

英 语

1. 本试卷共 10 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。

英语试卷 第 1 页 (共 10 页)

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至第 9 两个小题。

8. What musical instrument can the girl play?

A. The *erhu*.

B. The *pipa*.

C. The *guzheng*.

9. What does the girl want to be?

A. A musician.

B. A pilot.

C. A writer.

听下面一段独白，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. What does the speaker think of math?

A. Useful.

B. Important.

C. Interesting.

11. Who helped the speaker with math?

A. The speaker's father.

B. The speaker's mother.

C. The speaker's brother.

12. When did the speaker join the study group?

A. Last week.

B. Last month.

C. Last term.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 15 三个小题。

13. What is the boy's suggestion for Sally?

A. Learning something new.

B. Reading books.

C. Being a volunteer.

14. How often will the speakers probably go to the library?

A. Once a week.

B. Twice a week.

C. Three times a week.

15. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A book fair.

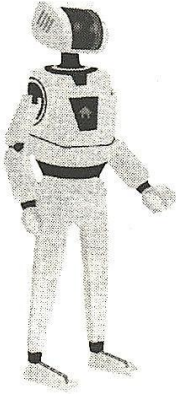
B. A holiday plan.

C. A personal hobby.

### 第三节

你将听到一个小组活动汇报。请用你所听到的内容，填写表格中所缺单词，每空限填一个单词或年份。短文读两遍。

#### A group's report about robots

	For centuries, people have been dreaming of building lifelike machines. In <u>16</u> , the world's first real robot was put to use.
	Now, there are millions of robots working in <u>17</u> in many countries.
	Robots are smart enough to work in hot, <u>18</u> , noisy and dangerous conditions.
	Today, they are used to clean houses, fight fires and find out more about <u>19</u> .
	Some are larger than trucks, while others are small enough to <u>20</u> inside the human body.



## 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

## Redingly Activity Center

Do you want to keep fit, meet people and have fun? We have different kinds of activities here!

### ◆ Activities:

Team sports: basketball, football, volleyball, baseball

Individual (个人的) sports: swimming, climbing, skateboarding

### ◆ Indoor facilities (场所):

Sports hall

Climbing wall

Swimming pool

### ◆ Outdoor facilities:

Baseball field

Football ground

Skateboarding park

### ◆ Opening hours:

9:00 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Tuesday to Sunday

### ◆ Prices:

Morning session (时段): £20 / person

Afternoon session: £25 / person

Full day session: £40 / person

### Notes:

- \* Children under 12 require a parent.
- \* Food can be bought inside the center.
- \* Remember to warm up to avoid getting hurt.
- \* Top coaches can offer help with skateboarding.
- \* Outdoor activities will be cancelled because of bad weather.



**Pet Friendly**

We have a pet area in the center.



**Address: 66 Redingly Street**

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

21. Which might be Tim's choice if he wants to do an outdoor activity?

A. The climbing wall.

B. The sports hall.

C. The skateboarding park.

D. The swimming pool.



22. Which of the following is a proper time to get to the center for an activity?  
A. Monday 2:30 p.m. B. Tuesday 9:30 a.m.  
C. Thursday 7:00 a.m. D. Saturday 6:00 p.m.
23. How much should a pair of twins (aged 15) pay for an afternoon session?  
A. £20. B. £25. C. £40. D. £50.
24. What do we know from the text?  
A. Pets are allowed into the center. B. The center provides food for free.  
C. Coaches can help with football. D. The center will be closed when it rains.
25. What is the best slogan (宣传语) for the center?  
A. If you are into it, read into it! B. Come prepared with your love of sports!  
C. Together, make the world better! D. Unlock the secrets of this beautiful planet!

## B

“Why is the sky blue?” “Why do we add sugar to food?” “Why...?”

Everyone knew 10-year-old Ananya as “the question girl”.

“Ananya, stop asking so many questions!” her teacher Mrs. Sharma would say. “Just accept things as they are,” her grandmother told her. “She talks too much,” her classmates avoided her.

Ananya felt lonely. Maybe everyone was right. Maybe asking questions was bad. But Ananya couldn't help it. She wanted to understand everything.

One day, Mr. Patel, a new science teacher, joined their school. In his first class, Ananya raised her hand, “Why do birds fly south?” The class complained (抱怨), “Not again!” But Mr. Patel smiled, “That's an excellent question! Who else wants to know why?” Ananya blinked (眨眼) in surprise. No teacher had ever said that before!

After class, Mr. Patel called Ananya aside. “Don't ever stop asking questions,” he said. “Do you know what scientists do all day? They ask ‘why’. Every scientist was once a **curious** child.” For the first time, Ananya didn't feel annoyed (烦恼的). She felt special.

