

注意事项:

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。

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。每段对话读两遍。

1. How is the weather now?

A. Sunny.      B. Windy.      C. Rainy.

2. When does the boy usually go to bed?

A. At 8:00 p.m.      B. At 9:00 p.m.      C. At 10:00 p.m.

3. What will the girl do?

A. Draw a picture.      B. Sing a song.      C. Play the piano.

4. How will the speakers go to the Forest Park?

A. On foot.      B. By bike.      C. By bus.

5. Where did the boy go?

A. To a zoo.      B. To a library.      C. To a theatre.

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。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 will the speakers have a picnic?

A. On the mountain.      B. By the river.      C. Near the lake.

7. What will the boy take with him?

A. A bag.      B. A coat.      C. A camera.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至第 9 两个小题。

8. When is the mother's birthday?

A. On July 5.      B. On July 6.      C. On July 7.

9. What will the two speakers buy?

A. A hat.      B. A dress.      C. A scarf.

听下面一段独白，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. Who likes playing chess in the speaker's family?

- A. The mother.      B. The grandma.      C. The grandpa.

11. Where is the speaker's father working now?

- A. In China.      B. In Africa.      C. In England

12. What does the speaker's mother do?

- A. A teacher.      B. A worker.      C. An engineer.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 15 三个小题。

13. What was wrong with Jenny?

- A. She hurt her legs.      B. She had a headache.      C. She caught a cold.

14. What did the doctor tell Jenny to do?

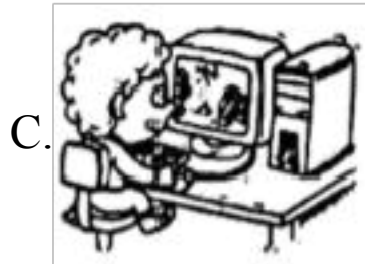
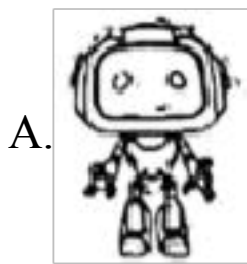
- A. Stay in bed.      B. Take the medicine.      C. Drink more water.

15. What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Mother and son.      B. Doctor and patient      C. Teacher and student.

### 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。短文读两遍。




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

Finally, you finish all your schoolwork and sit back in your chair. Suddenly you feel a headache and realize your eyes are painful. What's going on? Doctors say that many students are spending too much time in front of screens, especially during online classes. The following might be of some help to you.	
THE 20-20-20	•Studies show that people blink(眨眼睛) less often when looking at a screen. Keep your eyes wet by blinking often or using eye drops.
RULE This	• <u>Sit up straight about an arm's length(长度) away from the screen.</u> Make sure you're looking down at your screen. Stand up and exercise

<p>gives your eyes a break from long screen time. It suggests looking at something at least 20 feet away for 20 seconds after 20 minutes of work on the screen. You can then continue working pain free.</p>	<p>often to avoid neck and shoulder pain.</p> <p>•What about blue light blocking glasses (防蓝光眼镜)? They may look cool, but research shows that blue light isn't the biggest cause of eye tiredness. So ask doctors about computer glasses before putting them on.</p> 
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根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

1. Who is the text written for?

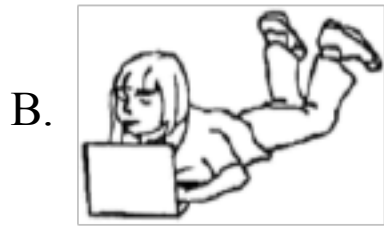
- A. Parents.                      B. Students.                      C. Doctors.                      D. Patients.

2. What are the key words in the 20-20-20 rule?

- A. 20 minutes, 20 feet, 20 times.  
B. 20 seconds, 20 times, 20 feet.  
C. 20 feet, 20 seconds, 20 minutes.  
D. 20 times, 20 minutes, 20 seconds.

3. Which of the following best explains the meaning of the underlined sentence in the text?

其身正，不令而行；其身不正，虽令不从。——《论语》



4. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The reasons for eye tiredness.
- B. The influence of online classes.
- C. The importance of computer glasses.
- D. The suggestions about eye protection.

