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# 英语试卷

## 一、听力 (共 25 分)

### I. 听句子, 选择最佳答语。(5 分)

- |                        |                               |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. Sounds like fun. | B. No, I don't.               | C. It's very difficult. |
| 2. A. Mooncakes.       | B. Dumplings.                 | C. Zongzi.              |
| 3. A. Not at all.      | B. Sure, there is a bookshop. | C. Thank you.           |
| 4. A. Yes, he is.      | B. Yes, he did.               | C. Yes, he does.        |
| 5. A. I agree.         | B. No problem.                | C. With pleasure.       |

### II. 听对话, 根据你所听到的对话和问题, 选择最佳答案。(5 分)

- |                        |                   |                  |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 6. A. Silk.            | B. Plastic.       | C. Paper.        |
| 7. A. In a school.     | B. In a hospital. | C. In a library. |
| 8. A. By car.          | B. By air.        | C. By bus.       |
| 9. A. His grandfather. | B. His mother.    | C. His father.   |
| 10. A. A dress.        | B. A coat.        | C. A blouse.     |

### III. 根据所听到的描述, 选出与其相符的图片, 其中有一幅图片是多余的。(5 分)



A



B



C



D



E



F

11. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_\_ 13. \_\_\_\_\_ 14. \_\_\_\_\_ 15. \_\_\_\_\_

### IV. 听较长对话, 选择最佳答案。(5 分)

听第一段对话, 作答第 16 至 17 小题。

- |  |                        |                   |                      |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 16. How does the woman like the supermarket on the Internet? | A. Just so so.         | B. Not bad.       | C. Wonderful.        |
| 17. What does the woman want to buy for her son?             | A. Some school things. | B. Some toy cars. | C. Some story books. |

听第二段对话, 作答第 18 至 20 小题。

- |   |                        |                       |                        |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 18. What does the girl need if she borrows books?           | A. Her school ID Card. | B. Some money.        | C. Her e-mail address. |
| 19. How many books is the girl allowed to borrow at a time? | A. Two.                | B. Five.              | C. Seven.              |
| 20. What kind of books does the girl want to borrow?        | A. A book on Chinese.  | B. A book on physics. | C. A book on English.  |

V. 听短文，选择最佳答案。(5 分)

21. What does Mr. Smith own?  
A. A hotel. B. A restaurant. C. A supermarket.
22. Who called Mr. Smith yesterday?  
A. Tom. B. The teacher. C. The host.
23. When did the father have a talk with his son?  
A. Yesterday morning. B. Yesterday afternoon. C. Yesterday evening.
24. What does Tom's father know about his son through the talk?  
A. Tom doesn't like to study.  
B. Tom will study hard in the future.  
C. Tom will follow the school rules.
25. Why does Mr. Smith make the call?  
A. To ask for advice. B. To share information. C. To say thanks.

二、基础知识 (共 25 分)

VI. 单项选择 (共 15 分)

从每小题所给的四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。

- ( ) 26. On \_\_\_\_\_ Children's Day, Jack received a fine present from his parents.  
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- ( ) 27. — How do you relax yourself in your free time?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ doing sports and listening to music.  
A. At B. On C. In D. By
- ( ) 28. In the past few years, many schools \_\_\_\_\_ the ways of doing morning exercises.  
A. changed B. change C. will change D. have changed
- ( ) 29. \_\_\_\_\_ heavy traffic, please get up and set out early.  
A. To avoid B. Avoid C. Avoiding D. Avoided
- ( ) 30. — Is there \_\_\_\_\_ here?  
— Yes, I'm upstairs. Please wait a minute.  
A. everybody B. somebody C. nobody D. anybody
- ( ) 31. When I think back to those days, I regret \_\_\_\_\_ to my mother.  
A. listen to B. not listening to C. not listen to D. not to listen to
- ( ) 32. Too much water \_\_\_\_\_ in the world every day. People should learn to save it.  
A. waste B. is wasted C. was wasted D. has wasted
- ( ) 33. The Israel-Palestine War (巴以冲突) has made me realize \_\_\_\_\_ peaceful country we live in!  
A. what B. how C. what a D. how a
- ( ) 34. — This dress feels soft.  
— Yes. It is made \_\_\_\_\_ silk.  
A. from B. in C. with D. of
- ( ) 35. He \_\_\_\_\_ live in a small village, but now he \_\_\_\_\_ living in the big city.  
A. is used to; used to B. used to; is used to  
C. was used to; used to D. be used to; used to
- ( ) 36. — Kate, could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the toy bear?  
— Oh, I bought it at a night market near Guilin Road.  
A. where you bought B. where did you buy  
C. when you bought D. when did you buy
- ( ) 37. Some teens think that \_\_\_\_\_ should find a job to make money by themselves.  
A. 18-year-old B. 18-years-old C. 18-year-olds D. 18-years-olds

