

义务教育教科书



# 英语

ENGLISH

## • 一课一练 •

八年级 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. 3.                                  B. 4.                                  C. 5.
- ( ) 2. A. French.                              B. English.                              C. Spanish.
- ( ) 3. A. He speaks English with a Japanese accent.  
B. He speaks English with a Welsh accent.  
C. He speaks English with a Chinese accent.
- ( ) 4. A. She has trouble with spelling.  
B. She has trouble with speaking.  
C. She has trouble with grammar.
- ( ) 5. A. In the garden.                      B. Inside.  
C. Either in the garden or inside.

B. 你将听到3段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题6-7基于对话1。

- ( ) 6. What are they talking about?  
A. About studying French.              B. About studying English.  
C. About studying Spanish.
- ( ) 7. The woman suggests starting \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. next week                                  B. from now on  
C. now and then

问题8-9基于对话2。

- ( ) 8. What's the hurry?  
A. There are only a few people.  
B. There won't be enough seats.  
C. There will be seats left.

- ( ) 9. How does this happen?  
A. The lecture is interesting.    B. A new film is on.  
C. Tests are coming.

问题10-12基于对话3。

- ( ) 10. The woman advises the man to speak English \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in class                      B. as much as possible            C. after class
- ( ) 11. The man knows he is weak in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. listening                      B. writing                              C. speaking
- ( ) 12. What does the proverb mean?  
A. The more you try, the better you'll get.  
B. You'll get better unless you work hard.  
C. You won't get better if you practice a lot.

C. 你将听到2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13-16基于对话1。

- ( ) 13. How does Michael feel today?  
A. He feels happy.            B. He feels unhappy.            C. He feels excited.
- ( ) 14. What is Michael's exam result?  
A. He did well.                B. He got a high mark.            C. He failed it.
- ( ) 15. Michael did lots of \_\_\_\_\_ exercises every day.  
A. speaking                      B. reading                            C. listening
- ( ) 16. The girl advises Michael to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. read fast                      B. read aloud                        C. read silently

问题17-19基于对话2。

- ( ) 17. What's the weather like?  
A. It's a fine day.                B. It's an ideal day.                C. It's just right.
- ( ) 18. What does Sarah think of staying indoors?  
A. It's worthwhile.              B. It's interesting.                C. It's a waste.
- ( ) 19. What do they decide to do?  
A. To sit in the park.            B. To practice English in the park.  
C. To play in the park.

问题20-25基于以下篇章。

- ( ) 20. The development of English falls into \_\_\_\_\_ periods.  
A. two                              B. three                              C. four



- ( ) 21. Shakespeare produced his famous plays during the late 1500s and early 1600s; thus we can say that he wrote in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Old English                      B. Middle English                      C. Modern English
- ( ) 22. A person who knows Old English \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. would want to learn Modern English  
B. would have difficulty learning Middle English  
C. would have difficulty learning other languages
- ( ) 23. The author would advise a person learning English \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to study the history of the English language  
B. to realize that English is very difficult  
C. to remember that English will be different in fifty years
- ( ) 24. Old English \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lasted for 450 years  
B. is still spoken in some areas of Britain  
C. came into being because of German influence
- ( ) 25. The English language \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. should be studied by everyone  
B. is a mixture of French and German  
C. is the oldest language in Europe

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

### II 选择最佳答案。(1×15)

26. I'll do it better if the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ me another chance.  
A. give                      B. gives                      C. gave                      D. will give
27. You won't pass your exams \_\_\_\_\_ you work harder.  
A. when                      B. if                      C. unless                      D. after
28. You'll do much better \_\_\_\_\_ you're more careful with your spelling.  
A. if                      B. before                      C. although                      D. unless
29. I usually sleep with the window open \_\_\_\_\_ it's very cold.  
A. until                      B. unless                      C. as                      D. if
30. There is going to \_\_\_\_\_ a sports meeting next week. If it \_\_\_\_\_, we'll have to cancel it.  
A. be ... will rain      B. have ... will rain      C. be ... rains                      D. have ... rains

31. He has a lot of trouble \_\_\_\_\_ pronunciation.  
A. of                      B. with                      C. about                      D. to
32. You should believe \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.  
A. for                      B. of                      C. in                      D. on
33. Do you know the difference \_\_\_\_\_ vocabulary \_\_\_\_\_ American and British English?  
A. in ... in                      B. between ... between  
C. between ... in                      D. in ... between
34. Lots of people in our city \_\_\_\_\_ the old and they usually offer their seats to the old on buses.  
A. agree with                      B. worry about                      C. laugh at                      D. care for
35. I'd like a cup of coffee \_\_\_\_\_ some sugar and milk.  
A. in                      B. to                      C. of                      D. with
36. These coats are different \_\_\_\_\_ size.  
A. from                      B. of                      C. to                      D. in
37. I have just heard on the radio that Nanjing Road is jammed \_\_\_\_\_ cars.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. with                      D. at
38. English is interesting, \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't like it at first.  
A. and                      B. so                      C. but                      D. or
39. — Would you like to come to dinner tonight?  
— I will \_\_\_\_\_ I'm not too busy.  
A. and                      B. if                      C. so                      D. but
40. — I wonder if he \_\_\_\_\_ us in the discussion tonight.  
— I believe if he \_\_\_\_\_ his homework, he will join us.  
A. will join ... will finish                      B. will join ... finishes  
C. joins ... finishes                      D. joins ... will finish

**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)**

once in a while      imagine      errands      refund  
regret      move on

41. I've got a few \_\_\_\_\_ to do in town.  
 42. You can \_\_\_\_\_ how amazed I was!  
 43. We go to London \_\_\_\_\_.  
 44. Can we \_\_\_\_\_ to the next item on our agenda?  
 45. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ selling the car?

## Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

### IV 完形填空 (1×15)

How can you think in English? I think the (46) \_\_\_\_\_ way is to practice as what a football player does every day. During the (47) \_\_\_\_\_ the football player will pass the ball to his teammates over and over again. So he won't have to (48) \_\_\_\_\_ passing the ball in the game, he will just do it.

You can (49) \_\_\_\_\_ yourself to think in English this way. The first step is to think of the words that you use daily, simple everyday words (50) \_\_\_\_\_ book or shoe or tree. For example, whenever you (51) \_\_\_\_\_ a "book" you should think of it in English instead of in your (52) \_\_\_\_\_ language.

After you have learned to think of several words in English, then you can (53) \_\_\_\_\_ to the next step — thinking in (54) \_\_\_\_\_. Listening and repeating is a very useful (55) \_\_\_\_\_ to learn a language. Listen first and don't care too much about (56) \_\_\_\_\_ you fully understand what you're hearing. Try to repeat what you (57) \_\_\_\_\_. The more you listen, the (58) \_\_\_\_\_ you learn. After you reach a higher level, you can (59) \_\_\_\_\_ having conversations with yourself in English. This will (60) \_\_\_\_\_ you to think in English.

- |                 |                |            |           |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| 46. A. longest  | B. shortest    | C. best    | D. worst  |
| 47. A. practice | B. break       | C. game    | D. day    |
| 48. A. wait for | B. think about | C. look at | D. day    |
| 49. A. allow    | B. train       | C. tell    | D. ask    |
| 50. A. in       | B. about       | C. like    | D. from   |
| 51. A. buy      | B. keep        | C. borrow  | D. see    |
| 52. A. father   | B. mother      | C. brother | D. sister |

- |                  |             |            |              |
|------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 53. A. move in   | B. move off | C. move on | D. move over |
| 54. A. sentences | B. passages | C. lessons | D. classes   |
| 55. A. idea      | B. step     | C. way     | D. plan      |
| 56. A. which     | B. whether  | C. how     | D. why       |
| 57. A. listen    | B. hear     | C. look at | D. see       |
| 58. A. harder    | B. less     | C. later   | D. more      |
| 59. A. remember  | B. stop     | C. start   | D. finish    |
| 60. A. lead      | B. allow    | C. make    | D. let       |

## V 阅读理解 (2×15)

### A

Dear Xiao Lin,

How are you? And what's the weather like in Beijing? It must be terrible at this time of the year, but the weather in London is very warm. Today is Sunday. I'm not going out. I'm staying at the hostel to do some writing and reading.

Life in London is quite different from life in China. For example, cars drive on the left side of the road. There's a lot of traffic in London and it moves slowly in the centre of the city in rush hours.

I've got English lessons every day except Saturday and Sunday. Here people have two days off every week. Our first class begins at 9 o'clock. Mr Brown is our teacher and I like his class very much. He speaks only English in class, and speaks slowly and clearly. We usually have three classes every morning.

The students of my class are from all over the world. They're young, friendly and hard-working. We're getting along very well.

Well, that's all for now. Do you often see Xiao Wang? Please say hello to him for me.

Yours,

Li Ming

- ( ) 61. What's the weather like in Beijing?  
A. It is warm.    B. It is cold.    C. It is bad.    D. It is hot.
- ( ) 62. Rush-hour traffic moves \_\_\_\_\_ in London.  
A. fast            B. slowly            C. around            D. on
- ( ) 63. Which of the following statements is true?  
A. Here people go off to the country two days a week.  
B. Here people go to work two days a week.  
C. Here people are away from work two days a week.  
D. Here people go to work every day.
- ( ) 64. How many classes does Li Ming have a week?  
A. Three.            B. Twelve.            C. Eighteen.            D. Fifteen.
- ( ) 65. Where are Li Ming's classmates from?  
A. Everywhere in the world.            B. Across Europe.  
C. Europe and America.            D. Throughout the country.

## B

Korean culture is really exciting right now. The Korean Wave is sweeping Asian countries including China. Young people are going crazy about Korean TV plays, Korean pop songs, taekwondo and the Korean language.

The Korean Wave started a few years ago with the TV series *Winter Sonata*. This love story is still popular. People, especially girls, like the beautiful story and good-looking actors like Bae Yong Jun.

In the music world Korean girls are making themselves heard in China. You can often find big Korean names like Baby V. O. X, S. E. S and Fin. K. L at the top of Chinese music charts.

The Korean Wave has also made young people want to try the clothes and hairstyles of pop stars, too. Not only that, now some girls in China are having plastic surgery to change the way they look. People say some beautiful Korean stars have had plastic surgery. These stars don't make plastic surgery look shameful.

Are all the faces of beautiful Korean girls not real? Find out for yourself when you visit South Korea next time.

- ( ) 66. The Korean Wave refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Korean TV plays                      B. Korean culture  
 C. Korean language                      D. Korean pop songs
- ( ) 67. \_\_\_\_\_ is the start of the Korean Wave.  
 A. Tackwondo                              B. Korean music  
 C. The TV series *Winter Sonata*      D. Korean clothes
- ( ) 68. From the third paragraph we know \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. many Korean girls often come to China and sing pop songs  
 B. Korean pop songs are liked by many Chinese people, especially the young  
 C. girls like good-looking Bae Yong Jun more than Baby V. O. X, S. E. S and Fin. K. L  
 D. many Chinese people enjoy the songs sung by Baby V. O. X, S. E. S and Fin. K. L
- ( ) 69. The underlined sentence in the fourth paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people can't tell which beautiful face is a real one  
 B. plastic surgery really makes the stars look more beautiful  
 C. the Korean stars don't think plastic surgery is a shameful thing  
 D. people don't think plastic surgery is a shameful thing any longer
- ( ) 70. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?  
 A. Bae Yong Jun is the most popular Korean actor in China.  
 B. Young people like most pop stars' clothes and hairstyles.  
 C. Now the Korean TV series *Winter Sonata* is still loved by people.  
 D. Some Chinese girls are trying to change their faces by having plastic surgery.

### C

Although English is not as old as Chinese, it is spoken by many people around the world every day. English speakers are always creating new words, and we are often able to know where most words come from.

Sometimes, however, no one may really know where a word comes from. Did you ever think about why hamburgers are called hamburgers, especially when they are not made with ham? About a hundred years ago, some men

went to America from Europe. They came from a big city in Germany called Hamburg. They did not speak good English, but they ate good food. When some Americans saw them eating round pieces of beef, they asked the Germans what it was. The Germans did not understand the question and answered, "We come from Hamburg." One of these Americans owned a restaurant, and had an idea. He cooked some round pieces of beef like those which the men from Hamburg ate. Then he put them between two pieces of bread and started selling them. Such bread came to be called "hamburgers". Today "hamburgers" are sold in many countries around the world.

Whether this story is true or not, it certainly is interesting. Knowing why any word has a certain meaning is interesting, too. This reason, for most English words, can be found in any large English dictionary.

- ( ) 71. According to the writer, English is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as old as Chinese  
B. older than German  
C. not so old as Chinese  
D. very difficult to learn
- ( ) 72. Hamburg is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a kind of food  
B. a round piece of beef  
C. the name of a village  
D. a city in Germany
- ( ) 73. According to the story, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. few Americans like hamburgers  
B. hamburgers are made with beef  
C. hamburgers are made with ham  
D. hamburgers were first sold about a century ago
- ( ) 74. According to the writer, which of the following can often be found in any large English dictionary?  
A. Where all the new words come from.  
B. Where those Germans came from.  
C. The reason why a word has a certain meaning.  
D. The reason why English is spoken around the world.

- ( ) 75. According to the story, the word “hamburgers” comes from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. China because it has a long history  
 B. England because Germans don't speak good English  
 C. the round pieces of beef which those people from Hamburg were eating  
 D. English speakers because they always create new words

**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)**

English is not only useful — it gives you a lot of s\_\_\_\_\_ (76):

Making p\_\_\_\_\_ (77) feels great. We'll never forget the moment we discovered we could speak with Americans or watch TV in English.

You will enjoy learning English, if you remember that every hour you spend gets you closer to being p\_\_\_\_\_ (78).

Using English is fun, too, because every sentence you speak or write r\_\_\_\_\_ (79) you of your success.

English lets you feel the culture of the world. With a good k\_\_\_\_\_ (80) of the English language, you can do w\_\_\_\_\_ (81) things:

Watch American and British f\_\_\_\_\_ (82) in the original. Once you try it, you'll never go back to dubbed versions!

Read great books. Every f\_\_\_\_\_ (83) book was written in English or t\_\_\_\_\_ (84) into English. There is an amazing number of titles — from classic plays like *Hamlet* to modern thrillers like *Jurassic Park*.

Listen to English-language music. Believe me: music is much better if you can understand the w\_\_\_\_\_ (85).

76. s\_\_\_\_\_      77. p\_\_\_\_\_      78. p\_\_\_\_\_      79. r\_\_\_\_\_      80. k\_\_\_\_\_  
 81. w\_\_\_\_\_      82. f\_\_\_\_\_      83. f\_\_\_\_\_      84. t\_\_\_\_\_      85. w\_\_\_\_\_

**Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)**

**VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)**

Peter 到北京来学习中文已有四个多月，他给朋友 John 写信。信的内容如下：

1. 问 John 工作和家里人好。



2. 到北京已有四个月。
3. 自己学习中文进步很大。
4. 刚考完试，打算去南方一些城市玩。
5. 代问 John 的父母好。

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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'm going for an outing. I like short trips.  
B. I'm going by air. I like flying.  
C. I'm going to study abroad. I like English.
- ( ) 2. A. Yes, we can.                      B. Too thick.                      C. Pretty small.
- ( ) 3. A. About 3 o'clock.                B. About twice a day.            C. About 30 minutes.
- ( ) 4. A. Because it runs on the sea.  
B. Because it runs under the streets.  
C. Because it runs in the air.
- ( ) 5. A. I don't know the reason.  
B. Because it's fine.  
C. That's a fine idea.

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 much time do they need?  
A. 20 minutes.                      B. 40 minutes.                      C. 30 minutes..
- ( ) 7. Who is going to meet you at the airport?  
A. Mary.                                B. Michael.                            C. Tom.
- ( ) 8. Tom won't come on time. Why?  
A. Because the streets are crowded.  
B. Because there is a delay.  
C. Because he doesn't start on time.
- ( ) 9. How many times has the woman been to Beijing?  
A. Once.                                B. Twice.                                C. Three times.

- ( ) 10. How is the man going to Paris?  
A. By plane.                      B. By bus.                      C. By train.
- ( ) 11. Does the man ever get airsick?  
A. Sometimes.                      B. Never.                      C. Often.
- ( ) 12. Where is the woman going to travel?  
A. To Xi'an, then to Suzhou and Hangzhou and finally to Kunming.  
B. To Xi'an, then to Kunming and finally to Suzhou and Hangzhou.  
C. To Kunming, then to Suzhou and Hangzhou and finally to Xi'an.

C. 你将听到2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13-16基于对话1。

- ( ) 13. Where does the woman want to go?  
A. To Sixtieth Street.      B. To the Hilton Hotel.  
C. To the Fourth block.
- ( ) 14. What troubles the woman?  
A. She is hungry.              B. She wants to get back.  
C. She walks in the wrong direction.
- ( ) 15. How long will it take her to get to the hotel on foot?  
A. About 30 minutes.      B. About 40 minutes.      C. About 20 minutes.
- ( ) 16. The police officer told her to go \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by bus                      B. by subway                      C. by taxi

问题17-20基于对话2。

- ( ) 17. Where are they going?  
A. To university.              B. To the hotel.              C. To the Met.
- ( ) 18. Brian wants to catch \_\_\_\_\_ while Mary wants to catch \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a cab ... the bus      B. the bus ... the bus      C. the bus ... a cab
- ( ) 19. Why does Brian want to catch the bus?  
A. It's slow.                      B. He likes to listen to conversations.  
C. It's hot and sweaty.
- ( ) 20. What does Mary think of Brian?  
A. He is noisy.                      B. He is the 007.  
C. He is too interested in other people.

问题21-25基于以下篇章。

- ( ) 21. Where are Wang Lin and Li Ping going?  
A. To the museum.      B. To the park.      C. To the zoo.
- ( ) 22. How are they going there?  
A. By subway.      B. By bus.      C. By train.
- ( ) 23. Are there seats for them?  
A. Yes, there are seats for them.  
B. Yes, there is a seat for Wang Lin.  
C. Yes, there's a seat for Li Ping.
- ( ) 24. Who is getting on at the next stop?  
A. An old man.      B. An old woman.      C. An old soldier.
- ( ) 25. What do they do?  
A. They are waiting.      B. They stand up.  
C. They offer their seats to her.

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

### II 选择最佳答案。(1×15)

26. — Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ I could pass the exam?  
— Sorry, I've no idea.  
A. that      B. whether      C. what      D. which
27. This is \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted.  
A. the one what      B. which      C. one which      D. the one
28. — Excuse me. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ later on?  
— Wait a minute. It is coming in ten minutes.  
A. if the next train arrives      B. if the next train will arrive  
C. when the next train arrives      D. when will the next train arrive
29. I'd like to know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. if he will pass the exam      B. if has he passed the exam  
C. if he has passed the exam      D. if will he pass the exam
30. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ Tom will go or not.  
A. what      B. whether      C. how      D. why
31. I'd like to know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when will he give back the tape

- B. whether has he received higher education  
 C. that he has been busy  
 D. whether she will join in our English Evening
32. The teacher asked the students \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. if they were interested in dinosaurs  
 B. when was Albert Einstein born  
 C. what they will do with the computers  
 D. how many trees they have planted
33. — Hello, may I speak to Tina, please?  
 — Sorry, you've got a wrong \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. name                      B. way                      C. number                      D. telephone
34. There are few \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages.  
 A. meat                      B. fruit                      C. vegetables                      D. bread
35. — You used to \_\_\_\_\_ the bus to school, didn't you?  
 — Yes, I did. However, I am used to \_\_\_\_\_ to school now.  
 A. take ... walk      B. take ... walking      C. taking ... walk      D. taking ... walking
36. A: Excuse me, where's the post office, please?  
 B: Sorry, I don't know.  
 A: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Bye-bye                      B. That's all  
 C. Thank you all the same      D. Thank goodness
37. I'd like to know \_\_\_\_\_ or not.  
 A. whether will he come      B. whether has he come  
 C. whether he will come      D. that he will come
38. — Nancy is not coming tonight.  
 — But she \_\_\_\_\_!  
 A. promises                      B. promised                      C. will promise                      D. had promised
39. — Are you ready?  
 — No, not \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. ready                      B. at all                      C. already                      D. yet
40. — Can't you stay a little longer?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. I don't think so      B. I believe not      C. I'm afraid not      D. I don't believe it

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)



what is more      everything      instead of      view  
in time            make it possible

41. Money isn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
42. You'll learn how to do it \_\_\_\_\_.  
43. They went there on foot \_\_\_\_\_ by bus.  
44. You get a good \_\_\_\_\_ of the city.  
45. He had a car accident, and \_\_\_\_\_, he was badly injured.

### Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

IV 完形填空 (1×15)

Traffic rules are made to keep order on the road. They also help to keep people (46) \_\_\_\_\_.

The pedestrian has as many rules to (47) \_\_\_\_\_ as the driver of a car. You should walk at the sidewalk or at the (48) \_\_\_\_\_ of the road. Always (49) \_\_\_\_\_ carefully before you walk across the street.

If you like riding a bike, don't ride in the middle of the road or run (50) \_\_\_\_\_ red traffic lights. When you ride a bike with a friend, don't look (51) \_\_\_\_\_ to talk.