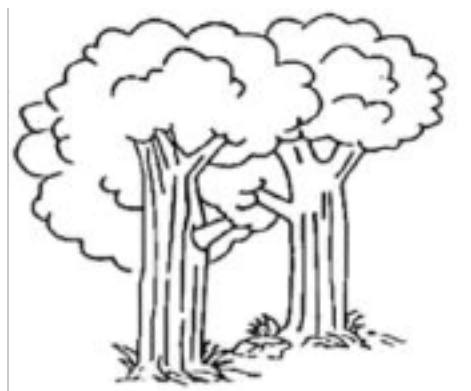
5. In which part of a magazine can you read the text?

- A. Health.
- B. Sports.
- C. Culture.
- D. Travel.

### B

Joey was happy because he had many special friends four squirrels (松鼠), two rabbits, and many colorful birds. At the meal time, these wild animals came near to the family and they would feed these special friends.

In the large yard stood thirteen trees of different sizes. One day, while Joey was playing with his sister under the trees, he noticed that a tree trunk (树干) had a sad look. He ran into the house to tell his mom about it. She told Joey to find the reason why it was sad.



So Joey went into the yard, ran to the sad tree and asked, “Why are you unhappy?”

“I am the smallest tree around. The birds don’t fly to me. The rabbits don’t eat grass under me. The squirrels don’t climb to my top. Nobody needs me or loves me,” replied the sad tree.

After knowing the reason, the family had a meeting. Joey suggested making a seat under the sad tree. Joey’s father said he could help make a seat around the tree. The family would sit under the tree and the tree wouldn’t feel sad anymore.

When Joey told his special friends the tree was sad, they decided to do what they could to help make the sad tree happy again.

Early the next morning, when Joey woke up, he noticed birds singing happily in the little tree and saw squirrels running up and down in it. Rabbits were eating the fresh grass around the tree. The little tree was happy again.

Joey ran inside to tell the good news to his family. Joey’s mother and father went into the yard

以家为家，以乡为乡，以国为国，以天下为天下。——《管子·牧民》

其身正，不令而行；其身不正，虽令不从。——《论语》

and saw the happy tree.

“Let’s start to build the seats around the trees. I will need help to build them. Get the nails (钉子) for me, Joey,” said the father.

“I can help you hold the nails, Dad,” said Joey’s sister.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

6. Why did the tree feel sad?

- A. Because Joey didn’t talk to it.
- B. Because it thought no one liked it.
- C. Because it was the only tree in the yard.
- D. Because Joey’s sister didn’t play with it.

7. What is the correct order according to the text?

- a. Joey went to find out why the tree was sad.
- b. Joey’s special friends decided to help the tree.
- c. Joey found a tree unhappy when he was playing.
- d. Joey’s father started to build the seats around the trees.
- e. Joey’s family discussed how to make the sad tree happy.

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

8. Which words can best describe Joey’s family?

- A. Serious and polite.
- B. Brave and honest.
- C. Quiet and friendly.
- D. Kind and helpful.

9. What can we learn from the text?

- A. The difficulty brought the family together.
- B. Love helped the tree become happy again.
- C. The special friends were thankful to the tree.
- D. The tree spread happiness to everyone around it.

10. What is the text?

- A. A story.
- B. A poem.
- C. An interview.
- D. An introduction.

### C

There’s nothing quite like falling sound asleep after a full day of work. Like people, animals need to rest after working hard. Some animals sleep in water. Others dig holes under the ground. Some even sleep high in trees or under leaves. But they all find a way to rest.

Some animals in the sea sleep in strange ways. Fish sleep with their eyes open. They seem to look ahead far into the sea while they rest. Sea otters sometimes sleep in beds of the plants that grow in the sea. This keeps them from moving away. Parrotfish blow something from their mouths when

我尽一杯，与君发三愿：一愿世清平，二愿身强健，三愿临老头，数与君相见。——《白居易》

they are ready to sleep. Then a bubble (气泡) will be formed around them. The bubble protects them from harm while they sleep.

