

义务教育教科书



# 英语

ENGLISH

## • 一课一练 •

七年级 下册

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# 前言

《义务教育教科书 英语》（七年级上册至九年级下册）于2013年元月完成所有册次的全面修订，并经全国中小学教材审定委员会审定通过，可在全国普通初中七年级至九年级使用。在修订过程中，我们认真收集了各地使用教材学校师生的反馈意见和建议。根据师生们的普遍要求，教材各册各单元的原编者编写了与教材配套的评价手册《一课一练》。

《一课一练》源于教材但难度高于教材，仅供教师视情况选用或者部分选用。教师可以根据需要到测试卷进行删减、替换和调整顺序。测试卷四个部分的七大题都可以单独使用，作为课前热身、课堂小测验、家庭作业等。

《一课一练》各单元测试时间为120分钟。测试卷结构如下：

部分	题号	内容	计分
第一部分 听力	第一题（25小题）	听力测试	25分
第二部分 词汇及语法	第二题（15小题）	选择填空	15分
	第三题（5小题）	词与短语选择填空	10分
第三部分 阅读	第四题（15小题）	完形填空	15分
	第五题（15小题）	阅读理解（3篇）	30分
	第六题（10小题）	阅读理解填词	10分
第四部分 写作	第七题（1大题）	书面表达	15分

## 第一部分 听力

### I. 听力测试（共三节，满分25分）

#### A节（共5小题，每小题1分，满分5分）

听5个问题。每个问题后有三个答语，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。5个问题与本单元的话题和功能相关，取材于Getting Started。听完每个问题后，有5秒钟的时间来作答和阅读下一小题。每个问题仅读一遍。

#### B节（一般情况下7小题，每小题1分，满分7分）

一般情况下，听2~7段短对话。每段短对话后设置一道或几道小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。选用的对话与本单元Chat Room的两段对话类似。听完每段对话后，有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

#### C节（一般情况下13小题，每小题1分，满分13分）

一般情况下，听4段长对话或独白。这些长对话或独白与本单元的话题紧密相关，与本单元的对话和Programme中的听力练习难度相当。每段长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选项。听每段长对话或独白前，有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段长对话或独白读两遍。

## 第二部分 词汇及语法

### II. 选择填空（共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分）

从各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。这一大题主要用来测试词汇或相关语法知识。

### III. 词与短语选择填空（共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分）

先阅读句子或短文，然后用方框中所给的单词或短语填空，使全文在逻辑上正确。本题考查准确理解和运用方框内单词与短语的能力。

### 第三部分 阅读

#### IV. 完形填空（共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分）

阅读短文，掌握其大意，从各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。

#### V. 阅读理解（共15小题，每小题2分，满分30分）

阅读3篇材料，从各小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。阅读材料与本单元Programme的课文主题一致，难度相当。

#### VI. 阅读理解填词（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分）

先阅读短文，再在短文空白处写出各单词的正确形式。单词的第一个字母已给出。本题既考查学生能否整体把握语段内容，同时又考查学生掌握相关语法、词形变化和单词拼写的能力。

### 第四部分 写作

#### VII. 书面表达（满分15分）

按要求写一篇60—80词的短文。本题考查学生分析和重组信息的能力，以及用英语书面表达信息的能力。

各单元的测试卷都附有详细答案（写作附范文）和录音稿。

由于我们的水平有限，测试卷中难免出现这样或那样的不足。欢迎广大师生多提宝贵意见。

编者  
二零一五年八月

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## Part 1 Listening 听力 (25)

## I 听力理解 (1×25)

A. 你将听到5个问题。为每个问题选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. A. Yes, I like.                      B. Yes, I like to go with you.      C. Yes, I'd love to.
- ( ) 2. A. We'll meet at 9:00.      B. What about the entrance hall?  
C. How about Richard?
- ( ) 3. A. A good idea.                      B. Enjoy yourself.      C. I think so.
- ( ) 4. A. In half an hour.                  B. Last night.                  C. One hour.
- ( ) 5. A. No, I don't want to.      B. Yes, I think so.      C. How about you?

B. 你将听到7段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 6. How will Lucy go to Guangzhou?  
A. By train.                      B. By ship.                      C. By plane.
- ( ) 7. What's the boy going to do this afternoon?  
A. To play with David.      B. To tell a story.      C. To review his lessons.
- ( ) 8. What is Danny going to be now?  
A. A programmer.                  B. An engineer.                  C. A pilot.
- ( ) 9. What will the weather be like the day after tomorrow?  
A. Windy.                      B. Cloudy.                      C. Sunny.
- ( ) 10. Where will the beach party be?  
A. By the trees.                      B. By the boats.                      C. At the coffee shop.
- ( ) 11. What will happen to the woman's dog?  
A. It will be taken to Hainan.                  B. It will be under Tom's care.  
C. It will be thrown away.
- ( ) 12. What are they going to do for Jack's father's birthday?  
A. They're going to have a party.

- B. They're going to have a picnic.
- C. They're going to have a big dinner.

C. 你将听到4段对话和1段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题13-14基于对话1。

- ( ) 13. What does Jenny want to do this afternoon?  
A. To do some reading.    B. To see a movie.    C. To have a swim.
- ( ) 14. What time will they leave?  
A. At 3:00 p.m.    B. At 4:00 p.m.    C. At 5:00 p.m.

问题15-16基于对话2。

- ( ) 15. Where is the new sports centre?  
A. On Station Road.    B. On Bridge Street.    C. On Long Road.
- ( ) 16. When will Mary and Tony go to the sports centre?  
A. Next Tuesday.    B. Next Thursday.    C. Next Friday.

问题17-19基于对话3。

- ( ) 17. What's the relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Father and daughter.    B. Teacher and student.  
C. Doctor and patient.
- ( ) 18. The girl will begin to work \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. this week    B. next month    C. this month
- ( ) 19. Why is the girl feeling sad?  
A. Because she doesn't want to leave her old friends.  
B. Because she doesn't like her new job.  
C. Because she wants to stay at home.

问题20-22基于对话4。

- ( ) 20. How does Steven usually go to London?  
A. By train.    B. By bus.    C. By taxi.
- ( ) 21. How much does a travel card for a year cost?  
A. Sixteen pounds.    B. Thirty-two pounds.    C. Sixty pounds.
- ( ) 22. Which of the following is true?  
A. Steven can't buy cheap train tickets.  
B. Lily needs two photos to get a travel card.  
C. Lily must show her ID card to get a travel card.

问题23-25基于以下篇章。

- ( ) 23. Where will they go?  
A. A town.                      B. The countryside.                      C. A school.
- ( ) 24. What will they take for lunch?  
A. Rice.                      B. Bread.                      C. Sandwiches.
- ( ) 25. What can they do after lunch?  
A. Go swimming.                      B. Go shopping.                      C. Go boating.

## Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型 (25)

### II 多项选择 (1×15)

26. Why \_\_\_\_\_ him to McDonald's for some dessert?  
A. not to invite      B. don't invite      C. not invite      D. won't invite
27. Which of the following is NOT correct?  
A. You'd better not tell a lie, or you will be punished.  
B. Please ask him why can't he get up earlier to be on time for school.  
C. I hope to have more exercise classes to keep me strong.  
D. We are going to send him a Jack-in-the-box this coming weekend.
28. – Hello! Your son is coughing a lot at school!  
– Really? I think I \_\_\_\_\_ him to hospital at once.  
A. am going to take      B. took                      C. will take                      D. take
29. – \_\_\_\_\_ do you lift weights in the fitness club?  
– Twice a week.  
A. How soon                      B. How long                      C. What time                      D. How often
30. – The football match is about \_\_\_\_\_ begin.  
– Really? I'm going to sleep for a while. Please wake me up as soon as it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. /; will start                      B. to; starts                      C. to; is going to start                      D. /; starts
31. – Which one is \_\_\_\_\_?  
– I think this is \_\_\_\_\_ textbook and that belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mine; your; my      B. yours; my; your      C. mine; my; you      D. me; your; yours
32. – Look at the dark clouds over there. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain.  
– Really? I \_\_\_\_\_ go and pick up my daughter in the kindergarten.  
A. is going to; will                      B. is about; am going to  
C. is going to; am going to                      D. will, will

33. There \_\_\_\_\_ a magic show tonight.  
A. are going to have    B. will be    C. will have    D. is going to have
34. – When \_\_\_\_\_ the train \_\_\_\_\_?  
– In five minutes.  
A. did; leave    B. is; leaving    C. has; left    D. does; leave
35. All students \_\_\_\_\_ their hands and answered, “The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east.”  
A. raised; rises    B. rose; raise    C. rose; rises    D. raised; raises
36. – When is your appointment with the doctor?  
– It’s \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Friday April 15th at 10:30    B. on May 2003  
C. in Sat. March 6th, 2003    D. Friday May 10th 10:30
37. – Do you know if he \_\_\_\_\_ to play football with us?  
– I think he will come if he \_\_\_\_\_ free tomorrow.  
A. comes; is    B. comes; will be    C. will come; is    D. will come; will be
38. Mother didn’t tell me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when shall we see a film    B. when should we see a film  
C. when we shall see a film    D. when we should see a film
39. – Would you please not draw pictures on the wall?  
– Sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ it again.  
A. am not doing    B. don’t do    C. didn’t do    D. won’t do
40. Go and help her if she \_\_\_\_\_ in trouble.  
A. is going    B. will be    C. gets    D. is

**III 用方框中单词和短语的正确形式填空，使句子完整。（有一个单词或短语多余。）(2×5)**



think about    excited    look forward to    ride    catch heavy

41. Everybody feels \_\_\_\_\_ about the news.
42. Would you please give me a \_\_\_\_\_? I’m hurrying to get to the hospital.
43. I failed to \_\_\_\_\_ the first bus to school, so I was late this morning.

44. I \_\_\_\_\_ seeing you tomorrow, because we haven't seen each other for five years.
45. Jerry is \_\_\_\_\_ his plan for the weekend.

## Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

### IV 完形填空 (1×15)

#### A

(46) \_\_\_\_\_ do you like to go to school like this one in Oxford, England? There are (47) \_\_\_\_\_ real classes. The students go from one group to (48) \_\_\_\_\_ when they want to. You may find students of different ages in the same (49) \_\_\_\_\_. They work on their own studies. Nobody tells them what they should (50) \_\_\_\_\_ shouldn't do.

The other day, I visited this school. School began at nine. Some students were listening to the tape. Others were watching TV (51) \_\_\_\_\_ physics. A group was working in the library. I didn't see anybody just (52) \_\_\_\_\_ doing nothing. Everybody was (53) \_\_\_\_\_. At lunch time I could see them working, too. They were (54) \_\_\_\_\_ their lessons while they were eating. When you think of those students, you could be (55) \_\_\_\_\_ it is one of the best schools in the world.

- |                  |              |             |                  |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| 46. A. Where     | B. When      | C. How      | D. What          |
| 47. A. some      | B. few       | C. a lot of | D. no            |
| 48. A. the other | B. others    | C. another  | D. next group    |
| 49. A. group     | B. queue     | C. line     | D. classroom     |
| 50. A. and       | B. or        | C. but      | D. while         |
| 51. A. on        | B. through   | C. by       | D. of            |
| 52. A. to sit    | B. sat       | C. sit      | D. sitting       |
| 53. A. talking   | B. working   | C. writing  | D. reading       |
| 54. A. learning  | B. studying  | C. choosing | D. talking about |
| 55. A. happy     | B. surprised | C. sure     | D. told          |

## B

There are (56) \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle rental shops on Second Street. One is at Blues Square, and the other is (57) \_\_\_\_\_ to the Bus Station. The (58) \_\_\_\_\_ routes are beautiful roads. Along the routes, you can (59) \_\_\_\_\_ the most famous places of the town. (60) \_\_\_\_\_, you can see many street artists at Blues Square; you can stop to do some shopping in Queen Market or QAC Department Store; or you can enjoy the fresh air in Sunny Park or by the Yank River.

- |                |             |              |                |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 56. A. four    | B. two      | C. three     | D. some        |
| 57. A. beside  | B. in front | C. next      | D. near        |
| 58. A. bike    | B. bus      | C. car       | D. motor       |
| 59. A. look    | B. find out | C. find      | D. miss        |
| 60. A. However | B. Although | C. Therefore | D. For example |

## V 阅读理解 (2×15)

### A

Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it. It is true. People usually begin their talks with “Isn’t it a nice day?” “Do you think it will rain?” “What a fine day!” etc.

Many people think they can tell what the weather is going to be like. But they hardly agree with each other. One man may say, “Do you see how cloudy it is in the east? It’s going to rain tomorrow.” Another man will say, “No, it’s going to be fine tomorrow.”

People often look for the weather they want. When a farmer needs water, he looks for something to tell him it’s going to rain; he won’t believe anything else. When friends have a travel, they are sure the weather is going to clear up very quickly.

Almost everyone listens to what the weatherman says. But he doesn’t always tell us what we want, and once in a while he makes a mistake. Still, he probably comes closer to being correct than anyone else.

- ( ) 61. "Nobody does anything about the weather" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. nobody can make weather  
 B. nobody can change weather  
 C. nobody can talk about weather  
 D. nobody likes weather
- ( ) 62. \_\_\_\_\_ is a common way to start a talk.  
 A. Talking about weather      B. Keeping silent  
 C. Asking each other's names      D. Smiling
- ( ) 63. Many people hope the weather will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. fine      B. rainy      C. cloudy      D. what they like it to be
- ( ) 64. A weatherman probably is a man who \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. reports weather      B. can see weather  
 C. can change weather      D. is made of weather
- ( ) 65. When it is cloudy in the east, you know that probably \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.  
 A. it is going to rain      B. it will be fine  
 C. it will be still cloudy      D. A or B or C

### B

On a hot summer day, Holmes and Dr Watson went on a camping trip. After a good meal and a bottle of wine, they lay down in a tent for the night and went to sleep.

Some hours later, Holmes woke up and pushed his friend. "Watson, look! What can you see in the sky?" Watson replied, "I see millions and millions of stars." "What does that tell you?" asked Holmes. Watson thought for a while. "First, it tells me that we will have a beautiful clear day tomorrow. Second, it tells me the time is about twelve o'clock. And..." "What else?" Holmes asked. "Well, it also reminds me that the world is so big and we are so small. What does that tell you?" Holmes said with a grin on his face, "You silly guy! It only tells me that someone has stolen our tent!"

- ( ) 66. One day, Holmes and Dr Watson went \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. swimming      B. camping      C. hiking      D. rock-climbing

- ( ) 67. Holmes woke up \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in the middle of the night      B. early in the morning  
 C. soon after he fell asleep      D. after Watson pushed him
- ( ) 68. Watson thought of at least \_\_\_\_\_ things after he saw the stars.  
 A. two      B. three      C. four      D. five
- ( ) 69. When Holmes saw the stars in the sky, he realized that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it would be a beautiful clear day  
 B. it was about twelve o'clock  
 C. the world was so big and they were so small  
 D. someone had stolen their tent
- ( ) 70. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?  
 A. The story happened in the afternoon.  
 B. They had some wine before they went to sleep.  
 C. Holmes asked Watson questions because Holmes didn't know what happened.  
 D. Holmes thought Watson was clever.

### C

This is CKNY and I'm Anita Pierce with weather. We couldn't ask for a better day for the first day of Spring. Right now it's fifteen degrees and clear. We're expecting blue skies throughout the day. Though there is only a ten per cent chance of showers, this good weather can't last forever. It's raining cats and dogs up north, so we should see rain by morning. Don't forget your umbrella tomorrow. Now...

- ( ) 71. Which season does this weather report take place in?  
 A. Spring.      B. Summer.      C. Autumn.      D. Winter.
- ( ) 72. What kind of day is it?  
 A. A rainy day.      B. A cold day.      C. A mild day.      D. A windy day.
- ( ) 73. What is the temperature?  
 A. Ten degrees.      B. Minus ten.      C. Fifteen degrees.      D. Minus fifteen.
- ( ) 74. What's the weather probably like tomorrow?  
 A. Snowy.      B. Rainy.      C. Sunny.      D. Windy.

- ( ) 75. What does the weather reporter suggest using tomorrow?  
A. A raincoat.      B. Sunglasses.      C. An umbrella.      D. The radio.

**VI 阅读文章，在空白处填入合适的单词。（单词的第一个字母已提供。）(1×10)**

It's Friday afternoon. Sarah is looking f \_\_\_\_\_ (76) to the coming weekend. It will be Children's Day this Saturday and her parents promised to take her to play o \_\_\_\_\_ (77). Sarah is thinking a \_\_\_\_\_ (78) her plan. She has a lot of things in her mind. She wants to c \_\_\_\_\_ (79) the early train into the c \_\_\_\_\_ (80) of the city. She is e \_\_\_\_\_ (81) about a large f \_\_\_\_\_ (82) in the downtown area. There will be all kinds of food from different countries there. On Sunday, she is going to have a b \_\_\_\_\_ (83) with her friends. Her parents, instead, are going to a baseball g \_\_\_\_\_ (84) and maybe an a \_\_\_\_\_ (85) exhibition after that. All of them will have a great weekend!

76. f \_\_\_\_\_      77. o \_\_\_\_\_      78. a \_\_\_\_\_      79. c \_\_\_\_\_      80. c \_\_\_\_\_  
81. e \_\_\_\_\_      82. f \_\_\_\_\_      83. b \_\_\_\_\_      84. g \_\_\_\_\_      85. a \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)**

**VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)**

My plan for the summer vacaiton

提示:

1. 先简要介绍暑假假期中的一个计划。譬如：去某个心仪的地方旅行；去参加夏令营或某项活动；准备学习一门本领等。
2. 然后解释或说明这个计划为什么会让你激动。譬如，旅行之地有哪些你想看或想做的事情；夏令营或某项活动有哪些吸引人之处；为什么你想学习这门新本领等等。

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## Part 1 Listening 听力 (25)

## I 听力理解 (1×25)

A. 你将听到5个问句或陈述句。为每个问句或陈述句选择最佳答案。

- (    ) 1. A. Turn right, and you'll see it.  
           B. Yes! The post office is near here.  
           C. Why do you go to the post office?
- (    ) 2. A. Oh, they are over there.  
           B. I'm glad you've found it.  
           C. Go straight and turn left.
- (    ) 3. A. Please go shopping.            B. Next to the school.  
           C. I have been there.
- (    ) 4. A. Sorry, I am new here too.    B. No, I couldn't.            C. Yes, please.
- (    ) 5. A. Yes, I can.                        B. Why are you so sure?    C. Thank you!

B. 你将听到7段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

- (    ) 6. Where are they?  
           A. In the hospital.        B. In the street.            C. In a shop.
- (    ) 7. How far away is the post office?  
           A. About two blocks.    B. About four blocks.        C. About six blocks.
- (    ) 8. Where does the man want to go?  
           A. The hospital.            B. The First Street.        C. The bus stop.
- (    ) 9. Which bank does the man want to go to?  
           A. The Central Bank.    B. The Agricultural Bank.    C. It doesn't say.
- (    ) 10. Why does the man need to turn around?  
           A. Because he wants to go home.

- B. Because he is going in the wrong direction.  
C. Because the station is far away.
- ( ) 11. Who knows the way to the subway station?  
A. The man.                      B. The woman.  
C. Neither the man nor the woman.
- ( ) 12. How many stops does the man's journey cover by bus?  
A. Five.                              B. Three.                              C. Eight.

C. 你将听到2段对话和2段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题13-15基于对话1。

- ( ) 13. Where is the man going?  
A. He is going to the cinema.  
B. He is going to the hospital.  
C. He is going to the shopping mall.
- ( ) 14. Which turning should he take?  
A. The first on the right.    B. The second on the right.  
C. The first on the left.
- ( ) 15. How will the man get there?  
A. By bike.                              B. On foot.                              C. By bus.

问题16-19基于对话2。

- ( ) 16. Where is the woman going?  
A. To a shopping mall.    B. To a hospital.                      C. To the cinema.
- ( ) 17. It will take \_\_\_\_\_ to go there on foot.  
A. twenty minutes              B. five minutes                      C. fifteen minutes
- ( ) 18. How will the woman probably go there?  
A. By car.                              B. By bus.                              C. On foot.
- ( ) 19. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?  
A. The woman wants to see her friend.  
B. The man knows the place very well.  
C. There is a bus every twenty minutes.

问题20-22基于篇章1。

- ( ) 20. Mr Smith goes to \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.  
A. the police station              B. a car shop                              C. the Blue Park

- ( ) 21. Mr Smith often comes home \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on foot                      B. by car                      C. by bus
- ( ) 22. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. One morning a police car took Mr Smith to the police station.  
B. Mr Smith lost his way.  
C. Mr Smith didn't walk home because he was tired.

问题23-25基于篇章2。

- ( ) 23. How will Americans feel if they are asked "Where are you going?"  
A. They'll feel happy.      B. They'll feel surprised.      C. They'll feel excited.
- ( ) 24. Which of the following will NOT be used as a greeting in America?  
A. How are you?              B. Hello!  
C. Have you had your meal?
- ( ) 25. What does the speaker mainly want to tell us?  
A. More foreign languages should be learnt.  
B. Different countries have different customs.  
C. Some questions can only be asked by policemen.

## Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型 (25)

### II 多项选择 (1×15)

26. \_\_\_\_\_ the help of the teacher, Tack's handwriting is getting better and better.  
A. Under                      B. In                      C. With                      D. On
27. The old fisherman asked the genie if he could change \_\_\_\_\_ smoke again.  
A. into                      B. in                      C. to                      D. about
28. You'd better come here \_\_\_\_\_ time tomorrow. Don't keep us waiting.  
A. at                      B. on                      C. by                      D. before
29. Don't laugh \_\_\_\_\_ others when they are in trouble.  
A. in                      B. to                      C. of                      D. at
30. We are leaving \_\_\_\_\_ London next week.  
A. from                      B. to                      C. for                      D. at
31. Go \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge and you'll find the hospital on the left.  
A. along                      B. through                      C. past                      D. across
32. Do you feel \_\_\_\_\_ singing?

- A. like                      B. about                      C. by                      D. for
33. He will wait for you \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop.  
A. at                      B. on                      C. before                      D. over
34. Mr King has never heard \_\_\_\_\_ the place before.  
A. at                      B. of                      C. on                      D. from
35. My handwriting is not as good as \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. he                      B. him                      C. his                      D. he's
36. I shall come and see you \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. if possible                      B. if it possible                      C. if it possibly                      D. if possibly
37. Let me help you \_\_\_\_\_ your Chinese, Jim, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. with; shall I                      B. do; shall I                      C. with; will you                      D. do; will you
38. We can't hear the dialogue clearly. Could you turn the music \_\_\_\_\_ a little?  
A. on                      B. off                      C. up                      D. down
39. If you stay in Canada, you \_\_\_\_\_ use English.  
A. are able                      B. able to                      C. will able to                      D. will be able to
40. – Try your best and you'll pass the exam.  
– \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. Sorry to hear it                      B. I'm sure I will  
C. Thank you very much                      D. Yes, not at all

**III 用方框中单词和短语的正确形式填空，使句子完整。（有一个单词或短语多余。）(2×5)**



straight    at the end of    collect    kilometre    tram    pass

41. The petrol station is two \_\_\_\_\_ away from here.
42. Go \_\_\_\_\_ ahead and you'll find the theatre just around the corner.
43. Pass the lawns and you'll see the house \_\_\_\_\_ the path.
44. One of my hobbies is to \_\_\_\_\_ stamps.
45. Take the \_\_\_\_\_ and get off at the Central Station. You will find the book shop on your left side.

## Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

### IV 完形填空 (1×15)

#### A

At one of the schools in London, the students can go into town in the afternoon. But they must (46) \_\_\_\_\_ to the school before six. One afternoon, Bob went to see a film. When he came back to school, the school gate had already been closed. He went around the building to (47) \_\_\_\_\_ door. That one was closed, too. Then he saw an open window on the (48) \_\_\_\_\_ floor. It was the (49) \_\_\_\_\_ office. Bob looked (50) \_\_\_\_\_ the room, but no one was in. He quickly (51) \_\_\_\_\_ into the room. Just then he heard a voice. Bob looked around and hid himself (52) \_\_\_\_\_ a big chair. Then the head teacher came in and sat down in the chair. He read a book for an hour. At last the head teacher stood up and went towards the door. "Thank goodness, he didn't (53) \_\_\_\_\_ me," Bob thought. (54) \_\_\_\_\_ the head teacher left the room, he spoke to the chair, "Would you please (55) \_\_\_\_\_ the light when you leave?"