If you drive, you should (52) \_\_\_\_\_ at the traffic lights. You must always (53) \_\_\_\_\_ a seat belt. Without belts (54) \_\_\_\_\_ the driver and the passengers may be badly hurt in a sudden accident. Someone may be thrown (55) \_\_\_\_\_ through the window.

You may not need to drive a bus, but (56) \_\_\_\_\_ if you have to travel in one. Get in or get off a bus only when it has come to a (57) \_\_\_\_\_. When it is full, don't try to get inside (58) \_\_\_\_\_ you may fall off.

Traffic rules are (59) \_\_\_\_\_ called Road Safety rules. The (60) \_\_\_\_\_ for all road users is "thinking about others".

- |                    |              |                |              |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 46. A. healthy     | B. safe      | C. happy       | D. careful   |
| 47. A. follow      | B. make      | C. break       | D. pass      |
| 48. A. edge        | B. rim       | C. end         | D. side      |
| 49. A. watch       | B. listen    | C. look        | D. hear      |
| 50. A. through     | B. across    | C. along       | D. around    |
| 51. A. up          | B. around    | C. behind      | D. down      |
| 52. A. speed up    | B. go ahead  | C. get off     | D. slow down |
| 53. A. take        | B. wear      | C. carry       | D. bring     |
| 54. A. half        | B. neither   | C. both        | D. all       |
| 55. A. in          | B. off       | C. on          | D. out       |
| 56. A. look around | B. take care | C. take a seat | D. look back |
| 57. A. sign        | B. stop      | C. corner      | D. crossing  |
| 58. A. and         | B. so        | C. or          | D. but       |
| 59. A. also        | B. too       | C. again       | D. not       |
| 60. A. match       | B. matter    | C. maxim       | D. machine   |

## V 阅读理解 (2×15)

### A

Driving a car at high speed along a highway seems to be fun. You need only to follow the bright traffic signs beside the highways and it will take you to where you wish.

But to a London taxi driver, driving is not an easy job. A taxi driver has to have not only good driving skills but also a good knowledge of the city of London, from the smallest lane (小巷) to the most popular bar around. He has to be at the service of all kinds of passengers at all times.

A certain London taxi driver told of his job as follows.

During the night it is quite usual for him to stop two or three times for some refreshments (点心). He said, "I never drink when I'm working — I would lose my licence (执照)."

He normally goes home between 2 and 3 o'clock in the night. There are times he has to stay longer and try to make more runs. He said, "That's the

worst thing about working for yourself. If you don't make the money, no one is going to give it to you."

London taxi drivers not only "take" but also "give". Every summer hundreds of children from London will go for a day at the sea — by taxi! Their rides are paid by the taxi drivers, and these fares (车费) all go to the "London Taxi Fund for Underprivileged Children." At the sea they are met by the mayor, and a lunch party is also held in honour of the taxi drivers and the children. After a happy day running around the sea beaches and visiting the market, the children go home again — by taxi, and free of charge, of course!

- ( ) 61. To be a London driver is not easy because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he has to follow the bright traffic signs  
B. he has to have good driving skills and know all the places in the city  
C. he has to serve all kinds of passengers at all times  
D. both B and C
- ( ) 62. The London taxi drivers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. work hard because no one would give them money for doing nothing  
B. never stop driving in the city  
C. only work between 2 and 3 o'clock in the night  
D. are very rich
- ( ) 63. The author of the passage says that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the taxi driver works longer than is necessary  
B. the more runs the taxi driver makes, the more he gets  
C. the taxi driver doesn't like to work for others  
D. the taxi drivers in the city not only take money but also give money
- ( ) 64. London taxi drivers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. take money because they have to pay for the children's ride  
B. go to the sea for a day in the summer  
C. pay the fares for the poor children to the sea for a day once every year  
D. give the poor children a free ride for a day at the sea once every year
- ( ) 65. The underlined words Underprivileged Children mean children \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. of low income families  
B. who like to travel in taxi  
C. who wish to go to sea but have no money  
D. from London



## B

Americans think that travel is good for you. Some even think it can help solve the country's worst problem — crime.

Crime worries a lot of people. Every year, the number of crimes goes up and up. They often come from sad homes with only one or no parent at all. There are problems with alcohol and drugs.

There are many young criminals in prison. But prison doesn't change them — 60 to 70 percent will go back to do bad things when they come out of prison.

One man, Bob Burton, thought of a new idea. In the old days, young men had to live a hard life on the road. They learnt to be strong and brave, and to help their friends in time of danger. This helped them to grow into men. So Bob Started "Vision Quest".

He takes young criminals on a long, long journey with horses and wagons 3,000 miles through 7 states. They are on the road for more than one year.

The young people on Vision Quest all have bad problems. Most of them have already spent time in prison. This is the last chance.

It's hard work on the road. The day starts before the sun comes up. The boys and girls have to feed the horses. Some of them have never loved anyone before. But they can love their horses. That love can help them to start a new life.

Not all young people in Vision Quest will leave crime behind them. 30 to 40 percent will one day be in prison again. But that's a lot better than 60 to 70 percent. Bob is right. Travel can be good for criminals.

Even today, Americans still say, "Go west, young men."

- ( ) 66. According to the passage, travel is good because it can \_\_\_\_.
- A. get rid of crimes completely
  - B. change the way of life
  - C. help to reduce the number of criminals
  - D. build up the body

- ( ) 67. Which of the following is NOT the character of the criminals?
- A. A lot of them are young.  
 B. They often haven't a good family.  
 C. They may often drink wine too much and take drugs.  
 D. They like traveling far away from their homes.
- ( ) 68. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Young criminals become less and less as time goes by.  
 B. All criminals do better after they come out of prison.  
 C. Many young criminals are changed better by Bob's new idea.  
 D. Young criminals all lead a happy life on Vision Quest.
- ( ) 69. The young people on Vision Quest have to \_\_\_\_.
- A. work all day and night                      B. get up early and feed the horse  
 C. love their horses                              D. live a comfortable life
- ( ) 70. The underlined sentence "Go west, young men" in the last paragraph means " \_\_\_\_ ".
- A. people can learn to be strong and brave on a long journey  
 B. people can learn how to help others in time of danger on a long journey  
 C. travel can help them to grow into men  
 D. all the above

### C

The road was busy to the Los Angeles airport. Our bus driver, Jim signaled to change ways so that he could overtake a slow-moving car ahead of us. Just as he got ready to pass, the driver of the car put her arm out of the window, showing a move left, but she didn't. After a minute she pulled her arm back in. When we tried to pass her a second time, the woman again held out her hand, only to take it back a minute later. "Good heavens, make up your mind," Jim shouted resentfully.

Finally, after four false starts, we sped past her car. I looked down to see the woman painting her fingernails red. As she finished each nail, she waved her arm out of the window to let it dry.

- ( ) 71. Jim and the writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. were going to Los Angeles                      B. wanted to take a plane  
 C. drove too fast                                      D. wanted to drive faster
- ( ) 72. The woman driver ahead of them \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. signed to turn left  
 B. painted her fingernails as she drove  
 C. would not drive after them  
 D. made fun of them
- ( ) 73. Why did the woman driver put her arm out of the window?  
 A. She tried to stop the car behind.  
 B. She was afraid of an accident happening.  
 C. She wanted to be more beautiful.  
 D. She tried to dry her nails.
- ( ) 74. "Jim shouted resentfully" means that Jim \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. was angry    B. laughed at her  
 C. frightened her                                        D. was surprised
- ( ) 75. We can guess from the passage that the woman driver \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. painted the fingernails of her right hand  
 B. had nothing important to do  
 C. had only four fingers on her left hand  
 D. was a pretty girl

**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)

America has a car culture. Except in New York, you will absolutely need a car to get a \_\_\_\_\_ (76). Car insurance and a valid driver's l \_\_\_\_\_ (77), as well as car registration papers, are necessary to drive in the United States.

Public t \_\_\_\_\_ (78) is available in most large cities. The s \_\_\_\_\_ (79) system in each city is different. Some are very modern: they use cards as tickets and are very clean and comfortable. Other cities have older systems. They often use tokens, which look like coins.

Buses are less crowded than the subway and are often a very c \_\_\_\_\_ (80) way to travel between large cities and their suburbs. But buses are often caught in huge traf-

fic jams especially during the r\_\_\_\_\_ (81) hours. Often there is a long w\_\_\_\_\_ (82) between buses. Buses and subways in most cities run 24 hours a day.

T\_\_\_\_\_ (83) are something of a luxury in most cities. They are a real expense. On the other hand, taking buses or subways late at night can be a s\_\_\_\_\_ (84) risk. This makes taking a taxi late at night a good idea even if it is e\_\_\_\_\_ (85).

76. a \_\_\_\_\_      77. l \_\_\_\_\_      78. t \_\_\_\_\_      79. s \_\_\_\_\_      80. c \_\_\_\_\_  
81. r \_\_\_\_\_      82. w \_\_\_\_\_      83. T \_\_\_\_\_      84. s \_\_\_\_\_      85. e \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)

### VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)

Which means of travel do you like best: bike, car, train, ship or plane? Why?

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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。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

- (    ) 1. A. Two weeks.                      B. You needn't buy it.  
C. It cost me ten *yuan*.
- (    ) 2. A. Who are you?                    B. What's it about?  
C. Are you particular?
- (    ) 3. A. How often do you take a trip?  
B. Do you have enough money?  
C. I'd love to, but I have arranged to go to London.
- (    ) 4. A. Is it expensive?                  B. Can you tell me what colour it is?  
C. You are careless.
- (    ) 5. A. Are you alone?                  B. Let me see.  
C. Why are you going there?

B. 你将听到5段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

- (    ) 6. What do we know about the boy?  
A. He criticized Jane.  
B. He had a fight with the woman.  
C. He didn't leave a good impression on Jane.
- (    ) 7. What does the woman mean?  
A. She didn't like the painting there.  
B. She needs to develop a taste for art.  
C. She has a good taste for art.

- ( ) 8. How will the man probably go to Main Street?  
A. By bus.                      B. By taxi.                      C. On foot.
- ( ) 9. What do we know about Mr Butler?  
A. He always speaks loudly.  
B. He is too quiet.  
C. He always feels sleepy.
- ( ) 10. What's the man doing?  
A. He's making a plan for a journey.  
B. He's visiting a young couple.  
C. He's travelling around.

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11-12基于对话1。

- ( ) 11. What will the man do tonight?  
A. Give a speech.  
B. Attend a party.  
C. Study a current event.
- ( ) 12. What shouldn't the man talk about?  
A. Others' salary.              B. Others' family.              C. Others' jobs.

问题13-15基于对话2。

- ( ) 13. What are they talking about?  
A. Mars.                      B. Space travel.                      C. Space station.
- ( ) 14. What's the most important for space travel?  
A. Astronauts.                      B. Space activities.                      C. Space station.
- ( ) 15. What will become the stepping-stone for space travel?  
A. Lunar base.                      B. Mars.                      C. Space station.

问题16-18基于以下篇章。

- ( ) 16. Why were the girls late for school that day?  
A. The taxi had a flat tire.  
B. They decided to be late.  
C. They didn't prepare well for the test.
- ( ) 17. Why did the girls tell the teacher their taxi had a flat tire?  
A. Because they wanted to find an excuse.

- B. Because they decided to be late for school.
- C. Because the teacher was not easy to be taken in.

- ( ) 18. What can we infer about the teacher?  
A. He is very strict.      B. He is very smart.      C. He is quite funny.

问题19-21基于对话3。

- ( ) 19. What are the two speakers talking about?  
A. The coming summer vacation.  
B. Space travel.  
C. Vacation plans.
- ( ) 20. What do we know about the girl?  
A. She's going to China for her further study.  
B. Her father's going to attend a conference.  
C. She'll work her way through college in Beijing.
- ( ) 21. What do we know about the boy?  
A. He doesn't think it possible to travel to another planet.  
B. He will engage himself in the environmental protection.  
C. He is going to earn some money by working for a travel agency.

问题22-25基于对话4。

- ( ) 22. What are the two speakers talking about?  
A. The weather of the world.  
B. Food and overpopulation.  
C. The greenhouse effect.
- ( ) 23. How much will the sea level probably rise over the next century if the Earth warms up?  
A. About 0.5 metre.      B. Over 1 metre.      C. Over 1.5 metres.
- ( ) 24. Which of the following is a possible result of the warmer Earth?  
A. Earthquake.      B. Flooding.      C. Thick fog.
- ( ) 25. What will be the serious problem facing human beings?  
A. Widespread diseases.  
B. Extremely hot weather.  
C. Lack of food supply.

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

### II 选择最佳答案。(1×15)

26. The manager had promised to take me for a \_\_\_\_\_ in his car.  
A. flight                      B. drive                      C. ride                      D. fun
27. — You look like a drowned rat! Didn't you know there \_\_\_\_\_ a thunderstorm today?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ there would be a light shower, but I didn't realize it would rain cats and dogs.  
A. was ... knew                      B. will be ... know  
C. would be ... knew                      D. is ... know
28. Sandy is so careful that he \_\_\_\_\_ makes mistakes in his homework.  
A. usually                      B. seldom                      C. often                      D. always
29. — How often do you go to a concert?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ ever. I'm not interested in that at all.  
A. Usually                      B. Hardly                      C. Almost                      D. As
30. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. where does Tom live                      B. where Tom lived  
C. Tom lives where                      D. where Tom lives
31. The weather forecast doesn't say \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. if it will rain tomorrow                      B. if does it rain tomorrow  
C. if it rains tomorrow                      D. if will it rain tomorrow
32. No one knows \_\_\_\_\_ the professor will come to our school tomorrow to give us a talk or not.  
A. whether                      B. when                      C. where                      D. if
33. It has been proved \_\_\_\_\_ eating vegetables in childhood helps you to protect you against serious illness in later life.  
A. that                      B. because                      C. when                      D. if
34. \_\_\_\_\_ was most important for her, she told me, was her family.  
A. What                      B. This                      C. It                      D. As
35. \_\_\_\_\_ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather.  
A. If                      B. Whether                      C. That                      D. Where
36. — Are you still thinking about yesterday's game?  
— Oh, that's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what makes me feel excited                      B. whatever I feel excited about





“Outer space” begins about 100 km (49) \_\_\_\_\_ the Earth, where the shell of air around (50) \_\_\_\_\_ planet disappears. With (51) \_\_\_\_\_ air to scatter (分散) sunlight and produce a blue (52) \_\_\_\_\_, space appears as a black blanket dotted with (53) \_\_\_\_\_.

Space is usually regarded as being completely (54) \_\_\_\_\_. But this is not true. The vast gaps between the stars and planets are (55) \_\_\_\_\_ with huge amounts of thinly spread gas and dust. (56) \_\_\_\_\_ the emptiest parts of space contain at (57) \_\_\_\_\_ a few hundred atoms or molecules per cubic metre.

Space is also filled with many forms of radiation that (58) \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous to astronauts. Much of this infrared and ultraviolet radiation (紫外线) (59) \_\_\_\_\_ from the Sun. High energy X-rays (射线), gamma rays and cosmic rays — particles travelling close to the speed of light — (60) \_\_\_\_\_ from distant star systems.

- |                |               |               |            |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| 46. A. why     | B. because    | C. that       | D. how     |
| 47. A. Sound   | B. Light      | C. Radio      | D. Heat    |
| 48. A. wall    | B. cloud      | C. vacuum     | D. tunnel  |
| 49. A. into    | B. below      | C. about      | D. above   |
| 50. A. our     | B. your       | C. their      | D. its     |
| 51. A. enough  | B. any        | C. no         | D. some    |
| 52. A. ceiling | B. roof       | C. background | D. sky     |
| 53. A. planets | B. stars      | C. raindrops  | D. paint   |
| 54. A. blue    | B. colourless | C. empty      | D. hollow  |
| 55. A. full    | B. packed     | C. covered    | D. filled  |
| 56. A. Even    | B. However    | C. Besides    | D. Instead |
| 57. A. most    | B. last       | C. least      | D. first   |
| 58. A. is      | B. are        | C. was        | D. were    |
| 59. A. changes | B. gets       | C. comes      | D. makes   |
| 60. A. go      | B. travel     | C. pass       | D. arrive  |

**V** 阅读理解 (2×15)

A

Scientists would like to place a huge mirror in space above the Earth. It might be sixty miles wide. It would be used to catch the rays (光线) of the Sun. It would direct the Sun's rays upon the Earth as a child might do to make sunlight dance on the wall with a hand mirror.

Why do they want to do this? The Sun's rays could be helpful in many ways. They could light up cities by night. The warm rays could stop frosts (霜冻) which might come at night and hurt fruit crops. They could melt dangerous icebergs in the ocean. Perhaps they could change cloud movements and bring rain where it is needed.

- ( ) 61. The huge mirror would \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stand 60 miles in height                      B. be 60 miles from side to side  
C. cover 60 miles of the Earth                      D. be 60 miles above the Earth
- ( ) 62. The mirror would be used to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reflect (反射) sunlight                      B. absorb (吸收) sunlight  
C. see what the Earth looks like                      D. see how clouds move
- ( ) 63. The strong light from the mirror could possibly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hurt fruit crops                      B. set fire to cities  
C. bring longer daytime                      D. shine through walls
- ( ) 64. The huge mirror is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. something in a story                      B. already made  
C. to be made soon                      D. just an idea
- ( ) 65. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. human beings need mirrors  
B. children know how to use sunlight  
C. the Sun's rays are important  
D. frost and icebergs are harmful to human life

## B

The Antarctica is actually a desert. It is the only continent on the Earth without a river or a lake.

The Antarctica is all ice all year round. The warmest temperature ever recorded there is zero, at the South Pole. Explorers used to think that a place so cold would have a heavy snowfall. But less than ten inches of snow falls each year. That is less than half an inch of water. Ten times that much moisture (水分) falls in parts of the Sahara.

The little snow that falls in Antarctica never melts. It continues to pile up deeper and deeper year after year and century after century. When the snow gets to be about eighty feet deep, it is turned to ice by the weight of snow above it.

- ( ) 66. Antarctica is called a desert because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is sandy  
B. it has the same temperature as a desert  
C. it has little moisture and no lakes or rivers  
D. there are no people there
- ( ) 67. Antarctica has \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ten times as much moisture as the Sahara  
B. the same amount of moisture as the Sahara  
C. about one-tenth of the moisture of the Sahara  
D. none of the above
- ( ) 68. The snow in Antarctica is very deep because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it never stops falling  
B. it piles up year after year  
C. it never melts  
D. both B and C
- ( ) 69. The snow turns to ice when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it gets wet  
B. the next snowfall comes  
C. the temperature gets colder  
D. the snow above it is heavy enough
- ( ) 70. The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. A Strange Continent  
B. An Ice Continent  
C. Snowfall at the South Pole  
D. The World's Desert

### C

Sam and Joe were astronauts. There was once a very dangerous trip and the more experienced astronauts knew there was only a small chance of coming back alive. Sam and Joe, however, thought it would be exciting though a little dangerous. "We're the best men for the job," they said to the boss. "There may be problems, but we can find the answers." "They're the last people I'd trust," thought the boss. "But all the other astronauts have refused to go."

Once they were in space, Joe had to go outside to make some repairs. When the repairs were done, he tried to get back inside the spaceship. But the door was locked. He knocked but there was no answer. He knocked again, louder this time, and again no answer came. Then he hit the door as hard as he could and finally a voice said, "Who's there?" "It's me! Who else could it be?" shouted Joe. Sam let him in all right but you can imagine that Joe never asked to go on a trip with Sam again!

- ( ) 71. Most of the astronauts were unwilling to go on a trip because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there was little chance of being selected  
B. they weren't experienced enough  
C. they thought they might get killed  
D. it wasn't exciting enough
- ( ) 72. Why were Sam and Joe chosen?  
A. The boss wanted them to get more experience.  
B. The boss trusted them more than anyone else.  
C. They were the last people who wanted to go.  
D. They were the only men who offered to go.
- ( ) 73. What did Sam and Joe think the trip would be like?  
A. There would be serious problems.  
B. There wouldn't be any danger.  
C. It would be long and tiring.  
D. It would be exciting.

- ( ) 74. Joe didn't want to work with Sam again probably because he thought Sam \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was very slow and possibly deaf  
 B. didn't know how to operate the door  
 C. was less experienced than he was  
 D. didn't know how to do repairs
- ( ) 75. The writer tells this story to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. show the dangerous side of the astronauts' life  
 B. show the funny side of the astronauts' life  
 C. make people laugh  
 D. make people think

**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)

The stranger was still a hundred metres away when he began to talk to me. He began in the usual way w\_\_\_\_\_ (76) the commonest greetings, as if we were two old friends or at least fairly well known to each other. I g\_\_\_\_\_ (77) him in the same manner, as if I h\_\_\_\_\_ (78) long been thinking of him. We then made more serious inquiries about each o\_\_\_\_\_ (79) health. By this time we were about fifty metres a\_\_\_\_\_ (80) and could hear each other perfectly. Our next q\_\_\_\_\_ (81) and answers concerned our families: our sons and daughters and t\_\_\_\_\_ (82) mothers (we did not use the word *wife*) and also our parents. We were just beginning to go i\_\_\_\_\_ (83) more detail about family affairs when we actually met and shook h\_\_\_\_\_ (84) warmly. By now of course each of us knew much about the other, and it was time for us to introduce o\_\_\_\_\_ (85) by name. We then thanked each other for a pleasant conversation and went our separate ways.