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- ( ) 38. You never know whether the shoes fit you \_\_\_\_\_ you try them on.  
A. until                      B. if                              C. when                        D. after
- ( ) 39. Only by studying hard \_\_\_\_\_ improve your English.  
A. you can                      B. you did                        C. can you                        D. did you
- ( ) 40. — Can I look at the menu for a few more minutes before I decide ?  
— Of course, sir. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Don't mention it                              B. Sorry to hear that  
C. Take your time                                D. Sounds interesting

### 三、交际运用（共 5 分）

VII. 根据对话内容及方框中所给的句子补全对话。选项中有一项是多余选项。

A: Welcome to the program “*Talk to Your Kids*”. This is Dr. Brown. 41. \_\_\_\_\_

B: Hello, Dr. Brown. This is Mrs. Smith.

A: Hello, Mrs. Smith. 42. \_\_\_\_\_

B: I'm worried about my son.

A: 43. \_\_\_\_\_

B: Two days ago, his teacher told me that my son often played phone games in class. And he failed some of his tests.

A: 44. \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes, I asked him about it yesterday, but he didn't realize it influenced his schoolwork.

A: I think I need to talk with your son face to face. I will be in my psychological counseling room (心理咨询室) tomorrow afternoon. 45. \_\_\_\_\_

B: Thank you. I will try to take him there. See you.

A: See you.

- |   |
|---|
| <p>A. What can I do for you ?<br/>B. I'm glad to be here with you.<br/>C. What happened to him ?<br/>D. Can you take him here ?<br/>E. What time shall we meet ?<br/>F. Have you talked with him about it ?</p> |
|---|

### 四、阅读（共 45 分）

#### VIII. 完型填空（15 分）

阅读短文，掌握其大意，然后从每小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

My grandfather often said “I won't” to show his dislike of dishonesty (不诚实). When he was young, he worked 46 a furniture (家具) maker. One day, a neighbor invited him to make some furniture. When arriving, he noticed the wood provided was a little 47, so he said, “I won't start right away.” He chose to let the wood dry for a month. He knew working with wet wood could cause 48 later on.

Around the same time, another furniture maker was also asked for a 49 job by a different family. Unlike my grandfather, he 50 working right away. As a result, the neighbor started doubting my grandfather, thinking he was trying to make more money by 51 the work. However, my grandfather waited 52. He wanted the best quality for the furniture he was making.

A month later, the other furniture maker received his 53 and went back home. My



grandfather began to 54 strong and beautiful furniture when the wood was completely dry. A few months passed and the furniture made by that maker began to break. The neighbor then regretted 55 my grandfather and said sorry to him. People came to understand his 56 and skill, spreading his fame far and wide.

Influenced by my grandfather, my father also follows the 57 of "I won't". He always provides the freshest food, which makes his restaurant very 58 in town. Once a trader wanted to sell some cheap but smelly seafood to my father, he said "No!" and stopped the 59.

Now, my brother and I keep in mind 60 our grandfather and father taught us. Through ups and downs in life, we've come to deeply understand our family value behind this saying—to be truthful and honest.