- |                   |                   |                  |              |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 46. A. come       | B. go             | C. return        | D. get       |
| 47. A. other      | B. another        | C. small         | D. open      |
| 48. A. first      | B. second         | C. third         | D. fourth    |
| 49. A. teacher's  | B. head teacher's | C. door keeper's | D. students' |
| 50. A. at         | B. out of         | C. into          | D. from      |
| 51. A. climbed    | B. went           | C. ran           | D. jumped    |
| 52. A. behind     | B. in front of    | C. beside        | D. under     |
| 53. A. see        | B. hear           | C. catch         | D. look      |
| 54. A. As soon as | B. After          | C. Before        | D. When      |
| 55. A. turn up    | B. turn on        | C. turn down     | D. turn off  |

## B

Reading is an activity people enjoy a lot in their free time. Some like reading newspapers, and (56) \_\_\_\_ enjoy novels or comic books. I like reading (57) \_\_\_\_ the lives of great people. This always gives me a lot of ideas on (58) \_\_\_\_ to make my own life better.

(59) \_\_\_\_ people are remembered not because they were handsome or beautiful, but because they did not give up when their lives were difficult. They used every opportunity to change their lives and make the world better.

When I feel sad, (60) \_\_\_\_ of great people always help me feel better. This is why I enjoy reading about great people's lives.

- |                  |               |           |            |
|------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 56. A. the other | B. the others | C. others | D. another |
| 57. A. about     | B. of         | C. on     | D. for     |
| 58. A. what      | B. how        | C. when   | D. where   |
| 59. A. Good      | B. Famous     | C. Lucky  | D. Great   |
| 60. A. lives     | B. stories    | C. novels | D. words   |

## V 阅读理解 (2×15)

## A

Every year thousands of people get hurt or die when they are crossing the road. Most of these people are old people and children. Old people often get hurt or die because they can't see or hear very well. Children usually meet with accidents because of their carelessness. They forget to look and listen before they cross the road.

How can we lessen (减少) traffic accidents? All of us must obey the traffic rules. For the drivers, they shouldn't drive too fast. If they drive too fast, it will be very difficult to stop the cars in a very short time. For the pedestrians (行人), it's very important to be careful when they are walking on the road. They must try to walk along the pavements and when crossing the street they must take the zebra crossing. They must stop and look both

ways before crossing the road. Look left first, then look right, and then look left again. Only when we are sure that the road is clear, we can cross it. The right way to cross the road is to walk quickly. It's not safe to run. If people run across the road, they may fall down. Teens should try to help children, old people or blind people to cross the road, and never play in the street.

- ( ) 61. Which of the following is NOT a right way to cross the road?
- A. Stop and look both ways.
  - B. Run quickly.
  - C. Make sure that the road is clear.
  - D. Walk quickly.
- ( ) 62. Why do most old people often get hurt or die when they are crossing the road?
- A. Because they are not careful.
  - B. Because they forget to look and listen.
  - C. Because they can't see or hear very well.
  - D. Because they often run across the road.
- ( ) 63. The underlined word "pavements" in the passage means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. stairs
  - B. sidewalks
  - C. blind road
  - D. tracks
- ( ) 64. As a student, you can \_\_\_\_\_ to try to lessen traffic accidents.
- A. let drivers drive slowly
  - B. play in the street carefully
  - C. run across the road quickly
  - D. help children cross the road
- ( ) 65. The best title for this article may be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. How Do We Lessen Traffic Accidents?
  - B. How Do we Cross the Road?
  - C. Please Obey the Traffic Rules
  - D. Meeting with Traffic Accidents

## B

One day a Frenchman went to New York. He didn't know a word of English. When he arrived in New York, he took a bus to a hotel.

It was Sunday, and the Frenchman decided to go out for a walk. As he walked along the street, he suddenly remembered that he didn't know the name of the street. So he decided to write it down. He looked at the wall near the corner of the street. Then he saw some English words and copied them down in his notebook, "Now I know the name of the street," he said to himself, "it will be easy for me to get back to the hotel."

He walked for a long time in the city. Then he felt tired and wanted to go back to his hotel. He took the notebook out of his pocket and showed the words to a young woman. The young woman read the words in his notebook and looked at the Frenchman. She didn't know what he wanted.

Then the Frenchman stopped an old man and showed him the words. Neither did the old man know what the Frenchman wanted.

At last the Frenchman saw a young man. He knew some French. When the Frenchman showed him the words in the notebook and asked where the street was, the young man laughed and laughed, for these were the words in the Frenchman's notebook: ONE WAY STREET.

- ( ) 66. When the Frenchman \_\_\_\_\_ to New York, he took a bus to a hotel.  
A. arrived      B. reached      C. got      D. returned
- ( ) 67. The Frenchman decided to write down the name of the street because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he wanted to write a letter  
B. he had to go back to his hotel later  
C. he wanted to show off his handwriting  
D. he was interested in it
- ( ) 68. He looked at the wall and wrote down \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some English words  
B. the name of the street  
C. the name of the hotel  
D. the name of the city

- ( ) 69. The young woman and the old man didn't tell the Frenchman the name of the street because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they didn't know English  
B. they didn't know the way to the hotel  
C. neither of them knew what the Frenchman wanted  
D. they didn't know the meaning of the words
- ( ) 70. The young man laughed and laughed because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Frenchman's handwriting was poor  
B. the Frenchman's notebook was bad  
C. the words in the Frenchman's notebook were not English  
D. what the Frenchman wrote was not the name of the street

### C

Mrs Lee was tired and hungry after her day's shopping in Tokyo, so she went into a restaurant for dinner. When she was eating, she suddenly remembered that she had to buy some DVDs for her son. "Excuse me. Is there a video shop near here?" She asked a man next to her. "Yes," he said, "it's only about five minutes' walk. Turn right when you go out of the restaurant, then take the third turning on the left. You'll find a big video shop about a hundred metres up the road on the right-hand side. It closes at five, but if you hurry, you'll get there just in time." "Thank you," said Mrs Lee.

She quickly went out of the restaurant. She found the video shop easily. She bought the DVDs and started to make her way back to the restaurant.

But after ten minutes' walk, there was still no sign of the restaurant.

"Oh! Where am I? I'm lost! But I left my things in that restaurant!" she said. Just then, a policeman came up and asked if he could help. She told him her problem. "I can't find my way to the restaurant!" she said.

"Well, first of all, we'd better go back to the video shop", said the policeman. When they got to the video shop, the policeman said, "Now, let's go this way. We may find your restaurant." When they reached the main road, Mrs Lee suddenly saw the restaurant just on the other side of the road. Mrs Lee thanked the policeman for his help. "I can't understand how I went wrong," she said. "Well, it's easy to get lost in a big city like Tokyo," the policeman said.

- ( ) 71. How to get to the video shop from the restaurant?  
 A. Turn left and then turn right.                      B. Turn right and then turn left.  
 C. Take both turns right.                                      D. Take both turns left.
- ( ) 72. Where did Mrs Lee go to during that day?  
 A. The restaurant.  
 B. The video shop.  
 C. Shopping mall, the restaurant and the video shop.  
 D. The restaurant and the video shop.
- ( ) 73. What happened to Mrs Lee after she bought the DVDs?  
 A. She met a policeman.  
 B. She wanted to go to another restaurant.  
 C. She took a fifteen minutes' walk.  
 D. She couldn't find her way back.
- ( ) 74. How did Mrs Lee find the restaurant at last?  
 A. By herself.                                                      B. By walking for 10 minutes.  
 C. With the policeman's help.                              D. By talking to the police.
- ( ) 75. Why did Mrs Lee get lost in Tokyo according to the policeman?  
 A. Because she is stupid.                                      B. Because she is too old.  
 C. Because she had a bad memory.                      D. Because Tokyo is big.

**VI** 阅读文章，在空白处填入合适的单词。（单词的第一个字母已提供。）(1×10)

My dream house is located far away from the d \_\_\_\_\_ (76) area in the countryside. It is surrounded by w \_\_\_\_\_ (77) and I can hear birds sing every morning. It also has a s \_\_\_\_\_ (78) pool right behind it. To get to my house, you need to go through the woods and pass two c \_\_\_\_\_ (79). The signposts there will show you the d \_\_\_\_\_ (80), so you won't miss your way. After you go through the woods, take the wooden s \_\_\_\_\_ (81) upwards and go s \_\_\_\_\_ (82) ahead for a half k \_\_\_\_\_ (83), you'll be able to see my house among all different kinds of flowers. You will c \_\_\_\_\_ (84) be impressed by the beautiful l \_\_\_\_\_ (85).

76. d \_\_\_\_\_      77. w \_\_\_\_\_      78. s \_\_\_\_\_      79. c \_\_\_\_\_      80. d \_\_\_\_\_  
 81. s \_\_\_\_\_      82. s \_\_\_\_\_      83. k \_\_\_\_\_      84. c \_\_\_\_\_      85. l \_\_\_\_\_

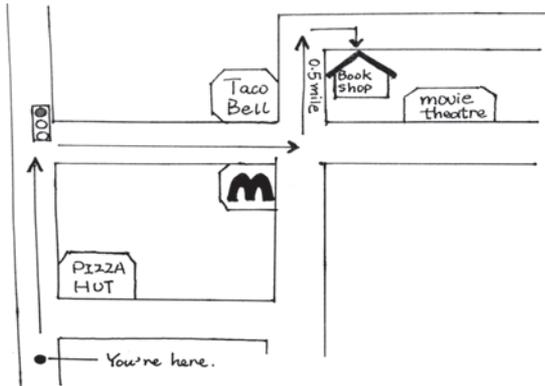
## Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)

### VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)

How can you get to the bookshop from where you are now?

提示:

1. go straight 直走    turn right 向右转    turn left at the crossing 在十字路口左转
2. you will see... 你会看到    on your right 在你右边    on your left 在你左边



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## Part 1 Listening 听力 (25)

## I 听力理解 (1×25)

A. 你将听到5个问题。为每个问题选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. A. Yes, I like my father very much.      B. No, I look like my mother.  
C. Yes, I am like my father.
- ( ) 2. A. No, they are the same.  
B. Yes, this book is not as big as that one.  
C. Yes, this book is as big as that one.
- ( ) 3. A. It likes a pencil.      B. It looks like a pencil.  
C. It looks a pencil.
- ( ) 4. A. I like living in China and France.      B. Yes, I like living in China.  
C. I like living in China.
- ( ) 5. A. Yes, it is too difficult to understand.  
B. Yes, it is easy enough to understand.  
C. No, it is too difficult to understand.

B. 你将听到2段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题6-8基于对话1。

- ( ) 6. Where is the woman from?  
A. Shanghai.      B. London.      C. Beijing.
- ( ) 7. What does the Great Wall look like?  
A. It looks like a pencil.  
B. It looks like a dragon.  
C. It likes a dragon.
- ( ) 8. Does the woman live in the city or the countryside?  
A. She lives in the city.

- B. She lives in the countryside.
- C. She lives in the city and the countryside.

问题9-12基于对话2。

- ( ) 9. Whose house is as big as Linda's?  
A. Jame's.                      B. Jame's uncle's.                      C. Linda's uncle's.
- ( ) 10. Where does Jame's uncle live?  
A. He lives in the suburbs.  
B. He lives downtown.  
C. He lives in the city proper.
- ( ) 11. How big is Linda's garden?  
A. 12 square metres.      B. 22 square metres.      C. 20 square metres.
- ( ) 12. What does Linda often do in the garden?  
A. She often plants trees in it.  
B. She often plants vegetables in it.  
C. She often waters flowers in it.

C. 你将听到2段对话和2段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题13-16基于对话1。

- ( ) 13. Where does Bob live?  
A. He lives downtown.      B. He lives in the suburbs.  
C. He lives in the countryside.
- ( ) 14. How about Apple Street?  
A. It's quiet although there's much traffic.  
B. It's noisy and there's much traffic.  
C. It's quiet and there isn't much traffic.
- ( ) 15. There's something in Bob's room except a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wardrobe                      B. sofa                      C. table
- ( ) 16. How far is it from Bob's flat to the school?  
A. It's fifty minutes' walk.  
B. It's fifteen minutes' walk.  
C. It's fifteen minutes' bus ride.

问题17-19基于对话2。

- ( ) 17. The two sweaters are different in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. colour and style                      B. colour and size                      C. colour and shape

- ( ) 18. How about the blue one?  
 A. It's as large as the pink one.  
 B. It's not so large as the pink one.  
 C. It's larger than the pink one.
- ( ) 19. Which is Lily's favourite colour?  
 A. Pink.                      B. Blue.                      C. Yellow.

问题20-22基于篇章1。

- ( ) 20. Helen and Susan are both in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Class 1, Junior 2      B. Class 2, Junior 1      C. Class 2, Junior 2
- ( ) 21. How tall is Helen?  
 A. She is as tall as Susan.  
 B. She is taller than Susan.  
 C. She is not so tall as Susan.
- ( ) 22. Why does teachers like Helen better?  
 A. Because Helen works harder than Susan.  
 B. Because Helen does her homework more carefully than Susan.  
 C. Both A and B.

问题23-25基于篇章2。

- ( ) 23. What is Jack's hobby?  
 A. Collecting stamps.      B. Playing football.      C. Swimming.
- ( ) 24. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?  
 A. Jack is not as heavy as John.  
 B. John can't run as fast as Jack.  
 C. Jack doesn't get up as early as John.
- ( ) 25. Who can swim better?  
 A. Jack.                      B. John.                      C. Jim.

## Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型 (25)

### II 多项选择 (1×15)

26. – What \_\_\_\_\_ the Jin Mao Building \_\_\_\_\_?  
 – It \_\_\_\_\_ a tower.
- A. does ... look like ... likes                      B. does ... like... looks like  
 C. is ... like ... is like                              D. is ... look like ... likes

27. Which is NOT RIGHT?
- A. Lily does not write so carefully as Sue.  
 B. Lily does not write as carefully as Sue.  
 C. Lily has the same schoolbag as Sue.  
 D. Sue's schoolbag is same as Lily's.
28. The hall on the fourth floor in our school is \_\_\_\_\_ hold 300 people.  
 A. big enough to      B. big enough for      C. enough big to      D. enough big for
29. This red scarf is different \_\_\_\_\_ that scarf \_\_\_\_\_ colour. I will buy both of them.  
 A. from ... on      B. from ... in      C. with ... in      D. with ... on
30. Let's have a look at the \_\_\_\_\_ problem.  
 A. one hundred and one      B. one hundred and first  
 C. a hundredth and one      D. a hundredth and first
31. The \_\_\_\_\_ looks like \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Great Wall...a pencil      B. Washington Monument...a book  
 C. Sydney Opera House...shells      D. Capitol of Washington...a dragon
32. The twins \_\_\_\_\_ their parents, and they \_\_\_\_\_ their parents quite much.  
 A. are like, looks like      B. like, are likes      C. looks like, like      D. are like, like
33. This desk is two metres wide. That one is three metres wide. This desk is \_\_\_\_\_ that one.  
 A. as big as      B. not as long as      C. as high as      D. not as wide as
34. – \_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ your new school uniform?  
 – It's very smart.  
 A. How...think      B. How... think of      C. What...like      D. What...think of
35. The two houses are different from \_\_\_\_\_ in design.  
 A. one another      B. each other      C. the others      D. every other
36. It's good \_\_\_\_\_ you to do some exercise every day.  
 A. of      B. for      C. with      D. on
37. The air in the cities is \_\_\_\_\_ that in the suburbs.  
 A. not so fresh as      B. as freshly as      C. not as well as      D. so well as
38. I decide to move to a new neighbourhood because I can't \_\_\_\_\_ the noise in the old one.  
 A. put up      B. stand by      C. stand      D. bear with
39. Which of the following is RIGHT?  
 A. He is not tall enough to reach for the bookshelf.

- B. They are so rich enough to buy the fur coats.  
 C. She is light enough to lift the box.  
 D. The suitcase is too heavy to lift.
40. If you don't have enough money to buy a house, you can \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
 A. let                      B. rent                      C. borrow                      D. lend

**III 用方框中单词和短语的正确形式填空，使句子完整。（有一个单词或短语多余。）(2×5)**



downtown    subway    as heavy as    had better  
 leave the matter to    How big

41. — \_\_\_\_\_ is your school canteen?  
 — It's about 300 square metres.
42. If they want to catch the first train, they \_\_\_\_\_ set off early tomorrow morning.
43. Is your luggage \_\_\_\_\_ your brother's?
44. Why not \_\_\_\_\_ your wife if you can't decide where to spend the holiday?
45. You will find a large variety of goods in a \_\_\_\_\_ store.

**Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)**

**IV 完形填空 (1×15)**

**A**

Building a house is an operation which costs quite a lot of money. Suppose you plan to (46) \_\_\_\_\_ a house, your first step is to find a suitable piece of (47) \_\_\_\_\_. You will probably try to find a sunny place, in a (48) \_\_\_\_\_ situation near stores and bus stops, not too far from your friends and the place where you work.

Next you will find an (49) \_\_\_\_\_ builder. And together with the builder

you will make a (50) \_\_\_\_\_. The builder will draw it. The builder will also (51) \_\_\_\_\_ the cost of your house. He will estimate (估计) the cost of the wood, the glass, and everything else that he must use in building the house. Later on, when he starts to build, this estimate must (52) \_\_\_\_\_, because the prices may (53) \_\_\_\_\_, and many other things may happen between the time when he makes the estimate and the time when he builds the house.

(54) \_\_\_\_\_ the builder gives you his estimate, you may wish to change your plan. You may find that some of the things you wanted at first cost too much, or that you can (55) \_\_\_\_\_ a little more and add something to your original plan.

- |                     |                |                |               |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 46. A. buy          | B. decorate    | C. build       | D. find       |
| 47. A. floor        | B. place       | C. land        | D. playground |
| 48. A. mysterious   | B. surprised   | C. pleased     | D. pleasant   |
| 49. A. excited      | B. experienced | C. interesting | D. extra      |
| 50. A. map          | B. plan        | C. decision    | D. discussion |
| 51. A. find out     | B. carry on    | C. work out    | D. work on    |
| 52. A. be corrected | B. be copied   | C. be read     | D. be written |
| 53. A. stay         | B. change      | C. exist       | D. lessen     |
| 54. A. When         | B. While       | C. Until       | D. Since      |
| 55. A. cost         | B. spend       | C. take        | D. pay for    |

### B

An Englishman was showing a foreign visitor around London. "What's that strange building?" asked the visitor. "That's the Tower of London."

"I see. (56) \_\_\_\_\_ did it take to build it?"

"About 500 years."

"In my country we can build it in five months," said the visitor.

A short time later, they came to St. Paul's Cathedral (圣保罗大教堂).

"Very interesting!" said the visitor.

"How long did it take to build it?"

“Nearly forty years,” said the Englishman.

“In my country we can finish it (57) \_\_\_\_\_ forty days,” said the visitor.

They went on all day. They visited most of the best known buildings in the city. Every time they saw a new one, the visitor asked what it was and how long it took to build it. Then he said that they could do the same thing much (58) \_\_\_\_\_ in his country. At last the Englishman got angry with the visitor though he tried not to show it. A few days later they came to the House of Parliament (议会大厦) and the visitor asked the (59) \_\_\_\_\_ question, “What’s that?” The Englishman answered, “I’ve no (60) \_\_\_\_\_. It wasn’t there last night.”

- |                  |              |              |                |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 56. A. How often | B. How soon  | C. How long  | D. How much    |
| 57. A. of        | B. to        | C. about     | D. within      |
| 58. A. quickly   | B. faster    | C. slowly    | D. more slowly |
| 59. A. same      | B. exactly   | C. difficult | D. easy        |
| 60. A. money     | B. knowledge | C. idea      | D. tour        |

## V. 阅读理解 (2×15)

### A

Near the village, there is an old famous temple. Some people want to build new houses where the temple now stands, because they can find no other area to build them, while others disagree with them. They meet to decide how to solve the problem. Here are their opinions about it.

The expert wants to protect the temple and believes that there are some interesting things buried in the ground. If it is destroyed or moved, people may never learn about how people lived in the past.

The businessman thinks that the houses should be built. History is important, but we must think about the future. The village needs development and building new houses will offer jobs to hundreds of people.

Villager A says, “We should build the new houses because we need houses to live in.”

Villager B says, "We should protect the temple because it can attract many tourists to come for a visit. If the temple is destroyed ( 毁坏 ) or moved, we will lose a lot of business."

The village leader thinks that he has a duty to make life better for the villagers. They need jobs and new houses. He also thinks the cultural site ( 遗迹 ) is important and they should be careful with it as well.

- ( ) 61. The expert doesn't want to \_\_\_\_\_ the old famous temple.  
A. rebuild      B. protect      C. pull down      D. fall down
- ( ) 62. The businessman thinks building houses there can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. help the village develop  
B. attract many tourists to come for a visit  
C. help people learn about how people lived in the past  
D. help people learn about the interesting things buried in the ground
- ( ) 63. \_\_\_\_\_ agree that they should build new houses there.  
A. The expert and the village leader  
B. The businessman and Villager A  
C. Villager A and Villager B  
D. Villager B and the businessman
- ( ) 64. The village leader thinks \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they should destroy the temple  
B. they needn't build new houses  
C. They should build the temple to make life better  
D. they should not only build new houses but also be careful with the temple
- ( ) 65. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?  
A. It's difficult to satisfy everyone.  
B. The cultural site is not very important.  
C. It's easy to make a decision on the problem.  
D. The villagers will lose their jobs with the development of their hometown.

## B

In China, many people are leaving the countryside to find jobs in the cities, because the countryside is much poorer than the city, and often there isn't much work there. Services such as hospital and transport are usually much better in the city than in the countryside. They hope that their lives will improve when they move to the city.

But in the big cities of Europe like London or Paris, people are moving out of the city. These rich families want to live a quieter life. They are tired of the noise and the dirt of the city, and they are tired of the crowded streets, crowded trains and buses. They don't want to live in the cities any more. They want a house with a garden in the countryside, and breathe the fresh air there.

So they move out of the cities. Some don't go very far, just a little way out of the city, to the towns near the cities. Other people move to the real countryside with sheep, cows and green fields. There, they start new lives and try to make new friends.

Not all those who move from the city to the countryside are happy. After two or three years, many people who have done this feel that it was a big mistake. They don't make so much money and there isn't much work to do. People in the countryside are very different and aren't always very friendly.

As a result, quite a lot of people who have moved to the countryside move back to the city. "It's wonderful to see crowds in the streets and cinema lights," they say.

- ( ) 66. Which is NOT a reason for people moving to the cities in China?
- A. The countryside is much poorer than the city.
  - B. People in the countryside have nothing to eat.
  - C. People in the countryside don't have much work to do there.
  - D. Services in cities are usually much better than those in the countryside.
- ( ) 67. Why do some rich families in Europe move to the countryside?
- A. Because they will find better jobs there.
  - B. Because they are tired of living in the city.
  - C. Because they can make more money there.
  - D. Because they like feeding sheep and cows in the green fields.

- ( ) 68. After moving to the countryside, some people in Europe feel unhappy, because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they can't make much money  
B. there isn't much work for them to do in the countryside  
C. people in the countryside aren't always very friendly to them  
D. all of the above
- ( ) 69. The underlined sentence in the last paragraph shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are happy to move back to the city  
B. they miss their friends in the countryside  
C. they still want to move to the countryside  
D. they are tired of the noise and the crowded streets in the city
- ( ) 70. The best title for this passage may be "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. A Happy Life  
B. Living in the City  
C. Moving Out or Moving Back?  
D. Living in the Countryside

### C

What will the house of the future look like? Could it have gardens on its walls, or a pool with fish for dinner? Architects believe that they are all possibilities (可能性). The only thing for sure is that the houses will be as green as possible.

#### The tree house

Many architects in the world would like to build a "tree house." Like a leaf, the surface of the house collects sunlight during the day. The energy can be used to heat water, produce electricity, and even create fresh air for the home. The "root" (根) of the house is deep under the ground. It uses the soil (土壤) to keep the home's temperature.

#### The lizard house

Like a lizard (蜥蜴), changing colour with the weather is the most important design of a lizard house. When it's in the bright sun, the cover of the house will turn dark to protect it from strong heat. During dark days, it turns white and takes in as much light and heat as possible to produce energy.

### Meals at home

This design is perhaps as much about the future of food production as architecture (建筑风格). It has gardens on the outside walls of the house. People can plant tomatoes, carrots and green tea on them. So every day in the morning, you just need to walk outside and collect your meals.

### Learning from the past

Looking to the future isn't the only way to be green. Sometimes, ancient techniques (古老的技术) can also help cut down energy use. For example, a chimney (烟囱) can be a useful air conditioner because it is easier for hot air to flow out at the chimney.