76. w \_\_\_\_\_      77. g \_\_\_\_\_      78. h \_\_\_\_\_      79. o \_\_\_\_\_      80. a \_\_\_\_\_  
 81. q \_\_\_\_\_      82. t \_\_\_\_\_      83. i \_\_\_\_\_      84. h \_\_\_\_\_      85. o \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)

### VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)

写一篇短文介绍地球公转与四季的形成。要点如下：

1. 地球围绕太阳旋转，每转一圈需要一年。
2. 地球围绕太阳旋转，形成了四季。

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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。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. A. I will leave for the Guangzhou Export Fair during the second week of October.  
B. No, I missed it.  
C. I go there once a week.
- ( ) 2. A. How about some roses?    B. I don't mind.  
C. I don't like flowers.
- ( ) 3. A. Let me give you a ride.  
B. In five minutes.  
C. I'm going to drive a car.
- ( ) 4. A. Has he?    B. How much did it cost you?  
C. Where does he park it when he arrives home?
- ( ) 5. A. Can I help you?  
B. No, the bus will leave at 9:30.  
C. What's the matter with 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 is the woman going to do in her free time?  
A. Read books.    B. Visit museums.    C. Go sightseeing.
- ( ) 7. What does Pam imply?  
A. She is enjoying the music.  
B. She can't sleep with the music.  
C. She can't study with the music.



- ( ) 8. What's the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Friends.                      B. Strangers.                      C. Co-workers.
- ( ) 9. When will Jenny leave?  
A. At 5:00.                      B. At 6:05.                      C. At 7:05.
- ( ) 10. What will the speakers be doing this evening?  
A. Working at the office.  
B. Seeing a film.  
C. Watching a boxing game.
- ( ) 11. Where are the speakers?  
A. In a restaurant.  
B. In a hotel.  
C. In a department store.
- ( ) 12. What is the man going to do at the North Pole?  
A. Work as a weatherman.  
B. Work in a railway station.  
C. Start a weather station.

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. What is the woman looking for?  
A. Her clothes.                      B. The car key.                      C. Some machine.
- ( ) 14. Why is the woman going to the doctor?  
A. She has a fever.  
B. She has a pain in the back.  
C. She doesn't feel well in the chest.
- ( ) 15. When is the woman expected at the doctor's?  
A. 10:00.                      B. 10:30.                      C. 10:40.

问题16-18基于对话2。

- ( ) 16. What are the two speakers talking about?  
A. A film.                      B. A story.                      C. A book.
- ( ) 17. What did they think about it?  
A. It's boring.                      B. It's touching.                      C. It's horrible.
- ( ) 18. What are they going to do?  
A. Go out to eat.                      B. Meet the old man.                      C. Go home.



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

### II 选择最佳答案。(1×15)

26. — Is there anything else to discuss?  
— \_\_\_\_\_, I guess.  
A. Not at all            B. No, that's all            C. Yes, I'm sure            D. Yes, of course
27. He was \_\_\_\_\_ with pleasure and could not get the words out at first.  
A. giggling            B. grabbing            C. grasping            D. growing
28. — Can I help you with it?  
— I appreciate your \_\_\_\_\_, but I can manage it myself.  
A. advice            B. question            C. offer            D. idea
29. She always gets \_\_\_\_\_ in her stomach before an exam.  
A. spiders            B. butterflies            C. bats            D. buffalos
30. Thomas would always \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs Mitchell by praising her cooking.  
A. pinch            B. chase            C. flatten            D. flatter
31. I'm going to Europe on vacation together with my parents if I \_\_\_\_\_ find the money.  
A. can            B. might            C. would            D. must
32. I \_\_\_\_\_ thank you too much for all your help to my son while we were away from home.  
A. won't            B. can't            C. can            D. will
33. George said that he \_\_\_\_\_ to school to see me the next day, but he didn't.  
A. had come            B. has come            C. will come            D. would come
34. After Jack \_\_\_\_\_ some e-mails, he started working on his project.  
A. has sent            B. sends            C. had sent            D. send
35. — When did the computer crash?  
— This morning, while I \_\_\_\_\_ the reading materials downloaded from some websites.  
A. have sorted            B. was sorting            C. am sorting            D. had sorted
36. — Kevin, you look worried. Anything wrong?  
— Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ a test and I'm waiting for the result.  
A. will take            B. took            C. had taken            D. take

37. Everyone in the neighbourhood is very friendly. It doesn't matter \_\_\_\_\_ you have lived there for a short or a long time.  
A. why                      B. how                      C. when                      D. whether
38. Scientists study \_\_\_\_\_ human brains work to make computers.  
A. when                      B. how                      C. that                      D. if
39. \_\_\_\_\_ Dad were here, he would know what to do.  
A. When                      B. As                      C. If                      D. While
40. The writer wrote dozens of books, but this is \_\_\_\_\_ his best-known novel.  
A. mainly                      B. firstly                      C. completely                      D. probably

**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)**

catch hold of    in charge of    hear about    let go of  
 jump on    bend down

41. Teresa \_\_\_\_\_ the examination result later.
42. The train was moving so fast that he could not \_\_\_\_\_.
43. The boy tried hard to \_\_\_\_\_ the branch, but failed.
44. She asked to speak to the person \_\_\_\_\_ the investigation.
45. The guard \_\_\_\_\_ the lead, and the dog lunged forward.

**Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)**

**IV 完形填空 (1×15)**

Last year I went to Nepal for three months to work in a hospital. I think it's important to see as (46) \_\_\_\_\_ of the country as you can, but it is (47) \_\_\_\_\_ to travel around Nepal. The hospital let me have a few (48) \_\_\_\_\_ holidays, so I decided to go into the (49) \_\_\_\_\_ and I asked a Nepalese guide, Kamal Rai, to go (50) \_\_\_\_\_ me.

We started preparing for the trip at six in the morning, and left camp with two (51) \_\_\_\_\_ carrying our equipment. It was hot, but Kamal made me (52) \_\_\_\_\_ shoes and trousers to protect me from snakes. In the jungle there was a lot of wildlife, but we were trying to find big cats, (53) \_\_\_\_\_ tigers.

We climbed onto the elephants' backs to get a better view, but it is unusual to find tigers in the afternoon because they sleep in the heat of the day. Then, in the distance, we saw a tiger, and Kamal told me to be very quiet. We (54) \_\_\_\_\_ a little nearer and found a dead deer, still (55) \_\_\_\_\_. This was the tiger's lunch! Suddenly I started to feel very frightened.

We heard the tiger a second before we saw it. It jumped out like a flash of lightning, over five hundred kilos in (56) \_\_\_\_\_ and four metres long. I looked into its eyes and (57) \_\_\_\_\_, and saw right down the animal's throat. It grabbed Kamal's leg between its teeth, but I (58) \_\_\_\_\_ to pull Kamal away. One of our elephants ran at the tiger and made it go back into the grass, (59) \_\_\_\_\_ we quickly escaped to let the tiger eat its lunch. That night it was impossible to (60) \_\_\_\_\_!

- |                     |                  |               |              |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 46. A. much         | B. many          | C. few        | D. little    |
| 47. A. easy         | B. difficult     | C. cheap      | D. expensive |
| 48. A. days'        | B. hours'        | C. months'    | D. years'    |
| 49. A. country      | B. downtown      | C. village    | D. jungle    |
| 50. A. without      | B. for           | C. with       | D. after     |
| 51. A. elephants    | B. tigers        | C. deer       | D. cats      |
| 52. A. bring        | B. buy           | C. wear       | D. put on    |
| 53. A. surprisingly | B. frighteningly | C. especially | D. mostly    |
| 54. A. crept        | B. ran           | C. marched    | D. rushed    |
| 55. A. bleeding     | B. breathing     | C. eating     | D. sleeping  |
| 56. A. length       | B. width         | C. weight     | D. height    |
| 57. A. face         | B. back          | C. nose       | D. tail      |
| 58. A. succeeded    | B. managed       | C. wanted     | D. tried     |
| 59. A and           | B. but           | C. so         | D. after     |
| 60. A. work         | B. study         | C. read       | D. sleep     |

**V** 阅读理解 (2×15)

**A**

Once there was an old farmer, with a horse which was almost as old as himself. He set out one morning with his young son, to sell the horse before it died. Father and son walked, because the farmer did not want the horse to be too tired.

They met two men on the road, who said: "Why are you walking, farmer? You have a horse. It's a long way to the market." The farmer knew that this was true, so he rode on the horse, while his son walked.

Then they met two old ladies. "What are you doing up there, farmer? Can't you see how tired your boy is?" So the farmer got down, and his son rode instead.

Next, three old men stopped them. One of them said: "Why are you walking, farmer? Get up. It's too hot for an old man like you to walk today." So the farmer got up behind his son, and they rode on.

Some time later, a young woman passed them. "Why aren't you walking?" she asked. "It isn't far to the market. Give your poor old horse a rest."

So the farmer, and his son, got down once again.

It is a fact that you cannot please all the people all the time.

- ( ) 61. The farmer was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. very nearly the same age as his horse  
B. almost always older than his horse  
C. not quite as old as his horse  
D. a little older than his horse
- ( ) 62. The farmer wanted to sell the horse \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. before it was dead  
B. before the market was over  
C. before it became too tired  
D. before it was as old as he was
- ( ) 63. The two men on the road \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. asked how far it was to the market  
B. said they thought the horse looked very tired  
C. asked why the farmer was not riding on his horse  
D. told the farmer's son to get off the horse and walk

- ( ) 64. The two old ladies said it was wrong for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the farmer to ride such a tired horse  
B. the farmer to ride while his young son walked  
C. the boy to ride instead of his father  
D. only one person to ride such a long way
- ( ) 65. The farmer got up behind his son because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the old man said it was too hot for him to walk  
B. the three old men stopped them on the road  
C. he did not know why he was walking  
D. his son could not ride the horse by himself

### B

The monkeys worked very hard.

They carried piles of rocks every day to build the bridge. Suddenly, one monkey noticed a small squirrel who was also helping.

“What are you trying to do?” he laughed. “I’m helping Rama to build his bridge,” the squirrel replied. “But you are too small to help,” smiled the monkey. “No, I’m not,” answered the squirrel. “I can bring little pebbles ( 鹅卵石 ) .” Then all the other monkeys began to laugh and told the squirrel not to be so silly. They told her to go back home and leave the work to them. But the little squirrel took no notice and just carried on as before. One monkey got angry, grabbed hold of her tail and threw her out of the way. She went flying into the air but when she came down, Lord Rama caught her. He had overheard everything. He held the squirrel gently and called all the monkeys to gather round. He told the monkeys that they should not have behaved in such a way. “Even weak, tiny creatures can show their love, and can serve in different ways,” he said. Then he stooped down and put the squirrel on the ground. “Little one,” he said softly, “you have loved and served me well.” Then he stroked the squirrel on her back and left his finger marks for all to see. Still, to this very day, the Indian squirrel has three white stripes on its back where it was once stroked by Lord Rama.

- ( ) 66. What did the monkeys do when the story happened?  
A. They watched one squirrel helping them.  
B. They carried rocks to build a bridge.  
C. They laughed at one squirrel.  
D. They played happily.
- ( ) 67. Why did one monkey try to stop the squirrel?  
A. He didn't like her.  
B. He thought she was not in their way.  
C. He thought the rocks were too big for her.  
D. There were no more rocks left.
- ( ) 68. The monkeys told the squirrel to go back home, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. but she kept working  
B. so she followed their suggestion  
C. so she gave up her work  
D. and she left the work to the monkeys
- ( ) 69. What happened to the squirrel when she was thrown out of the way?  
A. She fell on the ground heavily.  
B. She flew into the sky.  
C. She was hurt badly.  
D. She was caught by Lord Rama.
- ( ) 70. Which of the following is false?  
A. Lord Rama stroked the squirrel on her neck.  
B. All can see Lord Rama's finger marks left on the squirrel.  
C. The Indian squirrel has three white stripes on its back.  
D. Lord Rama praised the squirrel for what she had done.

### C

Aesop's fables are animal stories that teach important lessons to children and adults. Not one knows for sure where these popular stories came from, but many believe that a man called Aesop, who lived about 2500 years ago, created them.

Aesop was a Greek slave. He was also a wonderful storyteller. The people who owned Aesop were so happy with his funny stories that they gave him



his freedom. After that, it is believed, Aesop worked for two different kings, who liked listening to his stories. They even used his stories to find answers to problems in their kingdoms.

We now know that many of the stories that we call Aesop's fables were originally from India. Many others are Greek folk stories that were told long before Aesop lived. We also know that the stories called Aesop's fables were told for hundreds of years before anyone wrote them down.

Why do people enjoy Aesop's fables so much? First, they are simple and easy to remember. Second, they are about animals, but they have important lessons for people. Every story from Aesop's fables has a moral. A moral is a lesson about life. It is usually a lesson people can use to understand many different situations in life — for example, the slow animal can sometimes win the race; the strong often need the help of the weak; animals that work hard do better than lazy animals; the rich will lose their riches if they become too greedy. These stories teach the values of patience, hard work, and planning for the future. Also, and maybe most importantly, they teach us to think carefully to find the answers to difficult problems.

Here is an example of Aesop's fables:

#### The Goose that Laid the Golden Egg

A farmer went to the nest of his goose to look for an egg.

To his surprise, he found a golden egg. He took the egg and hurried home to show it to his wife. Every day after that, the goose laid a golden egg. The farmer was very happy and soon became a rich man, but he also became greedy. He thought that if he killed the goose, he would find all of her treasure at once, so he killed her and cut her open. Inside of her, he found nothing.

- ( ) 71. What is the moral of the story of Golden Egg?
- A. It is a good idea to take care of your animals.
  - B. If you are too greedy, you can lose everything.
  - C. It is not good to be rich.
  - D. There is no goose which can lay golden eggs.

- ( ) 72. Aesop was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a Greek slave  
 B. a good storyteller  
 C. very smart  
 D. all of the above
- ( ) 73. Many of Aesop's fables came from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. animals  
 B. children  
 C. adults  
 D. India
- ( ) 74. A moral is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a lesson about life  
 B. a good teacher  
 C. a wonderful story  
 D. a difficult situation
- ( ) 75. A greedy person has been \_\_\_\_\_ in the story.  
 A. laughed at  
 B. killed  
 C. taught a lesson  
 D. rich

**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)

One summer day, a merry Grasshopper ( 蚱蜢 ) was d\_\_\_\_\_ (76), singing and playing his violin with all his heart. He saw an Ant passing by, bearing along with great toil (辛苦) a wheatear to store for the winter.

"Come and sing with me instead of working so hard", said the Grasshopper "Let's have f\_\_\_\_\_ (77) together."

"I must store food for the w\_\_\_\_\_ (78)", said the Ant, "and I advise you to do the s\_\_\_\_\_ (79)."

"Don't worry about winter, it's still very f\_\_\_\_\_ (80) away", said the Grasshopper, laughing a\_\_\_\_\_ (81) him. But the Ant wouldn't l\_\_\_\_\_ (82) and continued his toil.

When the winter c\_\_\_\_\_ (83), the starving Grasshopper went to the Ant's house and humbly begged for something to e\_\_\_\_\_ (84).

"If you had listened to my advice in the s\_\_\_\_\_ (85), you would not now be in need," said the Ant. "I'm afraid you will have to go supperless to bed," and he closed the door.

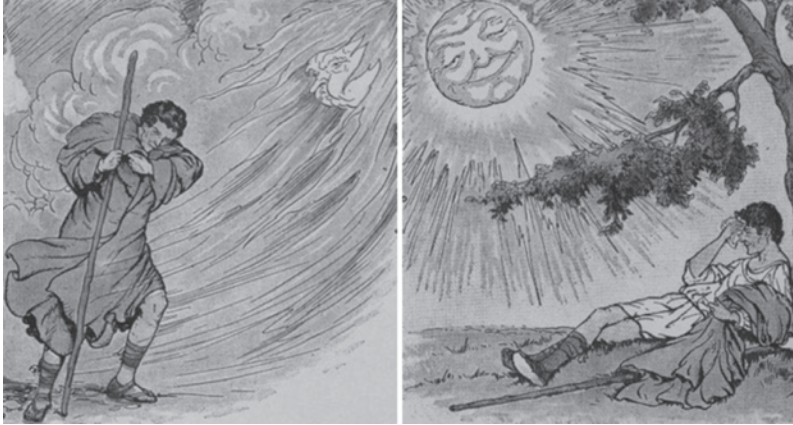
It is best to prepare for the days of necessity.

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

## Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)

### VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)

Look at the picture below and describe what is happening.



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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。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. You never know.      B. You're lucky.      C. You're crazy.
- ( ) 2. A. Sorry, I can't make it.  
B. Sure, it's up to you.  
C. You're welcome.
- ( ) 3. A. Good idea!      B. I ride it every day.      C. Perfect!
- ( ) 4. A. Sorry! I hope I didn't bother you.  
B. See you later.  
C. Hold on, please.
- ( ) 5. A. I really envy you.      B. Glad to hear that.      C. Take it easy.

B. 你将听到6段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 6. What do we know about Laura Austin?  
A. She is a film star.  
B. She has been married for a week.  
C. She's abroad.
- ( ) 7. Where will the man go tonight?  
A. A restaurant.      B. A training school.      C. The woman's.
- ( ) 8. What do we know about the man?  
A. He usually gets up late.  
B. He likes jogging in the evening.  
C. He usually gets up early in the winter.

- ( ) 9. Which of the following are similar to each other?  
A. Playing games and reading.  
B. Playing tennis and playing the piano.  
C. Listening to music and talking with friends.
- ( ) 10. What are they talking about?  
A. Buying a computer.  
B. Surfing the Internet.  
C. Sending email.
- ( ) 11. How does the man plan to deal with the situation?  
A. He'll force his son to stop watching TV.  
B. He'll ask his son to play soccer instead.  
C. He'll continue to tolerate his son.

C. 你将听到3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12-13基于对话1。

- ( ) 12. What is Tom going to do?  
A. Go to a graduate school.  
B. Get a job.  
C. Change his mind.
- ( ) 13. Why is Tom going to study instead of working?  
A. He's too young to work.  
B. Higher education will help him find a better job.  
C. He's going to depend on his parents.

问题14-15基于对话2。

- ( ) 14. What style can the woman swim?  
A. Breaststroke.                      B. Butterfly stroke.                      C. Back stroke.
- ( ) 15. What interest do the speakers have in common?  
A. Playing chess.                      B. Diving.                      C. Swimming.

问题16-18基于对话3。

- ( ) 16. When was the man interested in science fiction?  
A. When he was in elementary school.  
B. When he was at middle school.  
C. When he started working.

- ( ) 17. Why does the woman say the man is in love?  
A. He always goes out dating.  
B. He looks more romantic.  
C. He likes reading romance stories.

- ( ) 18. What's the conversation mainly about?  
A. Romantic love.  
B. Reading.  
C. Stories they like.

问题19-22基于篇章1。

- ( ) 19. Why do Polish people start work very early in the morning in summer?  
A. To have more free time. B. To earn more money.  
C. To avoid the hot sun.
- ( ) 20. What is special about the way Polish people spend their free time?  
A. They often go for a walk at a leisurely pace.  
B. They usually have a specific purpose in mind.  
C. They like the seaside more than the countryside.
- ( ) 21. Why are there often crowds of people at the door of the theatre?  
A. They are watching a free performance.  
B. They are waiting to go into the theatre.  
C. They are waiting for available tickets.
- ( ) 22. How many days of vacation do many Polish people have each year?  
A. About 10. B. About 20. C. About 30.

问题23-25基于篇章2。

- ( ) 23. The speaker seems to be speaking to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. parents B. teachers C. students
- ( ) 24. \_\_\_\_\_ can improve the family relationship.  
A. Matching your child's interests  
B. Trying something different  
C. Sharing a hobby with your child
- ( ) 25. How many tips does the speaker offer?  
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

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

### II 选择最佳答案。(1×15)

26. I often listen to the song *Let It Be* when I am free. It is my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. favour                      B. favourite                      C. fable                      D. fairy
27. More and more elderly people have a strong \_\_\_\_\_ to live in their own homes.  
A. progress                      B. production                      C. preference                      D. profit
28. He's beginning to like Japanese food. He certainly prefers rice \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes.  
A. over                      B. to                      C. with                      D. above
29. Soon friends were offering to buy Amanda's work, and she decided to turn her \_\_\_\_\_ into a business.  
A. hobby                      B. job                      C. life                      D. time
30. His character was \_\_\_\_\_ by his early childhood experience.  
A. created                      B. moulded                      C. changed                      D. played
31. — Do you think Mom and Dad \_\_\_\_\_ late?  
— No. Swiss Air is usually on time.  
A. were                      B. have been                      C. would be                      D. will be
32. Hurry up! Mark and Carol \_\_\_\_\_ us.  
A. expect                      B. are expecting                      C. have expected                      D. will expect
33. She says that she \_\_\_\_\_ to close the shop unless business improves.  
A. will have                      B. would have                      C. shall have                      D. had
34. — Did you enjoy meeting your old schoolmates at the party last week?  
— Yes, I did. We \_\_\_\_\_ each other since we graduated from college.  
A. haven't seen                      B. didn't see                      C. hadn't seen                      D. wouldn't see
35. Mother always complains that children \_\_\_\_\_ their shoes very quickly.  
A. find out                      B. wash out                      C. wear out                      D. set out
36. My mom suggests that we \_\_\_\_\_ eat out for a change this weekend.  
A. could                      B. might                      C. should                      D. would
37. It was \_\_\_\_\_ cold winter night and the moon was shining brightly across \_\_\_\_\_ night sky.  
A. / ... a                      B. a ... the                      C. the ... a                      D. the ... /
38. I've lived in New York and Chicago, but don't like \_\_\_\_\_ of them very much.  
A. each                      B. any                      C. either                      D. another

39. I have heard a lot of good things about you \_\_\_\_\_ I came back from abroad.  
 A. since                      B. until                      C. before                      D. when
40. This is by far \_\_\_\_\_ movie that I have ever seen.  
 A. an inspiring                      B. a much inspiring  
 C. the most inspiring                      D. the more inspiring

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。）(2x5)



take up                      give the impression                      be very fond of  
 in one's opinion                      show preference                      take one's mind off

41. A teacher should not \_\_\_\_\_ for any one of his pupils.  
 42. Sheila \_\_\_\_\_ telling other people what to do.  
 43. When people retire, they often \_\_\_\_\_ new hobbies and start to make new friends.  
 44. His new hobby seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ his work.  
 45. In her book, she \_\_\_\_\_ that she was a close friend of the Princess, but in fact she only met her twice.

Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

IV 完形填空 (1x15)

Milk hasn't always come in cardboard cartons ( 硬纸盒 ). (46) \_\_\_\_\_ sometime around the 1970s, many local dairies ( 牛奶场 ) delivered (47) \_\_\_\_\_ directly to people's homes in milk bottles. Most of these were made of (48) \_\_\_\_\_. The name of the dairy was painted (49) \_\_\_\_\_ the bottle, so that the bottle could be (50) \_\_\_\_\_ to the correct place after (51) \_\_\_\_\_ was used.

Nowadays in the United States, there are thousands of people who (52) \_\_\_\_\_ antique milk bottles. They meet at auctions ( 拍卖 ), antique shows (53) \_\_\_\_\_



online to show their collections and (54) \_\_\_\_\_ for new bottles to buy, sell or trade. There is even a national (55) \_\_\_\_\_ for people who collect milk bottles, which (56) \_\_\_\_\_ once a year in Hershey, Pennsylvania.

Some of these people's collections contain milk bottles that (57) \_\_\_\_\_ back to the late 1800s and early 1900s. Now they're worth a lot of money. Bottles generally go for (58) \_\_\_\_\_ from \$3.00 to \$100.00. The bottles' (59) \_\_\_\_\_, color, condition, picture, and the dairy they come from decide their (50) \_\_\_\_\_ in the collectors' market.

- |                 |           |                 |               |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| 46. A. Around   | B. At     | C. Until        | D. After      |
| 47. A. water    | B. milk   | C. newspapers   | D. letters    |
| 48. A. wood     | B. paper  | C. glass        | D. cardboard  |
| 49. A. through  | B. on     | C. in           | D. below      |
| 50. A. returned | B. washed | C. recycled     | D. brought    |
| 51. A. they     | B. it     | C. this         | D. that       |
| 52. A. buy      | B. make   | C. sell         | D. collect    |
| 53. A. but      | B. or     | C. and          | D. when       |
| 54. A. look     | B. ask    | C. go           | D. beg        |
| 55. A. expert   | B. day    | C. organization | D. news       |
| 56. A. talks    | B. plays  | C. discusses    | D. meets      |
| 57. A. come     | B. date   | C. return       | D. look       |
| 58. A. nowhere  | B. miles  | C. anywhere     | D. kilometers |
| 59. A. top      | B. weight | C. price        | D. age        |
| 60. A. position | B. fate   | C. factor       | D. value      |

## V 阅读理解 (2×15)

### A

Moscow, Russia (Space news)—“The computer is a better chess player,” insisted Viktor Prozorov, the loser. “It seemed as if it were laughing after every good move. I know I should have beaten it for the sake of mankind, but I just couldn't win,” he announced and shook his head sadly.

Prozorov's disappointment was shared by several grand masters who were present, some of whom were so upset that they shouted at the machine. Many chess players said that this meant the end of chess championships around the world, since the fun had been taken out of the game.

The computer walked—or rather, rolled—away with 5,000 dollars in prize money and limited its remarks to a set of noises and lights.

- ( ) 61. Which of the following best gives the main idea of this newspaper article?
- A. 5,000 dollars goes to a computer!
  - B. New invention, a laughing computer!
  - C. World's best chess player beaten!
  - D. Computer defeats man in chess!
- ( ) 62. How did some of the grand masters feel about the chess game between Prozorov and the computer?
- A. They thought that the game was no fun.
  - B. They thought that the game wasn't fair.
  - C. They agreed that Prozorov didn't play well.
  - D. They were unhappy that the computer had won.
- ( ) 63. What was it that Prozorov felt most bitter (懊恼) about?
- A. That he didn't win the \$ 5,000.
  - B. That he hadn't tried his best.
  - C. That he had lost to a machine.
  - D. That this was the end of the chess game.
- ( ) 64. After winning the game, the computer \_\_\_\_.
- A. laughed
  - B. walked away
  - C. made some remarks
  - D. gave out some lights and sounds
- ( ) 65. Many chess players felt that playing with a computer would \_\_\_\_.
- A. make the game tougher
  - B. make the game less interesting
  - C. make man appear foolish
  - D. make man lose lots of money

## B

In the 1930s, a lot of people in the U.S.A. were out of work. Among these people was a man named Alfred Butts. He always had an interest in word games and so, to fill his time, he planned a game which he called “Lexico”. However, he was not completely satisfied with the game, so he made a number of changes to it and, in time, changed its name from “Lexico” to “Alph” and then to “Criss Cross”. He wanted to make some money from his new game but he didn’t have any real commercial success.

In 1939, Butts happened to meet a man called Jim Brunot who showed an interest in the new game. The two men worked together on developing the game and in 1948 it was offered for sale in the United States under its new name — “Scrabble”.

At first, it didn’t sell very well. In the first year it sold just 2,250 sets and by 1951 it had only reached 8,500 sets a year.

Then, in 1952, the manager of Macy’s Department Store in New York, Jack Strauss, happened to play “Scrabble” while he was on holiday. He thought it was a wonderful game and, when he went back to work after his holiday, he insisted that Macy’s should stock the game and make an effort to call the public’s attention to it.

As a result, “Scrabble” became a big success in the United States and it soon spread to Australia and then to other English-speaking countries.

- ( ) 66. The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. “Lexico”  
B. three men  
C. a word game  
D. Alfred Butts
- ( ) 67. Alfred Butts invented the game “Lexico” \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to make himself famous  
B. to make spelling simpler  
C. when he was out of work and looking for a job  
D. when he was playing word games to pass the time
- ( ) 68. Who made “Scrabble” popular?  
A. Alfred Butts.  
B. Jack Strauss.  
C. Alfred Butts and Jim Brunot.  
D. Jack Strauss and Jim Brunot.

- ( ) 69. When did Alfred Butts first put his game on the market?  
A. In 1939. B. In 1948.  
C. Before 1939. D. Between 1939 and 1948.
- ( ) 70. We can learn from the story that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. success depends on one's interest and effort  
B. a manager can call the public's attention  
C. "Scrabble" is only played by men  
D. holiday is the time to play Scrabble

### C

Mel Watson collects pineapples ( 凤梨 ). Ten years ago, some friends gave her a plastic ice bucket ( 冰桶 ) in the shape of a pineapple and since then her collection has grown to over 100 objects, all in the shape of or decorated with pineapples.

"It all started with that ice bucket," Mel says. "Once you've got one thing that is pineapple-shaped, people just keep giving you more – for birthdays, for Christmas, souvenirs from holidays, nothing but pineapples! I didn't deliberately set out to collect pineapples, it just happened. And once I had three or four things, I started to become interested in the number of objects that you can get connected with pineapples and I started buying them for myself. You would be surprised just how many things are made in the shape of pineapples. I've got china mugs, plates, scissors, glass jars, place mats, wooden napkin rings, fridge magnets, a soap dish, a cutting board, a lamp, a fan, earrings ... and then there are the things which have pictures of pineapples on them – paintings, linen ( 亚麻布 ) tablecloths, aprons, tea towels, T-shirts ..."

So where does she keep her collection?

"In the kitchen. I don't think I could bear to have the whole house covered in pineapples! I keep them in the kitchen – and I have pineapple wallpaper in the kitchen as well."

Mel's favourite pineapple object is a beautiful pineapple brooch ( 胸针 ) which her brother bought for her in France. The most unusual is a pair of plastic pineapples from Japan which can be used for massaging ( 按摩 ) hands.

And does Mel like eating pineapples?

"Yes, I do. But then I suppose I would have to say that, wouldn't I?"

- ( ) 71. What do we know about Mel Watson's collection?
- A. It began with a plastic ice bucket.  
 B. She has stopped collecting any more pineapples.  
 C. She began collecting pineapples on purpose.  
 D. All her collection came from abroad.
- ( ) 72. She was not likely to receive something pineapple-shaped when \_\_\_\_.
- A. it was Christmas  
 B. some friends came back from holidays  
 C. she celebrated her birthday  
 D. she moved house
- ( ) 73. She started buying things connected with pineapples \_\_\_\_.
- A. as soon as she got the ice bucket  
 B. when she was interested in her collection number  
 C. because she was surprised by the number of things made in the shape of pineapples  
 D. she had enough money
- ( ) 74. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
- A. She can see a lot of things connected with pineapples in the garden.  
 B. They have T-shirts with pictures of pineapples on them.  
 C. The tablecloths are made of linen.  
 D. She didn't have all the walls covered in pineapples.
- ( ) 75. Which of the following is true?
- A. A beautiful pineapple brooch was bought in Japan.  
 B. A pair of plastic pineapples used for massaging hands is very popular.  
 C. She is supposed to like eating pineapples.  
 D. Both Mel Watson and her brother have been to France.

**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)

Hobbies are very important to a person. Without any hobby, life won't be as colorful a \_\_\_\_ (76) it should be. I have a variety of hobbies, s \_\_\_\_ (77) as collecting stamps, playing musical instruments, reading, and doing sport a \_\_\_\_ (78). When I am free, I will spend time on my hobbies. When I am in a blue mood, I will a \_\_\_\_ (79) do

my hobbies to cheer myself up. Hobbies can help us improve our moods. Many hobbies require devotion. For example, when you play a musical instrument, you have to practice o \_\_\_\_ (80) and over in order to perform good music. After a period, if you still e \_\_\_\_ (81) it, gradually it will become a hobby of y \_\_\_\_ (82). But, remember: A hobby is like gold under the g \_\_\_\_ (83); no hobby will come to you unless you d \_\_\_\_ (84) it out yourself. If you can treat study as one of your hobbies, learning will be m \_\_\_\_ (85) enjoyable. I hope all of you can find your own hobbies and also have fun from them.

76. a \_\_\_\_      77. s \_\_\_\_      78. a \_\_\_\_      79. a \_\_\_\_      80. o \_\_\_\_  
81. e \_\_\_\_      82. y \_\_\_\_      83. g \_\_\_\_      84. d \_\_\_\_      85. m \_\_\_\_

## Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)

### VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)

What is your hobby?

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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。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. A. OK, I will.            B. Sorry, I don't know.        C. That's all right.  
 ( ) 2. A. Paris.                    B. London.                    C. Beijing.  
 ( ) 3. A. Yes, I will.            B. Thank you.                C. My pleasure.  
 ( ) 4. A. Yes, please.          B. Good idea.                C. Of course, it is.  
 ( ) 5. A. OK, I will.            B. Yes, I think so.            C. Good for 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 did the man suggest?  
 A. Giving the woman some advice.  
 B. Buying a red shirt.  
 C. Trying the red T-shirt on.
- ( ) 7. What did the man do in Harbin?  
 A. He went skiing.            B. He went skating.            C. He went swimming.
- ( ) 8. What colour are the woman's trousers?  
 A. Green.                        B. Red.                        C. White.
- ( ) 9. When will Mrs White come back?  
 A. Right now.                  B. Quite soon.                C. At four.
- ( ) 10. Where are they probably speaking now?  
 A. In the office.                B. On the playground.        C. On the road.
- ( ) 11. What can we learn about Tom?  
 A. He is a top student.  
 B. He doesn't work hard now.  
 C. He used to play computer games too much.

- ( ) 12. What are they talking about?  
A. Buying a birthday present.  
B. Learning English.  
C. Having a birthday party

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. Which is Judy's favourite festival?  
A. Chinese New Year.  
B. Mid-Autumn Festival.  
C. Dragon Boat Festival.
- ( ) 14. Why does the girl like it?  
A. Because she can eat moon cakes.  
B. Because she can get a lot of presents.  
C. Because she can eat some rice dumplings.

问题15-16基于对话2。

- ( ) 15. Where was Mike born?  
A. In the United States.  
B. In Australia.                      C. In China.
- ( ) 16. How long has Mike been in China?  
A. For two years.  
B. For two years and a month.  
C. For a month.

问题17-19基于对话3。

- ( ) 17. Why hasn't Amy done her Maths homework yet?  
A. Because it's too difficult for her.  
B. Because she wants to wait for Daniel.  
C. Because she wants to watch TV first.
- ( ) 18. Where are Daniel and Amy going to do their homework together after school?  
A. At Daniel's home.      B. At Amy's home.      C. In the classroom.
- ( ) 19. When are they going to meet after school?  
A. At four o'clock.      B. At five o'clock.      C. At six o'clock.



问题20-22基于对话4。

- ( ) 20. Why did the woman call?  
A. She was injured.  
B. Her baby had an accident.  
C. She saw an accident.
- ( ) 21. Who was helping her?  
A. No one.                      B. Her husband.                      C. A doctor.
- ( ) 22. Where did the accident happen?  
A. In the street.  
B. At the woman's home.  
C. In the hospital.

问题23-25基于以下篇章。

- ( ) 23. What was Tom?  
A. A student.                      B. A shop keeper.                      C. A customer.
- ( ) 24. Why was Tom angry when he heard the phone rang?  
A. Because he locked up his bar.  
B. Because that man asked him the same question.  
C. Because he was tired and had just been in bed only some minutes.
- ( ) 25. Where was that man who phoned Tom?  
A. In bed.                      B. At his home.                      C. In Tom's bar.

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

### II 选择最佳答案。(1×15)

26. He couldn't write anything because he \_\_\_\_\_ his pen.  
A. lose                      B. had lost                      C. was losing                      D. would lost
27. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ you were late for the meeting this morning?  
A. where                      B. why                      C. when                      D. who
28. \_\_\_\_\_ he read the book, \_\_\_\_\_ he got in it.  
A. The more ... the more interesting                      B. The less ... the more interesting  
C. The more ... the more interested                      D. More ... more interested
29. I don't think he can speak English \_\_\_\_\_ a native speaker.  
A. as good as                      B. as well as                      C. as better as                      D. as best as

30. Please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ last year.  
 A. where does your sister work      B. where did your sister work  
 C. where your sister works      D. where your sister worked
31. The teacher usually tells us \_\_\_\_\_ be late for school.  
 A. don't      B. not to      C. to not      D. not
32. Did you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. who he was looking after      B. who was he looking for  
 C. who he is looking for      D. who he is looking after
33. She likes reading and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. so I do      B. I do so      C. I like so      D. so do I
34. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ I know his telephone number, because it has been changed.  
 A. Both ... and      B. Either ... or      C. Not only ... but also      D. Neither ... nor
35. — \_\_\_\_\_ they often \_\_\_\_\_ these old men?  
 — Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Do ... help ... do      B. Are ... helping ... are  
 C. Do ... help ... do      D. Are ... helped ... are
36. I'll find out \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. where she lives      B. where is she living  
 C. where does she live      D. where she does live
37. She said, "Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 A. when will Uncle Sam come      B. when Uncle Sam will come  
 C. when Uncle Sam comes      D. when is Uncle Sam coming
38. The doctor wants to know what \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
 A. did the little boy eat      B. was the little boy eating  
 C. the little boy ate      D. the little boy has eaten
39. I promised that I \_\_\_\_\_ him some money when he needed it.  
 A. will borrow      B. would borrow      C. would lend      D. had lent
40. — Must we do our homework first?  
 — No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You \_\_\_\_\_ have a rest first.  
 A. mustn't ... must      B. needn't ... may      C. may not ... have to      D. can't ... should

### III 用方框中单词的正确形式填空。(有一个单词多余。)(2×5)



collection    continue    store    amazing    attract    eat

41. Squirrels are busy \_\_\_\_\_ up nuts so they will have food in the winter.  
42. The beautiful scenery along the coast \_\_\_\_\_ visitors from all over the world.  
43. The radio says that wet weather may \_\_\_\_\_ for a few more days.  
44. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that she was able to solve the problem so quickly.  
45. The \_\_\_\_\_ of these pop records took him eight years.

## Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

### IV 完形填空 (1×15)

#### A

Predicting the future can be difficult. There are many famous predictions that (46) \_\_\_\_\_ came true. Before 1929, there was no (47) \_\_\_\_\_ in movies. The head of one of the biggest movie companies in the United States predicted that no one would want to see (48) \_\_\_\_\_ talk. Of course, he was (49) \_\_\_\_\_! In 1977, the head of the largest computer company in the United States said, "No one will want to have a (50) \_\_\_\_\_ in his or her home." He thought that computers would never be used by most people.

- |                |             |               |             |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 46. A. always  | B. finally  | C. never      | D. often    |
| 47. A. act     | B. music    | C. feeling    | D. sound    |
| 48. A. actors  | B. heads    | C. companies  | D. pictures |
| 49. A. serious | B. wrong    | C. right      | D. correct  |
| 50. A. robot   | B. computer | C. calculator | D. phone    |

B

A professor told his students to go into the city slums (贫民窟) to study the life of 200 boys. He asked them to (51) \_\_\_\_ reports (报告) about each boy's life and future. Most of the students wrote, "He doesn't have any hope."

Twenty-five years (52) \_\_\_\_, another professor read about the earlier reports. He told his students to (53) \_\_\_\_ what happened to the boys. They tried very hard and found that 176 of the boys had become successful (54) \_\_\_\_ doctors, teachers or scientists.

The professor was very (55) \_\_\_\_ and decided to study it further. Luckily, all the men were living in the same city and he was able to visit and ask each one, "What made you (56) \_\_\_\_?" They all answered, "We had a good teacher."

The teacher was (57) \_\_\_\_ living there, so the professor found her and asked the old lady (58) \_\_\_\_ she had pulled those boys out of the slum, and changed them into successful people. The teacher's (59) \_\_\_\_ began to shine and she said with a sweet smile, "It's really very easy, I (60) \_\_\_\_ those boys. I'm proud of them."

- |                   |               |             |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. read       | B. study      | C. write    | D. learn        |
| 52. A. later      | B. before     | C. ago      | D. after        |
| 53. A. search     | B. look into  | C. look for | D. find out     |
| 54. A. for        | B. like       | C. as       | D. of           |
| 55. A. glad       | B. surprised  | C. worried  | D. sad          |
| 56. A. surprising | B. successful | C. famous   | D. successfully |
| 57. A. already    | B. even       | C. yet      | D. still        |
| 58. A. how        | B. where      | C. when     | D. why          |
| 59. A. face       | B. eyes       | C. mouth    | D. hair         |
| 60. A. taught     | B. loved      | C. helped   | D. knew         |

**V** 阅读理解 (2×15)

**A**

There are fifty states in the United States. The largest in population is California, and the largest in area is Alaska. Alaska is the smallest in population and Rhode Island is the smallest in size. The oldest states are the ones along the Atlantic coast. The newest states are Alaska and Hawaii. Alaska is also the coldest state. California and Florida are the warmer. Henry and his family live in Seattle, a big city, on the Pacific coast. But Los Angeles and San Francisco, also on the Pacific coast, are larger than Seattle. Henry's cousin, Susan, lives in New York. It is the largest city in the United States. Thousands of people visit New York each year. The most important city in the United States is Washington, D. C. It is the capital, but it is much smaller than New York.

- ( ) 61. How many states are there in the U. S. A.?  
A. Five.                      B. Forty-Five.                      C. Fifty.                      D. Fifteen.
- ( ) 62. Which state is the largest in population?  
A. California.                      B. Rhode Island.  
C. Alaska.                      D. Los Angeles.
- ( ) 63. Which state is the coldest, the newest, and the smallest in population?  
A. Rhode Island.                      B. Seattle.  
C. San Francisco.                      D. Alaska.
- ( ) 64. Which of the following is true?  
A. The oldest states are the ones along the Pacific coast.  
B. Washington is the most important and the largest city.  
C. New York is the largest city in the United States.  
D. Henry's cousin lives in Seattle.
- ( ) 65. Washington, D. C. is the most important American city because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is the largest city                      B. it is the largest in population  
C. it is the most beautiful city                      D. it is the capital of the United States

## B

“Cool” is a word with many meanings. Its old meaning is used to express a temperature that is a little bit cold. As the world has changed, the word has had many different meanings.

“Cool” can be used to express feelings of interest in almost anything.

When you see a famous car in the street, maybe you will say, “It’s cool.” You may think, “He’s so cool,” when you see your favourite footballer.

We all maximize the meaning of “cool”. You can use it instead of many words such as “new” or “surprising”. Here’s an interesting story we can use to show the way the word is used. A teacher asked her students to write about the waterfall they had visited. On one student’s paper was just the one sentence, “It’s so cool.” Maybe he thought it was the best way to show what he saw and felt.