Some animals sleep under the ground. Chipmunks (花栗鼠) sleep curled up (蜷缩) in a ball. Their beds are made of leaves and grass. In winter, they sleep for two weeks and wake up to eat the stored food. Then they go back to sleep for another two weeks before waking up again. Some desert frogs dig underground holes during the hot, dry season. A frog may stay in its hole for months.

High above the ground, monkeys find leafy places in trees each evening before they sleep. The tall trees help to keep monkeys safe during the night. Some insects even sleep under the leaf that will be their next meal. A bee may climb down into a flower to rest. When it climbs out the next morning, it is rested and ready for work.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

11. What animals blow bubbles when they sleep?

- A. Sea otters.                      B. Monkeys.                      C. Desert frogs.                      D. Parrotfish.

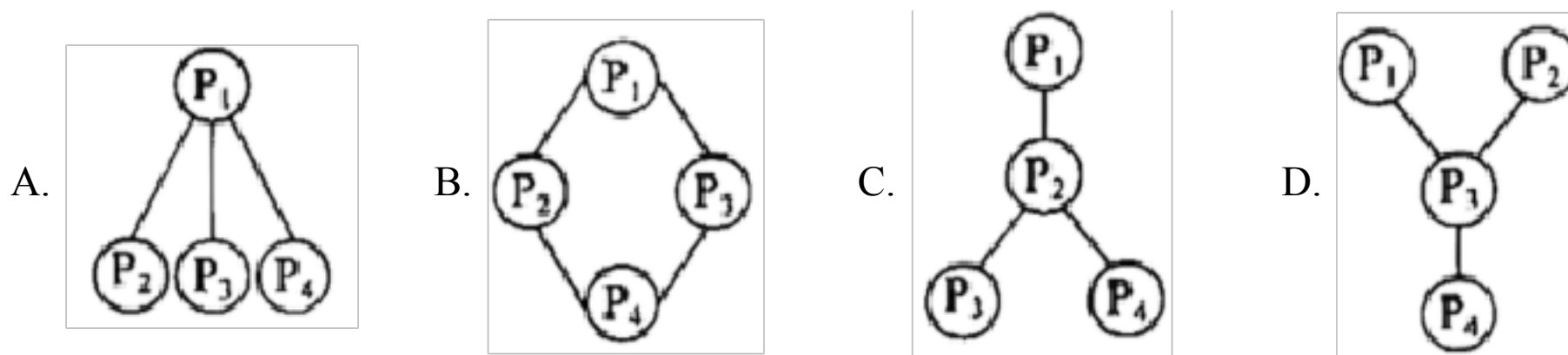
12. What do we know about chipmunks according to the text?

- A. They rest with their eyes open.  
B. They never sleep curled up in a ball.  
C. They wake up now and then in winter.  
D. They don't eat any food during the winter.

13. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?

- A. The forest where monkeys sleep safely.  
B. The animals that sleep above the ground.  
C. The reason why bees climb down into flowers.  
D. The ways that keep animals away from danger.

14. What is the structure of the passage? (P-Paragraph)



15. What's the best title for the text?

- A. Where animals live?                      B. Why animals move?  
C. How animals sleep?                      D. What animals feed on?

**D**

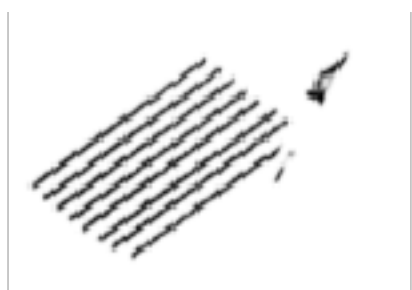
Have you ever tried writing a poem? Maybe you think it is impossible especially if you do not

think you are naturally creative. But if you follow the steps below, you can also write a better poem than you expected. 16

Pick a theme (主题) that interests you. Find the theme that you are interested in. 17

“Love and friendship” is always the theme for a poem.