- ( ) 71. We can heat water, produce electricity or create fresh air for the home \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with the root of a leaf                      B. with the energy from sunlight  
C. with the soil under the ground            D. with gardens on its walls
- ( ) 72. What will happen to the cover of the lizard house when it's in the bright sun?  
A. It will take in light.                      B. It will produce energy.  
C. It will turn dark.                          D. It will turn white.
- ( ) 73. The passage seems to tell us that meals at home in the future \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will be more delicious                      B. need more cooks  
C. cost as much as possible                  D. will be greener
- ( ) 74. A chimney can be a useful air conditioner but it used to cause \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pollution    B. accidents                      C. noises            D. techniques
- ( ) 75. What is the best title for the passage?  
A. Green Houses of the Future                B. The Greener, the Better  
C. How to Build Green Houses                D. Changes of the Houses

## VI 阅读文章，在空白处填入合适的单词。（单词的第一个字母已提供。）(1×10)

Why does the Leaning Tower of Pisa in Italy lean? It leans because of a mistake. It has leaned almost since the day the builders b\_\_\_\_\_ (76) it.

In 1774, the people of Pisa in Italy wanted to build a bell tower. They wanted the tower to be the m\_\_\_\_\_ (77) beautiful bell tower in Italy. The city needed a bell tower

because the church did not have o \_\_\_\_ (78). As soon as the first floor of the building was finished, the tower started to lean. Builders t \_\_\_\_ (79) to make the building straight again as they added more floors, but the leaning tower got w \_\_\_\_ (80) as the tower grew. It took about 180 years to finish the tower. Today, the leaning tower has eight f \_\_\_\_ (81). It is 54.5 metres t \_\_\_\_ (82). And it leans almost 4 metres to one s \_\_\_\_ (83). The tower is also sinking into the g \_\_\_\_ (84) on which it was built. Every year the tower leans a \_\_\_\_ (85) 1.7 cm.

76. b \_\_\_\_      77. m \_\_\_\_      78. o \_\_\_\_      79. t \_\_\_\_      80. w \_\_\_\_  
 81. f \_\_\_\_      82. t \_\_\_\_      83. s \_\_\_\_      84. g \_\_\_\_      85. a \_\_\_\_

## Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)

### VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)

The city that is most suitable for living

提示:

1. 可以描述你所了解的城市，也可以描述你听到或从别人那里了解到的城市。
2. 一个城市适合人居住，可能是因为：have a good environment 拥有良好的环境；easy to get anywhere 去哪里都方便；people are kind and friendly 人们热情而友好；the prices of everything are reasonable 所有东西的价格合理；life is simple and not in a hurry 生活简单而不急促

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## Part 1 Listening 听力 (25)

## I 听力理解 (1×25)

A. 你将听到5个问题。为每个问题选择最佳答案。

- (    ) 1. A. These are a pair of shoes.  
           B. This is a sweater.  
           C. These are jeans.
- (    ) 2. A. It's round.            B. It's large.                    C. It's dark brown.
- (    ) 3. A. It's round.            B. I like it very much.        C. It's yellow.
- (    ) 4. A. Yes, he is shorter than Jack.  
           B. No, he is far taller than Jack.  
           C. Yes, he is far taller than Jack.
- (    ) 5. A. Yes, they are different in size.  
           B. Yes, they are the same size.  
           C. No, they are the same size.

B. 你将听到2段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题6-8基于对话1。

- (    ) 6. How does Kate like the dress?  
           A. She likes it very much.  
           B. She doesn't like it at all.  
           C. She thinks it's so-so.
- (    ) 7. What's the size of the dress?  
           A. S.                            B. XS.                            C. M.
- (    ) 8. How much is the dress?  
           A. 400 yuan.                    B. 450 yuan.                    C. 550 yuan.

问题9-12基于对话2。

- ( ) 9. Where does this dialogue probably take place?  
A. In a restaurant.      B. At a supermarket.      C. In a clothing store.
- ( ) 10. How much is the red skirt?  
A. 20 dollars.      B. 50 dollars.      C. 80 dollars.
- ( ) 11. How much is the blue skirt?  
A. 20 dollars.      B. 50 dollars.      C. 80 dollars.
- ( ) 12. Which skirt is larger?  
A. The red one.      B. The blue one.      C. The pink one.

C. 你将听到2段对话和2段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题13-16基于对话1。

- ( ) 13. Which colour is good for old women?  
A. Black.      B. Pink.      C. Yellow.
- ( ) 14. What are the most comfortable for Mrs Brown?  
A. Dresses.      B. Jeans.      C. Miniskirts.
- ( ) 15. Mrs Brown's daughter likes vivid colours except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pink      B. yellow      C. black
- ( ) 16. What does Mrs Brown's daughter like to wear?  
A. Dresses.      B. Jeans.      C. Miniskirts.

问题17-19基于对话2。

- ( ) 17. Which shirt feels softer?  
A. The grey shirt.      B. The black shirt.      C. The blue shirt.
- ( ) 18. Which shirt is the most fashionable in the shop?  
A. The grey shirt.      B. The black shirt.      C. The blue shirt.
- ( ) 19. How will the customer pay for the shirt?  
A. By credit card.      B. In cash.      C. Not mentioned.

问题20-22基于篇章1。

- ( ) 20. When do Korean people wear hanbok?  
A. On birthday.      B. At wedding ceremony.      C. Both A and B.
- ( ) 21. What is the traditional Japanese costume?  
A. Hanbok.      B. Kimono.      C. Hanfu.
- ( ) 22. Which of the following is NOT mentioned?

- A. Kimono is long, shaped like a coat, and has wide sleeves.
- B. The top part of Hanbok is a long shirt like a blouse.
- C. Korean people always hang a small heavy bag at the waist in the front.

问题23-25基于篇章2。

- ( ) 23. What did people wear a long time ago?  
 A. Leaves.                      B. Animal skin.                      C. Both A and B.
- ( ) 24. Which colour do young girls like to wear?  
 A. Black.                      B. Pink.                      C. Grey.
- ( ) 25. What kind of clothes do older men like to wear?  
 A. Suits.                      B. Jeans.                      C. T-shirts.

## Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型 (25)

### II 多项选择 (1×15)

26. It's time \_\_\_\_\_ English lesson. Please don't \_\_\_\_\_ any more.  
 A. to ... play                      B. for ... play                      C. for ... come                      D. to ... come
27. \_\_\_\_\_. Where's Shanghai Cinema?  
 A. Sorry                      B. Look                      C. Excuse me                      D. Hello
28. \_\_\_\_\_ talking to our headmaster?  
 A. Whose                      B. Which                      C. Who's                      D. What
29. Wu Dong isn't so tall as Jim.  
 Which is closest in meaning to the underlined part?  
 A. is taller than                      B. is shorter than  
 C. is the tallest of                      D. not the same height
30. Her sister helps mother with the housework \_\_\_\_\_ she.  
 A. gladder than                      B. much glad than                      C. as gladly as                      D. the same glad as
31. He runs as \_\_\_\_\_ as his friends.  
 A. fast                      B. faster                      C. fastest                      D. the fastest
32. This skirt looks \_\_\_\_\_ than that one.  
 A. as nice                      B. more nicer                      C. nicer                      D. not so nice
33. I'd like a flat \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. has a larger living-room                      B. has a large living-room  
 C. with a larger living-room                      D. have large living-room

34. Which of the following is RIGHT?  
 A. My stamps are as much as yours.                      B. I have as much stamps as you have.  
 C. My stamps are as many as yours.                      D. I have as many stamps as you have.
35. A: It's spring now. It's \_\_\_\_\_ at midday.  
 B: Yes, the temperature is \_\_\_\_\_ at midday, but we should still wear more clothes early in the morning.  
 A. warm, low                      B. hot, high                      C. warm, high                      D. hot, low
36. The two dresses are the same \_\_\_\_\_ but different \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in size, in colour                      B. sizes, in colour                      C. big, colourful                      D. size, in colour
37. – Can I pay \_\_\_\_\_?  
 – Sorry, you must pay \_\_\_\_\_. We do not accept credit cards.  
 A. in cash ... by credit card                      B. in credit card ... by cash  
 C. by cash ... in credit card                      D. by credit card ... in cash
38. Glue is \_\_\_\_\_ flour and water.  
 A. made of                      B. made from                      C. made in                      D. made with
39. \_\_\_\_\_ Dick \_\_\_\_\_ anything to hang the picture?  
 A. Does ... need                      B. Is ... need                      C. Needs ... /                      D. Will ... needs
40. The juice in the jar tastes like \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sweet                      B. strawberry                      C. not sour                      D. an apple

**III 用方框中单词和短语的正确形式填空，使句子完整。（有一个单词或短语多余。）(2×5)**



worth    try on    cost    receipt    in general    use one's brains

41. Don't forget your \_\_\_\_\_ after you buy the clothes.
42. \_\_\_\_\_, or you won't solve the puzzle.
43. If he \_\_\_\_\_ the new shirt \_\_\_\_\_, he will see it fits him perfectly well.
44. \_\_\_\_\_, people wear formal clothes when attending a ceremony.
45. The Buckingham Palace is \_\_\_\_\_ a visit.

## Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

### IV 完形填空 (1×15)

#### A

It is said that many years ago clothes were made of animal skins. People started to wear clothes (46) \_\_\_\_ they could keep themselves safe from the sun, wind, rain and cold.

Today, we can use (47) \_\_\_\_ materials (材料) to make different kinds of clothes. But clothes do (48) \_\_\_\_ than keep us warm in modern society, and they can also (49) \_\_\_\_ about our culture, our life, our jobs, our hobbies and even our mood (情绪). (50) \_\_\_\_, when we see a man in a uniform, we know his (51) \_\_\_\_ from the uniform. When we see a woman in a kimono (日本和服), we may think that she is (52) \_\_\_\_. If a man always wears sportswear, we may think he is (53) \_\_\_\_ and likes doing exercise. If a person (54) \_\_\_\_ wears yellow or red clothes, maybe he or she is lively and easy-going (随和的). As the saying goes, "You are what you (55) \_\_\_\_."

- |                    |                |            |              |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 46. A. as if       | B. so that     | C. even if | D. although  |
| 47. A. different   | B. expensive   | C. strange | D. perfect   |
| 48. A. better      | B. worse       | C. farther | D. more      |
| 49. A. tell        | B. ask         | C. bring   | D. find      |
| 50. A. What's more | B. For example | C. However | D. In a word |
| 51. A. hobby       | B. idea        | C. wish    | D. job       |
| 52. A. Japanese    | B. Chinese     | C. English | D. American  |
| 53. A. nervous     | B. happy       | C. silent  | D. active    |
| 54. A. sometimes   | B. seldom      | C. never   | D. always    |
| 55. A. do          | B. say         | C. wear    | D. like      |

## B

My 14-year-old brother John and I saw the coat at the same time. The thick black wool of the coat was soft, and it cost only \$28. We looked at each other, saying (56) \_\_\_\_\_, but John's face was shining with joy. Dark woolen coats were (57) \_\_\_\_\_ with boys just then, and could cost several hundred dollars. But this coat was even better and much (58) \_\_\_\_\_.

John (59) \_\_\_\_\_ the coat and bought it at once. John wore the coat to school the next day and came home with a big smile. "How did the kids like your coat?" I asked. "They loved it," he said. I started calling him "Lord (老爷) John".

Over the next few weeks, a change came over John. He became more polite, more thoughtful and more pleasing. He would help his classmates, go and visit the sick neighbour in the hospital and take care of his little sister.

What really changed John was his own attitude (态度). If you think you are a gentleman or a lady, you can become a (60) \_\_\_\_\_ one.

- |                  |                   |             |               |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 56. A. something | B. anything       | C. nothing  | D. everything |
| 57. A. common    | B. popular        | C. fit      | D. excellent  |
| 58. A. cheaper   | B. more expensive | C. softer   | D. thicker    |
| 59. A. watched   | B. wore           | C. put on   | D. tried on   |
| 60. A. good      | B. talented       | C. suitable | D. perfect    |

## V 阅读理解 (2×15)

### A

What is your favourite colour? Ask famous persons like Kate Blanchett, Scarlett Johansson and Bono, and maybe they will say "green." That's not because these artists particularly like the colour green. Instead, they are interested in green fashion.

Green fashion is about making (and wearing) clothes that are good for humans, animals, and the Earth. In the past, green fashion made people think of hippies (嬉皮士) and ugly clothes.

But today, green fashion is different. It is about looking good and caring about the Earth and other people. You can have interesting clothes and be green.

Around the world, green fashion is becoming popular. For example, the U.K. company *People Tree* sells men's and women's clothing and accessories (饰品). They are made from natural fabrics (织物) like cotton and wool. Workers who make the clothes are from countries like Nepal, Kenya, and Bangladesh. *People Tree* pays the men and women good money for the clothes they create.

Singer Bono and his wife also started a clothing company called EDUN. When the clothes sell, EDUN uses most of the money to help people around the world.

- ( ) 61. According to the passage, what is “green fashion”?
- A. Wearing the colour green all the time.
  - B. Making clothes from green trees.
  - C. Putting green make-up on your face.
  - D. Wearing clothes that are good for the Earth.
- ( ) 62. In the past, what did people often think of when they heard “green fashion”?
- A. Dangerous animals.
  - B. Beautiful women.
  - C. Colourful accessories.
  - D. Ugly clothes.
- ( ) 63. Which sentence about green clothing companies is TRUE?
- A. Most use natural fabrics to make clothes.
  - B. Many do not pay their workers well.
  - C. They make clothes mostly for women.
  - D. Most of the companies are in Africa.
- ( ) 64. According to the passage, what does EDUN do?
- A. It teaches children to make clothes.
  - B. It sells clothes and uses the money to help people.
  - C. It gives clothes to poor people.
  - D. It makes expensive clothes for teenagers.

- ( ) 65. Which sentence is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Many famous persons are interested in the green colour.
  - B. Green fashion is about making clothes only good for animals.
  - C. Cotton and wool are natural fabrics.
  - D. Workers who make clothes for *People Tree* are from developed countries.

### B

Fashion isn't very environmentally-friendly because it makes people buy things they don't need, just because they're new. We want to take care of the environment, we don't want to pollute the air and we don't want to waste energy and resources (资源). But we also want to be fashionable. How can we buy fashionable clothes and protect the environment?

Old styles are fashionable again, so one way is to buy second-hand clothes—recycled clothes. Another way is to buy fair trade clothes. These clothes are either recycled or made in a way that protects the environment. They also protect the people who make the clothes. Surprisingly, white cotton is one of the least environmentally-friendly crops of all. To produce the cotton, the growers use chemicals that pollute water, make farm workers ill and kill wildlife. New materials, such as hemp (麻) and bamboo, grow quickly and are more environmentally-friendly. These materials are very soft, and look fantastic. The best materials are coloured using natural dyes (染料), made from plants.

Environmentally-friendly clothes are practical but until now they were often dull. Now fashion-designers are working with these materials and the clothes are beautiful as well. So now we can buy fashionable clothes that are also environmentally-friendly.

- ( ) 66. Why do people often buy things they don't need?
- Because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. new things can be more comfortable
  - B. everyone wants to be fashionable
  - C. people are richer than before now
  - D. people care about the environment

- ( ) 67. What's the topic for paragraph 2?  
 A. Only styles. B. The problem with fashion.  
 C. Fashion doesn't have to pollute. D. New materials.
- ( ) 68. Which of the following is more environmentally-friendly?  
 A. Materials soft and looking fantastic.  
 B. Any materials coloured using natural dyes.  
 C. Hemp and bamboo.  
 D. White cotton.
- ( ) 69. Why are environmentally-friendly clothes more fashionable now?  
 Because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people pay more attention to our environment  
 B. environmentally-friendly clothes are practical  
 C. all old styles become fashionable again  
 D. fashion-designers are working to make them beautiful
- ( ) 70. What is the best title for the passage?  
 A. Cotton or Hemp and Bamboo.  
 B. Environmentally-friendly Clothes  
 C. Old Style, New Fashion Again  
 D. Fashion and the Environment

### C

Do you know how to choose new clothes? Before you decide what to buy, there are some things you should think about besides the price and size.

#### **Different shapes, different clothes**

If you are a large person, you should try clothes in dark colours. They will make you look slimmer. If you are a short-necked person, you should try low-collared (低领) clothes. They will make your neck look longer. If you are a slim person, you should try clothes in warm colours, like red, yellow or orange. They will make you look smarter. If you are a short person, you should choose tight (紧身的) and short clothes. They will make you look taller.

#### **Read the labels (标签) carefully**

There are labels inside all new clothes. The labels tell you how to take care of your clothes. For example, the  label tells you that the clothes

can be washed by hand only. The  label tells you that the clothes can't be washed in water. It should be dry-cleaned. The  label tells you that the clothes should be washed in warm water. The 100% cotton label tells you that a piece of clothing is completely made of cotton. The  label tells you that you shouldn't iron the item and the  label tells you to iron the piece of clothing at medium (中等) heat (150°C).

### Decide how much money you can spend

Many clothes today must be dry-cleaned. Dry cleaning is expensive. So if you want to save money, try to choose clothes that can be washed. You can also save money if you buy clothes that are well made. Well-made clothes last longer. Clothes that cost more money are not always better made. They do not always fit better. Sometimes less expensive clothes look and fit better than more expensive clothes.

- ( ) 71. What clothes will make a short person look taller?  
 A. Clothes in dark colours.                      B. Low-collared clothes.  
 C. Clothes in warm colours.                      D. Tight and short clothes.
- ( ) 72. Which of the following labels shows that the clothes should be dry-cleaned?  
                                                                    
 A                                              B                                              C                                              D
- ( ) 73. If you buy a piece of dry-cleaned clothing, you will \_\_\_\_\_ later.  
 A. have to wash it very often                      B. not need to take care of it  
 C. spend much money on it                      D. save a lot of money
- ( ) 74. The passage tells us mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. how to choose new clothes                      B. how to save money  
 C. how to take care of your clothes                      D. how to make you good-looking
- ( ) 75. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
 A. The expensive clothes must last longer.  
 B. Clothes that cost more money always fit better.  
 C. The less expensive clothes must be well-made.  
 D. We should read the labels before we decide to buy clothes.

## VI 阅读文章，在空白处填入合适的单词。（单词的第一个字母已提供。）(1×10)

Why do people wear clothes? The answer will probably be “To m\_\_\_\_\_ (76) me warm and to cover my body”. That’s why people wear clothes, but people a\_\_\_\_\_ (77) want to look attractive and appear successful to others. If people only wore clothes for warmth and to cover their bodies, most clothes would be simple and c\_\_\_\_\_ (78). In many countries, however, clothes are sometimes very expensive. The main r\_\_\_\_\_ (79) for this is not the cost of the materials or the cost of making clothes. The clothes are expensive because of fashion.

Successful businessmen, for example, often wear very expensive suits, shirts and ties. So they pay thousands of dollars f\_\_\_\_\_ (80) a suit and hundreds of dollars for a tie. It’s still just a suit and a tie but they pay these prices because of the f\_\_\_\_\_ (81) designer.

Fashion is constantly (持续不断的) c\_\_\_\_\_ (82). It means that people who want to be fashionable have to buy new clothes every few months, e\_\_\_\_\_ (83) if last month’s clothes have only been worn once or twice. Some people have boxes f\_\_\_\_\_ (84) of clothes, but some of these clothes have never been worn. These clothes are no l\_\_\_\_\_ (85) in fashion though they are still new.

76. m \_\_\_\_\_    77. a \_\_\_\_\_    78. c \_\_\_\_\_    79. r \_\_\_\_\_    80. f \_\_\_\_\_  
81. f \_\_\_\_\_    82. c \_\_\_\_\_    83. e \_\_\_\_\_    84. f \_\_\_\_\_    85. l \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)

### VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)

What kind of clothes would you like to wear in your daily life?

提示:

1. 日常穿着的衣服应该能够满足人们的基本需要：实用 (practical)；舒适 (comfortable)；美观 (beautiful)。
2. 你所偏好的衣服属于哪种类型：运动型 (sportswear)；正装 (suit, skirt, shirt, dress...)；休闲装 (casual clothes, such as jeans)。
3. 解释或说明这类衣服能够满足你日常生活的哪些需要。譬如：make you look energetic/confident/handsome/beautiful (显得充满活力/自信/英俊/美丽)；durable (耐磨)；easy to wash (方便洗涤)；not too expensive (不贵)。

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## Part 1 Listening 听力 (25)

## I 听力理解 (1×25)

A. 你将听到5个问题。为每个问题选择最佳答案。

- |                       |                  |                   |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. Sheep.      | B. Wolves.       | C. Deer.          |
| ( ) 2. A. Bamboos.    | B. Grass.        | C. Meat.          |
| ( ) 3. A. Sheep.      | B. Zebra.        | C. Giraffe.       |
| ( ) 4. A. Yes, it is. | B. No, it isn't. | C. Yes, it isn't. |
| ( ) 5. A. Snake.      | B. Hot dog.      | C. Puma.          |

B. 你将听到2段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题6-8基于对话1。

- ( ) 6. Where are they going today?  
A. To the Ocean Park.      B. To the zoo.      C. To a fun fair.
- ( ) 7. Which of the following is RIGHT?  
A. The horse runs more quickly than the zebra.  
B. The horse runs more slowly than the zebra.  
C. The horse runs as quickly as the zebra.
- ( ) 8. Which animal runs the most slowly?  
A. The giraffe.      B. The horse.      C. The zebra.

问题9-12基于对话2。

- ( ) 9. Who gave the rabbit to Lily?  
A. Helen.      B. Judy.      C. Lily's mother.
- ( ) 10. What doesn't the rabbit eat?  
A. Green vegetables.      B. Carrots.      C. Bamboos.
- ( ) 11. Which animal does Helen like better, the rabbit or the squirrel?  
A. The rabbit.      B. The squirrel.      C. Both.

- ( ) 12. Which animal hops faster?  
A. The rabbit.                      B. The squirrel.                      C. We can't tell.

C. 你将听到2段对话和2段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题13-16基于对话1。

- ( ) 13. What kind of animal is the tiger?  
A. Endangered animal.              B. Wild animal.                      C. Farm animal.
- ( ) 14. Which of the following is NOT an endangered animal?  
A. The panda.                      B. The lion.                      C. The gorilla.
- ( ) 15. Which of the following is a wild animal?  
A. The horse.                      B. The sheep.                      C. The leopard.
- ( ) 16. Which of the following roars the most fiercely?  
A. The lion.                      B. The wolf.                      C. The dog.

问题17-19基于对话2。

- ( ) 17. How tall is an ostrich?  
A. 8 feet.                      B. 18 feet.                      C. 80 feet.
- ( ) 18. How fast does an ostrich run?  
A. 13 miles an hour.              B. 30 miles an hour.              C. 30 miles a minute.
- ( ) 19. Ostriches feed on the following except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. insects                      B. lizards                      C. trees

问题20-22基于篇章1。

- ( ) 20. What kind of animal is the dolphin?  
A. Endangered animal.              B. Wild animal.                      C. Farm animal.
- ( ) 21. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?  
A. Dolphins look after each other when they are ill.  
B. Dolphins are not willing to work with their trainers.  
C. Dolphins keep the weakest safe in the big family.
- ( ) 22. Dolphins pass on information by means of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hearing                      B. words                      C. sounds

问题23-25基于篇章2。

- ( ) 23. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?  
A. The ostrich is the fastest running bird in the world.  
B. The ostrich is the fastest four-legged runner of all the animals on Earth.  
C. The ostrich is the largest, the heaviest and the tallest bird.

- ( ) 24. Where do ostriches live now?  
 A. In Central Africa.                      B. On farms in South Africa.  
 C. Both A and B.
- ( ) 25. What do they feed on?  
 A. Insects.                                      B. Seeds.                                      C. Both A and B.

## Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型 (25)

### II 多项选择 (1×15)

26. Tom ate \_\_\_\_\_ Sandy did last night.  
 A. as much as                      B. as many as                      C. not so much as                      D. so not much as
27. Father will give Sandy a rise, so Sandy will have \_\_\_\_\_ pocket money than he did before.  
 A. less                                      B. fewer                                      C. more                                      D. much
28. I've got too many books. I don't want \_\_\_\_\_. I'll give some away.  
 A. too much                      B. too many                      C. so much                      D. so many
29. Write \_\_\_\_\_ and you may make \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.  
 A. more careful, few                                      B. more carefully, fewer  
 C. more careful, a few                                      D. more carefully, very a few
30. Sandy, Tom and Henry cleared the street in front of the school. Sandy did more work than Tom, but less work than Henry. Henry did \_\_\_\_\_, and Tom did \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the most, the least                                      B. the least, the most  
 C. a lot of work, little work                                      D. many work, fewer work
31. Try the two coats on. Which of the two is \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. smartest                      B. smarter                      C. smart                      D. the more smarter
32. Which coat suits you \_\_\_\_\_? The long one or the short one?  
 A. very well                      B. very much                      C. best                      D. better
33. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ as Tom.  
 A. studies not hard                                      B. doesn't study as hard  
 C. doesn't study harder                                      D. doesn't study the hardest
34. Children \_\_\_\_\_ taller every year.  
 A. stay                      B. grow                      C. gets                      D. becomes
35. He is a very nice \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people                      B. actress                      C. person                      D. men

36. The car is made \_\_\_\_\_ Germany.  
 A. in                      B. by                      C. from                      D. of
37. Put the garden tools in the shed. You should \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_ the rain.  
 A. keep, from              B. keep, to              C. stop, to              D. protest, from
38. – What do you think of this idea?  
 – It sounds \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. well                      B. great                      C. wonderfully              D. badly
39. Tom is 1.50m tall. Henry is 1.52m tall. Which of the following sentences is closest in meaning to the two sentences?  
 A. Tom is much shorter than Henry.  
 B. Tom is less shorter than Henry.  
 C. Henry is far taller than Henry.  
 D. Henry is a little taller than Tom.
40. Which of the following sentence is NOT RIGHT?  
 A. Tom has more magazines than I have.  
 B. Tom's magazines are more than mine.  
 C. Tom has fewer magazines than I have.  
 D. Tom has the most magazines in our class.

**III 用方框中单词和短语的正确形式填空，使句子完整。（有一个单词或短语多余。）(2×5)**



live on    be covered with    any other    any of the other  
 without    keep...from

41. The whale is the heaviest animal in the world. It is heavier than \_\_\_\_\_ animals.
42. Fish cannot live long \_\_\_\_\_ water.
43. Look at the boy playing on the beach. His hands \_\_\_\_\_ sand.
44. The poor villagers had to \_\_\_\_\_ a small amount of food after the village was flooded.
45. The bodyguard shadows the star to \_\_\_\_\_ his fans \_\_\_\_\_ approaching (接近) him.

## Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

### IV 完形填空 (1×15)

#### A

When you hear the word “scientist”, what do you think of? Many people think scientists are people in clean white coats who work in labs. And some scientists do work in labs. But there are (46) \_\_\_\_\_ scientists who work in woods and jungles. These scientists are called “animal behaviour (行为) scientists”, and they study animals as they live in nature.

Why don't these scientists catch animals and study them in zoos? The (47) \_\_\_\_\_ is in the word “behaviour”. Animal behaviour scientists want to learn (48) \_\_\_\_\_ animals behave in their wild homes. When animals live in cages or in zoos, they do not act the same as they do when they are (49) \_\_\_\_\_. They may fight (50) \_\_\_\_\_ each other, or they may not eat, or they may not raise their babies as they usually would. To see real animal behaviour, scientists must go where the animals (51) \_\_\_\_\_.

So animal behaviour scientists go into the jungles, the woods or the desert. There, their most important (52) \_\_\_\_\_ are their eyes and ears. They watch and listen to the animals very (53) \_\_\_\_\_. They write down everything that happened in notebooks. (54) \_\_\_\_\_ they live near the animals, the scientists are careful not to frighten them. If the scientists are lucky, the animals will (55) \_\_\_\_\_ no attention to them. Then the scientists can see how the animals really live.

- |                 |              |                |              |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 46. A. another  | B. other     | C. others      | D. the other |
| 47. A. answer   | B. question  | C. problem     | D. text      |
| 48. A. when     | B. where     | C. how         | D. why       |
| 49. A. happy    | B. free      | C. sad         | D. angry     |
| 50. A. of       | B. among     | C. for         | D. with      |
| 51. A. live     | B. run       | C. play        | D. eat       |
| 52. A. machines | B. tools     | C. thoughts    | D. ways      |
| 53. A. truly    | B. carefully | C. wonderfully | D. nicely    |

54. A. But                      B. Unless                      C. Though                      D. As if  
 55. A. pay                      B. spend                      C. take                      D. cost

### B

Being blind, deaf and unable to walk is something most people can't imagine. But many people have to face the challenges (挑战). I am one of them. Because I can't use my arms or legs easily, normal things like answering the telephone, opening and shutting the doors or carrying things have (56) \_\_\_\_\_ been difficult for me. One day last year, a friend of mine said that she would like to help me out. She said she would talk to an organization called "Animal Helpers" to see if I could get a specially trained dog there. She thought the dog might (57) \_\_\_\_\_.

After six months of (58) \_\_\_\_\_ with a dog at "Animal Helpers", I was able to bring him home. I feel very lucky to have it, so I call it Lucky. It can understand different (59) \_\_\_\_\_. For example, I say "Lucky! (60) \_\_\_\_\_ my book!" and he does it at once. It's an amazing animal. I will always love Lucky and I really thank "Animal Helpers" for making my life colourful.

56. A. hardly                      B. always                      C. seldom                      D. never  
 57. A. make me upset                      B. cheer me up                      C. let me down                      D. make me energetic  
 58. A. talking                      B. training                      C. meeting                      D. mixing  
 59. A. languages                      B. voices                      C. instructions                      D. people  
 60. A. Read                      B. Reach                      C. Carry                      D. Fetch

## V 阅读理解 (2×15)

### A

Years ago, many zoos kept all kinds of animals in small cages. Small cages made it easy for people to see the animals, but a small cage is not a good place for an animal to live in.

Today zoos keep animals in different kinds of cages. The cages are very big and open. They usually have plants and a little lake. The cages look like

the animals' habitats ( 栖息地 ) .

Zoos help to protect all kinds of animals. They protect animals in the zoo and they protect animals in the wild. How do they do this? Zoos teach people how animals live in the wild. Zoos want people to help protect the animals' wild habitats.

Many plants and animals are going extinct. Mammoths, which are related ( 有关联的 ) with Asia elephants, are now extinct. There are no mammoths in the world today. Scientists say that seventy-four different kinds of living things go extinct every day!

Zoos are working together to stop animals from going extinct.

- ( ) 61. Zoos kept animals in small cages so that people can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. protect them                      B. see them better  
C. feed them                          D. save them
- ( ) 62. Today, zoos keep animals \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in bigger cages                      B. in the wild  
C. in smaller cages                      D. in the field
- ( ) 63. To protect animals, zoos \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are trying to keep all kinds of animals  
B. are trying to free the animals  
C. teach people more about animals  
D. want people to feed the animals
- ( ) 64. An animal or a plant that is "going extinct" \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. no longer exists ( 存在 ) in the world  
B. will come into this world soon  
C. becomes very dangerous  
D. has fewer and fewer living members
- ( ) 65. A mammoth is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ that has gone extinct.  
A. plant                                  B. bird  
C. animal                                 D. tree

## B

In Canada you can find dogs, cats, birds, etc. in almost every family. These are their pets. People love these pets and have them as their good friends. Before they keep them in their houses, they take them to animal hospitals to give them injections (注射) so that they won't carry disease. They have special animal food stores, though they can get animal food in almost every store. Some people spend about two hundred Canadian dollars a month on animal food. When you visit people's homes, they would be very glad to show you their pets and they are very proud of them. You will also find that almost every family has a bird feeder in their garden. All kinds of birds are welcome to come and have a good meal. They are free to come and go and nobody is allowed to kill any animals in Canada. They have a law against (反对) killing wild animals. If you kill an animal, you will be punished. If an animal happened to get run over by a car, people would be very sad about it.

People in Canada have many reasons to like animals. One of them might be: Their family tie is not as close as ours. When children grow up, they leave their parents and start their own life. Then the old will feel lonely. But pets can solve this problem. They can be good friends and never leave them alone.

- ( ) 66. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how to keep disease from pets                      B. pets in Canada  
C. how to take good care of pets                      D. life of the old in Canada
- ( ) 67. They give their pets injections before keeping them at their houses because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the pets are sick  
B. the pets aren't healthy  
C. they want to stop them from carrying disease  
D. they want to stop them from hurting people
- ( ) 68. The phrase "get run over" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be hit      B. run to      C. be driven      D. be looked over

- ( ) 69. Children leave their parents when they grow up because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they don't love their parents any more  
 B. they wouldn't depend on ( 依赖 ) their parents any more  
 C. their parents' houses are not large enough  
 D. they can only find jobs far from their parents
- ( ) 70. Which of the following is TRUE?  
 A. People buy animal food only at the animal food stores.  
 B. Pets eat better than people in Canada.  
 C. Every family has a bird cage in their house.  
 D. Any bird can come to the bird feeders to eat.

C

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After killing an animal, a cheetah waits half an hour to catch its breath.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The biggest horses are the Shire horses. The tallest on record is 198 cms from shoulder to leg.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The only mammal that can fly is the bat. Bat's wings are overgrown hands.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gorillas are actually very gentle animals although they have a bad reputation ( 声誉 ).</li> <li>• Gorillas build homes on tree tops to sleep in.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rhino has the thickest skin of all animals. Its skin is 2cms thick and covers its body like armor ( 盔甲 ).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An elephant's trunk has no bones in it, only 100,000 muscles!!!</li> <li>• Elephant babies take 22 months to develop inside their mothers before they are born.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A kitten is born blind and helpless and stays close to its mother for protection. In just nine weeks, it can grow big enough to leave its mother and look after itself.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A camel's hump is actually used to store food. It is made of extra ( 多余的 ) fat.</li> <li>• The camel has long legs to keep it as far away from the ground as possible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bears usually walk on 4 legs, but when they are frightened, they stand up and walk on two legs to make themselves appear bigger.</li> </ul>

- ( ) 71. After a cheetah kills an animal, it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. waits thirty minutes to catch its breath



Some animals say things by m\_\_\_\_\_ (81) sounds like a man does. For e\_\_\_\_\_ (82), a dog barks when a s\_\_\_\_\_ (83) comes near.

Some birds can make several different sounds, each with its own m\_\_\_\_\_ (84). In a word, every animal has its own l\_\_\_\_\_ (85)

76. s\_\_\_\_\_      77. d\_\_\_\_\_      78. m\_\_\_\_\_      79. f\_\_\_\_\_      80. t\_\_\_\_\_

81. m\_\_\_\_\_      82. e\_\_\_\_\_      83. s\_\_\_\_\_      84. m\_\_\_\_\_      85. l\_\_\_\_\_

## Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)

### VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)

What's your way of protecting the animals?

提示:

1. 为什么要保护动物? they are our friends (他们是人类的朋友, 譬如很多人养宠物); they are very useful to human beings (动物对人类很有用, 譬如人类食用鱼类和肉类)。
2. 如何保护动物? not to scare animals or hurt them (不吓唬或伤害动物); not to feed animals with inappropriate food (不要给动物喂不合适的食物, 如在动物园, 有人给猴子喂包装纸等); not to wear clothes made of animal skin (不穿动物皮毛制成的衣服)。

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## Part 1 Listening 听力 (25)

## I 听力理解 (1×25)

A. 你将听到5个问句或陈述句。为每个问句或陈述句选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. A. Yes, it is.                      B. No, it isn't.                      C. Yes, it was.
- ( ) 2. A. She played volleyball.  
B. She plays basketball.  
C. She trains younger players.
- ( ) 3. A. A scientist.                      B. In 1809.                      C. In 1982.
- ( ) 4. A. Yes, she has.                      B. Yes, she had.                      C. No, she isn't.
- ( ) 5. A. Please give me his physical description.  
B. Where is he?  
C. How are you?

B. 你将听到7段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 6. What will the woman take?  
A. A taxi.                      B. The Underground.                      C. A bus.
- ( ) 7. How many people telephoned the woman at the office yesterday?  
A. One.                      B. Four.                      C. Five.
- ( ) 8. Where are the speakers?  
A. In a hotel.                      B. At home.                      C. In an office.
- ( ) 9. What did the boy do last night?  
A. He went to a party.  
B. He prepared for a test.  
C. He went to the library.
- ( ) 10. What happened to the boy?  
A. He broke his arm while swimming.

- B. He broke his leg while skating.  
C. He hurt his leg in a car accident.
- ( ) 11. Why does the woman want to change the shoes?  
A. They are not the right colour.  
B. They are not the right style.  
C. They are not the right size.
- ( ) 12. How does the woman probably feel now?  
A. Worried.                      B. Relieved.                      C. Disappointed.

C. 你将听到2段对话和2段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题13-15基于对话1。

- ( ) 13. What was the woman's trip like?  
A. Terrible.                      B. Great.                      C. OK.
- ( ) 14. How long did the woman stay in the United States?  
A. Less than one month.      B. A month.                      C. More than a month.
- ( ) 15. What was the weather like in the United States?  
A. It snowed most of the time.  
B. It was nice.  
C. It's difficult to say.

问题16-17基于对话2。

- ( ) 16. According to the man, what did he do before he watched TV?  
A. He washed his hands.      B. He had his supper.  
C. He took a bath.
- ( ) 17. What place had the man been to according to the woman?  
A. A friend's home.              B. A restaurant.              C. James Street.

问题18-21基于篇章1。

- ( ) 18. Where does the speaker's friend live?  
A. In Atlanta.                      B. In Chicago.                      C. In San Francisco.
- ( ) 19. What is the speaker's job?  
A. An artist.                      B. A doctor.                      C. An office manager.
- ( ) 20. How often do the two friends talk on the phone?  
A. Twice a month.                      B. Once a week.                      C. Once a day.



32. Perhaps the famous football star won't play \_\_\_\_\_ football any longer.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
33. There \_\_\_\_\_ many trees in front of my house now.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. were
34. My parents showed \_\_\_\_\_ some old pictures that brought back sweet memories.  
A. I                      B. me                      C. my                      D. mine
35. – Millie, where is Miss Li?  
– She \_\_\_\_\_ a speech on Chinese art to the first-year students in the hall.  
A. gives                      B. gave                      C. is giving                      D. has given
36. The building has many large offices. \_\_\_\_\_ many large offices.  
A. They have                      B. They are                      C. There have                      D. There are
37. He \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window and saw that it was raining.  
A. looks                      B. was looking                      C. looked                      D. is looking
38. – Finish your homework \_\_\_\_\_ you can't play computer games, Jim.  
– All right, Mum.  
A. but                      B. till                      C. and                      D. or
39. It's cold outside. \_\_\_\_\_ your sweater before you go out.  
A. Put on                      B. Turn on                      C. Put up                      D. Give up
40. – \_\_\_\_\_ him a few words of Japanese?  
– His uncle.  
A. Who taught                      B. Who did teach  
C. What did he teach                      D. Whom did he teach

**III 用方框中单词和短语的正确形式填空，使句子完整。（有一个单词或短语多余。）(2×5)**



in poverty    be good at    impress    as blind as a bat  
seriously ill    be born

41. She \_\_\_\_\_ sewing, and managed to make some clothes for me in the thinnest material.
42. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ without my glasses.

43. He must be \_\_\_\_\_ and the doctors are going to operate.  
 44. One child in particular \_\_\_\_\_ us with her knowledge.  
 45. Millions of elderly people live \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

### IV 完形填空 (1×15)

My father is tall and has short, gray hair. He (46) \_\_\_\_\_ glasses with heavy, black frames. But I just saw a (47) \_\_\_\_\_ of him from 1968. What a (48) \_\_\_\_\_! In the picture, he's 15 years old. He's short (49) \_\_\_\_\_ he has glasses (50) \_\_\_\_\_ small, round frames. He has long, (51) \_\_\_\_\_ hair and it's really straight. He's wearing blue jeans and a T-shirt with the (52) \_\_\_\_\_ "Love" on the front.

I'm 15 years old now. I'm average (53) \_\_\_\_\_ and I have short hair. My hair isn't blond; it's blue. My dad (54) \_\_\_\_\_ it's strange, but my friends think it's (55) \_\_\_\_\_! I wear glasses, but my glasses have bright red (56) \_\_\_\_\_. They're so cool! I have an earring in one (57) \_\_\_\_\_, too. Dad really can't understand (58) \_\_\_\_\_! I never wear blue jeans. I like (59) \_\_\_\_\_, baggy pants and long T-shirts. Most of my T-shirts have pictures of my favourite rock bands on the (60) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                 |                 |             |            |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| 46. A. loves    | B. wears        | C. buys     | D. puts on |
| 47. A. passage  | B. newspaper    | C. picture  | D. report  |
| 48. A. surprise | B. fun          | C. interest | D. photo   |
| 49. A. because  | B. so           | C. but      | D. and     |
| 50. A. with     | B. of           | C. about    | D. for     |
| 51. A. black    | B. blue         | C. yellow   | D. blond   |
| 52. A. word     | B. heart        | C. sentence | D. letter  |
| 53. A. age      | B. intelligence | C. height   | D. person  |
| 54. A. finds    | B. tells        | C. asks     | D. thinks  |
| 55. A. ugly     | B. great        | C. exciting | D. pretty  |
| 56. A. colour   | B. glass        | C. frames   | D. box     |
| 57. A. eye      | B. ear          | C. nostril  | D. lip     |

58. A. these                      B. those                      C. they                      D. that  
 59. A. big                      B. small                      C. tight                      D. clean  
 60. A top                      B. bottom                      C. front                      D. sleeves

**V** 阅读理解 (2×15)

A

My grandfather was a teacher. He was the headteacher of a school for boys between the ages of thirteen and eighteen. I know that he was a kind and gentle man at heart, because when I was young (and he was old), he gave me presents, and sat me on his knee, and told me stories. But I believe the boys at his school were afraid of him.

At school, when he walked into a room full of noisy boys, there was silence at once. When he looked at a boy with a certain look in his eye, that boy went red in the face, and looked down at his shoes. If a boy brought him poor, careless work, that was not the best that boy could do, my grandfather picked up the boy's book and threw it across the room, shouting: "Do it all again, and bring it back first thing in the morning!" If the boy was late, or if he forgot to bring the work, he had to do it again, and again, and yet again. My grandfather never forgot.

He was a very different man at school, from the man I saw day by day in his own home.

- ( ) 61. My grandfather was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a kind and gentle teacher  
 B. a teacher who gave presents to the pupils  
 C. the headteacher of a boy's school  
 D. a boy at a school where everyone was afraid of the headteacher
- ( ) 62. I knew my grandfather was kind and gentle, because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he was the headteacher of a boys' school  
 B. he gave me presents and told me stories  
 C. he told me stories about how kind he was  
 D. he let me sit on his knee and tell him stories

- ( ) 63. When he looked at a boy in a certain way, that boy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. went red and could not return my grandfather's look  
B. looked back at my grandfather's red face  
C. looked at his shoes to see if they were dirty  
D. went red in the face because his shoes were dirty
- ( ) 64. My grandfather did not like to receive \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. worse work than he could do himself  
B. work than the boys could not do  
C. work that was not as good as the boys could do  
D. the most careful work that the boys could do
- ( ) 65. When he received poor work, my grandfather \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shouted at the boy and threw his work across the room  
B. went red in the face  
C. threw the book on the floor, and shouted across the room  
D. threw the book at the boy

### B

Would you trust your life to something that's 500 years old?

One of the most creative thinkers of all time was Leonardo da Vinci (1452—1519). In addition to his famous paintings like the “Mona Lisa” and “Last Supper”, da Vinci left thousands of pages of drawings. Some of these showed designs for machines that had never existed before, including a helicopter and an oxygen tank for use by underwater divers.

In one of his notebooks, da Vinci drew a sketch of a parachute. Next to it, he wrote that anyone using the parachute would be able to “jump from any great height, without injury.” This parachute was never tested during his lifetime. In fact, it took more than 500 years for someone to turn his design into reality.

- ( ) 66. Leonardo da Vinci \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was the most creative thinker  
B. only drew “Mona Lisa” and “Last Supper”



- ( ) 71. Adrian Nocholas \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. jumped from a hot-air balloon using a parachute in 2000  
 B. designed a parachute  
 C. learned from a history professor  
 D. liked painting
- ( ) 72. Martin Kemp \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. was Adrian Nicholas' friend  
 B. was a volunteer  
 C. studied history  
 D. knew something about hot-air balloons
- ( ) 73. Kemp created the parachute \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. by using modern tools  
 B. using what was mentioned by Leonardo de Vinci  
 C. with ease  
 D. after drawing some pictures
- ( ) 74. What was the parachute like?  
 A. It was made of canvas and wood.  
 B. It was 6 square meters.  
 C. It was much stronger than today's.  
 D. It was as heavy as modern parachutes.
- ( ) 75. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?  
 A. Nicholas rose 3.5 kilometers.                      B. Nicholas cut the parachute.  
 C. Da Vinci's design was unsuccessful.              D. Nicholas landed safely.

**VI** 阅读文章，在空白处填入合适的单词。（单词的第一个字母已提供。）(1×10)

Superdog

Tiny was a little dog at the beginning of the year,

When Mrs Ball told Mr Ball to “buy the little dear.”

They t \_\_\_\_ (76) him home and found a box for little Tiny's bed.

“He's very small”, thought Mrs Ball. “He won't eat m \_\_\_\_ (77)”, she said.

He was thirty centimeters high, in March, perhaps, not more;

And because his l \_\_\_\_ (78) were rather short, his body touched the floor.

But he ate so much in April, ate three o \_\_\_\_ (79) four meals a day,  
 That he grew too big for his sleeping b \_\_\_\_ (80) in the second week in May.  
 In June, July and August, Tiny learned a thing or t \_\_\_\_ (81),  
 And he did things for h \_\_\_\_ (82) that few dogs ever learn to do.  
 Then in September, Tiny took his master for a walk.  
 The only thing he cannot d \_\_\_\_ (83) that his master can is talk;  
 But Mrs Ball, who's teaching him, i \_\_\_\_ (84) certain that he will.  
 She says he's l \_\_\_\_ (85) very fast, and she says he's growing still.

76. t \_\_\_\_      77. m \_\_\_\_      78. l \_\_\_\_      79. o \_\_\_\_      80. b \_\_\_\_  
 81. t \_\_\_\_      82. h \_\_\_\_      83. d \_\_\_\_      84. i \_\_\_\_      85. l \_\_\_\_

## Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)

### VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)

My first day at school

提示:

第一次经历总是令人印象深刻。回忆一下：第一天上学，

是谁送你去学校的？( father, mother, grandpa, grandma )

你的心情是怎样的？为什么？( nervous 紧张的；expectant 期待的；angry 生气的 )

你想象中的学校是怎样的？结果跟你的想象有哪些是一样的，哪些是不一样的？

老师给你的印象是什么？同学们呢？

在学校，你被要求做了哪些事情？你都喜欢做吗？

一天结束后，你的心情是怎样的？为什么？( happy 高兴的；relieved 送了一口气的；sad 伤心的 )

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## Part 1 Listening 听力 (25)

## I 听力理解 (1×25)

A. 你将听到5个问句或陈述句。为每个问句或陈述句选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. A. Yes, I do.                      B. No, I saw a TV play on Channel 1.  
C. No. I haven't.
- ( ) 2. A. Yes, it's bad luck.              B. I do something.      C. Where did it happen?
- ( ) 3. A. Do you like it?                  B. Who writes it?      C. What is it?
- ( ) 4. A. I'm not feeling well.          B. What are you doing?  
C. You should see the doctor.
- ( ) 5. A. Song Zuying does.              B. Li Yundi is.  
C. He did.

B. 你将听到7段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 6. What will the woman do next?  
A. Turn down the radio.                  B. Close the window.  
C. Turn up the radio.
- ( ) 7. Who will probably get the stamps?  
A. The woman.                              B. The man's classmate.  
C. The woman's sister.
- ( ) 8. Why can't the woman go with the man?  
A. She's a little tired.                      B. She's going to listen to music.  
C. She's going to the library.
- ( ) 9. What does the woman need to do this weekend?  
A. To get her car fixed.                      B. To do her homework.  
C. To meet a friend.



问题19-22基于篇章1。

- ( ) 19. What was the weather like today?  
A. Cold but sunny.      B. Warm and windy.  
C. Beautiful and sunny.
- ( ) 20. When did he go to the fitness centre?  
A. After he studied.      B. Before he had his lunch.  
C. After his friend called him.
- ( ) 21. What do we know about the movie?  
A. It was frightening.      B. It was exciting.      C. It was funny.
- ( ) 22. What did he do after the movie?  
A. He had some pizza.      B. He thought the day was great.  
C. He wrote in his diary.

问题23-25基于篇章2。

- ( ) 23. Where did they spend their summer vacation?  
A. In Thailand.      B. In a floating market.      C. A temple.
- ( ) 24. What did they do every day?  
A. They did nothing.      B. They did different things.  
C. They went shopping.
- ( ) 25. What was the best thing about the trip?  
A. The people.      B. The country.      C. The food.

## Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型 (25)

### II 多项选择 (1×15)

26. With \_\_\_\_\_, the timid girl is starting to play with the other children.  
A. encouragement      B. environment      C. glider      D. control
27. Generally speaking teenagers go to \_\_\_\_\_ school.  
A. primary      B. secondary      C. play      D. elementary
28. Going to the dentist can be very \_\_\_\_\_ for a child.  
A. necessary      B. secure      C. frightening      D. fortunate
29. The \_\_\_\_\_ number of students we need to do the survey is ten.  
A. even      B. odd      C. maximum      D. minimum
30. Young mothers suffer from the recent \_\_\_\_\_ over the safety of baby milk.  
A. waste      B. panic      C. picnic      D. rush

31. – I visited Wuhan University last Sunday.  
– \_\_\_\_\_ Why didn't you tell me earlier?  
A. I hope so.            B. You did?            C. Have a good time.    D. It's kind of you.
32. Marco Polo is said to have sailed on \_\_\_\_\_ Pacific Ocean on his way to Java in \_\_\_\_\_ thirteenth century.  
A. the; a            B. a; /            C. ./; the            D. the; the
33. – Do you know Mo Yan?  
– Of course. He won the 2012 Nobel Prize for Literature \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 57.  
A. in            B. at            C. on            D. to
34. It's much \_\_\_\_\_ to have a small lovely room than a big cold one.  
A. good            B. well            C. better            D. best
35. There \_\_\_\_\_ still some apple juice in the fridge. It's not necessary for us to go to the supermarket now.  
A. was            B. is            C. were            D. are
36. A lot of foreigners \_\_\_\_\_ familiar with the famous places of interest in China.  
A. was            B. is            C. are            D. be
37. Mr Green, a famous writer, \_\_\_\_\_ our school next week.  
A. visited            B. visits            C. was visiting            D. will visit
38. Look, so many passengers \_\_\_\_\_ with their smart phones on the underground.  
A. played            B. will play            C. are playing            D. play
39. The retired couple enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ photos. They always go out with their cameras.  
A. take            B. taking            C. took            D. to take
40. Which do you prefer to use to keep in touch with your friends, QQ \_\_\_\_\_ WeChat?  
A. or            B. but            C. and            D. so

**III 用方框中单词和短语的正确形式填空，使句子完整。（有一个单词或短语多余。）(2×5)**



teach sb a lesson    take over    make friends  
make the effort    push    do arithmetic

41. He \_\_\_\_\_ to say something pleasant.

42. He was treating me badly, so I left — I just wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.
43. The teachers \_\_\_\_\_ the students to achieve.
44. People are wondering who's going to \_\_\_\_\_ when the old dictator dies.
45. Jenny has always found it easy to \_\_\_\_\_ at school.

## Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

### IV 完形填空 (1×15)

Dear Sheryl,

Greetings from Barcelona! I'm (46) \_\_\_\_\_ a great time here. Today I found the most unbelievable market near my hotel. It's called "La Boqueria." (47) \_\_\_\_\_ the outside it looks like a railway (48) \_\_\_\_\_. But inside, there are countless market stalls. There were piles of (49) \_\_\_\_\_ fruits and vegetables everywhere. Some of them (50) \_\_\_\_\_ completely unknown to me. There were (51) \_\_\_\_\_ breads, cheeses, meats, dried fruits and nuts. In the middle was the seafood section. Amazing! I (52) \_\_\_\_\_ there speechless. I can't find the words to (53) \_\_\_\_\_ the sights and sounds and smells. I wanted to buy (54) \_\_\_\_\_! But I could never eat so much (55) \_\_\_\_\_! So I sat down at a little snack bar and (56) \_\_\_\_\_ three simple items.

One was a (57) \_\_\_\_\_ of toasted bread with tomato and garlic. The (58) \_\_\_\_\_ was a slice of cheese made from sheep's milk. The last was a little dish of small brown olives. It wasn't (59) \_\_\_\_\_, but it was mouthwatering. In fact, I think it was the (60) \_\_\_\_\_ lunch I've ever eaten.

- |              |              |              |             |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 46. A. doing | B. having    | C. wasting   | D. making   |
| 47. A. From  | B. Above     | C. Below     | D. Behind   |
| 48. A. stop  | B. timetable | C. station   | D. company  |
| 49. A. red   | B. greed     | C. colourful | D. soft     |
| 50. A. were  | B. was       | C. is        | D. be       |
| 51. A. too   | B. also      | C. even      | D. still    |
| 52. A. found | B. saw       | C. stood     | D. went     |
| 53. A. hide  | B. catch     | C. lose      | D. describe |

- |                |               |           |               |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| 54. A. nothing | B. anything   | C. none   | D. everything |
| 55. A. fruits  | B. vegetables | C. food   | D. meat       |
| 56. A. stayed  | B. ordered    | C. wanted | D. needed     |
| 57. A. slice   | B. sheet      | C. loaf   | D. cube       |
| 58. A. first   | B. other      | C. second | D. third      |
| 59. A. little  | B. any        | C. some   | D. much       |
| 60. A. least   | B. best       | C. worst  | D. cheapest   |

## V 阅读理解 (2×15)

### A

Some people do not like anything to be out of place; they are never late for work; they return their books to the library on time; they remember people's birthdays; and they pay their bills as soon as they arrive. Mr Dodds is such a person.

Mr Dodds works in a bank, and lives on his own. The only family he has is in the next town: his sister lives there with her husband, and her son, Mark. Mr Dodds does not see his sister, or her family, from one year to the next, but he sends them Christmas cards, and he has not forgotten one of Mark's seventeen birthdays.

Last week Mr Dodds had quite a surprise. He drove home from the bank at the usual time, driving neither too slowly nor too fast; he parked his car where he always parked it, out of the way of other cars, and he went inside to make his evening meal. Straight away, there was a knock at the door. Mr Dodds opened the door, to find a policeman standing on the door-step.

"What have I done wrong?" Mr Dodds asked himself. "Have I driven on the wrong side of the road? Has there been some trouble at the bank? Have I forgotten to pay an important bill?"

"Hello, Uncle," said the policeman. "My name's Mark."

( ) 61. Mr Dodds:

- A. works on his own in a bank.
- B. lives in a bank and works on his own.

- C. lives by himself and works in a bank.  
D. lives with his sister and works by himself.
- ( ) 62. His sister:  
A. is the only member of the family that he knows.  
B. lives in the next town with her husband and son.  
C. lives with Mr Dodds, with her husband and son.  
D. has only one family: a son and Mark, her husband.
- ( ) 63. Mr Dodds sees his sister:  
A. very little.  
B. only at the end of the year.  
C. only at Christmas time.  
D. on Mark's birthday every year.
- ( ) 64. "He has not forgotten one of Mark's seventeen birthdays" means:  
A. he has forgotten more than one.  
B. he sent Mark something on his seventeenth birthday.  
C. he always sends a Christmas card on Mark's birthday.  
D. he always sends Mark something on his birthday.
- ( ) 65. The policeman was there:  
A. to meet Mr Dodds, his uncle.  
B. to ask Mr Dodds to go and see his uncle.  
C. to ask Mr Dodds to mark his name on his door.  
D. to see Mr Dodds about some trouble at the bank.

## B

What's an invention that's really useful to people everywhere?

How would you use a radio or a telephone if you had no electricity or batteries? These problems bothered British inventor Trevor Baylis. So in 1996 he invented a wind-up radio. It doesn't need electricity or batteries. You wind it up by hand. It plays for about an hour. Then, you wind it up again. Today it's manufactured in South Africa.

Then in 1999, Baylis invented a mobile telephone that is powered by shoes. The shoes contain a small battery that is powered when you walk.

This battery is connected to a mobile phone. These two simple inventions can bring modern communications to all parts of the world.

Baylis doesn't have a university degree in engineering. In fact, he left high school before graduating. He just loves making things to help people. He never knows when ideas will come to him. He got the idea for the radio while watching TV. The idea for the telephone came to him in a dream.

- ( ) 66. What did Trevor Baylis do?  
A. He went to college.  
B. He listened to the radio.  
C. He called the people who needed help.  
D. He invented a kind of radio and mobile phone.
- ( ) 67. His radio \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can work without using electricity      B. keeps working  
C. is popular everywhere                      D. is made in South America
- ( ) 68. Baylis invented a mobile telephone \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. before the invention of his radio  
B. after he bought a pair of shoes  
C. connected to shoes  
D. which uses a battery powered when you walk
- ( ) 69. The two simple inventions \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bring communications everywhere      B. are useless  
C. are not environmentally friendly      D. are based on his dreams
- ( ) 70. Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. Baylis was majoring in engineering.  
B. He graduated from high school.  
C. He invented things to earn money.  
D. His inspirations resulted in his inventions.

### C

Did you ever lose something on an airplane trip?

Did you wonder what happened to it?

Every year travellers lose things on airplanes. In 1970, a man and a woman had a great idea for a business. They bought unclaimed lost items from the airlines. Then they sold them in their store in Scottsboro, Alabama, U.S.A. They named the store “Unclaimed Baggage. ( 无人认领的行李 )”

There’s nothing like this store, and the prices are great. Shoppers can buy used clothing, cameras, jewelry, glasses, electronics, sporting goods, and books. Of course, they can buy lots of used suitcases too!

Sometimes the store owners buy strange things. They have no idea what they are, so they put pictures of them on their website. If you can identify one of these things, they will send you a free “Unclaimed Baggage” T-shirt.

When you buy something from them, it’s yours. So a woman was very surprised when her little girl pulled the head off of a Barbie doll that she bought there. Inside the body they found \$500.

Some things are sold online. But the best place to buy is at the store itself, which is very large. If you’re ever in Alabama, you should go there. You might find something you lost!

- ( ) 71. What do travellers do every year?
- A. They travel by air.
  - B. They leave their possessions on planes.
  - C. They spend a lot on their trip.
  - D. They do some shopping.
- ( ) 72. What do the airlines deal with things lost by passengers?
- A. Sell them.
  - B. Throw them away.
  - C. Leave them alone.
  - D. Give them away.
- ( ) 73. What was the great idea?
- A. To trade the unclaimed luggage.
  - B. To give up travelling by air.
  - C. To remind passengers of their luggage.
  - D. To work for the airlines.
- ( ) 74. When is it possible to get an “Unclaimed Baggage” T-shirt?
- A. When you pay online for it.
  - B. When you tell the store owners what some strange thing is.

- C. If you work for the store.  
 D. When the store owners buy some strange things.
- ( ) 75. What does the writer suggest doing?  
 A. Buying a Barbie doll at the shop.  
 B. Doing shopping online.  
 C. Looking for something you lost.  
 D. Going to the shop in Alabama.

**VI** 阅读文章，在空白处填入合适的单词。（单词的第一个字母已提供。）(1×10)

Mr Perkin's New Car

Mr Perkin stood at the bus-stop and watched the cars go by. Many of the cars were new Beta 400s, and most of them w \_\_\_\_ (76) yellow. Mr Perkin always wore the same clothes as other men, a \_\_\_\_ (77) the same food as other people, and did the same things after work, and at the end of the week. Mr Perkin d \_\_\_\_ (78) not like to be different.

The following week, Mr Perkin bought a new, bright yellow Beta 400. He w \_\_\_\_ (79) very pleased with it, and drove to work in it the very next day. He was even more pleased with his new car, when he s \_\_\_\_ (80) all the other Beta 400s, in front, behind, and on both sides of him.

Mr Perkin p \_\_\_\_ (81) his car in a big car-park near his office, and w \_\_\_\_ (82) the rest of the way. But when he came back a \_\_\_\_ (83) five o'clock there were so many bright yellow Beta 400s in the car-park, t \_\_\_\_ (84) Mr Perkin did not know which car was his. He tried his key in some of the cars, but people passing by g \_\_\_\_ (85) him a look he did not like. So he stopped.

Poor Mr Perkin had to wait nearly two hours until his was the only yellow Beta 400 in the car-park.

76. w \_\_\_\_    77. a \_\_\_\_    78. d \_\_\_\_    79. w \_\_\_\_    80. s \_\_\_\_  
 81. p \_\_\_\_    82. w \_\_\_\_    83. a \_\_\_\_    84. t \_\_\_\_    85. g \_\_\_\_

## Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)

### VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)

An unforgettable holiday

提示：

1. 回忆具体的某一次假期经历。
2. 想想这次假期体验为什么让你难忘？
3. 对其中一件尤其令你难忘的事件进行具体细致的描写，包括当时事件发生的场景以及你的心情等。

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## Part 1 Listening 听力 (25)

## I 听力理解 (1×25)

A. 你将听到5个问题。为每个问题选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. A. I was a student.    B. I saw a film.    C. I'm going to visit the museum.  
 ( ) 2. A. Last year.    B. By bus.    C. No, we didn't.  
 ( ) 3. A. By train.    B. Yesterday.    C. Los Angeles.  
 ( ) 4. A. It was very good.    B. On foot.    C. I went over my lesson.  
 ( ) 5. A. Sometimes.    B. At 8:30 am.    C. About two hours.

B. 你将听到7段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 6. Where did the woman go?  
 A. Pittsburg.    B. Boston.    C. Houston.  
 ( ) 7. How did the woman feel yesterday?  
 A. She felt hungry.    B. She felt happy.    C. She felt ill.  
 ( ) 8. How long did the party last?  
 A. About two hours.    B. About one and half hours.  
 C. About three hours.  
 ( ) 9. What are they talking about?  
 A. A party.    B. A film.    C. A trip.  
 ( ) 10. What does the woman like most?  
 A. Venezuela.    B. Beautiful mountains and waterfalls.  
 C. Brazil.  
 ( ) 11. When did the woman watch TV?  
 A. In the morning.    B. In the afternoon.    C. In the evening.  
 ( ) 12. How did the man get here?  
 A. By bus.    B. On foot.    C. By taxi.

C. 你将听到3段对话和1段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题13-15基于对话1。

- (     ) 13. Who have the conversation on the phone?  
A. Barry and John.                      B. Mr Black and Mrs Black.  
C. Barry and Mrs Black.
- (     ) 14. What did Mrs Black and her husband do this afternoon?  
A. They stayed at home.      B. They saw a film.      C. They ate out.
- (     ) 15. Why can't Barry help John with his lessons this evening?  
A. He has to look after his mother.  
B. John and Barry will be at the cinema.  
C. John isn't back home.

问题16-18基于对话2。

- (     ) 16. Where was John yesterday evening?  
A. In the students' club.      B. At the cinema. C. Back at home.
- (     ) 17. Whom did John meet?  
A. English-speaking people.      B. Mary's friends.  
C. Some foreign students.
- (     ) 18. What did they do?  
A. They spoke English.              B. They exchanged lessons.  
C. They spoke Chinese.

问题19-21基于对话3。

- (     ) 19. What did John do yesterday?  
A. He gave a talk.                      B. He rang his class.  
C. He went for a picnic.
- (     ) 20. Where did he go with some friends?  
A. The Fragrant Hill.                  B. The Summer Palace.  
C. The Students' Club.
- (     ) 21. Why didn't they get to the top of the hill?  
A. They liked boating.              B. They were too tired.  
C. They took a lot of photos.

问题22-25基于以下篇章。

- (     ) 22. What did the king ask the artist to do?  
A. To draw a beautiful horse.      B. To buy a beautiful horse.  
C. To find a beautiful horse.

- ( ) 23. Did the artist agree?  
 A. The artist refused.                      B. The artist agreed and did it right away.  
 C. The artist agreed but asked him to wait.
- ( ) 24. Why was the king angry?  
 A. He finished drawing a horse in five minutes.  
 B. He kept the king waiting for a year.  
 C. Both A and B.
- ( ) 25. Why did the artist keep the king waiting so long?  
 A. There were piles and piles of paper.  
 B. To learn to draw a horse quickly.  
 C. There was a picture of a horse on every piece of paper.

## Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型 (25)

### II 多项选择 (1×15)

26. His family \_\_\_\_\_ the zoo last week.  
 A. visit                      B. am visiting                      C. visited                      D. will visit
27. You bought a new computer last week, \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
 A. aren't                      B. don't                      C. didn't                      D. haven't
28. I'm sorry you've missed the train. It \_\_\_\_\_ 10 minutes ago.  
 A. left                      B. has left                      C. had left                      D. is leaving
29. – What did the teacher say just now?  
 – He \_\_\_\_\_ us not to play computer games all day.  
 A. tells                      B. told                      C. has told                      D. is telling
30. – Scott has already returned to our town.  
 – Really? Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ him?  
 A. do; see                      B. have; seen                      C. did; see                      D. were; seen
31. – What did you do after school yesterday?  
 – I \_\_\_\_\_ basketball with my friends.  
 A. play                      B. played                      C. will play                      D. am playing
32. – How was your weekend?  
 – Great! We \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic by the lake.  
 A. have                      B. are having                      C. had                      D. will have

33. Kate didn't go to the movie last night because she had to \_\_\_\_\_ her sick dog at home.  
A. look at            B. look up            C. look for            D. look after
34. I visited many places including the History Museum last Saturday. When I \_\_\_\_\_ at the hotel, it was very late.  
A. got            B. reached            C. arrived            D. went
35. – How clean the room is today! Who \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
– Jim did just now.  
A. cleaned            B. will clean            C. cleans            D. has cleaned
36. Our teacher told us that light \_\_\_\_\_ much faster than sound.  
A. traveled            B. travels            C. is traveling            D. has traveled
37. The weather is very cold. We'd \_\_\_\_\_ keep the door open.  
A. better not to            B. not better            C. not better to            D. better not
38. – How many times \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the great Wall?  
– Only once, I \_\_\_\_\_ there three years ago.  
A. did, go to, have gone            B. had, gone, have gone  
C. have, been to, went            D. have, been to, have gone
39. – Don't forget to ask him to write to me.  
– I won't. As soon as he \_\_\_\_\_, I'll ask him to write to you.  
A. will come            B. come            C. comes            D. is coming
40. I bought some books and they \_\_\_\_\_ me 30 *yuan*.  
A. spend            B. paid            C. cost            D. used

**III 用方框中单词和短语的正确形式填空，使句子完整。（有一个单词或短语多余。）(2×5)**

go over    stay up    go out    at last    burn    cross

41. We don't \_\_\_\_\_ very much in the evenings.
42. Be careful when you're \_\_\_\_\_ the road.
43. The wood was damp, so it didn't \_\_\_\_\_ easily.
44. We sometimes let the children \_\_\_\_\_ late.
45. We need to \_\_\_\_\_ the accounts again to see if they're correct.

## Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

### IV 完形填空 (1×15)

John Thomas was an 18-year-old student, but he had been a famous champion. Everybody at Boston University liked this tall, quiet boy. Once he was hurt. Everybody at Boston University was (46) \_\_\_\_\_. People all over the country (47) \_\_\_\_\_ about John Thomas and often asked, "Will he ever jump again?"

John's mother went to the hospital to see her son. She looked at his (48) \_\_\_\_\_ leg. Then she looked into his (49) \_\_\_\_\_. She knew what her son would (50) \_\_\_\_\_. "You're going to jump again, John, I know it," she said. "(51) \_\_\_\_\_ will be all right."

If John hoped to jump again, he would have a (52) \_\_\_\_\_ to do. He began at once. Even in his hospital bed John started to exercise. He used a wheel and other metal things. Soon his (53) \_\_\_\_\_ looked like a machine shop!

In May John (54) \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital. "Is it all right if I go camping this summer?" he asked the doctors.

"Yes," the doctors said. "But take it easy on that foot."

John took only (55) \_\_\_\_\_ walks at first. He was taking it easy on his foot. But not on anything else. He went swimming and did other kinds of exercises. He exercised (56) \_\_\_\_\_ his body cried for a rest. Some days later, he exercised a little (57) \_\_\_\_\_. In late summer John went back to (58) \_\_\_\_\_. He asked if he could practice with the football team. Football wasn't his favourite, but he had to get that leg (59) \_\_\_\_\_ again! He worked hard. "No one pushed him as hard as he pushed himself," said one of his friends. It is wonderful to (60) \_\_\_\_\_ a champion fighting back.

- |                |           |            |          |
|----------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 46. A. sorry   | B. afraid | C. alone   | D. tired |
| 47. A. thought | B. talked | C. heard   | D. moved |
| 48. A. broken  | B. lost   | C. missing | D. dead  |
| 49. A. mouth   | B. foot   | C. eyes    | D. leg   |
| 50. A. make    | B. use    | C. agree   | D. do    |

- |                |              |              |               |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 51. A. Nothing | B. Anything  | C. Something | D. Everything |
| 52. A. little  | B. lot       | C. few       | D. bit        |
| 53. A. chair   | B. classroom | C. home      | D. bed        |
| 54. A. reached | B. called    | C. left      | D. found      |
| 55. A. short   | B. long      | C. quick     | D. fast       |
| 56. A. after   | B. if        | C. until     | D. when       |
| 57. A. later   | B. better    | C. more      | D. less       |
| 58. A. school  | B. hospital  | C. shop      | D. church     |
| 59. A. thick   | B. strong    | C. straight  | D. hard       |
| 60. A. look    | B. hear      | C. know      | D. see        |

## V 阅读理解 (2×15)

### A

George Stephenson was born in 1781, in a mining village. His father was a poor worker looking after a steam engine. He worked very hard, but he never got enough money to support a family of eight.

George Stephenson didn't have much schooling. He had to start work when he was only eight. For a small boy like him, the work was very hard. Often by the end of the day he felt too tired to stand.

When he was fourteen, George became his father's assistant. He spent almost all his spare time learning about the engine. And on holidays he often took it to pieces and studied each piece carefully.

Soon he became a skilled worker though he still couldn't read and write. He was seventeen years old when he started learning his A.B.C. Every day after 12 hours' hard work, he walked a long way to take lessons from a young school teacher. On his 18th birthday, he managed to write his own name for the first time in his life. From that time on, he never gave up his studies for a single day.

George's hard work brought great results. He invented many things during his life. But the greatest one was the railway locomotive. Today as we watch those beautiful trains flying past, we can't help remembering that son of the poor English worker. He spent his whole life inventing this wonderful machine.

- ( ) 61. His father could not support the family because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he didn't work hard  
B. he looked after a steam engine  
C. he was a poor worker  
D. he was born in a mining village
- ( ) 62. George found it difficult to stand by the end of the day, because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he had only a few years of education  
B. the work was very hard for a small boy  
C. he had to start work early  
D. he never got enough money
- ( ) 63. George took the engine to pieces in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. study them  
B. enjoy holidays  
C. be his father's assistant  
D. spend his spare time
- ( ) 64. George managed to write his name when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he became a skilled worker  
B. he was eighteen years old  
C. he was seventeen  
D. he started learning
- ( ) 65. George Stephenson was known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a son of the poor English worker  
B. a great inventor  
C. a skilled worker  
D. a mining village

## B

I am Steve. I was born and grew up in South Wales. I liked playing out on hills. There my imagination was expanding.

My family moved out of Wales when I was thirteen. I went to a new school. One of my subjects was French. Because I had never learned any French, my teacher told me to sit in the corner and write anything I was interested in. That's the time I started writing, just for myself, and I've been writing ever since.

I have always loved BIG IDEAS, and so I enjoy writing fantastic stories. And I also write horror stories. I think they are like the old fairytales, and can teach you important things.

I am in my forties. I like rock music, Indian and Chinese food, and I enjoy

drinking. I live in a small village with my wife Mary, ducks, cats, goats, hens and lots of rabbits. If you'd like to find out more about me and hope to buy my books, go to [www.sbowkett.freemove.co.uk](http://www.sbowkett.freemove.co.uk).

- ( ) 66. When he was 13, the writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wrote lots of poems            B. moved out of Wales  
C. sold many story books        D. became a famous singer
- ( ) 67. He liked playing out on the hills because he could \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. expand his imagination        B. learn French  
C. listen to stories                D. buy some books
- ( ) 68. Maybe the writer is \_\_\_\_\_ years old now.  
A. 12                                  B. 22                                  C. 32                                  D. 42
- ( ) 69. According to the passage, the writer keeps \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cats, hens and pigs            B. ducks, goats and rabbits  
C. hens, rabbits and dogs        D. rabbits, pigs and cats
- ( ) 70. From the passage, we can learn that the writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lives in a big city with his son  
B. likes eating Japanese and Indian food  
C. lives in the countryside with his wife  
D. introduces a nice book to us

### C

One day, Jack's parents told him that his grandpa would retire after working for forty years. Jack said in surprise, "I'm only seven, so it means Grandpa has been ... er... A really long time!"

His parents said, "Yes. That's why we are going to have a surprise party for him."