But the story also shows a scarcity of words. Without “cool”, some people have no words to show the same meaning. So it is quite important to keep some credibility. Can you think of many other words that make your life as colourful as the word “cool”? I can. And I think they are also very cool.

- ( ) 66. We know that the word “cool” has had \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. only one meaning                      B. no meanings  
C. many different meanings              D. the same meaning
- ( ) 67. In the passage, the word “express” means “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
A. see                      B. show                      C. know                      D. feel
- ( ) 68. If you are \_\_\_\_\_ something, you may say, “It’s cool.”  
A. interested in                              B. angry about  
C. afraid of                                      D. unhappy with
- ( ) 69. The writer takes an example to show he is \_\_\_\_\_ the way the word is used.  
A. pleased with                              B. strange to  
C. worried about                              D. careful with
- ( ) 70. In the passage, the writer suggests that the word “cool” \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can be used instead of many words  
B. usually means something interesting  
C. can make your life colorful  
D. may not be as cool as it seems

### C

Most people have flown a kite or have seen one ride and dip in strong spring wind. Not so many people know that kites were first made in China thousands of years ago. The ancient Chinese were making and flying kites even before they were writing.

A long time ago, the Chinese made kites to use in wars. They would fly these war kites in the dark. The kites were fixed so that they made strange sounds. Men who were at war with them would hear these sounds and run away. They thought those strange sounds were made by gods in the sky.

The ancient Chinese also flew kites to bring good luck and to make their crops grow rich and tall. Sometimes they tied long strings and hooks to their kites. Then they would fly the kites over water, letting the hooks hang down to catch fish.

The Chinese use sticks, strings and paper for their kites. Some of these kites look like animals or trees. Others look like birds or houses.

- ( ) 71. The main idea of the first paragraph is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. kites were first made in China  
B. most of us have flown or seen a kite  
C. the ancient Chinese were making kites before they were writing  
D. the ancient Chinese were good at making kites
- ( ) 72. In ancient China kites could be used for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. catching fish  
B. helping people fly  
C. watering the crops  
D. helping people walk in the dark
- ( ) 73. The ancient Chinese used kites in wars because the kites \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. could bring good luck  
B. looked like animals  
C. could help them win a war  
D. could fly high
- ( ) 74. The Chinese usually use \_\_\_\_\_ for their kites.  
A. sticks, strings and grass  
B. strings, hair and wood  
C. paper, strings and sticks  
D. paper, ropes and hooks
- ( ) 75. What is the best title for this passage?  
A. Lucky Kites.  
B. Strange Kites.  
C. Beautiful Kites.  
D. Chinese Kites.

**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)

The Arts Cinema is o\_\_\_\_\_ (76) 7 days a week. Lots of American and foreign films are s\_\_\_\_\_ (77) there. Next week it will show an Australian film c\_\_\_\_\_ (78) “Midnight Meeting”. It is s\_\_\_\_\_ (79) in Sydney in the 1960s. You can see that film from Monday to Thursday. It will be on t\_\_\_\_\_ (80) a day at 6:30 and 9:10 in the evenings. The film l\_\_\_\_\_ (81) two hours and fifteen minutes. Tickets are \$4, but there is a s\_\_\_\_\_ (82) student ticket at \$2.60 for all the films. Please bring your student card if you want the c\_\_\_\_\_ (83) ticket.

The n\_\_\_\_\_ (84) car park to the cinema is in Hamlet Street. It’s just five minutes’ walk from the cinema. If you need f\_\_\_\_\_ (85) information, phone 8813962 during of- fice hours — 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday to Friday.

76. o \_\_\_\_\_      77. s \_\_\_\_\_      78. c \_\_\_\_\_      79. s \_\_\_\_\_      80. t \_\_\_\_\_  
81. l \_\_\_\_\_      82. s \_\_\_\_\_      83. c \_\_\_\_\_      84. n \_\_\_\_\_      85. f \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)**

**VII** 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)

Your pen pal in Greece writes to tell you the best time to visit Greece. He / She hopes to visit China. Please write to tell him / her the best time to visit your city.

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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。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. A. That's true.                      B. Go down this street.    C. Good idea!
- ( ) 2. A. Of course.                        B. That's OK.                C. All right.
- ( ) 3. A. I don't think so.                B. Last month.              C. I like it very much.
- ( ) 4. A. Sorry, I haven't got one.  
          B. Thank you very much.  
          C. Leave it here.
- ( ) 5. A. She is better now.            B. She likes dancing.  
          C. She is tall and pretty.

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 does the woman feel about the concert?  
          A. It's bad.                              B. It's good.                      C. It's popular.
- ( ) 7. How soon will Mr Brown come?  
          A. In five minutes.                    B. In five hours.                C. In five days.
- ( ) 8. Where is the Ipad now?  
          A. On the table.                        B. On the floor.                C. In the drawer.
- ( ) 9. What are the man and woman doing?  
          A. They are looking for a CD player in a shop.  
          B. They are learning how to press the button.  
          C. The man is teaching the woman how to use the CD player.
- ( ) 10. What will the man do?  
          A. Lend the CD to Daniel.  
          B. Keep the CD for another week.  
          C. Return the CD to Amy.

- ( ) 11. When did Gary start his new job?  
A. In March.                      B. In April.                      C. In May.
- ( ) 12. What can we learn from the dialogue?  
A. The girl has finished her science homework.  
B. The boy has finished his maths homework.  
C. The boy has finished his English exercises.

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. Where is the woman going?  
A. Tianjin.                      B. Nanjing.                      C. Beijing.
- ( ) 14. Why does the man tell the woman to be careful next time?  
A. Because she is a person with bad luck.  
B. Because she has got a chance to travel.  
C. Because she fell off her bike and hurt her arm.

问题15-16基于对话2。

- ( ) 15. What does the woman think of the concert?  
A. It's exciting.                      B. It's interesting.                      C. It's boring.
- ( ) 16. Which programme will they probably watch together?  
A. Sports World.                      B. A horror film.                      C. A comedy.

问题17-19基于对话3。

- ( ) 17. Can Mary write French well?  
A. Yes, she can.                      B. No, she can't.                      C. We don't know.
- ( ) 18. What does the man think of Japanese?  
A. It's difficult.                      B. It's easy.  
C. It is the same as German.
- ( ) 19. How many languages can Mary speak besides English?  
A. One.                      B. Two.                      C. Three.

问题20-22基于对话4。

- ( ) 20. How many classes for beginners are there in a week?  
A. One.                      B. Two.                      C. Three.
- ( ) 21. What time is the evening class over?  
A. At 7:30.                      B. At 8:30.                      C. At 9:30.

- ( ) 22. When will Judy probably have her piano lessons?  
 A. On Tuesday morning.  
 B. On Tuesday evening.  
 C. On Wednesday evening.

问题23-25基于以下篇章。

- ( ) 23. How long will the group Red River stay in London?  
 A. For about a week.      B. For half a month.      C. For about 3 weeks.
- ( ) 24. What's the telephone number?  
 A. 283-0665.                  B. 238-6005.                  C. 283-0065.
- ( ) 25. What does the speaker want to tell us?  
 A. Something about London.  
 B. Something about a pop concert.  
 C. Something about the group Red River.

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

### II 选择最佳答案。(1×15)

26. Difficulties are nothing \_\_\_\_\_ we are not afraid of them.  
 A. for                          B. as                          C. if                          D. whether
27. He had to give up the plan, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
 A. did                          B. didn't                      C. hadn't                      D. doesn't
28. When we speak to people, we should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. as polite as possible                          B. as polite as possibly  
 C. as politely as possible                          D. as politely as possibly
29. Mother didn't go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ she finished making the birthday cake for Ann.  
 A. until                          B. since                          C. because                      D. after
30. Which of the following is WRONG?  
 A. Although it was very late, Miss Liu didn't stop working.  
 B. The plane has already taken off when we got to the airport.  
 C. We should not only help each other but also learn from each other.  
 D. Mum is sleeping now. Please tell them not to make so much noise.
31. Would you lend me your recorder for \_\_\_\_\_?  
 Certainly I \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sometime ... would                          B. some time ... will  
 C. sometimes ... should                          D. some time ... would

32. Haven't you heard the teacher's words?  
She asked us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. don't talk          B. to relax          C. not move          D. no talking
33. — What's the doctor's advice?  
— She \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. advised me don't stay up late          B. advised me to getting up early  
C. advised me not to sleep late          D. advised me sleep early
34. — Do you want to eat something?  
— \_\_\_\_\_, thanks. I am feeling sick now. I don't feel like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes ... eating something          B. No ... to eat anything  
C. Yes ... to eat anything          D. No ... eating anything
35. Jim's father said to him, "I hope you \_\_\_\_\_ what I \_\_\_\_\_ you to buy."  
A. haven't forgotten ... will tell          B. not forget ... have told  
C. won't forget ... have told          D. not to forget ... told
36. We are told \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere. I think \_\_\_\_\_ our duty to keep our school clean and tidy.  
A. don't litter ... it          B. not to litter ... it  
C. not to make much noise ... that          D. don't litter ... that
37. The police ordered the drunk driver \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to stop and get alcohol test          B. stops and gets alcohol test  
C. don't drink too much          D. stopping to get alcohol test
38. The ship was sinking quickly, so the captain ordered his men \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to leave          B. leaving          C. leave          D. left
39. The angry mother ordered the boys \_\_\_\_\_ the broken glass.  
A. pay for          B. picking up          C. paid for          D. to pay for
40. Father asked his son \_\_\_\_\_ computer games too much.  
A. don't play          B. not to play          C. to not play          D. not playing

III 用方框中单词的正确形式填空，使句子完整。(2x5)

last      award      emotion      classical      develop

41. Jill is very fond of Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ literature, especially Tang and Song poetry.

42. Fear, joy, anger, love, jealousy are all \_\_\_\_\_.
43. The young man was \_\_\_\_\_ a medal for bravery.
44. Many Asian countries are \_\_\_\_\_ fast.
45. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ from one to three yesterday afternoon.

## Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

### IV 完形填空 (1×15)

#### A

Mr Ren told the class that a new student, Sue, would join them soon. He said that Sue was deaf. She “(46) \_\_\_\_\_” with others by using sign language. Mr Ren knew sign language, and he decided to teach (47) \_\_\_\_\_ students so that they could also “(48) \_\_\_\_\_” with Sue.

First, they learned to sign the letters. Some letters were hard to (49) \_\_\_\_\_. Other letters, such as C, were (50) \_\_\_\_\_ because the shape of the hand was the same as the shape of the letter.

The (51) \_\_\_\_\_ thing they learned was finger spelling. They signed one letter after another to spell a word. They started with two-letter words such as at and on. Then they spelled (52) \_\_\_\_\_ words.

Signing is not just (53) \_\_\_\_\_ with the hands. Expressions on the face are also important. The students learned to (54) \_\_\_\_\_ a question mark by using expressions on the face. Mr Ren was happy because the class gave Sue a wonderful (55) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |              |           |             |             |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 46. A. speak | B. talked | C. says     | D. gestured |
| 47. A. his   | B. my     | C. her      | D. our      |
| 48. A. play  | B. speak  | C. sign     | D. talk     |
| 49. A. spell | B. check  | C. remember | D. write    |
| 50. A. easy  | B. easier | C. easily   | D. easiest  |
| 51. A. first | B. only   | C. last     | D. next     |
| 52. A. newer | B. easier | C. longer   | D. nicer    |
| 53. A. made  | B. done   | C. given    | D. chosen   |

54. A. make                      B show                      C. sign                      D. ask  
 55. A. welcome                B. congratulation      C. progress                D. success

### B

Last summer, 15-year-old Bob had a problem. (56) \_\_\_\_ most boys, Bob was interested in dancing and wanted to join a dancing group. But Bob's high school didn't have a boys' dancing group (57) \_\_\_\_ a girls' group. He tried to join the girls' group. And he (58) \_\_\_\_ it.

But a bigger problem appeared. The school didn't allow Bob to dance in the girls' group. "If we let Bob (59) \_\_\_\_ in the group," the school said, "other boys will want to join. Soon, there won't be any girls in the group." They took Bob (60) \_\_\_\_ the group.

56. A. Like                      B. Unlike                      C. Dislike                      D. Likely  
 57. A. and                      B. but                      C. or                      D. with  
 58. A. made                      B. got                      C. took                      D. obtained  
 59. A. to stay                      B. staying                      C. stayed                      D. stay  
 60. A. off                      B. of                      C. away                      D. out of

## V 阅读理解 (2×15)

### A

Can we live without salt? No, salt is very important to us. We need salt in our food. Animals need it, too. Most of the salt in our country comes from the sea. People dig very big pools and let sea water in. When the sun dries up the water, people can get salt from the ground. The salt is white, clean and beautiful.

There are a lot of salt wells in Sichuan. A salt well is much like a water well. People bring the well water up to the ground and then dry it in big jars over fire. In this way they get salt. We can also get salt from salt mines. A salt mine may be found under the ground. Some years ago, people in Jiangxi found a big salt mine and soon opened it. People here need salt from other

places no more.

In the northwest of our country, there are many salt lakes. Some of these lakes are very big. The salt in a big lake will be enough for our people for centuries.

- ( ) 61. We can't live without salt, so \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we need more  
B. it is very important to us  
C. we have to drink sea water  
D. there is salt in all our food
- ( ) 62. We get most of the salt from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. salt lakes  
B. sea water  
C. salt wells  
D. salt mines
- ( ) 63. People in Sichuan get salt from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. jars  
B. fire  
C. salt wells  
D. water wells
- ( ) 64. Not many years ago, a big salt mine was found and opened \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in Sichuan  
B. in Jiangxi  
C. in the northwest  
D. beside the sea
- ( ) 65. The best title of the article is “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
A. Salt  
B. Why We Need Salt  
C. Salt Is Important  
D. We Need Salt

## B

Rice is a big part of Chinese life. In the past, people greeted each other by saying “Have you had your rice?” Some people still say it today.

The rice-growing season is different from north to south in this big country. In northern China, the season is from May or June until August or September. Near the Yangtze River, rice is planted from April to June and harvested from August to October. In China's southeast, early (March to July) and late (June to November) rice harvests are both very big.

China is the world's largest rice-growing country. In 2003, China grew 166 million tons of rice.

But it is not easy to feed the world's largest population. In the 1960s, thousands of Chinese died because they had no food to eat.

In the 1970s, a Chinese scientist, Yuan Longping, grew a new kind of rice called hybrid rice. It makes 20 per cent more rice than other types of rice.

Hybrid rice is a stronger plant, compared with common rice. It can grow in lots of water or in not much water. It also doesn't easily get diseases or worms.

Today, half of China's rice plants are Yuan's special hybrid. China uses Yuan's hybrid to grow much more rice than before.

Yuan is known as the "father of hybrid rice." At the end of last month, he won the World Food Prize for his work to help feed so many people.

- ( ) 66. In the past, Chinese people greeted each other by saying " \_\_\_\_?"
- A. How are you                      B. How old are you  
C. Have you had your rice        D. Where are you going
- ( ) 67. "China is the world's largest rice-growing country" means \_\_\_\_.
- A. China's rice is bigger than other countries' rice  
B. China is a big country  
C. China is becoming bigger  
D. China grows more rice than any other country
- ( ) 68. Hybrid rice is special because \_\_\_\_.
- A. it makes more rice than other types of rice  
B. it can grow in lots of water or not much water  
C. it doesn't easily get diseases or worms  
D. A, B and C
- ( ) 69. Yuan Longping is famous because he \_\_\_\_.
- A. grows the most rice              B. eats lots of rice  
C. invented hybrid rice            D. greets a lot of people every day
- ( ) 70. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_.
- A. Rice-growing in China            B. The Father of Hybrid Rice  
C. How to Grow Rice                D. Rice Harvesting

### C

During his life Dr James Naismith worked as a doctor, taught P.E and wrote several books. While he never thought it very important, Dr Naismith is today best known for one thing. He was the inventor of basketball.

Dr James Naismith was born in Canada in 1861 and his first job was at



a special sports school in the USA. One day the school principal told James he was having a problem with the students. Because of heavy snow, the students could not go outside. He told James that they needed a sport the boys could play indoors and gave the teacher two weeks to think of something.

It was on the very last day that James came up with his idea. The “birth of basketball” is said to be on December 21, 1891, when two teams from the school played the first game. It was quite different from the basketball games of today. It had 9 players on each team and footballs were used instead of basketballs. Soon after, the game changed to 5 players on each side, using special “basketballs” through nets.

Although Dr Naismith did not live to see basketball become the worldwide game it is today, in 1936, just three years before his death, basketball became an Olympic sport at the games in Berlin.

- ( ) 71. Which of the following things did Dr James Naismith NOT do?  
A. Teach P.E in school.                      B. Write some books.  
C. Work at hospital.                          D. Take part in the Olympic Games.
- ( ) 72. In which season did Dr Naismith invent basketball?  
A. Summer.              B. Winter.              C. Spring.              D. Autumn.
- ( ) 73. Why is December 21 thought to be the birthday of basketball?  
A. It was on this day that Dr Naismith came up with his idea for basketball.  
B. It was the day on which Dr Naismith was born.  
C. It was the day on which Dr Naismith was asked by his boss to invent a new game.  
D. It was on this day that the first game of basketball was played.
- ( ) 74. At the time of Dr Naismith’s death, which of the following was true?  
A. Basketball was already a worldwide game.  
B. Basketball was played with 9 players on each side.  
C. Basketball was an Olympic sport.  
D. Basketball was still played using footballs.
- ( ) 75. What would be the best title for this story?  
A. History of Basketball.                      B. How Basketball Has Changed.  
C. Father of Basketball.                      D. Happy Birthday, Basketball.

**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)**

We each have a m\_\_\_\_\_ (76). That's why we can still remember things a\_\_\_\_\_ (77) a long time. Some people have very good memories and they can e\_\_\_\_\_ (78) learn many things by heart, b\_\_\_\_\_ (79) some people can only remember things when they say or do them again and again. Many of the great men of the world have got s\_\_\_\_\_ (80) memories.

A good memory is a great h\_\_\_\_\_ (81) in learning a language. Everybody learns his m\_\_\_\_\_ (82) language when he is a small child. He h\_\_\_\_\_ (83) the sounds, remembers them and then he learns to speak. Some children are living with their parents in foreign countries. They can learn two languages as easily as one b\_\_\_\_\_ (84) they hear, remember and speak two languages every day. In school it is not so easy to learn a foreign language because the pupils have so little time for it, and they are busy with other s\_\_\_\_\_ (85), too.

But your memory will become better and better when you do more and more exercises.

76. m \_\_\_\_\_    77. a \_\_\_\_\_    78. e \_\_\_\_\_    79. b \_\_\_\_\_    80. s \_\_\_\_\_  
81. h \_\_\_\_\_    82. m \_\_\_\_\_    83. h \_\_\_\_\_    84. b \_\_\_\_\_    85. s \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)**

**VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)**

Write a note to your teacher to ask for sick leave.

1. how I got sick;
2. how I feel now;
3. the doctor's advice;
4. my regrets about being not able to take part in a class activity

Dear Mr Liu,

March 10

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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Yours,  
Li Ming



- ( ) 9. What happened to the woman?  
A. She was lost on the street.  
B. She was stopped by a man. C. She was robbed.
- ( ) 10. What does the woman suggest?  
A. She suggests calling an ambulance.  
B. She suggests driving the granny to a hospital.  
C. She suggests calling the granny's son.
- ( ) 11. What's their new plan?  
A. They will go to watch a movie.  
B. They will go to watch a snowstorm.  
C. They will watch TV at home.
- ( ) 12. Did the girl do her homework last night?  
A: Yes, she did. B. No, she didn't. C. We don't know.

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. Who is the woman calling?  
A. She is calling the police.  
B. She is calling an ambulance center.  
C. She is calling her husband.
- ( ) 14. What happened to her daughter?  
A. Her daughter slipped down from upstairs.  
B. Her daughter got a headache.  
C. Her daughter broke her leg.
- ( ) 15. How soon will the ambulance arrive?  
A. In five minutes. B. In ten minutes. C. In fifteen minutes.

问题16-19基于对话2。

- ( ) 16. Why does the bell alarm?  
A. Because there is a visitor.  
B. Because there is something wrong with the bell.  
C. Because there is a big fire.
- ( ) 17. What does the woman want to take before leaving the house?  
A. A lift. B. A wallet. C. A bell.

- ( ) 18. How will they probably go downstairs?  
A. Take a lift.                      B. Walk downstairs.    C. We don't know.
- ( ) 19. Which of the following is WRONG?  
A. There is a big fire on the 15th floor.  
B. They want to go downstairs.  
C. They want to help put out the fire.

问题20-22基于篇章1。

- ( ) 20. Where did the fire break out?  
A. In the southeast of the United States.  
B. In the southwest of the United States.  
C. In the south of the United States.
- ( ) 21. What was the fire caused by?  
A. By a worker smoking.  
B. By a fireman smoking.  
C. By local people smoking.
- ( ) 22. How many people were killed in the fire?  
A. 90.                                      B. 9.                                      C. 19.