Mr. Patel taught Ananya to find answers herself. “When you have a question, first try to find the answer. Read books. Watch carefully. Then, if you still don't understand, ask.”

Ananya started visiting the library. She read books about science and nature. She started a “Question Notebook”.

● Question Notebook ●
● Questions I had
● What I thought the answer might be
● #
● New questions

Her questions became better. Instead of “Why is the sky blue?” she asked “Why does the sky's color change during sunrise?” Teachers noticed. Ananya's questions now sparked interesting discussions.

When Ananya was twelve, she had a question: “Why do some street dogs sleep on the road at night?” She studied that for three months. Then

she created a project showing temperature differences. It won first prize at school, then district, then national level!

Today, Ananya is 24 and studies environmental science. She still asks “why” all the time. She visits schools, talking to children. “Never let anyone make you feel bad for being curious,” she tells them.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

26. Why did Ananya’s classmates avoid her?

- A. Because she didn’t like to talk with others.
- B. Because she kept asking so many questions.
- C. Because she always got into trouble with others.
- D. Because she couldn’t answer teachers’ questions.

27. What does the underlined word “curious” mean in the text?

- A. Dealing with danger with courage.
- B. Showing a sense of humor.
- C. Wanting to know about something.
- D. Enjoying meeting new people.

28. What did Mr. Patel do to help Ananya?

- A. He taught her some social skills.
- B. He created a project with her.
- C. He bought a lot of books for her.
- D. He encouraged her to ask wisely.

29. Which of the following can be put in # \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. How I became a good student
- B. Why I had to take notes
- C. Where I found the real answer
- D. Who I made friends with

30. What can be learned from the story?

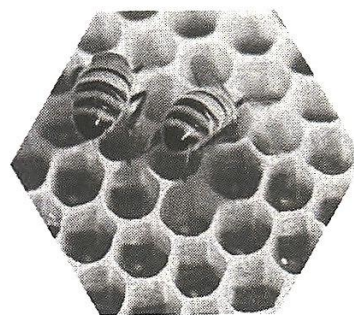
- A. Every question is a door opening.
- B. Many hands make light work.
- C. Actions speak louder than words.
- D. Be thankful for what you have.

### C

Did you notice how nature sometimes repeats itself? Something that repeats is called a pattern. There are many patterns for you to study and learn.

Look around you. Patterns are everywhere. You may see bright and colorful patterns if you look at fish in the sea. In a bee’s honeycomb, the six-sided shape is repeated many times. Some leaves always have five points on them.

Listening carefully, you will find a noisy world. Dogs bark, the rain falls and the wind blows. Are these patterns? Of course! Sounds that repeat are patterns. A cricket (蟋蟀) uses its wings to make repeated chirping (啁啾叫) sounds. Do you know that a cricket’s chirp changes with the temperature? The hotter it is, the more chirps a cricket will make.



a honeycomb



Try to find out how living things grow around you. Seeds (种子) grow into plants. A butterfly begins life as an egg. Each living thing has its own pattern as it grows. When a human baby is born, it is small. With time, the baby learns to lift its head and learns to roll over. Finally, the baby learns to stand up and walk. This kind of pattern is called a pattern of development.

If something happens over and over, it, too, forms a pattern. For example, you get up at 7:00 every morning. You get dressed and then eat breakfast at 7:30 a.m. If you repeat this many times, it becomes a pattern. Having a music class every Monday is a pattern. So is going to school five days a week and having Saturday and Sunday off.

It seems as if the world is full of patterns. Just think – without patterns, the world would be much harder to study!

金榜六月  
根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

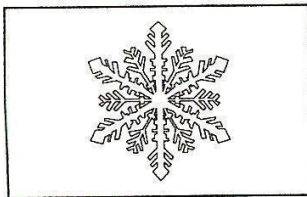
31. What makes the pattern in a bee's honeycomb?

- A. The shape.                      B. The color.                      C. The taste.                      D. The weight.

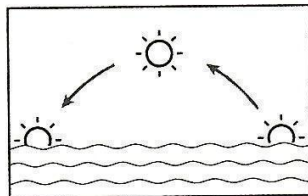
32. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. Patterns you can see.                      B. Patterns you can hear.  
C. Patterns you can smell.                      D. Patterns you can touch.

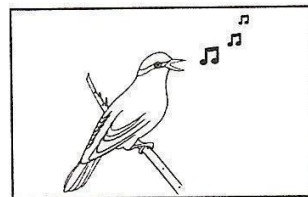
33. Which picture shows “a pattern of development”?