Jack loved his Grandpa and wanted to do something special for him. He remembered the business card his grandpa had given him two years before. He knew that his grandpa would no longer have the position on that card, so he decided to build a new one for his grandpa.

When the big day came, Jack was ready. But he didn't want to put his gift



**VI 阅读文章，在空白处填入合适的单词。（单词的第一个字母已提供。）(1×10)**

There're v \_\_\_\_\_ (76) means of travel nowadays. You can travel by bike, car, train, ship or plane.

A bike is the c \_\_\_\_\_ (77) means of them all. If you have a bike, you can travel as f \_\_\_\_\_ (78) as you like. But you can't ride a long distance because you easily get too tired.

A car is a q \_\_\_\_\_ (79) means of travel. It runs much faster than a bike does. If you want to travel long distances, you'd better take a car. But there're so many of them on the road in rush hours that it may go slower than a bike.

A plane is the most e \_\_\_\_\_ (80) of all, but it's the quickest way to travel. It can take you to any place you like in the shortest possible time. You'd better take a plane if you're on urgent b \_\_\_\_\_ (81). You can stay longer, visit more places and see as much as possible.

It's c \_\_\_\_\_ (82) travelling by train for days and nights on e \_\_\_\_\_ (83). A train can take you to a distant place in a shorter time than a car can.

Have you ever travelled on a ship?

A ship c \_\_\_\_\_ (84) much less although it goes a lot slower. It's more interesting travelling by ship and you can make more f \_\_\_\_\_ (85) on a ship than on a train.

76. v \_\_\_\_\_      77. c \_\_\_\_\_      78. f \_\_\_\_\_      79. q \_\_\_\_\_      80. e \_\_\_\_\_  
81. b \_\_\_\_\_      82. c \_\_\_\_\_      83. e \_\_\_\_\_      84. c \_\_\_\_\_      85. f \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)**

**VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)**

A day trip to the country

提示：

1. 如果你去过真正的乡村，那就想想你曾经的一次经历，你做了哪些事？（swim in a pond 在小池塘游泳；play in the field 在田地里玩耍；play with dogs and cats 与猫狗玩耍；help harvest the crops 帮助收割庄稼）。
2. 如果你没有去过乡村，但从电视上看过乡村的景象，那就假想自己亲身经历了这些，并把它描述出来。
3. 一天所经历的事情会很多，可以先罗列，然后，挑一个重点的事件进行描述，描写充分。

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## Part 1 Listening 听力 (25)

## I 听力理解 (1×25)

A. 你将听到5个问句或陈述句。为每个问句或陈述句选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. A. At 5:00 pm.                      B. You 're so kind.                      C. Twice a week.  
 ( ) 2. A. My pleasure.                      B. You are very kind.                      C. Thank you.  
 ( ) 3. A. No, I'm not sure.                      B. Yes, please.                      C. Yes, I'd love to.  
 ( ) 4. A. Best wishes!                      B. What a pity!                      C. Good luck!  
 ( ) 5. A. I don't think so.                      B. It's a pleasure.                      C. Let me say.

B. 你将听到4段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题6-8基于对话1。

- ( ) 6. When does Ken go camping?  
           A. This Sunday.                      B. Next weekend.                      C. This weekend.  
 ( ) 7. Who is going with Ken?  
           A. His classmates.                      B. His friends.                      C. His family.  
 ( ) 8. Which item does Ken NOT carry?  
           A. Tents.                      B. Clothes.                      C. Umbrella.

问题9-11基于对话2。

- ( ) 9. What's Megan's hobby?  
           A. Crafts.                      B. Cooking.                      C. Singing.  
 ( ) 10. What did the woman learn to make?  
           A. Clothes.                      B. Paper cutting.                      C. Earrings.  
 ( ) 11. Where is the man from?  
           A. France.                      B. The United States.                      C. Japan.

问题12-14基于对话3。

- ( ) 12. Who is going to the beach?  
A. Linda.                      B. Ray.                      C. Both of them.
- ( ) 13. What does Ray like to do along the water?  
A. To play water ball.    B. To play with sand.    C. To walk in the sand.
- ( ) 14. How often does the man go to the beach?  
A. Once a month.        B. Twice a month.        C. Every week.

问题15-16基于对话4。

- ( ) 15. What did the girl learn how to do?  
A. To sew.                      B. To cook.                      C. To repair shoes.
- ( ) 16. Which is NOT TRUE?  
A. The boy can make many things.  
B. The boy can use a needle to sew on a button.  
C. The boy's friend Carol is going to teach him how to sew.

C. 你将听到3段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题17-19基于篇章1。

- ( ) 17. Who plays computer games?  
A. Teens.                      B. Children and adults.    C. Both A and B.
- ( ) 18. What should people do to reach a goal?  
A. To pass different levels.                      B. To fight bad guys.  
C. To play with their friends.
- ( ) 19. What is the passage about?  
A. Playing computer games.  
B. How to play computer games.  
C. Who play computer games.

问题20-22基于篇章2。

- ( ) 20. Why do some people carry a camera with them all the time?  
A. Because they take pictures as a job.  
B. Because they are always ready to take pictures.  
C. They want to take pictures in a park.
- ( ) 21. What do other people take pictures of?  
A. They take pictures of friends and family.  
B. They take pictures of famous people.

- C. They take pictures of everything.
- ( ) 22. What is a good place to take pictures?  
A. A lake.                      B. A school.                      C. A park.
- 问题23-25基于篇章3。
- ( ) 23. What kind of music do young people like?  
A. Classical music.      B. Country music.      C. Pop music.
- ( ) 24. What kind of music do older people like?  
A. Country music.      B. Rock.                      C. Hip-hop.
- ( ) 25. What is the main idea of the passage?  
A. The ways to listen to music.  
B. Different people like different kinds of music.  
C. My favorite music.

## Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型 (25)

### II 多项选择 (1×15)

26. – “Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail address?”  
– “Oh, yes. Mine is wjb80@ yahoo. com.”  
A. the                      B. an                      C. a                      D. /
27. Would you like some tea? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, please.      B. Not at all.      C. It doesn't matter.      D. With pleasure.
28. Is rugby a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ game?  
No, it isn't.  
A. indoor                      B. outdoor                      C. indoors                      D. outdoors
29. Our school needs some \_\_\_\_\_ for the new gym.  
A. equipments                      B. equipment  
C. pieces of equipments                      D. piece of equipment
30. – How \_\_\_\_\_ does she exercise?  
– Twice a week.  
A. long                      B. often                      C. soon                      D. /
31. I go swimming \_\_\_\_\_ a week.  
A. one time                      B. every                      C. once                      D. two times
32. “What are we going to do on Sunday?” “How about \_\_\_\_\_?”  
A. to go cycling      B. going cycling      C. go to cycle                      D. going cycle

33. – “My father has bought a new car.”  
 – “ \_\_\_\_\_ ?”  
 – “It’s blue and beautiful.”  
 A. What do you like?                      B. What’s it like?  
 C. How is it like?                          D. How do you think of it?
34. – “Would you like to join us in basketball?”  
 – “ \_\_\_\_\_, but I’m afraid I have to study for my science test.”  
 A. I wouldn’t      B. I’d love to      C. I’d like                      D. I don’t like it
35. – “Can you go to the movie with us on Sunday?”  
 – “Of course, \_\_\_\_\_ is it?”  
 – “5:00 in the afternoon.”  
 A. Where              B. What time      C. How soon                  D. When
36. Why not \_\_\_\_\_ to the city?  
 A. go                      B. going              C. to go                      D. goes
37. She always goes to school early and she is \_\_\_\_\_ late for school.  
 A. often                  B. always              C. never                      D. usually
38. – What shall we do this weekend?  
 – You can go swimming, hiking or \_\_\_\_\_ else you enjoy doing.  
 A. nothing              B. anything              C. everything                  D. some things
39. He didn’t play tennis yesterday, but watched quiz show \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to instead      B. instead of      C. instead                      D. in stead
40. He is interested in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ coins gives him great pleasure.  
 A. go fishing; collecting                      B. fishing; collecting  
 C. went fishing; collect                      D. to fish; to collect

**III 用方框中单词和短语的正确形式填空，使句子完整。（有一个单词或短语多余。）(2×5)**



science fiction    be interested in    become annoyed  
 enjoy oneself    instead    in one’s spare time

41. Rose \_\_\_\_\_ starting her own business.  
 42. If Tim can’t attend a meeting, I could go \_\_\_\_\_.

43. If we don't finish our homework, our teacher will \_\_\_\_\_.
44. What do you do \_\_\_\_\_?
45. \_\_\_\_\_ is very popular with teenagers.

## Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

### IV 完形填空 (1×15)

#### A

Many people think the (46) \_\_\_\_\_ time is spent, the more work will be done. So students have to spend the whole (47) \_\_\_\_\_ doing school work except the three meals. Modern students have many (48) \_\_\_\_\_. They love sports, computers and music. A (49) \_\_\_\_\_ holiday can get them away from too much school work, and they can do what they like. But still teachers do not think about it. Because they have too much homework, they have no time to (50) \_\_\_\_\_ themselves. Students are really tired of (厌倦) their weekend homework. So they don't do it (51) \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday night. And there is not enough time to finish the homework carefully. The poor weekend homework usually makes teachers (52) \_\_\_\_\_. Things always get (53) \_\_\_\_\_ without right ideas. Too much school work makes students lose interest in learning. It's also bad for their health. A horse runs farther after a (54) \_\_\_\_\_. But for students only rest isn't enough. We should (55) \_\_\_\_\_ such a condition (状况) to give students both pleasure (快乐) and knowledge (知识).

- |                  |             |              |               |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 46. A. many      | B. much     | C. more      | D. most       |
| 47. A. week      | B. morning  | C. evening   | D. day        |
| 48. A. interests | B. books    | C. pens      | D. friends    |
| 49. A. two days  | B. two-days | C. two-days' | D. two-day's  |
| 50. A. learn     | B. look     | C. teach     | D. look after |
| 51. A. in        | B. on       | C. after     | D. until      |
| 52. A. happy     | B. angry    | C. worried   | D. surprised  |
| 53. A. better    | B. best     | C. worse     | D. worst      |
| 54. A. meal      | B. rest     | C. moment    | D. while      |
| 55. A. change    | B. keep     | C. teach     | D. make       |

**B**

“Hi, Hank,” Kevin said to his friend. “What’s wrong with your hand?”

“My thumb and fingers really (56) \_\_\_\_\_,” said Hank.

“Why?” asked Kevin. “Well, you know the computer game Action Adventure?” asked Hank. “Yes! That is a cool game! You can (57) \_\_\_\_\_ bad guys. And there are lots of levels to pass,” said Kevin.

“I played Action Adventure all day on Saturday,” said Hank. “So now my fingers and thumb hurt. But I got some really (58) \_\_\_\_\_ scores!” “Good for you ! Did you play the game alone? It’s more fun to play with someone,” said Kevin. “I know. But no one was (59) \_\_\_\_\_ to play with me,” said Hank. “Well, I’m sorry about your hand,” said Kevin.

“Thanks,” said Hank. “ I can’t move my fingers very fast now.”

“Do you want to come over to my (60) \_\_\_\_\_ ? “ asked Kevin.

“OK,” said Hank. “What can we do at your place?” “We can play Action Adventure together,” said Kevin. “ Since your fingers hurt, I can win!”

- |                  |              |               |               |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 56. A. hurt      | B. rob       | C. join       | D. pull       |
| 57. A. fight     | B. fights    | C. fighting   | D. fought     |
| 58. A. small     | B. high      | C. whole      | D. wild       |
| 59. A. active    | B. formal    | C. busy       | D. able       |
| 60. A. newspaper | B. apartment | C. toothbrush | D. government |

**V 阅读理解 (2×15)**
**A**

Philip likes to play football. He often plays football after school with his friends. Sandy likes to play basketball. He teaches his friends how to play it every Sunday afternoon. Rose is very good at the computer. She always uses it to draw pictures three times a week, and she uses it to surf the Internet. She has a good friend in America. Her name is Mary. Joe is also good at drawing pictures. But he never uses computer to draw.

- ( ) 61. What do Sandy and his friends do on Sunday afternoon? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Play football                      B. Play basketball  
 C. Draw pictures                      D. Play computer games
- ( ) 62. How often does Rose draw with computer? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Once a week                      B. Three times a week  
 C. Once a day                      D. Every day
- ( ) 63. Who likes to surf the Internet? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Philip      B. Sandy      C. Rose                      D. Joe
- ( ) 64. How often does Joe use computer to draw? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Never      B. Hardly ever      C. Three times a week      D. Every week
- ( ) 65. Who's Mary? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. She is an English girl                      B. She is Sandy's friend  
 C. She is Rose's friend                      D. She is Joe's classmate

## B

### TV Programmes

#### Channel 1

18:00 Around China  
 18:30 Children's programmes  
 19:00 News  
 19:30 Weather report  
 19:40 Around the world  
 20:10 TV play: Sisters  
 21:00 English for today  
 21:15 Popular music  
 21:55 Talk show

#### Channel 2

17:45 computer today  
 18:10 Foreign arts  
 18:30 English classroom  
 19:00 Animal world  
 19:25 China 99  
 20:20 Sports  
 21:00 TV play: Jay Chou  
 21:45 English news  
 22:05 On TV next week

- ( ) 66. If you want to watch a football game, the best programme for you would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. TV play      B. Sports                      C. Around the world      D. Talk show
- ( ) 67. The programme of \_\_\_\_\_ will let you know much about western countries.  
 A. Sisters                      B. Around China  
 C. Around the world                      D. On TV next week
- ( ) 68. If you want to know something about tigers, elephants and monkeys, the best programme for you is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Around China                      B. Animal world  
C. TV play                                D. Foreign arts
- ( ) 69. English classroom is a programme that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. let you know something about classroom  
B. tells you something about students  
C. let you know something about school life  
D. teaches you English
- ( ) 70. The programme at the end of Channel 2 means \_\_\_\_\_ on TV next week.  
A. news                      B. programmes    C. people                      D. places

### C

DISNEYLAND is called by children all over the world the “Happiest Place on Earth”. Disneyland, a family-oriented theme park in California, opened on July 17, 1955. Disneyland was The Walt Disney Company’s first theme park. This West Coast attraction celebrated its 55th anniversary in 2010.

Mad Hatter showed his spinning ( 旋转的 ) teacups on Disneyland’s birthday party show. When he opened it, he wanted to make a “dream-land”. Parents and children could both enjoy the happiness and adventures ( 探险 ) . From Sleeping Beauty’s castle ( 城堡 ) to the spinning teacups, there’s a lot to see and to do in this dream town.

There are now 11 Disneyland parks in the world. Since 1995, Disneyland parks have welcomed over 500 million visitors.

The 11th Disneyland is in Hong Kong. It is the first Disneyland in China. It opened in September.

Disneyland parks gave dance shows and opened new castles to celebrate the birthday. Visitors can have their pictures taken with their favourite Disney stars, like Mickey Mouse.

- ( ) 71. When will Disneyland in California celebrate its 100th anniversary?  
A. 2035.                      B. 2045.                      C. 2055.                      D. 2065.
- ( ) 72. How many Disneyland parks are there in the world? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 10                      B. 50                      C. 11                      D. 16
- ( ) 73. How many visitors have visited Disneyland park since 1995 \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. about 500 million visitors                      B. over 1995 million visitors  
C. over 500 million visitors                      D. less than 500 million visitors

- ( ) 74. The first Disneyland in China opened in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Hong Kong    B. Shanghai    C. Beijing    D. Dalian
- ( ) 75. Which of the following statements is TRUE?  
A. Disneyland is a theme park only for children.  
B. Walt Disney showed his spinning ( 旋转的 ) teacups on Disneyland's birthday party show.  
C. Since 1955, Disneyland parks have welcomed over 500 million visitors.  
D. Visitors can have their pictures taken with their favourite Disney stars.

## VI 阅读文章，在空白处填入合适的单词。(单词的第一个字母已提供。)(1×10)

People collect stamps more than any o\_\_\_\_\_ (76) thing. Coin collections, rock collections and baseball card collections are a\_\_\_\_\_ (77) common.

People also collect strange t\_\_\_\_\_ (78). Some collect hair f\_\_\_\_\_ (79) famous p\_\_\_\_\_ (80). A man in America collects toothpaste. He started c\_\_\_\_\_ (81) it in 2002, and now he has the world's l\_\_\_\_\_ (82) toothpaste collection.

Some people might think these collections are boring. But for the c\_\_\_\_\_ (83), they are i\_\_\_\_\_ (84) and v\_\_\_\_\_ (85).

76. o\_\_\_\_\_    77. a\_\_\_\_\_    78. t\_\_\_\_\_    79. f\_\_\_\_\_    80. p\_\_\_\_\_
81. c\_\_\_\_\_    82. l\_\_\_\_\_    83. c\_\_\_\_\_    84. i\_\_\_\_\_    85. v\_\_\_\_\_

## Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)

### VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)

My favourite leisure-time activity

提示:

1. 可以罗列自己闲暇时喜欢做的事情。并说明其中最喜欢的是哪件事。
2. 这件事可以是弹奏某种乐器 ( play the piano 弹钢琴; play the violin 拉小提琴)、收集某种物品 ( collect stamps/pictures/shells/dolls 收集邮票/图片/贝壳/洋娃娃) 或其他活动 ( reading 读书; drawing 画画; cooking 烹饪) 等。
3. 从何时起开始喜欢从事这项活动。
4. 这项活动为什么对你很有吸引力。

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- ( ) 11. What does the woman mean by saying we don't eat right?  
A. We don't eat healthily.  
B. We don't eat enough salt.  
C. We don't eat enough sugar.

问题12-14基于对话3。

- ( ) 12. How many meals does the woman need to eat every day?  
A. Three meals.                      B. Five meals.                      C. Six meals.
- ( ) 13. When does she eat her second meal?  
A. 9:30.                                  B. 10:30.                                  C. 11:30.
- ( ) 14. Why does she eat so many meals a day?  
A. Because she always feels hungry.  
B. Because she eats more than other people.  
C. Because her doctor tells her to eat more meals.

问题15-16基于对话4。

- ( ) 15. Why is Lily crying?  
A. Because her sister is ill.  
B. Because her grandpa is ill.  
C. Because she is ill.
- ( ) 16. Why is Lily happy?  
A. Because her grandpa is getting better.  
B. Because she can go back to school.  
C. Because her grandma is coming to see her.

C. 你将听到3段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题17-19基于篇章1。

- ( ) 17. What's wrong with Mr Clark?  
A. He had much work to do.  
B. He began to forget things.  
C. His work was too difficult.
- ( ) 18. How long has Mr Clark been like this?  
A. For a short time.                      B. For a long time.                      C. We don't know.
- ( ) 19. Why did Mr Clark ask "When did what start?"  
A. Because he liked asking questions.

- B. Because he couldn't understand the doctor.
- C. Because he didn't remember what he had just said.

问题20-22基于篇章2。

- ( ) 20. What should you do when you have a cold?
  - A. Rest, eat healthy foods and drink lots of juice.
  - B. Rest, eat junk foods and drink a lot of hot water.
  - C. Rest, eat healthy foods and drink lots of water.
- ( ) 21. Does medicine cure (治愈) a cold?
  - A. Yes.
  - B. No.
  - C. The passage doesn't say that.
- ( ) 22. What makes people feel better when they have a cold?
  - A. Eating healthy foods.
  - B. Sleeping.
  - C. Breathing.

问题23-25基于篇章3。

- ( ) 23. When do people need to take care of themselves to avoid getting sick?
  - A. In summer.
  - B. In autumn.
  - C. In winter.
- ( ) 24. How many hours do adults need to sleep every day?
  - A. Seven to nine hours.
  - B. Eight to nine hours.
  - C. Seven to eight hours.
- ( ) 25. The sentence "But getting natural vitamins from healthy foods is best." means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. taking vitamins is better than getting natural vitamins from foods
  - B. eating a lot of healthy foods in order to get natural vitamins
  - C. taking vitamins is as important as getting vitamins from healthy foods

## Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型 (25)

### II 多项选择 (1×15)

- 26. – Have you got some water to drink?  
– Here you are. There \_\_\_\_\_ still some in the bottle.
  - A. are
  - B. were
  - C. is
  - D. was
- 27. – Could I open the window for a while?  
– \_\_\_\_\_. I feel hot, too.
  - A. Certainly not
  - B. Yes, please
  - C. It doesn't matter
  - D. Not at all



### III 用方框中短语的正确形式填空，使句子完整。(有一个短语多余。)(2×5)



get used to    in advance    gain some weight    keep fit  
plenty of    home remedies

41. My God! I am \_\_\_\_\_ now. I have to watch my weight.
42. There are \_\_\_\_\_ English books in the school library.
43. If you want to \_\_\_\_\_, you'd better work out.
44. The young girl will \_\_\_\_\_ living in the south.
45. We must get prepared for our important exams one year \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

### IV 完形填空 (1×15)

#### A

Doctors tell us that holidays are necessary. We must rest from (46) \_\_\_\_\_ for a week or two weeks every year. "If it is possible," they say, "we must (47) \_\_\_\_\_ our homes and go to another (48) \_\_\_\_\_ of the country. We must go (49) \_\_\_\_\_ for a holiday. Then after the holiday, we are (50) \_\_\_\_\_ home fresh and strong and ready for another (51) \_\_\_\_\_ of work."

This seems to be right for most adults, but not for (52) \_\_\_\_\_. Some people don't like to leave their homes to stay in strange (53) \_\_\_\_\_. For young children it is usually quite different. They don't like to go far away from (54) \_\_\_\_\_. They like their homes (55) \_\_\_\_\_ of all.

- |                |            |             |            |
|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 46. A. working | B. playing | C. swimming | D. running |
| 47. A. stay    | B. leave   | C. live     | D. go      |
| 48. A. city    | B. town    | C. village  | D. part    |
| 49. A. after   | B. up      | C. down     | D. away    |

- |                  |            |             |          |
|------------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| 50. A. away      | B. back    | C. out      | D. at    |
| 51. A. year      | B. month   | C. week     | D. day   |
| 52. A. children  | B. women   | C. all      | D. both  |
| 53. A. countries | B. parts   | C. places   | D. towns |
| 54. A. cities    | B. schools | C. families | D. homes |
| 55. A. best      | B. better  | C. well     | D. good  |

### B

Healthy people feel good and have more (56) \_\_\_\_\_. If you want to be healthy, eat healthy food and have a balanced diet. Which foods should you eat? Which foods should you avoid? Here are some tips:

“If it’s white, it’s not right!” Stay away from too much salt, sugar and flour. Don’t drink too much (57) \_\_\_\_\_ or eat too much white rice. Try eating more brown rice! It has much more fibre.

Don’t drink anything that fizzes. That means no more sodas! Drink water instead. Your (58) \_\_\_\_\_ needs it.

Greasy foods are full of fat and not good (59) \_\_\_\_\_ you. Instead of eating French fries, eat fruits and vegetables. They have many vitamins you need. And they are very nutritious. Try to eat your fruits in the morning. Fruits digest quickly and give you a lot of energy.

If you follow these three tips, you’ll feel (60) \_\_\_\_\_ soon!

- |                |              |             |            |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 56. A. history | B. energy    | C. activity | D. worry   |
| 57. A. juice   | B. tea       | C. water    | D. milk    |
| 58. A. kitchen | B. body      | C. school   | D. pet     |
| 59. A. at      | B. with      | C. to       | D. for     |
| 60. A. fatter  | B. healthier | C. smarter  | D. angrier |

V 阅读理解 (2×15)

A

Once an old man went to see a doctor. The doctor looked him over carefully and said, "Medicine won't help you. You must have a good rest. Go to bed early, drink milk, walk a lot and smoke one cigar (雪茄烟) a day. Go to the country place for a month." After a month the man came to the doctor again, "How are you?" said the doctor. "I'm glad to see you again. You look much younger." "Oh, doctor! I feel quite well now," said the man, "I had a good rest. I went to bed early, drank a lot of milk and walk a lot. Your advice certainly helped me, but that you told me to smoke one cigar a day almost killed me first."

- ( ) 61. The doctor told the man \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to go to bed early                      B. to drink milk  
C. to walk a lot                              D. all of the above
- ( ) 62. Which of the following sentences is TRUE?  
A. The doctor told the man to visit a beautiful city of the country for a month.  
B. The doctor didn't tell him what to do.  
C. After a month, the old man felt better.  
D. The old man was younger than before after a month.
- ( ) 63. The doctor's words were \_\_\_\_\_ for the old man's health.  
A. useless      B. good              C. well              D. strong
- ( ) 64. The doctor wanted the old man \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to get worse                              B. to smoke less than before  
C. to help him                                 D. to start smoking
- ( ) 65. From what the old man said at last, we think \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one cigar a day was really helpful to him  
B. one cigar a day was better than before  
C. he didn't understand the doctor's advice  
D. smoking made him feel better than before



### C

Everyone likes living in a clean and comfortable environment. If the environment (环境) is bad, it will affect (影响) our body, and make us not feel well. Sometimes we may be terribly ill. At that time we don't want to work, and we have to stay in bed and rest at home. So the environment is very important to us.