问题23-25基于篇章2。

- ( ) 23. When a flood is coming, what can you use as a boat?  
A. A wooden bed.                      B. A piece of glass.    C. A paper box.
- ( ) 24. When a flood is coming soon, and you have no time to leave your house, where should you stay for safety?  
A. Under a table.                      B. On a bed.                              C. On a high place.
- ( ) 25. Can you eat some food floating on the water?  
A. Yes, I can.                              B. No, I can't.                              C. It depends.

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

### II 选择最佳答案。(1×15)

26. — Why is the classroom so dirty?  
— Sorry, sir. It \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday. We forgot to do it.  
A. don't clean    B. didn't clean    C. weren't cleaned    D. wasn't cleaned
27. Twelve-year-old children should not \_\_\_\_\_ to drive in China.  
A. allow                      B. be allow                      C. allowed                      D. be allowed

28. Don't worry. You \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of time to decide.  
 A. will give      B. have given      C. will be given      D. are giving
29. \_\_\_\_\_ a new library \_\_\_\_\_ in our school last year?  
 A. Is ... built      B. Was ... built      C. Does ... build      D. Did ... build
30. The motorbike \_\_\_\_\_ to Jim's company yesterday.  
 A. rode      B. was rode      C. is ridden      D. was ridden
31. After finishing his homework he went on \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to his parents.  
 A. write      B. writting      C. wrote      D. to write
32. As she is looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ from me, please remember \_\_\_\_\_ this letter on your way to school.  
 A. hearing ... post      B. hearing ... to post  
 C. hear ... posting      D. hear ... to posting
33. If he succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_ a job, his children wouldn't be suffering from hunger now.  
 A. to find      B. to look for      C. finding      D. looking for
34. My father gave up \_\_\_\_\_ last year. He looks much healthier now.  
 A. smoking      B. to smoke      C. smoke      D. being smoke
35. He was afraid \_\_\_\_\_ for being late.  
 A. of seeing      B. of being seen      C. to be seeing      D. to have seen
36. She was praised for \_\_\_\_\_ the life of the child.  
 A. save      B. to save      C. saving      D. saved
37. English \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada.  
 A. speaks      B. are spoken      C. is speaking      D. is spoken
38. — Do you think he'll come back?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Maybe      B. May be      C. May      D. Yes, he is
39. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ an English teacher.  
 A. maybe      B. be      C. may be      D. might
40. I can't find my watch. It \_\_\_\_\_ in your pocket.  
 A. must      B. may be      C. maybe      D. may not

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)



smash put out rescue aware target alcohol

41. He is well \_\_\_\_\_ of the danger that too much smoking will bring him.
42. The police \_\_\_\_\_ the drowning child last night.
43. Would you like some beer or \_\_\_\_\_?
44. He has achieved her \_\_\_\_\_ of 30 goals this season.
45. I heard someone \_\_\_\_\_ a bottle on the street.

Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

IV 完形填空 (1×15)

A

We were going to play with a team from a country school. They didn't come (46) \_\_\_\_\_ the match nearly began. They looked (47) \_\_\_\_\_ than we thought. They wore dirty T-shirts and blue jeans and looked like farm boys. We thought they never saw a basketball before. We felt that we didn't (48) \_\_\_\_\_ any practice to play with such a team. It was very late, so they couldn't have any time to practice. The match began, one of our boys got the ball and he tried to give it to another one. But from out of nowhere a boy in a T-shirt (49) \_\_\_\_\_ the ball and he quickly and beautifully got the ball into our basket and had two points. They surprised us. They had another two points in a minute. Soon it was all over. The country team (50) \_\_\_\_\_ the match. Of course we knew that there was still another team (51) \_\_\_\_\_ than any good team. But the important lesson we learned this time was: One can't tell a man or a team by the (52) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                 |            |          |           |
|-----------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 46. A. when     | B. so      | C. until | D. at     |
| 47. A. stronger | B. younger | C. worse | D. better |



- |                |               |           |            |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 48. A. have    | B. make       | C. use    | D. need    |
| 49. A. caught  | B. changed    | C. held   | D. stopped |
| 50. A. lost    | B. won        | C. got    | D. had     |
| 51. A. worse   | B. less       | C. better | D. more    |
| 52. A. T-shirt | B. appearance | C. name   | D. points  |

### B

In most parts of the world, many students help their schools make less pollution (污染). They join (53) \_\_\_\_\_ and work together to make our environment clean.

Here are some things students often do.

No-garbage lunches. How much do you throw away (54) \_\_\_\_\_ lunch? Environment clubs ask students to bring their lunches in bags that can (55) \_\_\_\_\_ again. Every week, they will choose the classes that make (56) \_\_\_\_\_ garbage and report them to the whole school.

No-car day. On a no-car day, (57) \_\_\_\_\_ comes to school in a car. Remember to walk, jump, run or cycle. Use your legs! It sounds lots of fun.

(58) \_\_\_\_\_ the water! Do you know that some toilets (厕所) can (59) \_\_\_\_\_ twenty to forty cubic (立方的) metres of water an hour? In a year, to your (60) \_\_\_\_\_, that may fill a small river!

- |                   |                      |                     |                       |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 53. A. no-car day | B. environment clubs | C. new music groups | D. no-garbage lunches |
| 54. A. since      | B. until             | C. before           | D. after              |
| 55. A. use        | B. be used           | C. throw            | D. be thrown          |
| 56. A. fewer      | B. less              | C. little           | D. the least          |
| 57. A. somebody   | B. anybody           | C. everybody        | D. nobody             |
| 58. A. Turn on    | B. Turn up           | C. Turn off         | D. Turn down          |
| 59. A. waste      | B. give              | C. keep             | D. throw              |
| 60. A. surprise   | B. surprised         | C. surprising       | D. surprisingly       |

V 阅读理解 (2×15)

A

A young officer was at a railway station. On his way home, he wanted to telephone his mother to tell her the time of his train, so that she could meet him at the station in her car. He looked in all his pockets, but found that he did not have the right money for the telephone, so he went outside and looked around for someone to help him. At last an old soldier came by, and the young officer stopped him and said, "Have you got change for ten pence?"

"Wait a moment," the old soldier answered, beginning to put his hand in his pocket, "I'll see whether I can help you."

"Don't you know how to speak to an officer?" the young man said angrily. "Now let's start again. Have you got change for ten pence?"

"No, sir," the old soldier answered quickly.

- ( ) 61. The young officer wanted to telephone his mother to tell her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that he was going to visit her  
B. when his train would leave  
C. when his train would arrive  
D. that he was now at the railway station
- ( ) 62. He looked around for help because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. didn't have coins for the phone call  
B. had no money to make the phone call  
C. didn't have the local money  
D. wanted to change money
- ( ) 63. The old soldier \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was glad to help him  
B. didn't know if he had coins  
C. didn't want to help him  
D. was angry

- ( ) 64. The young officer was angry because he thought the old soldier \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. didn't know how to speak to him  
B. didn't want to help him  
C. didn't answer him correctly  
D. was not friendly to him
- ( ) 65. The old soldier in the story was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. clever                      B. stupid                      C. polite                      D. friendly

### B

No one knows how man learned to make words. Perhaps he began by making sounds like those made by animals. Perhaps he grunted (发出呼噜声) like a pig when he lifted something heavy. Perhaps he made sounds like those he heard all round him—water splashing, bees humming (嗡嗡作响声), a stone falling to the ground. Somehow he learned to make words. As the centuries went by, he made more and more new words. This is what we mean by language.

People living in different countries made different kinds of words. Today there are about fifteen hundred different languages in the world. Each contains four or five hundred thousand words. But we do not need all these. Only a few thousand words are used in everyday life.

The words you know are called your vocabulary. You should try to make your vocabulary bigger. Read as many books as you can. There are plenty of books written in easy language. Your dictionary is your most useful book.

- ( ) 66. What do we mean by “language”?  
A. Sounds made by man.                      B. All the words made by man.  
C. Different kinds of sound.                      D. The way man learns.
- ( ) 67. From the passage we know that long long ago \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. no one learned how to make sounds or words  
B. animals were taught to learn the language  
C. man learned the language by lifting heavy things, falling to the ground, and so on  
D. man followed a lot of things in nature to make sounds and words

- ( ) 68. What is the number of language spoken in the world today?  
A. 500.            B. 5, 000.            C. 1, 500.            D. 15, 000.
- ( ) 69. In which sentence can the word “contain (s)” be put so that it is a right one?  
A. I \_\_\_\_\_ several dictionary.  
B. Sea water \_\_\_\_\_ salt.  
C. A dog \_\_\_\_\_ four legs.  
D. Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_ glasses on his nose.
- ( ) 70. Which of the following is the best if we want to make our vocabulary larger?  
A. To use the words in everyday life.  
B. To read more books.  
C. To read easy books.  
D. To look up new words in the dictionary.

### C

Last Friday a storm tore through two villages and destroyed fourteen homes. Seven others were so badly damaged that their owners had to leave them and fifteen others had broken windows or torn roofs. One person was killed, seven were badly injured and taken to hospital, and a number of other people received smaller injuries. Altogether over two hundred people were homeless as a result of the storm.

A farmer, Mr C.Y. Tan said that the storm began early in the morning and lasted for over an hour. “I was in the kitchen with my wife and children,” he said, “when we heard a loud noise. A few minutes later our house fell down on top of us. We managed to climb out but then I saw that one of my children was missing. I went back inside and found him, safe but very frightened.”

Mrs Fong said that her husband had just left for work when she noticed that her house was shaking. She rushed outside immediately with her children. “There was no time to take anything,” she said. “A few minutes later, the roof came down.”

Soldiers helped to bring people out of the flooded area and the Welfare (福利) Department provided food, clothes and shelter.

- ( ) 71. How many houses could no longer be lived in after the storm?  
A. Fourteen.      B. Seven.      C. Twenty-one.      D. Fifteen.
- ( ) 72. When the storm first began, Mr Tan \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was in bed      B. was inside his house  
C. had just gone to work      D. had just gone outside
- ( ) 73. Mrs Fong and her family were not injured because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. her husband had gone to work before the storm came  
B. they were all outside the house when the storm began  
C. she heard the loud noise the moment the house began to shake  
D. she found the house shaking and rushed out with her children at once
- ( ) 74. Which of the following is the nearest in meaning to “shelter” as it is used in the last line of the passage?  
A. Safety.  
B. Somewhere to stay.  
C. Furniture and things in the house.  
D. Warmth.
- ( ) 75. Which of these would be the best title for the passage?  
A. A Terrible Storm.  
B. Mr Tan’s Bravery.  
C. The Work of the Welfare Department.  
D. A Lucky Escape.

**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)

Fires o\_\_\_\_\_ (76) all over the world. They can be very dangerous. Here are some important tips for you to a\_\_\_\_\_ (77) a danger in a fire. First, be a\_\_\_\_\_ (78) of the gas when cooking. Do remember to turn off the fire after cooking. Always check the kitchen and electricity before leaving your house. If the fire is small, you can use an e\_\_\_\_\_ (79) to p\_\_\_\_\_ (80) it o\_\_\_\_\_ (81). Second, if a s\_\_\_\_\_ (82) fire happens, do not p\_\_\_\_\_ (83). Call the e\_\_\_\_\_ (84). Call 911 immediately and try to get out of your house as quickly as possible. The firemen will arrive soon and they will use a h\_\_\_\_\_ (85) to save your house. If you follow these tips, you can stay safe when a fire takes place.

76. o \_\_\_\_\_ 77. a \_\_\_\_\_ 78. a \_\_\_\_\_ 79. e \_\_\_\_\_ 80. p \_\_\_\_\_  
81. o \_\_\_\_\_ 82. s \_\_\_\_\_ 83. p \_\_\_\_\_ 84. e \_\_\_\_\_ 85. h \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)

### VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)

Earthquakes take place around the world in recent years. What should people do when an earthquake happens? Please give three suggestions.

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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。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. Good idea.    | B. You are welcome.         |
| C. Not at all.          | D. Never mind.              |
| ( ) 2. A. I hope not.   | B. I agree.                 |
| C. I am afraid I can't. | D. No, I couldn't.          |
| ( ) 3. A. Excuse me.    | B. I am sorry to hear that. |
| C. You are welcome.     | D. Have a good time.        |
| ( ) 4. A. Never mind.   | B. That is right.           |
| C. Up to you.           | D. Got it.                  |
| ( ) 5. A. Sounds great. | B. Best wishes.             |
| C. Good luck.           | D. That is OK.              |

B. 你将听到2段对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题6-9基于对话1。

- ( ) 6. Where will Betty visit?
- A. Beijing.                      B. Tianjin.                      C. Shanghai.
- ( ) 7. Why will Betty come to Tianjin in October?
- A: It is very hot.
- B. It is not hot.
- C. It is cooler and more beautiful.
- ( ) 8. Where is Daming from?
- A. Tianjin.                      B. Beijing.                      C. Shanghai.

( ) 9. What does Daming introduce to Betty?

- A. Food and culture.
- B. Weather and places of interest.
- C. Culture and street.

问题10-12基于对话2。

( ) 10. What is Betty's hobby?

- A. Playing football.
- B. Reading books.
- C. Adventures.

( ) 11. What is John's hobby?

- A. Playing football.
- B. Reading books.
- C. Adventures.

( ) 12. What does John want to borrow from Betty?

- A. A football.
- B. A book.
- C. An adventure.

C. 你将听到1段对话和3段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题13-16基于以下对话。

( ) 13. How does Lily think about the training?

- A. Boring.
- B. Exciting.
- C. Not special.

( ) 14. Who will Lily go with?

- A. Her parents.
- B. Her classmates.
- C. Her friends.

( ) 15. What shouldn't be taken?

- A. Heavy clothes.
- B. Medicine.
- C. Casual shoes.

( ) 16. What will Lily do right now?

- A. Buying sports shoes.
- B. Playing game.
- C. Climbing.

问题17-19基于篇章1。

( ) 17. How does the speaker think of salt?

- A. Important.
- B. Interesting.
- C. Boring.

( ) 18. Why do we need salt in our food?

- A. It makes us ill.
- B. It makes us keep healthy.
- C. It tastes nice.

( ) 19. Where can we find big salt lake in our country?

- A. In the north.
- B. In the south.
- C. In the west.

问题20-22基于篇章2。

( ) 20. Is it right to spend all of your time in studying in the speaker's mind?

- A. Yes, it is.
- B. No, it isn't.
- C. Not mentioned.



- ( ) 21. What does the speaker do to relax?  
A. Sing a song.                      B. Run.                                      C. Collect stamps.
- ( ) 22. Why does the speaker like it?  
A. It is very easy.                      B. It is cheap.  
C. It gives much knowledge.
- 问题23-25基于篇章3。
- ( ) 23. What did the second group do?  
A. Eat one apple a day.  
B. Eat two apples a day.  
C. Eat no apple a day.
- ( ) 24. Which group was healthier?  
A. The first group.                      B. The second group.                      C. The same.
- ( ) 25. How long did the group eat the apples?  
A. A year.                                      B. Half a year.                                      C. Three months.

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

### II 选择最佳答案。(1×15)

26. — Remember to call me \_\_\_\_\_ you get home, Sara.  
— OK, I will.  
A. unless                      B. since                      C. until                      D. as soon as
27. — Why not get your husband a CD player for his birthday gift?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. That is too expensive.  
A. Good idea                                      B. I agree with you  
C. No way                                      D. I am afraid I can't
28. — I am always a little nervous when I talk to the headmaster.  
— \_\_\_\_\_. He is strict, but he is kind to his students.  
A. That is right                      B. What a pity                      C. Take it easy                      D. Take your time
29. — Do you have any problem if you \_\_\_\_\_ this job?  
— Well, I am thinking about the working day.  
A. offer                      B. will offer                      C. are offered                      D. will be offered
30. — Do you believe there are aliens?  
— I am afraid not. I don't think aliens \_\_\_\_\_ in space.  
A. can find                      B. can be found                      C. can be founded                      D. can't be found

31. Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_ after we complete this test.  
 A. is made                      B. will be made                      C. has made                      D. made
32. Dinner \_\_\_\_\_ in the dining hall from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.  
 A. supplies                      B. is supplied                      C. supplied                      D. was supplied
33. Bamboo can \_\_\_\_\_ paper.  
 A. used to make                      B. be used make  
 C. be used to make                      D. be used to making
34. Don't worry. Your package \_\_\_\_\_ here until you come back, so enjoy shopping here.  
 A. will keep                      B. has kept                      C. will be kept                      D. has been kept
35. — I think running is an easy way to keep healthy.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_, but Bill doesn't think so.  
 A. No problem                      B. I agree  
 C. I am afraid not                      D. I don't think so
36. — I am thinking of tomorrow's examination. I am afraid I can't pass it.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_. I am sure you will be OK.  
 A. I agree                      B. Good luck                      C. Give up                      D. Don't worry
37. — Will you be able to go boating with us?  
 — I will try, but I am not sure whether I \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. must                      B. can                      C. ought to                      D. have to
38. He said all of the books \_\_\_\_\_ at a reasonable price.  
 A. have been sold                      B. has been sold                      C. had been sold                      D. sold
39. Most of the rooms \_\_\_\_\_ by the police but they found nothing.  
 A. was checked up                      B. were checked up  
 C. had been checked up                      D. has been check up
40. A railway \_\_\_\_\_ between the two cities at present.  
 A. built                      B. has built                      C. is being built                      D. is built

**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)**

install    physical    consist of    remind    occupy    reduce

41. Many people choose to do regular exercise in order to have good \_\_\_\_\_ and mental health.
42. John, please don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ me of the meeting this afternoon.
43. A lot of new equipment \_\_\_\_\_ to keep the company safe last year.
44. She likes reading, so various kinds of books \_\_\_\_\_ her spare time.
45. My class \_\_\_\_\_ 35 boys and 20 girls.

## Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

### IV 完形填空 (1×15)

#### A

I have a secret of staying young and healthy. It is quite (46) \_\_\_\_\_. Keep your mind active, take an interest in the world (47) \_\_\_\_\_ you, and learn at least one new thing every day. Try to do different kinds of housework and do sports as (48) \_\_\_\_\_ as you can. Don't think you are too old to go back to (49) \_\_\_\_\_. I know a man who entered a medical college when he was 70 years old. He studied there for 6 years and now he is a doctor. Another man went to a tennis school at the age of 71 and now he is good at (50) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis. Some people may say staying young is easy only for those who live in the future. In fact, no matter how old you are, you can make it.

- |               |           |            |            |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 46. A. early  | B. dear   | C. easy    | D. late    |
| 47. A. under  | B. around | C. above   | D. between |
| 48. A. soon   | B. busily | C. hardly  | D. often   |
| 49. A. place  | B. song   | C. school  | D. dance   |
| 50. A. buying | B. losing | C. sending | D. playing |

#### B

Mary Donaldson is worried about her 16-year-old daughter, Sophia. Six months ago, Sophia came back from a party, upset (不安) and unhappy. From then on, she thinks of (51) \_\_\_\_\_ but how to lose weight and become

beautiful. She (52) \_\_\_\_\_ to eat much and keeps on doing exercise. Sophia had always been a little heavy, so when she decided to go on a diet, Mary encouraged her. She felt that her daughter would look (53) \_\_\_\_\_ attractive if she lost 10 kilograms. However, Sophia has lost over 20 kilograms until now. Her eating and exercising habits are having a (54) \_\_\_\_\_ effect on her health. She is too thin and is often sick.

Her mother is trying to prevent her from going on a diet and losing weight, but Sophia thinks that she is still too heavy and refuses to start eating as usual. Sophia's mind is (55) \_\_\_\_\_ the idea of looking like a model. Every day she goes to a club to do exercise. When she is not there, she spends her time (56) \_\_\_\_\_ like *Fashion\* Beauty*. The models in them are very thin and beautiful. Sophia says, "(57) \_\_\_\_\_ I look like these models, I will be happy and all the boys will like me."

Mary doesn't know (58) \_\_\_\_\_ to help her daughter. She feels sorry for having encouraged her at first, because Sophia no longer feels good or pleased with her body. She's afraid that Sophia will (59) \_\_\_\_\_ be happy if she keeps comparing herself with the models in the magazines. Mary tries to tell Sophia that true (60) \_\_\_\_\_ comes from within. Common people are not supposed to look like models. The most ordinary (普通的) face becomes beautiful when the person behind it is filled with confidence (自信), wisdom and the joy of life.

- |                          |                              |                           |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 51. A. anything          | B. something                 | C. nothing                | D. everything    |
| 52. A. refuses           | B. decides                   | C. begins                 | D. hopes         |
| 53. A. less              | B. more                      | C. the most               | D. much          |
| 54. A. harmless          | B. healthy                   | C. useful                 | D. harmful       |
| 55. A. afraid of         | B. because of                | C. full of                | D. made of       |
| 56. A. reading magazines |                              | B. watching fashion shows |                  |
|                          | C. writing to the newspapers | D. seeing new films       |                  |
| 57. A. Although          | B. If                        | C. Because                | D. So            |
| 58. A. when              | B. where                     | C. how                    | D. how difficult |
| 59. A. almost            | B. quickly                   | C. never                  | D. obviously     |
| 60. A. humour            | B. ability                   | C. quality                | D. beauty        |

V 阅读理解 (2×15)

A

Around the world more and more people are taking part in dangerous sports and activities. Of course, there have always been people who have looked for adventures — they have climbed the highest mountains, traveled into unknown parts of the world or sailed in small boats across the greatest oceans. Now, however, there are people who look for an immediate excitement from a risky activity which may only last a few minutes or even seconds.