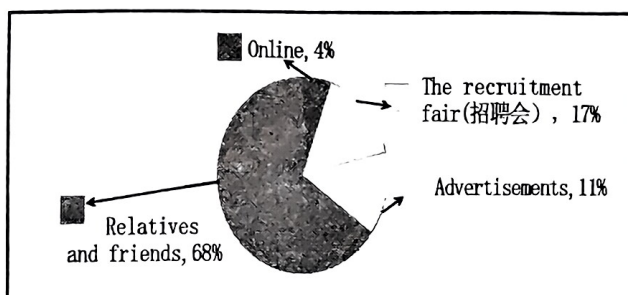
- |                        |                |                |                 |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ( ) 46.A. as           | B. by          | C. like        | D. with         |
| ( ) 47.A. hard         | B. light       | C. soft        | D. wet          |
| ( ) 48.A. fire         | B. illness     | C. pollution   | D. problems     |
| ( ) 49.A. magic        | B. normal      | C. similar     | D. special      |
| ( ) 50.A. began        | B. canceled    | C. kept        | D. stopped      |
| ( ) 51.A. checking out | B. giving up   | C. putting off | D. turning down |
| ( ) 52.A. excitedly    | B. patiently   | C. sadly       | D. worriedly    |
| ( ) 53.A. food         | B. furniture   | C. money       | D. wood         |
| ( ) 54.A. clean        | B. make        | C. move        | D. repair       |
| ( ) 55.A. answering    | B. believing   | C. comforting  | D. doubting     |
| ( ) 56.A. fairness     | B. honesty     | C. love        | D. politeness   |
| ( ) 57.A. joy          | B. plan        | C. shape       | D. value        |
| ( ) 58.A. beautiful    | B. convenient  | C. peaceful    | D. popular      |
| ( ) 59.A. business     | B. competition | C. interview   | D. survey       |
| ( ) 60.A. who          | B. what        | C. when        | D. why          |

#### IX. 阅读理解 (30 分)

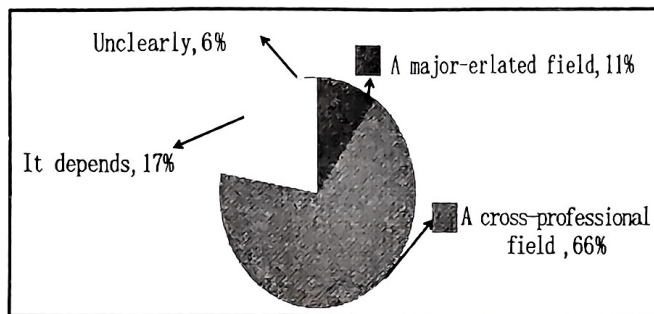
(A)

During the past 20 years, thanks to education, we have had a rapid development in industry (工业), science and technology in China. Education can not only enrich people's knowledge, but also improve people's living standard (水平). However, a growing number of college students realize the uncertainties (不确定性) of their future jobs. Sixty-five students who graduated from Shandong University took part in a survey. And 30 percent of the students are boys and 70 percent of the students are girls. The average (平均的) age of them is 20 years old. Here are the results.

Q1. Which way do you want to choose to find a job?



Q2. What kind of job do you like?



It is surprising that most of the college students don't want to work in a major-related(与专业相关的) field. They think the university teaches learning methods instead of professional knowledge. As a result, a cross-professional (跨专业的) job will not have an influence on the future development, and this will give them more challenges.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。(5分)

- ( ) 61. How many students took part in the survey?  
A.65. B.40. C.30. D.70.
- ( ) 62. According to the result, about\_\_\_ students look for jobs through friends or relatives.  
A.3. B.11. C.7. D.44.
- ( ) 63. How many different ways do the students have to look for a job?  
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D.Six.
- ( ) 64. What percent of students don't know what kind of job they like?  
A.17%. B.6%. C.11%. D.66%.
- ( ) 65. Which is true according to the passage above?  
A. The average age of students who took part in the survey was 21.  
B. Fewer and fewer college students realize the uncertainties of their future jobs.  
C. All the college students want to find a job on their own.  
D. A cross-professional job will not influence the future development.