It's germs that make us ill. There are germs everywhere. They are very small and you can't find them with your own eyes, but you can see them with a microscope (显微镜). They are very small and there may be hundreds of them on a very small thing. Germs can always be found in dirty water. When we look at dirty water under the microscope, we shall see them in it. Germs can also be found in air and dust (灰尘). If you cut your finger, some of the dust from the floor may go into it, and you will have much pain in it. Sometimes the germs will go into all of your body, and you will have pain everywhere. To keep us healthy, we should try our best to make our environment cleaner and tidier. This needs us to act together.

- ( ) 71. The writer tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we like working when we are ill  
B. germs can't live in the water  
C. we can't feel ill if the environment is bad  
D. we feel well when the environment is good
- ( ) 72. Germs are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. very small things that you can't see with your eyes  
B. the things that don't effect people  
C. the things that you can find with your eyes  
D. the things that are very big
- ( ) 73. Where can germs be found? They can be found \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on the small thing                      B. in air and dust  
C. only in dirty water                      D. everywhere
- ( ) 74. How will you feel if germs go into the finger that is cut?  
A. I will feel nothing.                      B. I won't mind.  
C. I will feel tense.                         D. I will feel painful.

- ( ) 75. From the passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. environment doesn't affect our life  
 B. we don't need to improve our environment  
 C. germs may make us ill  
 D. if the environment is better, germs will be more

**VI 阅读文章，在空白处填入合适的单词。（单词的第一个字母已提供。）(1×10)**

People have different i \_\_\_\_\_ (76) about how to be healthy. Some people will advise you to t \_\_\_\_\_ (77) lots of vitamins and supplements. One p \_\_\_\_\_ (78) supplement is fish oil. O \_\_\_\_\_ (79) tell you to just eat good food. That's all your body really n \_\_\_\_\_ (80).

Some people believe that a certain diet will improve your h \_\_\_\_\_ (81). Others b \_\_\_\_\_ (82) that diets limit you too much. A \_\_\_\_\_ (83) idea is that eating smaller m \_\_\_\_\_ (84) more often is good for your b \_\_\_\_\_ (85).

76. i \_\_\_\_\_      77. t \_\_\_\_\_      78. p \_\_\_\_\_      79. O \_\_\_\_\_      80. n \_\_\_\_\_  
 81. h \_\_\_\_\_      82. b \_\_\_\_\_      83. A \_\_\_\_\_      84. m \_\_\_\_\_      85. b \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)**

**VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)**

My lifestyle

提示:

1. 生活方式 (lifestyle) 指的是人的兴趣爱好 (interests)、观点意见 (opinions) 和行为 (behaviours) 等。
2. 可以从上述三方面来阐述自己的生活方式。例如: live a quiet life (安静的生活), 随之而来, 兴趣爱好有可能是reading (阅读), thinking (思考), researching (研究), collecting (收集) 等; live an active life (活跃的生活), 随之而来, 兴趣爱好可能是hanging out with friends (与朋友在一起), travelling around (四处旅行), making adventures (探险) 等。

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# Scripts and Keys 录音文字与答案

## Unit 1 Future Plans

### Script 录音文字



#### Part1 Listening 听力

##### I. 听力理解

A. 你将听到5个问题。为每个问题选择最佳答案。

1. Would you like to visit the Summer Palace?
2. Where shall we meet tomorrow?
3. It's Sunday today. What about going out for a walk?
4. When will the train leave for Beijing?
5. Are you free tomorrow evening?

B. 你将听到7段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

6. M: Why are you in such a hurry, Lucy?  
W: I am going to Guangzhou. The train will leave in ten minutes.
7. B: Please tell David I have no time to play with him this afternoon.  
G: Why?  
B: Because I will have an exam and I must review my lessons.
8. G: Danny, what are you going to be when you grow up?  
B: My dream changes a lot. Five years ago I wanted to be a programmer. Last year I wanted to be an engineer. But now I'm going to be a pilot.
9. M: Hello, Linda. There's a dolphin show in the zoo the day after tomorrow. Shall we go and see it?  
W: What will the weather be like? I'm afraid it will still be windy.  
M: The weather report says it will be sunny.
10. M: Hi, Jane. Going to the beach party tonight?  
W: Yes. Is it at the same place as last week's—by the boats?  
M: It's going to be by the trees this time.  
W: I'll meet you at the coffee shop then.
11. M: What are you going to do during your holidays?  
W: We are going to take a trip to Hainan.  
M: That sounds nice. But what will you do with your dog when you are away?  
W: I'll ask my uncle Tom to take care of it.
12. W: Jack, your father's birthday is coming.  
B: Really? When is it?

W: This Saturday.

B: Oh, what shall we do for him? Shall we have a party?

W: That's great!

C. 你将听到4段对话和1段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题13-14基于对话1。

G: Dad, Can I go to a movie with you this afternoon?

M: What movie would you like to see, Jenny?

G: *Harry Potter*.

M: Okay. Let me have a look at the newspaper. Ah, here it is. The film starts at 4:45 in the afternoon. Now it's 3:00. Shall we leave at 4:00?

G: All right.

问题15-16基于对话2。

B: Hello, Mary. Have you been to the new sports centre yet?

G: No, Tony. Where is it?

B: On Long Road. You know, near the bridge, behind the station.

G: Oh. Is it good?

B: Yes, it's great! You can do a lot of sports there. Do you want to go with me next week?

G: OK. Any day except Thursday.

B: Well, why don't we go on Friday? Then we can stay late.

G: All right. Let's meet after school.

问题17-19基于对话3。

M: You will begin to work next month. How are you feeling now, dear?

G: Oh, dad, I'm excited and sad at the same time. I can't wait to begin my new job. I'm sure I will be good at it.

M: Then why are you sad?

G: I really don't want to leave my old friends.

M: I understand, dear. Your mother and I had the same feeling when we began our new job.

问题20-22基于对话4。

G: Hi, Steven!

B: Hi, Lily. I'm going to London by train. Come with me!

G: But it's cheaper by bus.

B: I've got a student travel card. You can get cheap train tickets with it.

G: That sounds good. How much does it cost?

B: A card for six months is sixteen pounds.

G: So how do I get one?

B: You need two photos—one for the card and one for the form.

G: I don't have to show my ID card, do I?

B: That's right. You only need a letter from your school.

G: I'll ask my teacher for one. Next time you go to London, I'll come too!

问题23-25基于以下篇章。

Hello, boys and girls. Here's some information about our trip to the town of Chester. We'll go there by bus. It's a long trip, over three hours. So we have to start early. The bus will wait for you at the school gate at 8:00 tomorrow morning. We'll take sandwiches for lunch with us and we will eat together in a park. After that we will walk around the old market. You will be able to buy all your presents there. We will meet at the place where our bus stops. If you are lost, please give me a call. My mobile phone number is 13926198859. Any questions? OK. See you tomorrow.

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

- I. 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. A  
11. B 12. A 13. B 14. B 15. C 16. C 17. A 18. B 19. A 20. A  
21. B 22. B 23. A 24. C 25. B

### Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型

- II. 26. C 27. B 28. C 29. D 30. B 31. C 32. A 33. B 34. B 35. A  
36. A 37. C 38. D 39. D 40. D  
III. 41. excited 42. ride 43. catch 44. look forward to 45. thinking about

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. C 47. D 48. C 49. D 50. B 51. A 52. D 53. B 54. D 55. C  
56. B 57. C 58. A 59. C 60. D  
V. 61. B 62. A 63. D 64. A 65. D 66. B 67. A 68. B 69. D 70. B  
71. A 72. C 73. C 74. B 75. C  
VI. 76. forward 77. outside 78. about 79. catch 80. center  
81. excited 82. fair 83. barbecue 84. game 85. art

### Part 4 Writing 写作

#### VII. Sample

One of my plans for the summer vacation is to go travelling with my family to Tibet. I once saw a movie shot in Tibet and I was immediately caught by the amazing scene. The whole world is green and there is fresh air everywhere. Everything seems so simple and

pure and I can feel the real natural life. We plan to stay there for half a month and I feel really excited about the coming trip.

## Unit 2 Asking the Way

### Script 录音文字



#### Part1 Listening 听力

##### I. 听力理解

A. 你将听到5个问句或陈述句。为每个问句或陈述句选择最佳答案。

1. Can you show me the way to the nearest post office?
2. Excuse me. Where is Room 246?
3. Where's the nearest supermarket, please?
4. Could you tell me where I can find someone to fix my radio?
5. Walk along the street and you can't miss it.

B. 你将听到7段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

6. W: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the station?

M: Sorry, I don't know. You'd better ask the policeman over there.

7. M: Could you tell me the way to the post office?

W: Sure. Walk along the street for two blocks, then turn right and the post office is about four more blocks ahead.

M: OK, thank you.

8. M: Excuse me. Where is the nearest bus stop?

W: Go along this street and take the first turning on the left. You can see it on the right near a hospital.

M: Thank you very much.

W: You're welcome.

9. M: Can you tell me how to get to the bank please?

W: Which bank? There are two near here: The Central Bank and the Agricultural Bank.

10. M: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to Holton Railway Station?

W: Sure. It's quite far from here.

M: I think I'm going in the wrong direction, aren't I?

W: Yes. First, you need to turn around.

11. M: Excuse me, how can I get to the subway station?

W: I'm sorry. I'm a stranger here myself.

12. M: Excuse me, which bus shall I take to get to the museum?

W: Err...The bus doesn't go there directly. You have to take the No. 26 bus for five

stops and then change to a No. 16 bus and get off at the third stop. When you get off, you can see the museum.

C. 你将听到2段对话和2段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题13-15基于对话1。

M: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the cinema?

W: Go along this street. Take the first turning on your left. Walk about a hundred metres, and you will find a hospital. On the right of it is the cinema.

M: Wait a minute. Oh, I go... I see. Thank you.

问题16-19基于对话2。

W: Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to St. James Hospital from here? I want to see a friend there.

M: Well, there are two ways to get there. If you want to go right now, you can walk straight down this street until you're past a big shopping mall, and then turn right. The hospital will be straight ahead. It'll take you about twenty minutes to get there.

W: What's the other way?

M: If you don't mind waiting for a while, you can take the bus. It only takes about five minutes to get there.

W: Do I have to wait a long time?

M: Err. . . There is a bus every fifteen minutes.

W: Well, I don't mind waiting for the bus. I'm too tired to walk. Thank you very much.

M: You're welcome.

问题20-22基于篇章1。

Every morning Mr Smith goes to the Blue Park. He always walks home at seven.

But one morning a police car stopped outside Mr Smith's house at half past six. Two policemen and Mr Smith got out of the car. One of them said to Mr Smith's wife, "The old man lost his way, and he asked us for help." After the two policemen left, Mr Smith's wife asked in surprise, "You go to the Blue Park every morning. How did you lose your way?" "I didn't really lose my way home. I was just tired. I didn't want to come home on foot," he said with a smile.

问题23-25基于篇章2。

"Where are you going?" This question is often asked by the Chinese when two friends meet in the street. But if you ask Americans the same question, they will be surprised because they think that "going to some place" is their own business. In their eyes, only a policeman will ask such a question in the street.

In America, when two friends meet in the street, they will say "Hello!" or "How are you?" They never ask "Where are you going?" or "Have you had your meal?". If two friends meet at the mealtime and one asks the other "Have you had your meal?", that means he wants to invite his friend to have a meal with him. It's quite different from what

it means in China.

The examples above tell us that people in different countries have different customs. Now we are learning foreign languages, we must pay great attention to their customs.

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

- I. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. B  
11. C 12. C 13. A 14. C 15. B 16. B 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. C  
21. A 22. C 23. B 24. C 25. B

### Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型

- II. 26. C 27. A 28. B 29. D 30. C 31. D 32. A 33. A 34. B 35. C  
36. A 37. C 38. D 39. D 40. B  
III. 41. kilometres 42. straight 43. at the end of 44. collect 45. tram

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. C 47. B 48. A 49. B 50. C 51. A 52. A 53. A 54. C 55. D  
56. C 57. A 58. B 59. D 60. B  
V. 61. B 62. C 63. B 64. D 65. B 66. C 67. B 68. A 69. C 70. D  
71. B 72. C 73. D 74. C 75. D  
VI. 76. downtown 77. woods 78. swimming 79. crossroads 80. direction  
81. steps 82. straight 83. kilometre 84. certainly 85. landscape

### Part 4 Writing 写作

#### VII. Sample

First, go straight ahead and you'll see a Pizza Hut on your right side at the 1st junction. Take a right turn at the traffic lights of the 2nd junction. Walk ahead, and you will see a McDonald's on your right side and a Taco Bell on your left. Turn left at the crossroads. Walk half a mile and you will find the bookshop on your right side just around the corner with a movie theatre behind it.

## Unit 3 A Place to Live

### Script 录音文字



#### Part 1 Listening 听力

##### I. 听力理解

A. 你将听到5个问题。为每个问题选择最佳答案。

1. Are you like your father?
2. Are the two books of the same size?
3. What does the building look like?
4. Do you like living in China or France?
5. French is too difficult to understand, isn't it?

B. 你将听到2段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题6-8基于对话1。

Dialogue 1

M: Hi, Mary. Where are you from?

W: I'm from Beijing, the capital of China.

M: Well, I know the Great Wall. Is it very long?

W: Yes, it is very long. It looks like a gigantic dragon.

M: Do you live in the city?

W: No, I live in the countryside. The air there is fresh.

问题9-12基于对话2。

Dialogue 2

W: Welcome to my house, James.

M: Thank you, Linda. Your house is as big as my uncle's.

W: Does your uncle live in the suburbs, too?

M: Yes, but he doesn't have such a big garden. How big is it?

W: It's twenty square metres. I often plant vegetables in it.

M: It sounds interesting.

C. 你将听到2段对话和2段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题13-16基于对话1。

W: Where do you live, Bob?

M: I live downtown. My flat is on Apple Street.

W: Is it quiet there?

M: Yes, there isn't much traffic.

W: Is your room big?

M: No. There is only a bed, a table and a wardrobe in it.

W: How far is it from your flat to the school?

M: It's about fifteen minutes' walk. Sometimes I ride a bike to the school.

问题17-19基于对话2。

G: Look, mum. I've got two sweaters. What do you think?

W: They are both beautiful, but I think they are different in colour and size.

G: How about the pink one?

W: Well, it is too large for you, Lily.

G: Does the blue one fit me?

W: Yes, it is not so large as the pink one. You're pretty in blue.

G: But I like pink. It's my favourite colour.

问题20-22基于篇章1。

Helen and Susan are both in Class 2 Junior 1. They are in the same school and study in the same class. They are good friends. Helen is as pretty as Susan, but Helen is not so tall as Susan. Helen is as friendly as Susan. They are willing to help others. However, teachers like Helen better because Helen works harder than Susan, and Helen does her homework more carefully than Susan.

问题23-25基于篇章2。

Jack and John are twins, but they don't look alike. Jack is like their mother, and John looks like their father. Jack's hobby is different from John's. Jack likes collecting stamps. John likes playing football. They are different in height and weight. Jack is not as heavy as John, but Jack is taller than John. John can't run as fast as Jack. John doesn't get up as early as Jack, so he is often late for class. Look at the two boys. They are swimming in the swimming pool. John does a better job than Jack. He is good at swimming.

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

- I. 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. A  
11. C 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. B 16. B 17. B 18. B 19. A 20. B  
21. C 22. C 23. A 24. C 25. B

### Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型

- II. 26. C 27. D 28. A 29. B 30. B 31. C 32. D 33. D 34. D 35. B  
36. B 37. A 38. C 39. D 40. B
- III. 41. How big 42. had better 43. as heavy as 44. leave the matter to 45. downtown

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. C    47. C    48. D    49. B    50. B    51. C    52. A    53. B    54. A    55. B  
56. C    57. D    58. B    59. A    60. C
- V. 61. C    62. A    63. B    64. D    65. A    66. B    67. B    68. D    69. A    70. C  
71. B    72. C    73. D    74. A    75. A
- VI. 76. built    77. most    78. one    79. tried    80. worse  
81. floors    82. tall    83. side    84. ground    85. another

### Part 4 Writing 写作

#### VII. Sample

I think Hangzhou is most suitable for living in China. Hangzhou is known for its beautiful scenery and places of historical interest. Hangzhou is not as crowded as big metropolises like Shanghai or Beijing. The prices of goods are not as high as those in other big cities. Thus, one won't find it too challenging or have too much pressure to live there. Hangzhou is just like a paradise on earth.

## Unit 4 Clothing

### Script 录音文字



### Part 1 Listening 听力

#### I. 听力理解

A. 你将听到5个问题。为每个问题选择最佳答案。

1. What are these?
2. What's the colour of your coat?
3. How do you like your dress?
4. John is taller than Jack, isn't he?
5. Are the two T-shirts the same size?

B. 你将听到2段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题6-8基于对话1。

Dialogue 1

M: What do you think of the dress, Kate?

W: It's so pretty. I like it. What's the size of it?

M: Its size is S.

W: Let me have a look. How much is it?

M: It's 450 yuan.

W: I think it's a little bit expensive.

问题9-12基于对话2。

Dialogue 2

M: May I help you, madam?

W: Yes, please. I'd like to have a look at the red skirt.

M: Sure. Here you are.

W: How much is it?

M: It's 50 dollars.

W: What about the blue one?

M: It's a little expensive. It's 30 dollars higher than the red one.

W: Are they the same size?

M: No. The blue one is smaller than the red one.

C. 你将听到2段对话和2段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题13-16基于对话1。

M: What would you like to wear, Mrs Brown?

W: I'd like to wear classic clothing. I like black very much.

M: This is good for old women. Do you often wear a dress?

W: Yes, but I like to wear jeans better. They are the most comfortable.

M: Does your daughter like black?

W: No, she likes pink and yellow. Young girls prefer vivid colours.

M: Does she often wear a dress?

W: No, she likes to wear miniskirts. She thinks they are pretty.

M: That sounds good.

问题17-19基于对话2。

M: Excuse me. May I try on the grey shirt?

W: Yes, of course. Which size do you wear?

M: Size L. The grey one feels softer than the black one.

W: Yes, this grey shirt is the most comfortable and the black one is the most fashionable here.

M: OK, I'll take the grey one. How much is it?

W: 35 dollars. You can pay either by credit card or in cash.

M: I'll pay by credit card.

W: Sure. Please go to the cashier's desk and pay.

问题20-22基于篇章1。

Many people in foreign countries have their own traditional costumes. The traditional dress in Korea is called hanbok. The top part is a long shirt like a blouse. Now Korean people wear hanbok on some special days, such as birthday and wedding ceremony. The traditional Japanese costume is called kimono. It is long, shaped like a coat, and has wide sleeves. The Japanese still wear kimono for important days.

问题23-25基于篇章2。

A long time ago, people had to wear what they could find. They had to wear leaves, grass and animal skin. They had no cloth. Now people have various kinds of clothes like shirts, skirts, dresses and jackets. Different people have different ideas on clothing. Older women like to wear classic clothing in black, but young girls like to wear clothes in vivid colours like pink and yellow. Older men prefer suits, but young boys like jeans and T-shirts better.

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

- I. 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. B  
11. C 12. A 13. A 14. B 15. C 16. C 17. A 18. B 19. A 20. C  
21. B 22. C 23. C 24. B 25. A

### Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型

- II. 26. B 27. C 28. C 29. B 30. C 31. A 32. C 33. C 34. D 35. C  
36. D 37. D 38. B 39. A 40. B  
III. 41. receipt 42. Use your brains 43. tries...on 44. In general 45. worth

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. B 47. A 48. D 49. A 50. B 51. D 52. A 53. D 54. D 55. C  
56. C 57. B 58. A 59. D 60. D  
V. 61. D 62. D 63. A 64. B 65. C 66. B 67. C 68. B 69. D 70. D  
71. D 72. B 73. C 74. A 75. D  
VI. 76. make 77. also 78. cheap 79. reason 80. for  
81. famous 82. changing 83. even 84. full 85. longer

### Part 4 Writing 写作

#### VII. Sample

Different people have different tastes on clothes. For me I'd like to wear casual ones, such as jackets, plaid shirts, hoodies (连帽衫) etc. The casual clothes are chic, and they are comfortable to wear because most of them are made of wools and cotton. These materials are breathable. Plaid shirts are typically British styles, and they go well with jeans and skirts. Hoodies are popular especially on rainy days because with a hoodie, you don't even need an umbrella or a raincoat. How convenient it is!

## Unit 5 Animals

### Script 录音文字



#### Part 1 Listening 听力

##### I. 听力理解

A. 你将听到5个问题。为每个问题选择最佳答案。

1. What animals roar fiercely?
2. What do pandas eat?
3. Which animal runs fastest?
4. The whale is a fish, isn't it?
5. Which is not an animal?

B. 你将听到2段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题6-8基于对话1。

Dialogue 1

G: Where are we going today, Dad?

M: We're going to the zoo. You can see various animals there.

G: Which animal runs more quickly, horse or zebra?

M: The horse runs as quickly as the zebra.

G: How about the giraffe? Can it run faster than the zebra?

M: No, the zebra runs faster than the giraffe.

问题9-12基于对话2。

Dialogue 2

G1: Look, Helen! I've got a rabbit.

G2: It's so pretty. Where did you get it, Lily?

G1: Judy gave it to me as a gift. I like it very much.

G2: What does it eat every day?

G1: Some green vegetables and carrots.

G2: I see. And I like the squirrel better. It hops very fast.

G1: But the rabbit hops faster than the squirrel.

C. 你将听到2段对话和2段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题13-16基于对话1。

W: Today we're going to talk about some animals. Do you know this?

B: It's a tiger.

W: Good. Animals like tigers, pandas and gorillas are called endangered animals.

B: Is a lion an endangered animal, too?

W: No, it isn't.

B: Can the wolf roar fiercely?

W: Yes, it roars more fiercely than the dog. How about the lion?

B: The lion roars far more fiercely than the wolf.

问题17-19基于对话2。

W: Sandy, do you know which birds cannot fly?

B: Ostriches of Africa, I think.

W: Yes, they are the largest birds and they are 8 feet tall.

B: Can they run?

W: Of course they can. Although they can't fly, they can run as fast as 30 miles an hour.

B: What do they often feed on?

W: They often feed on insects, lizards and leaves.

B: It sounds interesting. Please tell me more about ostriches.

问题20-22基于篇章1。

Do you like dolphins? They are endangered animals in the world. Dolphins become more and more popular in zoos. They are more willing to work with their trainers than other animals. They live in a well-organized society. They look after each other when they are ill, and keep the weakest safe in the big family. Some scientists know that dolphins have a language, but it seems that they pass on information by means of sounds without saying "words".

问题23-25基于篇章2。

The fastest running bird in the world is the ostrich. It cannot fly, but it can run instead. The ostrich is also the fastest two-legged runner of all the animals on Earth. It lays the largest birds' eggs. And it is the largest, the heaviest and the tallest bird. Ostriches now live only in Central Africa and on farms in South Africa. They live in groups of a dozen or more. They feed on insects, small lizards, leaves and seeds. In fact, they will swallow almost anything.

## Key 答案

### Part1 Listening 听力

- I. 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. C  
11. B 12. A 13. A 14. B 15. C 16. A 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. A  
21. B 22. C 23. B 24. C 25. C

### Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型

- II. 26. A 27. C 28. D 29. B 30. A 31. B 32. D 33. B 34. B 35. C  
36. A 37. A 38. B 39. D 40. B

III. 41 any of the other 42. without 43. are covered with 44. live on 45. keep...from

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. B 47. A 48. C 49. B 50. D 51. A 52. B 53. B 54. C 55. A  
56. B 57. B 58. B 59. C 60. D
- V. 61. B 62. A 63. C 64. D 65. C 66. B 67. C 68. A 69. B 70. D  
71. A 72. D 73. B 74. B 75. A
- VI. 76. say 77. dangerous 78. moves 79. finds 80. tell  
81. making 82. example 83. stranger 84. meaning 85. language

### Part 4 Writing 写作

VII. *Sample*

There are many ways to protect the animals, especially the endangered ones. We can protect the animals' habitats (栖息地) in national parks and wilderness areas (野外). We can build some birdfeeders in the neighbourhood, or plant a tree or build a birdhouse in the backyard. We can ask our parents not to use harmful chemicals in the garden or on the farm, so that animals won't be poisoned. We may encourage our family and friends to take public transportation and use cars less often, so that we can create a better environment for our animal friends.