I would consider bungee jumping to be a good example of such an activity. You jump from a high place (perhaps a bridge or a hot-air balloon) 200 metres above the ground with an elastic (有弹性的) rope tied to your ankles. You fall at up to 150 kilometers an hour until the rope stops you from hitting the ground. It is said that about 2 million people around the world have now tried bungee jumping. Other activities which most people would say are as risky as bungee jumping include jumping from tall buildings and diving into the sea from the top of high cliff (悬崖).

Why do people take part in such activities as these? Some psychologists suggest that it is because life in modern societies has become safe and boring. Not very long ago, diseases could not easily be cured, and life was a continuous battle for survival (生存).

Nowadays, according to many people, life offers little excitement. They live and work in comparatively safe conditions; they buy food in shops; and there are doctors and hospitals to look after them if they become ill. The answer for some of these people is to look for danger in activities such as bungee jumping.

- ( ) 61. The best title for the text is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Dangerous Sports: What and Why  
B. The Boredom of Modern Life  
C. Bungee Jumping: Is It Really Dangerous?  
D. The Need for Excitement

- ( ) 62. More and more people today \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are trying activities such as bungee jumping  
B. are climbing the highest mountains  
C. are coming close to death in sports  
D. are looking for adventures such as traveling into unknown places
- ( ) 63. In bungee jumping, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. jump as high as you can  
B. slide down a rope to the ground  
C. attach (系) yourself to a rope and fall to the ground  
D. fall towards the ground without a rope
- ( ) 64. People probably take part in dangerous sports nowadays because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they have a lot of free time  
B. they can go to hospital if they are injured  
C. their life is short of excitement  
D. they no longer need to hunt for food
- ( ) 65. The writer of the text has a \_\_\_\_\_ attitude towards dangerous sports.  
A. positive  
B. negative  
C. neutral  
D. nervous

## B

Spending two or three hours playing outdoors each day can reduce a child's chance of becoming short-sighted, a research shows. It challenges (挑战) the belief that short-sightedness is caused by computer use, watching TV or reading in weak light.

The Australian government researchers believe that sunlight is good for people's eyes. They compared the vision (视力) and habits of 100 seven-year-old children in Singapore and Australia. In all, 30% of the Singaporean children were short-sighted—this rate (比率) was ten times higher than Australian children.

Both groups spent a similar amount of time reading, watching television and playing computer games. However, the Australian children spent an average (平均) of two hours a day outdoors—90 minutes more than the Singaporean children.

Professor (教授) Ian Morgan, from the Australian Research Council's Vision Centre, said, "Humans are naturally long-sighted, but when people begin to go to school and spend little or no time outdoors, the number of short-sighted people gets larger. We're also seeing more and more short-sighted children in cities all around the world—and the main reason may be that city children spend less time outdoors."

Daylight can be hundreds of times brighter than indoor light. But why does playing outside prevent us from becoming short-sighted? Scientists believe that natural light has a special chemical (化学物质) which stops the eyeball from growing out of shape and prevents people becoming short-sighted.

So be outdoors. It doesn't matter if that time is spent having a picnic or playing sports.

- ( ) 66. How much time did the Singaporean children spend outdoors on average every day in the research?  
A. 2 hours.      B. 90 minutes.      C. 1 hour.      D. 30 minutes.
- ( ) 67. What can help reduce children's chances of becoming short-sighted?  
A. Their parents.      B. Outdoor activities.      C. Daylight.      D. Time.
- ( ) 68. What is the fifth paragraph mainly about?  
A. Why people become short-sighted.  
B. Why natural light has a special chemical.  
C. Why playing outside is good for one's eyesight.  
D. Why daylight is much brighter than indoor light.
- ( ) 69. How many Australian children are short-sighted in all?  
A. 10%.      B. 3%.      C. 15%.      D. 20%.
- ( ) 70. Which of the following is true according to the passage?  
A. People will all become short-sighted after they begin to go to school.  
B. Playing outdoors for 2 or 3 hours every day can help protect your eyesight.  
C. Children in Australia are more likely to get short-sighted than those in Singapore.  
D. If you spend 2 or 3 hours playing outside each day, you won't get short-sighted.

## C

Travelling has been popular with people for a long time. Many of today's travelers are trying to find an unusual experience or adventure. Hiking may be a good choice.

Instead of spending your vacation on a bus, in a hotel or sitting on the beach, you may want to try hiking. Hiking is a great way to travel. You will get close to nature and take exercise at the same time. Hiking is easy to do and doesn't have to be very expensive. You can hike close to home or travel to other places. The basic equipment you need for hiking is simple: good shoes, clothes and a backpack. You can hike in the mountain, in a forest or along a river. You can also go for a hike in the city.

Hiking is fun and exciting, but you shouldn't forget safety. Here are some basic tips for successful hiking:

- \* Don't hike alone.
- \* Bring water, a good map and a cell phone.
- \* Wear a hat to protect yourself from the sun.

- ( ) 71. Why does the writer think hiking is good?
- A. It is a good way to get close to nature.  
B. It is popular.  
C. It is not dangerous.  
D. It is hard to do.
- ( ) 72. Which is NOT the basic equipment for hiking?
- A. Backpack.    B. Strong shoes.    C. Hat.    D. Swimming suits.
- ( ) 73. What does the writer think of hiking?
- A. Interesting.    B. Boring.    C. Expensive.    D. Not risky enough.
- ( ) 74. Where can't you hike?
- A. In the river.    B. In the mountains.  
C. In the forest.    D. In the city.
- ( ) 75. What tips does the writer give to readers?
- A. Bring enough water.    B. Hike alone.  
C. Take enough money.    D. Only hike to far places.



**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)**

China has the largest number of smokers in the world. E \_\_\_\_\_ (76) year, about one million Chinese die from smoking-related illnesses. Official statistics (统计) in 2007 s \_\_\_\_\_ (77) China had 300 million smokers, with another 540 million people forced to breathe in.

China began taking part i \_\_\_\_\_ (78) the World Health Organization *Framework Convention on Tobacco Control* (《烟草控制框架公约》) in 2006. Governments at different levels have paid more attention to tobacco control in the l \_\_\_\_\_ (79) few years. Beijing, Shanghai and Hangzhou have tobacco-control r \_\_\_\_\_ (80). Half of China's public health institutions have been non-smoking spaces since 2010. Smoking in some indoor public spaces and special o \_\_\_\_\_ (81) work spaces has not been allowed since January 2011.

Selling tobacco to anyone y \_\_\_\_\_ (82) than 18 is not allowed. The seller should ask the buyer to show his or her ID card if the seller can not see h \_\_\_\_\_ (83) old the buyer is.

Now at least 23 countries use pictures on the packages to warn more people of the danger of s \_\_\_\_\_ (84). The picture warnings now are p \_\_\_\_\_ (85) in bigger characters, and the use of colors makes the warnings clearer.

76. E \_\_\_\_\_    77. s \_\_\_\_\_    78. i \_\_\_\_\_    79. l \_\_\_\_\_    80. r \_\_\_\_\_  
81. o \_\_\_\_\_    82. y \_\_\_\_\_    83. h \_\_\_\_\_    84. s \_\_\_\_\_    85. P \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)**

**VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)**

Could you give some suggestions of how to keep healthy?

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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。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

- (     ) 1. A. Yes, please remember to return it on time.  
B. No, you needn't.  
C. No, you may not.
- (     ) 2. A. No, it is mine.  
B. Yes, please take good care of it.  
C. I don't think so.
- (     ) 3. A. You can arrive 15 minutes later.  
B. I think you should arrive 15 minutes early.  
C. You had better be bang on time.
- (     ) 4. A. Oh, thank you.  
B. You are right.  
C. No, I am not.
- (     ) 5. A. No, I don't.  
B. Yes, because it is a good manner.  
C. I have no idea.

B. 你将听到2段对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题6-8基于对话1。

- (     ) 6. Why does the second speaker look very angry?  
A. His telephone doesn't work.  
B. His mother scolded him.  
C. He has quarreled with his mother through the phone.



- ( ) 15. In America, is it right to use your right hand to hold knife and fork?  
A. Yes, it is.                      B. No, it isn't.                      C. Not mentioned.
- ( ) 16. Who drinks more coffee than tea?  
A. The American people.    B. The Englishmen.              C. Both A and B.

问题17-19基于篇章2。

- ( ) 17. If your American friend holds a party at 8:00 p.m., when should you arrive?  
A. 7:50.                              B. 8:05.                              C. 9:00.
- ( ) 18. What is good manner in America?  
A. Bring some flowers or candy as a gift for the host.  
B. Bring some money for the dinner.  
C. Arrive early to help.
- ( ) 19. What will happen if some guest arrives too late?  
A. The dinner may be overcooked.  
B. The host will give up the dinner.  
C. Other guests will be very angry.

问题20-22基于篇章3。

- ( ) 20. Why do you need to write a thank-you note?  
A. Someone has helped me.  
B. Someone needs my help.  
C. I like him or her.
- ( ) 21. When should you send your thank-you note?  
A. A few days later after the event.  
B. On the day the event happens.  
C. At any time you like.
- ( ) 22. When can you send an email to show your thanks?  
A. You won't write thank-you note in ink.  
B. You have no time to write and send letters.  
C. You want to show your thanks to someone who lives far away.

问题23-25基于篇章4。

- ( ) 23. What does the writer want to tell you?  
A. Children should behave themselves at any time.  
B. Children have the right to choose when to be polite.  
C. Children have the right to choose where to be polite.

- ( ) 24. What does “peach” mean in the rhyme chant?  
 A. A polite nice child.      B. A foolish child.      C. A kind of fruit.
- ( ) 25. What should you do when you want to sneeze?  
 A. Close your mouth.      B. Cover your mouth and nose.  
 C. Sneeze with a loud sound.

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

### II 选择最佳答案。(1×15)

26. Many accidents \_\_\_\_\_ last year because of the strict traffic laws.  
 A. are avoided      B. were avoided      C. have avoided      D. will avoid
27. People who drink wine \_\_\_\_\_ to drive after May Day.  
 A. don't allow      B. isn't allowed      C. mustn't allow      D. mustn't be allowed
28. This pair of shoes \_\_\_\_\_ very long.  
 A. worn      B. has worn      C. is worn      D. wears
29. His company \_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning of last year and now it has two branches.  
 A. was established      B. has established  
 C. had established      D. established
30. Beautiful new schools \_\_\_\_\_ here and there in Wenchuan.  
 A. can seen      B. can be seen      C. will seen      D. seen
31. — What happened to Tom?  
 — He \_\_\_\_\_ because he cheated in the exam.  
 A. is caught      B. was caught      C. has caught      D. had caught
32. — Dear, turn off the TV \_\_\_\_\_ no one is watching it.  
 — But it \_\_\_\_\_ off already! The music is from the radio.  
 A. so that ... has been turned      B. when ... has turned  
 C. if ... has been turned      D. because ... has turned
33. — Could I call your first name?  
 — Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. may      B. will      C. must      D. might
34. You can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ when they received these nice gifts.  
 A. how they were excited      B. they were how excited  
 C. how excited they were      D. how excited were they

35. —        I swim here?  
— I am sorry. Children        swim alone here.  
A. Must ... can't    B. May ... must    C. Can ... mustn't    D. Can't ... can
36. —        I try on those shoes in the window?  
—       . They are just on show.  
A. Could ... Yes, you can                      B. Can ... Sorry, you couldn't  
C. Could ... Sorry, you can't                  D. Can ... Yes, you could
37. — May I go out now?  
— No. You        let your mother know first.  
A. can                      B. may                      C. need                      D. must
38. — I can't stop smoking, doctor.  
— For your health, I am afraid you       .  
A. may                      B. need                      C. have to                      D. must
39. — Mum, will you buy me the new iPad after the examination?  
— I am afraid I       . We are short of money.  
A. can't                      B. mustn't                      C. shouldn't                      D. needn't
40. — May I take my pet dog with me into the station?  
— The rules say no. So you       .  
A. can                      B. mustn't                      C. may                      D. needn't

**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)**



offer    be well fed    permission    gesture    establish    admire

41. His latest popular hand                    is to curl both of your hands and put them together to make a heart shape.
42. It is a good manner to get                    from your parents before you leave home.
43. French people think they should                    before business.
44. Do you know how long the great team                   ?
45. Different kinds of food and drinks                    in the party by the host yesterday.

## Part 3 Reading 阅读 (55)

### IV 完形填空 (1×15)

I'm so glad you're coming to China! Your mother tells me you're worried about what you should and shouldn't do (46) \_\_\_\_\_ a guest in China. Here's some (47) \_\_\_\_\_. You will probably be invited to a big meal. You may find (48) \_\_\_\_\_ earlier than you (49) \_\_\_\_\_ because Chinese people eat dinner (50) \_\_\_\_\_ earlier than people in the West. There will be a lot of different (51) \_\_\_\_\_, not just three courses. You may find it difficult to use (52) \_\_\_\_\_ if you haven't tried before. It's a good idea to get some (53) \_\_\_\_\_. When the food is served, you should take time to look at it. The preparation (54) \_\_\_\_\_ a long time and everything will look beautiful. The plates will be (55) \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the table for everyone to share. Take a (56) \_\_\_\_\_ of everything and then have some more of the things you like. Chinese people like to talk about food, so it's a good (57) \_\_\_\_\_ of conversation. At the (58) \_\_\_\_\_ of the meal, you will usually be (59) \_\_\_\_\_ fruit. Eat your fruit, thank your friends, and go.

I hope this is (60) \_\_\_\_\_. Email me if you have any other questions.

- |                     |               |                |                |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 46. A. like         | B. as         | C. for         | D. of          |
| 47. A. explanation  | B. advantages | C. advice      | D. information |
| 48. A. it           | B. that       | C. this        | D. them        |
| 49. A. expect       | B. express    | C. ask         | D. believe     |
| 50. A. much         | B. more       | C. lot         | D. many        |
| 51. A. drinks       | B. vegetables | C. meals       | D. dishes      |
| 52. A. spoons       | B. knives     | C. chopsticks  | D. forks       |
| 53. A. instructions | B. practice   | C. improvement | D. gestures    |
| 54. A. takes        | B. spends     | C. costs       | D. uses        |
| 55. A. placed       | B. decorated  | C. broken      | D. cleaned     |
| 56. A. little       | B. lot        | C. small       | D. few         |
| 57. A. excuse       | B. rule       | C. decision    | D. topic       |
| 58. A. beginning    | B. middle     | C. end         | D. last        |

59. A. served                      B. given                      C. showed                      D. provided  
 60. A. peaceful                      B. helpful                      C. cheerful                      D. wasteful

**V** 阅读理解 (2×15)

**A**

Before you go to another country it is a great help if you know the language and some of the customs of the country.

When people meet each other for the first time in Britain, they say, "How do you do?" and shake hands. Usually they do not shake hands after they haven't met for a long time or when they will be away from each other for a long time.

Last year a group of German students went to England for a holiday. Their teacher told them that the English people hardly shake hands. So when they met their English friends at the station, they kept their hands behind their backs. The English students had learned that the Germans shake hands as often as possible, so they put their hands in front and got ready to shake hands with them. It made both of them laugh.

- ( ) 61. It is \_\_\_\_\_ if you know the language and some of the customs of the country.  
 A. not useful                      B. not helpful  
 C. very helpful                      D. very bad
- ( ) 62. English people usually shake hands when they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. meet every time                      B. meet for the first time  
 C. say goodbye to each other                      D. say hello to each other
- ( ) 63. Usually English people don't shake hands \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. when they will not be away for a long time  
 B. when they say "How do you do?"  
 C. when they just meet or say goodbye  
 D. after they haven't met for a long time



- ( ) 64. Which of the statements is right?
- A. German people shake hands as often as possible.
  - B. English people like shaking hands very much.
  - C. German people hardly shake hands.
  - D. Neither English people nor Germans like shaking hands.
- ( ) 65. This story is about \_\_\_\_.
- A. shaking hands
  - B. customs
  - C. languages
  - D. languages and customs

### B

When you cough or sneeze, you'd better turn your head away from others and cover your mouth with the full part of your hand. And then, you should say, "Excuse me."

This seems so simple, but it is surprising how many kids have never been told to do this. Actually, I notice adults all the time who cough and sneeze in public without placing a hand over the mouth. One important thing I point out to the kids is that after they sneeze or cough on their hands, they should wash their hands as soon as possible. If not, they will be passing those germs (细菌) along to everything and everyone they touch.

If you come to a door and someone is following you, hold the door. If the door opens by pulling, pull it open, stand to the side, and allow the other person to pass through first, then you can walk through. If the door opens by pushing, hold the door after you pass through.

After a few weeks of seeing kids try to get through doors in the school and watching them enter restaurants as the door hit other people, I knew I had to discuss the problem with my students. Teaching them small acts of kindness, such as letting someone else go through a door first as they hold it open, may seem unimportant, but it can go a long way toward helping students realize how to be polite and thank others. Once they've been told, they're halfway there.

When we have to go up moving stairs, we will stand to the right. That will give others who are in a hurry a choice of walking up the left-hand side of the moving stairs. When we are going to enter a lift, the underground, or a doorway, we will wait for others to exit before we enter.

- ( ) 66. When you cough or sneeze, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. touch everything                      B. cover your mouth  
C. point out to the kids                  D. pass the germs to others
- ( ) 67. If you come to a door and someone is following you, you'd better \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hold the door                              B. pass through  
C. close the door                              D. stand to the side
- ( ) 68. From the passage we can know the writer is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doctor              B. traveler              C. parent              D. teacher
- ( ) 69. What does "they are halfway there" imply?  
A. They will hold the door half open.  
B. They will neither enter nor exit.  
C. They will soon become polite.  
D. They will stand in the middle of the moving stairs.
- ( ) 70. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the rules of behavior in public  
B. the ways of communication  
C. the acts of kindness among people  
D. the knowledge of social life

### C

These days, most people in Britain and the US do not wear very formal clothes. But sometimes it is important to wear the right thing.

Many British people don't think about clothes very much. They just like to be comfortable. When they go out to enjoy themselves, they can wear almost anything. At theatres, cinemas and concerts you can put on whatever you like from beautiful suits and dresses to jeans and sweaters. Anything goes, as long as you look clean and tidy.

But in Britain, as well as in the US, men in offices usually wear suits and ties and women wear dresses or skirts (not trousers). Doctors, lawyers and business people always wear quite formal clothes. And in some hotels and restaurants men have to wear ties and tidy clothes.

In many ways, Americans are less formal than British people, but they

are more careful with their clothes. At home, or on holiday, most Americans wear informal or sport clothes. But when they go out in the evening, they like to look nice. In good hotels and restaurants, men have to wear jackets and ties, and women have to wear pretty clothes.

It is difficult to say exactly what people wear in Britain and the US, because everyone is different. If you are not sure what to wear, watch what other people do and then do the same. You'll feel more comfortable if you don't look too different from everyone else.

- ( ) 71. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. What British and American People Wear Nowadays  
B. Office Manners in Britain and the US  
C. Differences Between British and American Business Men  
D. No Trousers for Office Ladies
- ( ) 72. People in Britain and the US wear informal clothes when they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. go out to enjoy themselves                      B. are in offices  
C. are in big restaurants                              D. go out to work
- ( ) 73. At concerts British business people wear \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sweaters    B. whatever they like  
C. suits and ties                                        D. informally
- ( ) 74. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. Women are usually not allowed to wear trousers in offices.  
B. Lawyers always wear formal clothes even though they are at home.  
C. British people are more careful with their clothes than American people.  
D. Though everyone is different, they wear the same clothes in offices.
- ( ) 75. Women in Britain and the US have to wear tidy dresses EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when they are having dinner in some top restaurants  
B. when they are in offices  
C. when they are attending a party held in a nice hotel  
D. when they are meeting friends at home

**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)**

Both children and adults should pay a \_\_\_\_\_ (76) to their b \_\_\_\_\_ (77). For example, no one is a \_\_\_\_\_ (78) to spit or l \_\_\_\_\_ (79) rubbish everywhere. Besides, when they use their mobile phones, they should talk in a lower voice to a \_\_\_\_\_ (80) disturbing others. During the dinner, please ask for things to be p \_\_\_\_\_ (81) to you, and don't lean over the table. If you n \_\_\_\_\_ (82) to blow your nose, e \_\_\_\_\_ (83) yourself and go out of the room first. Don't grab everything you want first but help o \_\_\_\_\_ (84) to get their f \_\_\_\_\_ (85) and be prepared to share.

76. a \_\_\_\_\_      77. b \_\_\_\_\_      78. a \_\_\_\_\_      79. l \_\_\_\_\_      80. a \_\_\_\_\_  
81. p \_\_\_\_\_      82. n \_\_\_\_\_      83. e \_\_\_\_\_      84. o \_\_\_\_\_      85. f \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 4 Writing 写作 (15)**

**VII 关于以下话题，写60-80词的文章。(15)**

What are good manners for you when you go out and why?

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# Scripts and Keys 录音文字与答案

## Unit 1 Language Learning

### 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. We have to develop four skills when learning English. They are listening, speaking, reading and writing.

Q: How many skills do we have to develop when learning English?

2. M: Does your friend speak French?

W: No, he doesn't speak French. He speaks Spanish perfectly. That's his native language.

Q: What language does the woman's friend speak?

3. M: How well do you know English?

W: Pretty well.