(B)

Most people love animals. Many children's books use animals as the main characters. Many people look after animals as pets. The love for animals may be why both children and adults enjoy going to zoos.

In the past, zoos were usually started by rich people. The first zoo was started by a queen in Egypt in 1500 BC. Raising animals was a way for people to show they were wealthy and powerful. Sadly, the animals in the early zoos were not treated well. They didn't receive enough attention or care.

Today, zoos still bring people pleasure, but they try to protect animals and teach people as well. Zoos must follow rules. People must provide animals with a clean place to live, food and water, and health care. In this way, the rules help protect the animals.

Some people think the rules are not enough. They want to do more to protect the animals they love. For example, people disapproved of the use of some large animals in shows. They thought the zoos didn't have enough space for the animals to show. They also thought the animals were not treated properly. With so many people against the shows, the zoos decided to make a change.

People see animals in zoos. At the same time, they try to learn about and protect them. Both people and animals can get a lot from each other.

根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 66. Who started the first zoo?  
A. A queen in Egypt. B. A king in Egypt.  
C. A queen in England. D. A king in England.
- ( ) 67. How does the writer feel about the animals in the early zoos?  
A. He doesn't care about them. B. He feels sad for them.  
C. He is proud of them. D. He is afraid of them.
- ( ) 68. According to the passage, zoos today must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. train people for shows B. help look after family pets  
C. provide health care for tourists D. follow the rules to protect animals
- ( ) 69. The phrase "disapproved of" in Paragraph 4 means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. wrote about B. depended on C. against D. were good at
- ( ) 70. What is the passage mainly about?  
A. Large animals in shows. B. Famous zoos around the world.  
C. Animals in the wild. D. Zoos in the past and today.

(C)

Before the discovery of DNA information in the 1980s, fingerprint (指纹) science was the easiest way to solve serious crimes (犯罪). It's believed that each one of us has our own fingerprints. But did you know that our fingerprints could show a lot about us?

According to the experts (专家), fingerprints can show lifestyle and environment, eating habits, hobbies and even the job of a person.

So how can we work all this out from just a simple fingerprint?

Well, a fingerprint is formed when a finger touches a surface. Most fingerprints can't be seen to the eye and require a chemical development process in order to make them shown.

Besides, its use will be much wider. For example, it may be helpful for doctors to treat their patients in the future. Maybe a fingerprint exam will also tell a doctor whether a patient is properly taking medicine. In the treatment of some of the most serious illnesses, taking proper medicine is important.

In the future, fingerprint science can be used by the police and help doctors keep us in the best possible health.

根据短文内容，判断句子正 (T)、误 (F)

- ( ) 71. People didn't discover DNA information until the 1980s.  
( ) 72. Fingerprints can show a person's both looks and lifestyle according to the passage.  
( ) 73. People can easily see all the fingerprints without the help of technology.  
( ) 74. Doctors can know about patients just through a fingerprint exam now.  
( ) 75. In the future, fingerprint science can still make a difference to our life.

(D)

Every one of us has a chance to try new things. 76 The risk is that we will not be satisfied with our choice.

For example, we may try a food we have never had before. 77 It can be too sour, too salty or too spicy. We may try a new style of music and get a headache. We may try a new sport like skating and end up falling down a lot. We may see a different kind of art and be completely disappointed (失望的). We may try to speak or write a different language and end up embarrassing ourselves.

It sounds risky (有风险的) to us. 78 For example, we can try a new food. And we fall in love with it finally. It can be sweet or tastes very good. We may try a new sport and fall down, but we get back up and finally experience pleasure, even for a minute. We may see why



people love that sport so much.