## Unit 6 The Person I Like

### Script 录音文字



### Part 1 Listening 听力

#### I. 听力理解

A. 你将听到5个问句或陈述句。为每个问句或陈述句选择最佳答案。

1. Was it foggy yesterday?
2. What did Lang Ping do when she was young?
3. When was Darwin born?
4. Had she long blonde hair?
5. Officer, one of my neighbours has been missing for three days.

B. 你将听到7段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

6. M: If you are in a hurry, you can take the Underground. If you want to go sightseeing, take a bus.

- W: Now I want to go sightseeing.
7. M: I hope there weren't many visitors when I was away yesterday.  
W: There wasn't a single one, but I received four phone calls before I left the office at about 5:30.
8. M: I'll be back tonight. Would you please send me something to eat to my room?  
W: Just phone Room Service and tell them what you like.
9. G: Why didn't you go to the party last night?  
B: Well, I went straight to the library after class.  
G: Why? Do you have a test today?  
B: No, I don't. I just wanted to find some books.
10. G: What happened to you? Were you in a car accident?  
B: No, I broke my leg while skating during my vacation.  
G: I'm sorry to hear that. As for me, I just spent the holiday swimming and playing tennis.
11. W: May I change these shoes?  
M: Why? Anything wrong?  
W: No, nothing special. My daughter just doesn't like the colour.
12. M: I just read your blood test report, and everything seems OK.  
W: I see. Then there is nothing to worry about.

C. 你将听到2段对话和2段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题13-15基于对话1。

- M: Hi, Celia! How was your trip to the United States?  
W: It was terrific. I really enjoyed it.  
M: Great. How long were you away?  
W: I was there for about three weeks.  
M: That's a long time! Was the weather OK?  
W: Yes, most of the time. But it snowed a lot in Chicago.  
M: So, what was the best thing about your trip?  
W: Oh, that's difficult to say. But I guess I liked Nashville the best.

问题16-17基于对话2。

- W: Mr Parker, when did you arrive home last night?  
M: At about 8 o'clock.  
W: What did you do right after you entered your flat?  
M: Well, I washed my hands and then watched sports news.  
W: When did you have supper?  
M: At about a quarter to nine, I guess.  
W: Did you stay at home the whole night?  
M: Yes.

W: But your friend said that he phoned you several times between 8 and 9, but you didn't answer.

M: Well, I think I was in the bath at that time.

W: No, you weren't. You were not even at home last night. You robbed jewelry on James Street.

问题18-21基于篇章1。

Barbara Herrera is my best friend. We are both originally from Chicago, but I now live in San Francisco while Barbara lives in Atlanta. We don't see each other very often, but we're in touch all the time. I often write to Barbara and tell her about all the things that are happening at the Ajax Company where I am office manager. And she often writes to me about her work at the Valley Hospital where she is a doctor. We talk on the phone once a week, either on Saturday or Sunday morning. There are also other ways we communicate with each other. Sometimes I call her on her cell phone, or we send e-mails to each other. We're really very lucky. In this new age of communication, there are so many ways we can keep in touch with each other. We live in different cities on different coasts, but we're still in touch all the time.

问题22-25基于篇章2。

These are my friends

**Young woman:** Hi. Thanks for coming! It's great to see you. Come in! ... Now, let me tell you about my friends. Over there... that's my best friend Susan. Can you see her? She has long black hair... quite tall and slim. She is wearing jeans and a T-shirt. You'll like her because she's friendly and she can be very funny. We were at school together. We had so many laughs. Then... over there is Kevin. He's the one wearing the suit. He's serious, but very kind. He's a teacher. I'm sure the kids love him. Next to him, in the shorts, is Sam. He always wears shorts, whatever the weather. He's crazy, but he's interesting, too. Ask him about his visit to India. Oh, and there's Mary, dancing over there... the one wearing the dress. She's really clever, but she studies all the time. She's so hard-working, you wouldn't believe it. Anyway, how about a drink before I introduce you?

## Key 答案

### Part1 Listening 听力

- I. 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. B  
11. A 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. A 19. C 20. B  
21. B 22. A 23. B 24. C 25. B

### Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型

- II. 26. A 27. C 28. B 29. D 30. A 31. D 32. D 33. B 34. B 35. C

36. D    37. C    38. D    39. A    40. A  
III. 41. was good at    42. as blind as a bat    43. seriously ill    44. impressed    45. in poverty

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. B    47. C    48. A    49. D    50. A    51. D    52. A    53. C    54. D    55. B  
56. C    57. B    58. D    59. A    60. C  
V. 61. C    62. B    63. A    64. C    65. A    66. D    67. C    68. B    69. B    70. A  
71. A    72. C    73. B    74. A    75. C  
VI. 76. took    77. much    78. legs    79. or    80. box  
81. two    82. himself    83. do    84. is    85. learning

### Part 4 Writing 写作

#### VII. Sample

My first day at school

I remember my first day at primary school. I remember feeling very proud when my mother walked with me through the main gate. There was so much noise and so many children that I got quite scared! Anyway, my mum took me to see the teacher, Mrs Gossage. And I remember feeling very nervous watching my mother leaving. However, Mrs Gossage looked after me and she sat me down with the other pupils in a big circle. Soon we started playing games so I got very excited. I think it was after lunch that I met Emily, who later became my best friend.

## Unit 7 Past Events

### Script 录音文字



#### Part 1 Listening 听力

##### I. 听力理解

A. 你将听到5个问句或陈述句。为每个问句或陈述句选择最佳答案。

1. Did you see the film in Channel 6 last night?
2. What a pity! The accident ruined your holiday.
3. What an awful story!
4. What's the matter?
5. Who is a well-known Chinese pianist?

**B. 你将听到7段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。**

6. M: Would you be good enough to turn the radio down a bit? It's a little bit loud.

W: Oh, of course.

7. W: I've noticed that you got some letters from Canada. Would you mind saving the stamps for me? My sister is collecting stamps.

M: I'm sorry, but my classmate already asked for them.

8. M: I'm a little tired, so I think I'll go to the lounge and listen to some music. Would you like to go with me?

W: I'd love to, but I have to go to the library to find a book.

9. B: Why can't we go for a trip this weekend?

W: First, I'm busy this weekend. I need to get my car fixed. Second, you have a lot of homework to do.

10. B: Where did you go on vacation?

G: We went to the beach.

B: Did you have a good time?

G: Yes, it was great.

11. M: Oh, no! I lost my cell phone.

W: Oh, that's terrible, Greg! Where did you go today?

M: Well, first, I went to the dry cleaners. Then, I went to the bank. Next, I had lunch with my girlfriend...

12. W: You said you'd finish it in an hour or two, but you've been working since noon.

M: This exam isn't as easy as it seems.

**C. 你将听到2段对话和2段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。**

问题13-15基于对话1。

M: So, what did you do this weekend, Kate?

W: Oh, Diane and I went for a drive in the country on Saturday.

M: That sounds nice. Where did you go?

W: We drove to the lake and had a picnic. We had a great time! How about you? Did you do anything special?

M: Not really. I just worked on my car all day.

W: That old thing! Why don't you just buy a new one?

M: But then what would I do every weekend?

问题16-18基于对话2。

W: So, how was your day?

M: Terrible! I lost my wallet.

W: Oh no! Where did you lose it?

M: At the mall, I think.

W: How did you lose it at the mall?

M: I think I dropped it when I bought my sister's birthday gift.

W: Well, did you find your wallet later?

M: No, but later I met Ellen at the mall.

W: What did you say to her?

M: I told her what happened and she bought me lunch!

W: Well, your day wasn't all bad, then!

问题19-22基于篇章1。

Dear Diary,

Today was a beautiful, sunny day. At the end of class in the morning, I had lunch in a café with some of my classmates. In the afternoon I studied, and then I went to the fitness center and worked out. Around six o'clock my friend Mike phoned and invited me to go to a movie. It was a science fiction movie and it was really exciting. After the movie we went to an Italian restaurant for pizza. What a great day!

问题23-25基于篇章2。

We went to Thailand for our summer vacation last year. It was our first trip to Asia. We loved it. We spent a week in Bangkok and did something different every day. We went to the floating market very early one morning. We didn't buy anything there, we just looked. Another day, we went to Wat Phra Keo, the famous Temple of the Emerald Buddha. It was really interesting. Then we saw two more temples nearby. We also went on a river trip somewhere outside Bangkok. The best thing about the trip was the food. The next time we have friends over for dinner, I'm going to cook Thai food.

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

- I. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. A  
11. B 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. C 16. B 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. A  
21. B 22. A 23. A 24. B 25. C

### Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型

- II. 26. A 27. B 28. C 29. D 30. B 31. B 32. D 33. B 34. C 35. B  
36. C 37. D 38. C 39. B 40. A  
III. 41. made the effort 42. teach him a lesson 43. pushed 44. take over 45. make friends

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. B 47. A 48. C 49. C 50. A 51. B 52. C 53. D 54. D 55. C  
56. B 57. A 58. C 59. D 60. B

- V. 61. C    62. B    63. A    64. D    65. A    66. D    67. A    68. D    69. A    70. D  
 71. B    72. A    73. A    74. B    75. D
- VI. 76. were    77. ate    78. did    79. was    80. saw  
 81. parked    82. walked    83. at    84. that    85. gave

## Part 4 Writing 写作

### VII. Sample

Last summer, I went to Beidaihe for my holiday with my family. We took a train because it is not far away. We lived in a big hotel where we could see the sea. We stayed there for three days.

The first day, we went for a walk along the seaside, and then we went swimming and took a lot of photos. The next day, we went to a famous market and bought many keepsakes. I was going to give these keepsakes to my friends. The last day, we had a picnic on the seaside with some natives. They entertained us with funny jokes, stories and songs.

It's a very pleasant journey, and we all enjoyed ourselves. If possible, I would like to go there again.

## Unit 8 Travelling

### Script 录音文字



### Part 1 Listening 听力

#### I. 听力理解

A. 你将听到5个问题。为每个问题选择最佳答案。

1. What did you do yesterday?
2. When did you take the trip?
3. Where did Mary go for her holiday?
4. How did you get there?
5. How often did the children stay up late?

B. 你将听到7段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

6. M: Did you go to Pittsburg?  
W: No, we didn't. We went to Boston.
7. M: Why didn't you go and see the film yesterday?  
W: Because I was not well enough.
8. M: When did the party begin yesterday evening?  
W: It began at 7:15 p.m.  
M: When did it end?

- W: It ended at 9:30 p.m.
9. M: When did you take the trip?  
W: Last year.  
M: Where did you go?  
W: Shanghai.  
M: How did you get there?  
W: By train.
10. M: Were there many tourists in Venezuela?  
W: No, Venezuela is very nice. It has beautiful mountains and waterfalls. But I still like Brazil best.
11. M: Did you always watch TV in the morning?  
W: No, I never watched TV in the morning. I sometimes watched TV in the evening.
12. W: We've been waiting here for nearly two hours.  
M: I am sorry. I missed the last bus and could not find a taxi. I had to walk back here.

C. 你将听到3段对话和1段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题13-15基于对话1。

W: Hello!

M: Hello! May I speak to John?

W: Sorry, John isn't in.

M: Is that Mrs Black speaking?

W: Yes. Who's that?

M: This is Barry, Mrs Black. I called at four thirty this afternoon, but nobody was in.

W: Oh, we were all out. John wasn't back home then. Mr Black and I were at the cinema. Can I take a message for John?

M: Yes, please. John asked me to help him with his lessons this evening. I'm afraid I can't do that today. Mother is ill. I have to look after her at home.

W: I'm sorry to hear that. Just stay at home and take good care of your mother. Don't worry about John. You can help him later, can't you?

M: Yes. Please tell John about it.

W: OK.

M: Thanks a lot. Bye-bye!

W: Good-bye!

问题16-18基于对话2。

G: Where were you yesterday evening, John?

B: I was in the Students' Club. I made friends with some foreign students.

G: Oh, did you? Who are they?

B: They're from the English speaking countries.

G: You certainly enjoyed talking with them, didn't you?

B: Yes, I did. We had a very good time and I learned a great deal about their countries.  
G: Did you find it difficult to understand them?  
B: Yes, a bit. But they spoke English as simply as possible. So I could follow most of them.  
G: Did you speak Chinese in exchange?  
B: Yes, we helped each other. We all learned a lot, both from the Chinese and the English.  
G: I hope I can meet them too.  
B: Come with me next time. I'll introduce them to you.  
G: Really! That's very kind of you.

问题19-21基于对话3。

G: John, John, just a minute.  
B: Oh, Wang Ping. How are you?  
G: Fine, thanks. I rang you yesterday, but you were out.  
B: I'm sorry, Wang. What did you ring me for?  
G: To invite you to our class to give us a talk on your country.  
B: I'd be glad to. But yesterday I went for a picnic with some friends.  
G: Oh, how lovely! Did you enjoy it?  
B: Yes, very much.  
G: Where did you go for the picnic?  
B: The Summer Palace.  
G: Why didn't you get to the Fragrant Hill? It's lovely at this time of the year. The maples are just turning red.  
B: I'd love to go there sometime, but some of us liked boating very much.  
G: Did you get to the top of the hill?  
B: No, we didn't. We were too tired to go up there.  
G: Did you take a lot of photos there?  
B: Yes, we did. I'll show them to you if they come out. But I'm sorry I was out when you rang me.  
G: It doesn't matter. Perhaps you could come to our class one evening this week.  
B: Sure. How about Thursday evening?  
G: That's good! Well, I must go now. Bye!  
B: Bye!

问题22-25基于以下篇章。

Long, long ago there lived a king. He loved horses. One day he asked an artist to draw him a beautiful horse. The artist said, "All right, but you must wait." So the king waited. He waited and waited. At last, after a year he could not wait any longer. He went to see the artist himself.

Quickly the artist brought out paper and a brush. In five minutes he finished drawing a very beautiful horse. The king was angry. "You can draw a good horse in five minutes, yet you kept me waiting for a year. Why?"

"Come with me, please," said the artist. They went to the artist's workroom. There

the king saw piles and piles of paper. On every piece of paper was a picture of a horse. "It took me more than a year to learn to draw a beautiful horse in five minutes," the artist said.

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

- I. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. C  
11. C 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. A 16. A 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. B  
21. B 22. A 23. C 24. C 25. B

### Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型

- II. 26. C 27. C 28. A 29. B 30. C 31. B 32. C 33. D 34. C 35. A  
36. B 37. D 38. C 39. C 40. C  
III. 41. go out 42. crossing 43. burn 44. stay up 45. go over

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. A 47. B 48. A 49. C 50. D 51. D 52. B 53. D 54. C 55. A  
56. C 57. C 58. A 59. B 60. D  
V. 61. C 62. B 63. A 64. B 65. B 66. B 67. A 68. D 69. B 70. C  
71. B 72. D 73. A 74. B 75. C  
VI. 76. various 77. cheapest 78. freely 79. quick 80. expensive  
81. business 82. comfortable 83. end 84. costs 85. friends

### Part 4 Writing 写作

#### VII. Sample

A day trip to the country

Last Sunday my family went travelling to the suburbs. We didn't go sightseeing as usual. Instead, we were working on the farm together with the farmers. We spent two hours digging the vegetable garden. We also had supper at the farmer's house. Mum and I really enjoyed various fresh vegetables. Father drank a lot of delicious home-made wine. In the evening we were sitting in the open in the courtyard, chatting and watching stars in the sky. We had a wonderful time.

## Unit 9 Leisure Activities

### Script 录音文字



#### Part 1 Listening 听力

##### I. 听力理解

A. 你将听到5个问句或陈述句。为每个问句或陈述句选择最佳答案。

1. How often do you go to the gym?
2. Thank you for helping me with the housework.
3. Will you come to our English party tomorrow?
4. I'm afraid I can't watch the football match. I'm busy.
5. The film is very boring.

B. 你将听到4段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题6-8基于对话1。

Dialogue 1

W: Ken, I heard you are going camping this weekend. Is that true?

M: It is. I'm going with some friends.

W: Fun. Where will you go?

M: We are going to hike into the mountains.

W: So everyone will carry backpacks?

M: That's right. We will carry all our food, clothes, tents and sleeping bags.

W: That sounds like a lot of work.

M: Yes, but it's fun! I love cooking over a fire and sleeping in a tent.

问题9-11基于对话2。

Dialogue 2

M: Megan, do you have any hobbies?

W: Yes, I love crafts.

M: What kinds of things do you make?

W: Lots of things! I made these earrings.

M: Wow! They are beautiful.

W: Thanks. How did you learn to make so many things?

M: My mom loves crafts, so she taught me a lot. I was also in a craft club in Florida.

W: That's great!

问题12-14基于对话3。

Dialogue 3

M: Hi, Linda.

W: Hi, Ray.

M: I am going to the beach on Saturday!  
W: That sounds fun! I love the beach. I like to be near the ocean or the sea.  
M: Me too! I like to walk in the sand along the water.  
W: Which beach are you going to?  
M: I'm going to Whitehead Beach with some friends.  
W: How often do you go there?  
M: I go there once a month.  
W: Enjoy yourself! Ray.  
M: Thanks.

问题15-16基于对话4。

Dialogue 4

B: Can you sew?  
G: Yes, I learned how to sew in junior school.  
B: Good for you! I can't sew! I can't even use a needle to sew on a button.  
G: I'm surprised! You make so many things, but you can't sew.  
B: I know. But Carol is going to teach me!  
G: Really? Great!  
B: You should sew with us.  
G: OK! We can have a sewing club!

C. 你将听到3段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题17-19基于篇章1。

Many people enjoy computer games. Children, teens and adults all play them. Years ago, people played alone. But now many people play with others. They play computer games on the Internet with strangers or they play with their friends.

People play all kinds of games too. In some games, they fight bad guys. In other games, they must pass different levels to reach a goal. Some games are fun and exciting, but others are not.

问题20-22基于篇章2。

Many people like to take pictures. It is a popular hobby. Some people carry a camera with them all the time. They are always ready to take a picture. They take pictures of everything! Other people just take pictures of friends and family. They often take pictures at special time. Then they can remember them later. Many people take pictures of nature. A park is a good place to take pictures!

问题23-25基于篇章3。

Do you listen to music? Many people enjoy a lot. But they like different kinds of music. Young people like pop music. They also like hip-hop and rock. Older people don't usually like hip-hop and rock. They may enjoy classical music and country music too. They listen to old songs. They like popular songs from their teen years.

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

- I. 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. C  
11. B 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. A 16. B 17. C 18. A 19. A 20. B  
21. A 22. C 23. C 24. A 25. B

### Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型

- II. 26. B 27. A 28. B 29. B 30. B 31. C 32. B 33. B 34. B 35. B  
36. A 37. C 38. B 39. C 40. B  
III. 41. is interested in 42. instead 43. become annoyed 44. in your spare time  
45. Science fiction

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. C 47. D 48. A 49. D 50. A 51. D 52. B 53. C 54. B 55. A  
56. A 57. A 58. B 59. D 60. B  
V. 61. B 62. B 63. C 64. A 65. C 66. B 67. C 68. B 69. D 70. B  
71. C 72. C 73. C 74. A 75. D  
VI. 76. other 77. also 78. things 79. from 80. people  
81. collecting 82. largest 83. collector 84. interesting 85. valuable

### Part 4 Writing 写作

#### VII. Sample

#### My favourite leisure-time activity

My leisure time is colourful, for example, playing table-tennis, climbing mountains, and reading novels. My favourite activity is listening to songs.

Whenever I step into the world of music, it never fails to open the gate of my heart to greet everything joyfully. Whenever I feel upset, I will put on my microphone, turn up the music, listen to the songs and sing along in order to relax myself. Among all kinds of songs, I like Jay Chou best just because I love listening to R&B (Rhythm and Blues).

In short, by listening to songs, I can refresh my mind because it not only provides me with an escape from the daily routine, but also releases me from my schoolwork.

## Unit 10 Health

### Script 录音文字



#### Part 1 Listening 听力

##### I. 听力理解

A. 你将听到5个问句或陈述句。为每个问句或陈述句选择最佳答案。

1. Can you help me, please?
2. Are you feeling better now?
3. You were tired after three hours' walk, weren't you?
4. I'm sorry, sir. I left my homework at school.
5. How long have you been like this, Bob?

B. 你将听到4段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题6-8基于对话1。

Dialogue 1

Rob: Hi, Megan. How are you?

Megan: Not very good, Rob. I have a cold.

R: That's not good.

M: I know. My throat really hurts.

R: Can you go home and rest?

M: No, I can't. I am really busy today.

R: Have you got any cold medicine?

M: No, I haven't.

R: I have. I can give you some.

问题9-11基于对话2。

Dialogue 2

W: Hi, Joe. Are you eating an apple again?

M: Yes, I am. I like apples. I eat one or two every day.

W: I know! But your body needs other fruits and vegetables too.

M: You are right. I eat carrots, and I eat some other vegetables, too. How about you?

W: I eat a lot of fruits and vegetables.

M: That's good. You always eat right.

W: No, I don't. I love sugar. I eat a lot of sweet foods.

M: I like foods with salt. I eat too much salt.

W: Well, we don't always eat right. But we can keep trying.

问题12-14基于对话3。

Dialogue 3

W: Can we take a break, Rob? I need to eat lunch.

M: Lunch? But it's only 10:30!

W: Then it's my second breakfast.

M: What?

W: I have some health problems. So my doctor advises me to eat six meals a day.

M: Six meals a day? Now I would really like that!

W: You don't eat twice as much food, Rob. You just eat more often.

问题15-16基于对话4。

Dialogue 4

Rob: Hi, Lily. Are you OK?

Lily: Yes, I'm fine.

Rob: Are you crying?

Lily: Yes, but I'm OK.

Rob: Why are you crying?

Lily: My grandpa is in hospital.

Rob: Oh, So you are sad. I'm sorry.

Lily: No. I'm happy!

Rob: Really? But you are crying.

Lily: I'm happy! Because my grandpa is getting better.

C. 你将听到3段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题17-19基于篇章1。

Mr Clark worked in an office, and he did a lot of important and difficult work. But he began to forget things, and this made his work very difficult. One day he said to himself, "I'm going to see a doctor about this."

Mr Clark hurried off into Dr Martin's office, and the doctor said, "What can I do for you, Mr Clark?"

"Oh, doctor." said Mr Clark, "I can't remember things for a long time, and this is making my work very difficult. What can I do?"

The doctor said, "When did this start, Mr Clark?"

"When did what start?" Mr Clark asked.

问题20-22基于篇章2。

When you have a cold, what should you do? You know the answer. Take care of yourself! Rest, eat healthy foods and drink lots of water. There is no cure for a cold. But medicine can help you feel better. It can help you feel more comfortable. Medicine can help you breathe more easily, and it can help you cough less. It can also help you sleep, because sleep helps you feel better.

问题23-25基于篇章3。

In winter, people need to take care of themselves in order not to get sick. They need

to get enough sleep. Sleep helps the body fight germs. Adults need seven to nine hours, and teenagers need eight to nine. Taking vitamins seems to help people stay healthy, too. But getting natural vitamins from healthy foods is best. People should wash their hands often. They should remind others to wash their hands often, too. Everyone stays healthier when the people around them are healthy.

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

- I. 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. A  
 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. C 15. B 16. A 17. B 18. B 19. C 20. C  
 21. B 22. B 23. C 24. A 25. B

### Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与句型

- II. 26. C 27. B 28. C 29. A 30. C 31. A 32. B 33. C 34. A 35. B  
 36. C 37. B 38. D 39. B 40. D  
 III. 41. gaining some weight 42. plenty of 43. keep fit 44. get used to 45. in advance

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. A 47. B 48. D 48. D 50. B 51. A 52. C 53. C 54. D 55. A  
 56. B 57. D 58. B 59. D 60. B  
 V. 61. D 62. C 63. B 64. B 65. C 66. C 67. D 68. A 69. B 70. A  
 71. D 72. A 73. D 74. D 75. C  
 VI. 76. ideas 77. take 78. popular 79. Others 80. needs  
 81. health 82. believe 83. Another 84. meals 85. body

### Part 4 Writing 写作

#### VII. Sample

#### My lifestyle

Everyone has his or her lifestyle, but different people have different styles.

My lifestyle is very healthy. I always exercise every day. I often eat vegetables and fruits. I eat fruit three times a week. Sometimes, I go to a movie with my friends. I usually drink a lot of water. Of course, I love fast food and coffee, too. But I try to eat it once a month and drink coffee once a week. And I sleep for nine hours every night. Those help me keep in good health! So I am very healthy.