Choose a form for your poem. Get your creative minds working by picking a poetic form. You may choose a poetic form that you find easy.



Use your imaginations. You should always try to describe something using the five senses.

18 Using imaginations will lead your readers into the world of your poem and make images (意象) come alive for them.

19 You could use “the heart of stone”, “as white as snow” and so on. With these expressions, your poem will be different. They can make your poem a piece of wonderful work to your readers.

Read the poem out loud. Once you have completed a poem, you should read it aloud to yourself. 20 Pay attention to how each line of your poem moves into the next smoothly. Keep a pen close by so you can mark any lines or words that sound difficult and strange.

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. Make use of special expressions.
- B. Start your poem with a clear idea.
- C. Notice how the words sound on the page.
- D. They are smell, taste, touch, sight and sound.
- E. You will be proud to share it with your friends.

### 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。

Bella arrived home late from school that day. When she walked past her mother’s room she found her mum was 21 in bed, and seemed to be very weak.

Bella entered her room and heard the cries from her little sister. She knew her dad was expect her to 22 her sister. And she also had to prepare meals for the whole family 23 her mum did before. Bella thought it was not 24 because she also had schoolwork to do,

其身正，不令而行；其身不正，虽令不从。——《论语》

just like everyone else in her class. Why did she have to be the grown-up?

When she got out of the room, she saw her 25 sitting at the kitchen table, lonely and tired. Suddenly, something happened inside Bella. She 26 that her father, as well as a husband, must be really 27.

Then she heard a deep voice from her father, “Make the 28, will you, Bella?”

She was going to find a(n) 29 to meet her friends, but she stopped and said to herself, “It is a 30 time for everyone in our family. I guess making meals is just what I can do to help. “Then she 31 went into the kitchen and began peeling (削) potatoes.

“OK, Daddy.” said Bella. “Everything will be all right and we can 32.” At the moment, she saw a smile on her father’s face. She felt 33 — grown-up, somehow. It was really good to 34 a smile to her father’s face, even for only a moment.

“Daddy, whatever happens, we will be OK. Right?”

“Yes, we will. If we 35 each other, we’ll always be all right.”

They both smiled at each other over the table.

- |                  |               |              |                 |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. still     | B. only       | C. even      | D. almost       |
| 22. A. look for  | B. look after | C. look over | D. look through |
| 23. A. as        | B. until      | C. since     | D. unless       |
| 24. A. clear     | B. ready      | C. fair      | D. true         |
| 25. A. brother   | B. sister     | C. mum       | D. dad          |
| 26. A. explained | B. expected   | C. realized  | D. promised     |
| 27. A. moved     | B. worried    | C. pleased   | D. surprised    |
| 28. A. bed       | B. table      | C. dinner    | D. present      |
| 29. A. excuse    | B. suggestion | C. example   | D. question     |
| 30. A. full      | B. hard       | C. good      | D. right        |
| 31. A. simply    | B. bravely    | C. quietly   | D. suddenly     |
| 32. A. decide    | B. manage     | C. forget    | D. understand   |
| 33. A. terrible  | B. wrong      | C. lucky     | D. different    |
| 34. A. bring     | B. keep       | C. turn      | D. hold         |
| 35. A. refuse    | B. control    | C. support   | D. introduce    |

#### 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。

良辰美景奈何天，便赏心乐事谁家院。则为你如花美眷，似水流年。——《汤显祖》



child help if way which solve into long develop  
they

Hand washing with soap can reduce (减少) illnesses. One of the easiest 36 to stop the spread of illness is to wash your hands. But many children haven't 37 the right habit of hand washing. Children do not wash 38 hands often enough or long enough. It's such a simple habit, but the children aren't doing it.




Issar and his friend decided to 39 the problem using a fun method. They tried many times and created a tool called Soapen. It turned hand washing 40 a fun activity.

As the name suggests, Soapen is a pen 41 is made out of soap. The children draw on hands with the Soapen and then wash the drawing off. The colors will remain on the children's hands 42 they don't spend enough time washing them off. It is very 43 for a teacher in a classroom. After all, not all the teachers have the time to make each 44 wash his hands properly.

