.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B: You’re welcome.

**六、书面表达（20分）**

自新修订的《中华人民共和国体育法》实施以来，我们学生有了更多的时间参加课外体育活动。这些课外体育活动使我们的校园生活更加丰富多彩。请你结合下面图示信息，以“What I have got from after-school sports activities”为题，根据写作要求，用英语写一篇短文。



写作要求：1) 文中须包含上图提示的所有信息，可适当发挥；

2) 文中不得出现考生的真实姓名和学校名称；

3) 词数100左右（开头已给出，不计入总词数）。

**What I have got from after-school sports activities**

I have got a lot since our school carried out after-school sports activities. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**2023年河南省普通高中招生考试模拟试卷**

**英语 参考答案**

1-5 ACBCC 6-10 ACCBA 11-15 BCABB 16-20DBAEC 21-25 DDDBA 26-30 BABBA

31-35 BAADA 36-40 AECBD 41-45 ACDAA 46-50 BBBCC 51-55 DABDA

56. of 57. most 58. ideas 59. scary 60. first 61. made 62. their 63. excuse

64. if 65. long 66. was 67. in 68. who/that 69. to 70. a

71. Nice to meet you, too

72. What food would you advise me to try if I travel to Nanyang / What food is it famous for / What food is the most famous there…

73. When do you plan to travel there / When are you going to travel there…

74. You can celebrate traditional festivals with local people there / It’s a good time to enjoy the traditional festival culture.

75. Thank you for telling me so much / Thanks a lot…

六、One possible version:

What I have got from after-school sports activities

I have got a lot since our school carried out after-school sports activities. Firstly, taking part in after-school sports activities helps me to be stronger. I can get more exercise when I take part in these activities. Secondly, taking part in after-school sports activities has improved my ability to solve problems. They can help me face problems in life and live bravely. Thirdly, I have also developed healthy living habits. These good habits help me grow healthily. What’s more, I have learned how important teamwork is from these activities. Teamwork can help me get on well with my classmates.

All in all, after-school sports activities can help me learn better and make my life more colorful and meaningful. I love after-school sports activities.

**听力原文**

**一、听力理解**

**第一节**

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳答案，并将其标号填入题前括号内。每段对话读两遍。

1. M: Hi, Lisa! Did you meet Nancy at the party yesterday?

W: No. Mary told me Nancy went to the zoo with her family.

2. M: Are Linda and Lucy in the school library? I need some help from them.

W: No. Linda is in the music room and Lucy is in the computer room.

3. M: What subject do you like best, English or math?

W: Neither. Chinese is my favorite.

4. M: Are you going to ride to the park tomorrow?

W: No. I’m going to take a bus. What about you, Mike?

M: I will drive there.

5. M: Can you play tennis with me this afternoon, Wendy?

W: Really sorry, Jack. I’m busy this afternoon. How about tomorrow afternoon?

M: Oh, I’ll have to help my parents do some farm work. Is this Friday afternoon OK with you?

W: OK. See you then.

**第二节**

听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳答案，并将其标号填入题前括号内。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第6至第7两个小题。

M: Excuse me?

W: Yes. Can I help you?

M: Yes, please. I’m looking for Mr. Hawking’s office. Do you know where it is?

W: I’m sorry, I don’t know, but the guide over there should know.

M: The one in the guide room?

W: No. The one who is talking to a lady near the garden.

M: Thank you very much.

W: You’re welcome.

听下面一段对话，回答第8至第9两个小题。

M: My sister Alice came home very late that day. She was upset. She threw herself into the sofa. She was crying.

W: Was it because of her math exam?

M: Yeah, she said she failed the exam though she worked hard for it.

W: Poor Alice! What did you do then?

M: I haven’t seen her cry before. So I was so scared and didn’t know what to do.

W: Stay with her. That’s all you can do, Tom.

听下面一段独白，回答第10至第12三个小题。

Hello, everyone! Come and meet my new friends. The boy in a white T-shirt is Mike. He is kind and helpful. He often volunteers to help others on weekends. The girl next to Mike is Mona. She wears a red T-shirt and a pink skirt. She is outgoing and lively and has lots of friends in our school. She loves animals and volunteers at an animal hospital every Saturday morning. The girl beside me is Gina. She is quiet and hard-working. She is one of the top students in our school. She volunteers in a study program three times a week.

听下面一段对话，回答第13至第15三个小题。

M: Good morning, Lisa!

W: Good morning, Peter!

M: Did you go anywhere in the winter holiday?

W: Yes. I went back to my hometown with my father.

M: Was it the first time you had been there?

W: No. I was brought up there and didn’t leave until I was six.

M: Did you find your hometown had changed a lot?

W: Yes! It has changed a lot. There are many new houses everywhere and I could hardly tell where I was. How about you?

M: I went to Guangzhou with my sister and my mother last month.

W: I hear that China is developing rapidly.

M: Yeah. It’s amazing. It’s really different from what it was ten years ago.

**第三节**

听下面一篇短文。按照你所听内容的先后顺序将下列图片排序，并将其标号填写在题号后的横线上。短文读两遍。

To help the students know more about Chinese food culture, our school is going to have a Chinese food festival next week. Some of the students in our class are busy preparing for it. Jenny learned how to make dumplings from her aunt. She is going to show how to make dumplings. Mona visited Xi’an last year and learned how to make Chinese hamburgers. She is going to cook them at the festival. Mary thinks many students will like Beijing duck. She will show how to make it at the festival. Larry is interested in Chinese noodles. He will make delicious beef noodles. I like all kinds of soup, but chicken soup is my favorite. I will ask many of the students and teachers to taste the chicken soup I cook at the party. I’m sure we’ll have a wonderful Chinese food festival.