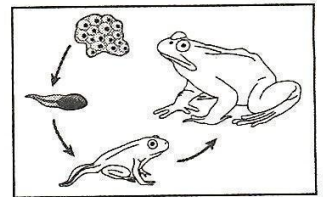
A



B



C



D

34. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 5 refer to?

- A. Getting up at 7:00 every morning.                      B. Eating breakfast at 7:30 a.m.  
C. Something happening over and over.                      D. Going to school five days a week.

35. What is the writer's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To share knowledge of patterns.  
B. To discuss when patterns were found.  
C. To explain why patterns are beautiful.  
D. To show the difficulty of studying patterns.

## D

Have you ever heard of the word “spring-cleaning”? Humans have been doing this for quite a long time to welcome brighter days with fresh beginnings.

36 Humans are part of nature. When trees grow new leaves and birds build their nests in spring, people feel it is a good time to say goodbye to unwanted things and freshen up their rooms.

Spring-cleaning is good for you in lots of ways. When spring arrives, you naturally have more energy. Like any exercise, tidying gets you moving and improves your mood (心情).  
\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_ Also, cleaning as a family brings everyone closer because you're working together. When your room is clean, you feel proud of yourself and look forward to having fun in it.

\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_ Start by clearing one place at a time, like a table, drawer or corner of a room. Put everything into a group, then sort (将……分类) them into smaller groups of things you want to keep, sell, donate (捐赠) or throw away. The best way to tidy up is to make it fun. You can turn it into a game by setting a timer and seeing how many things you can put away before it runs out. \_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_

People around the world do spring-cleaning. During the Songkran Festival in Thailand, people clean their homes and splash water in the streets to wash away bad luck. \_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_ It is believed that "sweeping the dust (灰尘)" makes way for good luck.

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。

- A. But how can you do some spring-cleaning?
- B. Putting some music on while cleaning is a way, too.
- C. Why do people give everything a good clean in spring?
- D. Chinese New Year starts with a spring-cleaning day called *Sao Chen*.
- E. Throwing away old things can clear your mind and help you to relax.

### 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。

"Now, children, we're going to have a class play. It's really a good way to show your \_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_," said Ms. Lopez. "And everyone needs to join in. You can act, sing and dance, and play music."

I began to \_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_ . I didn't want to perform – especially in front of an audience (观众)!

After I got home that day, Mom asked \_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_ , "You look a little unhappy, Dion. Is something the matter?"

I told my mom about the play, and she understood my \_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_ . "Perhaps there is something else you can do for the play," she said. Then she asked, "What's the play about?" Mom listened as I told her the \_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_ . We both laughed at the funny ending.

"I have an idea," said Mom. Then she led me to my room. "\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_ all your paintings," Mom said, as she pointed to my walls. "You're good at painting, \_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_ maybe you can paint the scenery (舞台布景)."

I thought for a minute. Soon I had a \_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_ in my mind of what I would do.



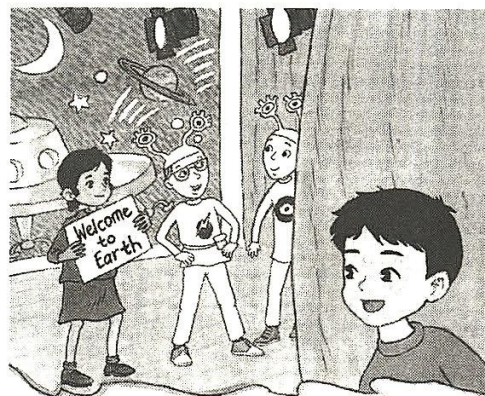
The next day, I couldn't 49 to get to school to tell Ms. Lopez that I would like to draw and paint the scenery for the play.

"What a 50 idea, Dion," she replied. "I'm sure that you will do a great job!"

On the night of the class play, I 51 the play from the side of the stage (舞台). The stage looked so great that I was very 52 with all the work that I'd done.

The play was excellent, and it was over too quickly. As I walked away backstage, Ms. Lopez came up to me and said, "On stage, Dion!" I 53 Ms. Lopez onto the stage. She pointed to the scenery, and the audience clapped (鼓掌) and 54 loudly.

I looked down at Mom smiling and clapping in the audience. I thought she was 55 to see me on stage. And I was happy to know that.