If we try a new kind of music, we may regret we didn't find it sooner. 79 We can try to write or speak a different language, and we may be a little embarrassed at first, but we know that the only way to improve is to make mistakes and keep on trying.

80 Then you will have chances to get rewards (回报).

阅读短文，根据语篇内容，从方框内所给的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，使短文意思通顺。

- A. But it is not so bad to take risks.
- B. And we don't like the food finally.
- C. All in all, keep trying something new.
- D. When we try something new, there's always the risk.
- E. We can see a new kind of art and may be surprised at its beauty.

(E)

Dreams may make you smart. This has already been discovered by scientists who do research on dreams.

What is a dream exactly? Scientists explain that during sleep time your brain reviews your experiences in the day. It tries to connect your new experiences with the old memories. As your brain connects things, it turns them into a story, and then you get a dream.

Dreams may help you deal with worries and fears. What has happened during the day may be painful. While you are sleeping, however, the brain will replay the painful memories in a safe dream space. There the bad memories become less painful. And you will feel better after waking up.

Dreams also seem to be able to help you learn. This idea is supported by a study. So scientists advise you not to stay up all night studying, especially when an exam is coming. They say a sweet dream might help you get higher marks.

Dreams may make you more creative, too. It was reported that a famous songwriter came up with his best song is a dream, and wrote it down as soon as he woke up. However, dreams alone can't bring about creativity. In fact, the songwriter spent a lot of time thinking about the song before the dream. In a word, hard work matters (重要) more for creativity, though dreams also have a role to play.

81. Who has discovered that dreams may make you smart ?

82. When does the brain review your experiences in the day ?

83. Where does the brain replay the painful memories ?

84. What might help you get higher marks according to the passage ?

85. Which matters more for creativity, hard work or dreams ?

五、语言运用 (共 10 分)

X. 短文填空。(10分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内所给单词的正确形式。

As a country has its laws, a family also needs rules. So it's necessary for parents to make some family rules for their children. There are many rules in my family. To be healthy, I'm not

allowed 86 (smoke). For safety, I can't go out with my friends at night. I need to keep myself 87 from violence (暴力). I can't wear earrings, and I can't get my ears 88 (pierce), either.

Since my childhood, I have been educated to be 89 good child. I can't talk back to my parents loudly or 90 (angry) in any case (任何情况下). Also, I have no chance to make my own 91 (decide). Facing these rules, I have no 92 but to obey them.

Just now, an idea flashed through my mind: I should talk with my parents about these rules, 93 some are really awful. They even get 94 the way of my growth. I do hope my parents can listen to my opinions before making rules for me, which may help them make 95 (good) rules than usual. I expect that they can take my advice.

## 六、书面表达 (共 20 分)

XI. (A) 在今年的全国初中篮球联赛中, 我校女子篮球队成功问鼎全国总冠军, 同时刷新了吉林省初中女子篮球最好历史成绩。明天她们又要代表学校动身前往外地参加比赛。现在请你以女篮队员 Amy 的身份, 根据表格提示写一张请假条, 向你的班主任王老师请假。(5 分)

事由	天数	其他
明天你要去北京参加篮球比赛	四天 ask for four days' leave	及时返校, 自学错过的(missing)课程

要求: 信息表述完整, 要点齐全, 不少于 5 句话, 40 词左右。

注意: 文中不能出现考生真实姓名、校名和老师名字。

(B) 成长就是一颗渺小的芽, 经过风吹雨打、阳光滋润, 变成一枝花, 又从一枝花成为一颗果实。成长意味着我们逐渐学会更多的知识, 掌握更多的技能。但这还不是全部, 成长包括什么呢? 是关心帮助同学? 是体贴理解父母? 是感恩回报亲朋好友? 还是... 请你结合自身经历写一篇短文, 谈谈你对成长的认识。(词数不少于 80 词) (15 分)

内容包括:

- ★ your opinion about growth
- ★ an experience that shows you've grown up
- ★ what you have learned from it