"Children wash hands much 45 than before now because they like drawing on hands. Soapen does help children make a good habit of hand washing," said Issar.

## 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。

 Carlos	<p>A great saying always helps a lot. There <u>46</u> a lot of great Chinese sayings and many of them are about how to live <u>47</u> good life. What's your favorite Chinese saying? Vote (投票) for your favorite saying and tell us why you like it.</p>
 Rebecca	<p>My favorite saying is, "To have faults (错误) and not to correct them, this, indeed, is to have faults." I agree with the saying. For example, <u>48</u> took me much time to learn new words when I began learning Chinese. I didn't want to put in the time to practice. That was my greatest weakness. So I try <u>49</u> correct it by finding an enjoyable way to study. Reading is really a good start.</p>
 Rosa	<p>"When I have two others with me, I can always find one to be my teacher" is one of my favorites. Whenever I practice <u>50</u> my classmates, I will think of this great saying. I can learn a lot from others, even from the mistakes.</p>

以铜为镜，可以正衣冠；以古为镜，可以知兴替；以人为镜，可以明得失。——《旧唐书·魏征列传》

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: Hi, Alex. How are you doing today?

B: As busy as a bee. 51.

A: A project?

B: Yes. It's my English homework.

A: Sounds interesting. 52?

B: It is about my great hometown. We are going to make an introduction to Henan. We hope people will get to know more about my hometown.

A: How special your homework is!

B: But I don't know how to make it more creative. 53?

A: No problem. Please tell me what you are going to talk about in your project.

B: Hmm, let me see ... 54.

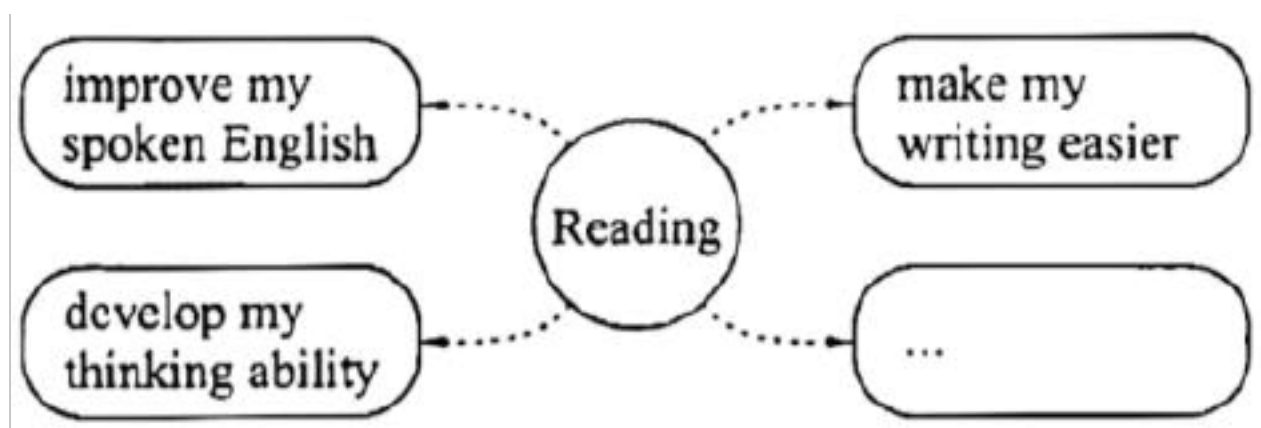
A: Great! Why not go to our school library to find more information?

B: Good idea. 55?

A: Sure, I'd love to. Let's go.

六、书面表达(20 分)

56. 阅读是英语学习的重要途径。请你结合下面图示信息，以“*How reading improves my English*”为题，根据写作要求，用英语写一篇短文，向学校校刊的英语专栏投稿。



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）。

参考词汇：improve 提高

How reading improves my English

Reading plays an important role in my English learning.

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百川东到海，何时复西归？少壮不尽力，老大徒伤悲。——汉乐府《长歌行》

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/235204312230011033>