- |                  |              |              |              |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 41. A. prizes    | B. abilities | C. results   | D. feelings  |
| 42. A. practice  | B. share     | C. move      | D. worry     |
| 43. A. coldly    | B. bravely   | C. softly    | D. angrily   |
| 44. A. problem   | B. dream     | C. mistake   | D. promise   |
| 45. A. purpose   | B. story     | C. reason    | D. choice    |
| 46. A. Look at   | B. Look for  | C. Give out  | D. Give away |
| 47. A. but       | B. so        | C. if        | D. as        |
| 48. A. rule      | B. test      | C. picture   | D. lesson    |
| 49. A. manage    | B. agree     | C. refuse    | D. wait      |
| 50. A. simple    | B. strange   | C. wonderful | D. crazy     |
| 51. A. started   | B. learned   | C. wrote     | D. watched   |
| 52. A. pleased   | B. bored     | C. busy      | D. patient   |
| 53. A. sent      | B. invited   | C. pushed    | D. followed  |
| 54. A. cheered   | B. reported  | C. answered  | D. sang      |
| 55. A. regretful | B. nervous   | C. proud     | D. tired     |

#### 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。每空限填一词, 每词限用一次。

year wide they build rush on because clean example produce

China is trying its best to use clean natural energy (能源) to protect the environment. Although some clean energy technologies are still expensive, China continues to develop 56 to meet people's needs.



For example, wind energy is 57 used. We can see tall wind turbines on grasslands, mountains and even on the sea. Wind energy is one of the 58 energy sources (来源). People have found that wind power works better in open areas.



wind turbines

Another 59 is solar energy. Solar panels (太阳能电池板) are placed on mountains, open lands and building rooftops. They take in sunlight and turn light energy into electric power. Solar energy works easily 60 sunny days. When the weather is fine, it can provide enough electricity for a whole house.


Water energy is also used in many places. China has 61 many large dams (水坝) on big rivers. The water falls down from high places and 62 fast, driving the machines to make electricity. Water power is friendly to nature and dams can serve people for many 63.

Besides, tidal (潮汐的) energy is another way to make electricity. The sea has rising and falling tides every day. When the tides move, we use their force to 64 energy.

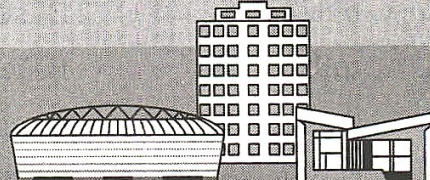
All these forms of green energy will hardly run out 65 they come from nature. China keeps developing clean energy to build a greener future.

## 第二节

阅读短文，根据语篇要求填空，使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词。



# Why we LOVE our school



[HOME](#) | [ABOUT US](#) | [COURSES](#) | [BLOG](#)

✧ **Karin** Our school is great! There are many modern buildings. Also, the principal (校长) and the teachers 66 very kind.

✧ **Amy** We have different activities in the clubs after class. I like studying languages, especially Chinese 67 German. I practice them every day.

✧ **Li Hua** My favorite room is the art room. I do lots of painting and drawing there every day 68 enter the art competition next month.

✧ **Mia** Our school has a technology room where we can design (设计) things and make models. That's my favorite place in the school. I want to be 69 IT engineer!

✧ **Eva** I like the schoolyard. I enjoy playing games outside 70 my classmates. But I like being inside, too. Our school is cool!



## 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。

(Li Lei is talking with Jim, an exchange student, in their school.)

A: Hi, Jim! What a great day! What are you doing?

B: I'm reading an interesting book.

A: 71. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: It's about great people from Henan. I just learned that Du Fu was born in Henan.

A: Exactly. 72. \_\_\_\_\_. We can still find some of these poems in our textbooks.

B: I read his poem *Chun Ye Xi Yu* last week. It's really beautiful!

A: So it is. 73. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I also know Yue Fei, but not much. 74. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: He was well-known for his deep loyalty (忠诚) and great bravery.

B: So great! I'm really interested in Henan's history and culture. How can I know more about this fantastic place?

A: It's easy. 75. \_\_\_\_\_.

B: That's a good idea.

## 六、书面表达（20 分）

某英文报刊 **Writers Write** 专栏新一期的征文内容为 “If you're asked to describe yourself with three description words, what will they be? And explain why.”。请你根据征文内容和写作提示，用英语写一篇短文投稿。

- 写作提示：1. 你选择的三个形容词是什么（如 kind, creative, hard-working 等）；  
2. 分别阐述理由。

- 写作要求：1. 文中须包含以上写作提示中的所有信息，可适当发挥；  
2. 文中不得出现真实姓名和学校名称；  
3. 词数 100 左右（文中已给出内容不计入总词数）。

If I'm asked to describe myself with three description words, they will be \_\_\_\_\_

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