M: Does your friend speak English, too?

W: Yes, he speaks English with a Japanese accent.

Q: How well does the woman's friend speak English?

4. B: I have a lot of trouble with spelling. Do you?

G: I don't have any trouble with spelling, but I have trouble with speaking.

Q: Does the girl have any trouble learning English?

5. We'll have the party in the garden, if the weather's good. If not, it'll have to be inside.

Q: Where will the party be?

B. 你将听到3段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题6-7基于对话1。

W: When do you want to start studying French?

M: I want to start next week.

W: What about starting from now on?

M: Fine.

问题8-9基于对话2。

G: Are you going to study this evening?

B: Yes. Wait for me for a while.

G: Hurry up. There are a lot of people studying these days. And there will be no seats left if we're late.

B: Really? How come?

G: There are tests these two days.

问题10-12基于对话3。

M: I want to learn English well but I really don't know what to do. Could you give me some advice?

W: I think you should open your mouth first. Try to speak English as much as possible, not only in class but after class.

M: I know I'm weak in speaking. I'm afraid of making mistakes when I speak English.

W: There is a proverb, you know. "Practice makes perfect."

M: Thank you very much for your advice. I'll try.

C. 你将听到2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13-16基于对话1。

W: What's up, Michael? You look down today.

M: I got a "C" again in the English exam. What do you think I should do?

W: I don't think English is very difficult. What you need is practice.

M: I did practice a lot, like doing lots of reading comprehension exercises every day.

W: Well, I suggest that you do some reading aloud every day, and try to speak more. That will help cultivate your sense of the language, which is essential for English learning.

M: I see. I'll give it a try.

问题17-19基于对话2。

B: The weather is just so great today! Do you have a right idea for what we can do?

G: You're so right, Brian. The day is too good to waste sitting indoors.

B: Let's go to the park and sit there practicing our English.

G: Sounds like a great idea. Let's go.

问题20-25基于以下篇章。

The development of the English language falls into three periods. Old English lasted from about A.D. 450, when the first German people began to settle in England, until about 1100. Middle English extended from about 1100 to about 1475. And Modern English began about 1475 and has lasted to the present time.

Of course, the breaks were not as sudden and exact as these dates suggest. There has never been a year when the language was not changing, or a time when it was spoken without any differences between regions. However, the three periods are so different that a person who knows both Old and Modern English well will find a great deal of difficulty reading some of the Middle English writings without further study about the important points of the language.

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

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

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

- II. 26. B 27. C 28. A 29. B 30. C 31. B 32. C 33. D 34. D 35. D  
36. D 37. C 38. C 39. B 40. B  
III. 41. errands 42. imagine 43. once in a while 44. move on 45. regret

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. C 47. C 48. B 49. B 50. C 51. D 52. B 53. C 54. A 55. C  
56. B 57. B 58. D 59. C 60. A  
V. 61. C 62. B 63. C 64. D 65. A 66. B 67. C 68. D 69. B 70. A  
71. C 72. D 73. D 74. C 75. C  
VI. 76. satisfaction 77. progress 78. perfect 79. reminds 80. knowledge  
81. wonderful 82. films 83. famous 84. translated 85. words

### Part 4 Writing 写作

#### VII. Sample

Dear John,

I haven't heard from you for a long time. How are you getting on with your work? How's your family? I've been busy with my studies.

It has been over four months since I came to Beijing. I live with a Chinese student. We've got to know each other well and I've made many Chinese friends here.

At first I felt it was difficult to learn Chinese. With the teachers' help, I've made much progress and I can talk about many things in Chinese. Though I still have some difficulties in pronunciation, I've begun to keep a diary in Chinese and read interesting stories in Chinese, too.

We've just had an exam. Most of the questions weren't difficult, but some of them weren't easy. We're going to have a two-week holiday and I will visit some cities in South China.

Please remember me to your parents.

Your friend,

Peter

## Unit 2 Transportation

### 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. How are you going there?
2. Excuse me. Can we take off despite the fog?
3. How long does it take to get to the hotel?
4. You can never see an underground train in London. Why?
5. Why don't we drive out to the square?

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: How long does it take to get to the museum?  
W: I think it takes about 40 minutes.
7. M: Mary, who is going to meet you at the airport?  
W: Michael is otherwise engaged, but I expect that Tom will.
8. M: Will Tom come here on time?  
W: I don't doubt that there will be a delay as it is the rush hour.
9. M: What's your plan for holiday?  
W: I intend to go to Beijing.  
M: Haven't you been to Beijing?  
W: Yes. But I want to go there for a third time. There are so many beautiful places to see.
10. M: I want to know whether I can make a reservation to Paris next Monday.  
W: There is a flight leaving at 9:25. I doubt if it is possible for you to start so early.
11. W: Let's go to bed early tonight. You are going to take a plane tomorrow, aren't you?  
M: It's OK. I don't feel too tired.  
W: You're not worried you might get airsick?  
M: Don't worry. I never get sick.
12. M: Have you decided on the details of your journey?  
W: Yes, first we'll go to Xi'an, then to Suzhou and Hangzhou and finally to Kunming.  
M: Hmm, pretty good. How do you plan on traveling, by train or by plane?  
W: I want to go by train and return by plane.  
M: Not bad. That's a good way to save money.  
W: I'll call the travel agency to book tickets after finalizing the details.



C. 你将听到2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13-16基于对话1。

W: Excuse me, officer, I'm a stranger here and I'm lost.

M: Where do you want to go?

W: I want to get back to my hotel — the Hilton Hotel.

M: Well, your trouble is that you're walking in the opposite direction of the hotel.

W: Oh, no wonder. Could you please point me in the right direction?

M: With pleasure. Walk down this road. Take the first left, then walk four blocks, and you'll find the hotel.

W: About how long will it take me to walk there?

M: About half an hour.

W: Is there a bus I can take to get there?

M: Actually you can take the subway and get off at Sixtieth Street.

W: OK. Thank you.

问题17-20基于对话2。

M: Let's catch the bus to university today, Mary.

W: No way. It's too slow. I want to catch a cab instead.

M: But I like the bus.

W: How can you like catching the bus? It's hot and sweaty and too slow!

M: Because I like to listen to the conversations that people have.

W: There's something seriously wrong with you, Brian.

M: I think I am just curious about other people.

W: I think you are just too nosy.

M: Maybe I could become a spy then?

W: Brian 007 — I don't think so.

问题21-25基于以下篇章。

It is Sunday today. Wang Lin and Li Ping are going to the zoo. They are waiting for a bus.

A red bus is stopping at the bus stop. Wang Lin and Li Ping are getting on the bus.

"Here's a seat for you, Wang Lin."

"No, thank you. There's another seat. I can sit over there."

The bus is coming to the next stop. Now, an old woman is getting on the bus. Wang Lin and Li Ping both stand up. Li Ping is saying:

"Here's a seat for you, Granny. Please sit here."

Wang Lin is also saying:

"Please come here and have my seat, Granny."

"Mine is near the door. So take this seat, please, Granny."

"Thank you very much. It's very nice of you."

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

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

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

- II. 26. B 27. D 28. C 29. C 30. B 31. D 32. A 33. C 34. C 35. B  
36. C 37. C 38. B 39. D 40. C  
III. 41. everything 42. in time 43. instead of 44. view 45. what is more

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. B 47. A 48. D 49. C 50. B 51. B 52. D 53. B 54. C 55. D  
56. B 57. B 58. C 59. A 60. C  
V. 61. D 62. A 63. B 64. C 65. A 66. C 67. D 68. C 69. B 70. D  
71. B 72. B 73. D 74. A 75. B  
VI. 76. around 77. license 78. transportation 79. subway 80. convenient  
81. rush 82. wait 83. Taxis 84. safety 85. expensive

### Part 4 Writing 写作

#### VII. Sample

Modern techniques have provided us with various means of travel. If you like traveling, you can always do it one way or another.

If you have a bike, you can travel cheaply. Over a short distance you can ride as freely as you like without getting too tired. But if you travel long distances, there are quicker means of getting to your destination.

A car usually runs much faster than a bike does. But it can be slower sometimes. If you drive in rush hours, you may have to wait a long time without moving an inch. In that case the car could be the slowest and most boring means of transport of all.

If you want to travel more comfortably, you'd better take a train. A train can take you to a distant place in a shorter time than a car does. While you are sitting comfortably in the train, you can enjoy the beauty of the countryside. At the same time you'll feel yourself closer to life, and a new strength flowing into your body. What an exciting experience!

If you want to go across the seas, you can go by ship or by air. Although a ship goes a

lot slower, it costs much less. That's a big advantage. What's more, during a long voyage, you can make as many friends as you wish, and you'll get much healthier.

The quickest but perhaps the most expensive way to travel is by plane. A plane can take you anywhere in the shortest possible time. You can get down to work as soon as you get off the plane. If you're on urgent business, the best way of traveling is certainly by plane.

Which means of travel do you like best?

## Unit 3 Space

### 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。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

1. How long may I keep these?
2. I'm afraid I have to make a complaint.
3. How about taking a trip with me next week?
4. Excuse me. I've lost a bag. I wonder if it's been found.
5. Excuse me! I want to go to the railway station. Could you tell me which bus I should take?

B. 你将听到5段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

6. W: What's the matter, sweetie? You look a little upset.  
B: Well, Jane criticized me and said that I was selfish and lazy, so we got into a fight.
7. M: Hi, Judy. It is said you have just come back from the art gallery, what do you think?  
W: I guess it seems I haven't developed a taste for those abstract paintings.
8. M: Excuse me, can you tell me where Main Street is?  
W: Turn left at the second light and then go straight for two blocks.  
M: Is it far?  
W: No. it's only a five-minute walk.
9. B: I always get so sleepy in my English class.  
G: Me, too. It's because of his voice! Mr Jackson is so quiet.  
B: I wish we had that strict teacher Mr Butler who always shouts. At least we can stay awake in class.
10. W: So, how long have you been here?  
M: Just a couple of days actually. I'm on a big journey. You know, I'm visiting all the places of interest here.

W: Sounds very interesting. You should write all of your adventure stories down to share with your family.

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11-12基于对话1。

M: Helen, I'm going to a party tonight. But I've no idea what I should talk about. Can you give me some advice?

W: Sure. At a party people sometimes talk about sports, and current events.

M: I see. What else can I talk about?

W: You can talk about China.

M: That's a good topic.

W: Yes. I'm sure they'll like it.

M: Are there any questions I should avoid asking?

W: You shouldn't ask about people's income.

M: Why can't I ask about their income?

W: Because it's too personal.

M: I see. Thanks a lot, Helen.

W: Glad I can help.

问题13-15基于对话2。

G: Would it be possible to travel to other planets in future?

B: Yes, I think so. Remember we were talking about the international space station.

G: Yes. What does that have to do with space travel?

B: When the international space becomes a center for all kinds of space activities, it would be easier to do many things, including space travel.

G: It sounds really fascinating!

B: Yeah. When human beings have a well-established lunar base, it would become the stepping-stone for traveling to other planets.

G: Which planet would it be likely for us to travel to?

B: Mars, I think.

问题16-18基于以下篇章。

Four girls went to school every day by taxi. One day one of them said that there was a test that morning. They didn't want to take the test. They decided to be late for school, but they needed a good excuse.

The girls thought for a while. One of them said, "Let's tell the teacher that our taxi had a flat tire." They arrived at school one hour later.

"Why are you late?" the teacher asked.

"Our taxi had a flat tire," one of the girls said.

The teacher thought for a moment, and told them to sit down in each corner of the room. He then said, "Answer the question: which tire was flat?"

问题19-21基于对话3。

B: What are you going to do on vacation, Nina? Are you going anywhere?

G: Yes, I'm going to China.

B: China! Are you kidding? It's on another planet!

G: It is very far from here. But I want to have a go.

B: Of course. You'll be fine, I'm sure. Are you going alone?

G: No. I'm going with my Dad. He's going to have a conference on the environment in Beijing.

B: I see.

G: How about you? Do you have any plans? What are you going to do?

B: I'm going to do some work. I'm going to work for a travel agency. I need some money for next year's tuition fee.

G: Sounds pretty interesting. I mean the experience. I hope you'll enjoy it.

B: Thanks.

问题22-25基于对话4。

M: Is the Earth really getting warmer?

W: There's no doubt at all that the Earth is getting warmer. Scientists tell us it is true that four years out of the last ten have been the hottest since records began. And so if this effect — the greenhouse effect continues, it's fairly certain that within the next century, the Earth will have heated up by four degrees.

M: But why does it matter if the world gets warmer?

W: It matters because it changes a lot of things to do with our everyday life. If the Earth gets hotter, this will cause the level of the sea to rise by about between one and one-and-a-half metres over the next hundred years. It doesn't sound much — it's really a lot. It'll cause flooding — large areas of the Indian coast, Holland, London even, will be under water.

M: And would there be any other effects?

W: There will be many other effects. One of the things that will happen is that we will have more storms. This will cause a lot of damage — damage to crops, to houses and to people. And still the world and our life will be changed in another way. Certain areas of the world — the United States and Russia — that grow a lot of the food for the world, could suffer from continuous dry weather. Areas like the Mediterranean, for example, could turn into desert. If they're not making the food, we could simply not have enough to eat because the Earth is warming up.

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

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

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

- II. 26. C 27. C 28. B 29. B 30. D 31. A 32. A 33. A 34. A 35. B  
36. A 37. A 38. A 39. C 40. D  
III. 41. without the Sun 42. stop you from 43. lean 44. make hay 45. the Moon

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. B 47. A 48. C 49. D 50. A 51. C 52. D 53. B 54. C 55. D  
56. A 57. C 58. B 59. C 60. D  
V. 61. B 62. A 63. C 64. D 65. C 66. C 67. C 68. D 69. D 70. B  
71. C 72. D 73. D 74. A 75. C  
VI. 76. with 77. greeted 78. had 79. other's 80. apart  
81. questions 82. their 83. into 84. hands 85. ourselves

### Part 4 Writing 写作

VII. *Sample*

#### The Sun and The Earth

The Sun shines on us. It gives us light and heat. It makes everything grow. It gives the Earth life.

The Earth turns round itself. As it turns, we have day and night. It's bright by day and dark by night.

The Earth also travels round the Sun in an orbit. As it travels, we have four seasons. It is hot in summer and cold in winter. The days are long in summer and short in winter. In spring it is warm and the days are getting longer. In autumn it is cool and the days are getting shorter.

## Unit 4 Telling Tales

### 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。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

1. When do you plan to go to the fair in China?
2. I'm having a party tonight and I need some flowers.
3. Bruce! It's eleven o'clock. When will you leave?
4. Have you heard that George has bought a new car?
5. Shall we set off now?

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: What are your plans while you're here?  
W: I'll be spending most of my free time in the library.
7. M: Does this music disturb your studying, Pam?  
W: Actually I'm not studying anymore, but I'm going to sleep.
8. W: Excuse me, sir. I'm trying to get to the Student Union.  
M: Sure. Just go down here to the corner and turn left.
9. M: Jenny! It's seven o'clock. When will you leave?  
W: In five minutes.
10. W: What shall we do this evening?  
M: How about going to the cinema?  
W: Oh, good idea! We could meet at the box office.
11. M: Hmm, there's not much on the menu here. The beef sounds good, though.  
W: Yes, it does, but I think I'm just going to have a sandwich today.
12. M: I've been offered a job at the North Pole.  
W: How exciting! What will you do there?  
M: I'm going to set up a new weather station.

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。

- M: What are you looking for, Mary?  
W: My jacket. I'm going to see the doctor.  
M: Why? What's the problem?  
W: I'm not sure, but I don't feel well.

M: Do you have a fever?

W: No, I don't think so, but I have a pain in my chest.

M: What time will the doctor see you?

W: Ten-thirty. I'm afraid I have to leave now. It's ten already. Bye.

M: Good-bye. I hope it's nothing serious.

W: Thanks. See you later.

问题16-18基于对话2。

W: I really enjoyed that film!

M: I did, too. At first I thought it was going to be boring, but then it got really good.

W: What part did you like best?

M: Oh, I don't know. I guess the scene that moved me most was the one in which the old man was dying.

W: I like that one, too. In fact, I cried.

M: To tell you the truth, I had a few tears in my eyes.

W: Now what?

M: How about a coke and a sandwich?

W: Wonderful!

问题19-22基于对话3。

M: Mary, can you come to a party next Wednesday?

W: A party! Oh yes, Bob, I'd like that very much.

M: Good! I'm glad you can come. I'm having a birthday party for Susan.

W: Oh, that's lovely! Susan's a lucky girl.

M: But she doesn't know about it yet. It's a surprise party!

W: Wonderful! How many people are coming to the party, Bob?

M: Oh, not many — it isn't a big party. I'm inviting about ten people.

W: Would you like to borrow my records for the party, Bob?

M: Oh yes, please, Mary. You have some lovely records.

W: How many would you like?

M: Oh, not many, Mary. I have quite a lot. But I would like to hear some of your new records.

W: All right, Bob. And can I help you to prepare for the party? There's a lot of work in preparing for a surprise party!

M: Oh yes, please, Mary, that's very kind of you.

问题23-25基于以下篇章。

Mr Smith left his car outside his flat one night as usual, but when he came down the next morning to go to his office, he discovered that the car wasn't there. He called the police and told them what had happened, and they said they would try to find the car.

When Mr Smith came home from the office that evening, the car was back again in its usual place in front of his house. He examined it carefully to see whether it had been damaged, and found two theater tickets on one of the seats and a letter which said, "We're



very sorry. We took your car because we needed it badly.”

Mr and Mrs Smith went to the theater with the two tickets the next night and enjoyed themselves very much.

When they got home, they found that thieves had taken almost everything they had had in their flat.

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

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

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

- II. 26. B 27. A 28. C 29. B 30. D 31. A 32. B 33. D 34. C 35. B  
36. B 37. D 38. B 39. C 40. D  
III. 41. heard about 42. jump on 43. catch hold of 44. in charge of 45. let go of

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. A 47. B 48. A 49. D 50. C 51. A 52. C 53. C 54. A 55. A  
56. C 57. A 58. B 59. C 60. D  
V. 61. A 62. A 63. C 64. B 65. A 66. B 67. C 68. A 69. D 70. A  
71. B 72. D 73. D 74. A 75. C  
VI. 76. dancing 77. fun 78. winter 79. same 80. far  
81. at 82. listen 83. came 84. eat 85. summer

### Part 4 Writing 写作

#### VII. Sample

THE WIND and the Sun were arguing which was the stronger. Suddenly they saw a traveller coming down the road, and the Sun said: “I see a way to decide our dispute. Whichever of us can cause that traveller to take off his cloak shall be regarded as the stronger. You begin.” So the Sun retired behind a cloud, and the Wind began to blow as hard as it could upon the traveller. But the harder he blew the more closely the traveller wrapped his cloak round him, till at last the Wind had to give up in despair. Then the Sun came out and shone in all his glory upon the traveller, who soon found it too hot to walk with his cloak on.

## Unit 5 Hobbies and Interests

### 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。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

1. I'm going to Venice next week.
2. Shall we go for a drink at one o'clock this afternoon?
3. What do you think of the house?
4. I'm afraid you have the wrong number.
5. I feel so nervous about the National English Speech Competition tomorrow.

B. 你将听到6段短对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

6. W: Did you hear about Laura Austin?  
M: No, what happened?  
W: She got married last week.  
M: That's great. Where did you hear that?  
W: A friend of mine told me.
7. M: What do you like to do in your spare time?  
W: I enjoy cooking, and I often cook a lot of food.  
M: Well, your hobby is cooking, and mine is eating.  
W: So why don't you come to dinner tonight?
8. W: Let's go jogging tomorrow morning.  
M: Why jog in the morning?  
W: For me, jogging in the morning is fun both as sport and as a hobby.  
M: But I hate getting up early in the morning, especially in the winter.
9. W: I'm going to pick sports or music this year. I don't have time for both.  
M: Whichever you choose, you ought to keep the other as a hobby.  
W: Yea, good idea.  
M: Sports and music are similar since both require speed, rhythm and harmony.
10. M: I'm thinking about buying a computer.  
W: That sounds great, but don't they cost a lot of money?  
M: Well, I suppose so. But I'd like to use the Internet, send email, and use it for school...  
W: Yeah, but I think it takes a long time to learn how to use one.
11. W: Every time I come to visit, he is always watching TV.  
M: You're really observant. He can't help but watch some TV during meals or before

bed. He's even watching the soccer game as we speak.

W: How long are you going to let this go on, Mark?

M: He's my son!

C. 你将听到3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12-13基于对话1。

W: I heard from Tom today.

M: Oh, really? How's he doing?

W: Pretty well. He said he's going to graduate school.

M: Really? You're kidding!

W: No, it's true. He starts this fall.

M: But I thought he wanted to get a job.

W: Well, he did, but he decided that graduate school would help him get a better job in the future.

问题14-15基于对话2。

W: Do you have any hobbies?

M: Yes, I like swimming and playing chess. What about you?

W: Oh, chess is not really for me. But I like swimming, too.

M: Which styles can you swim?

W: I can swim back stroke and free style. Now I am practicing underwater swimming, but I have difficulties in breathing. Maybe you can teach me sometime.

M: Swimming is one of the most popular recreational activities all over the world. I am not professional in swimming. I swim for fun. But we can learn from each other.

问题16-18基于对话3。

W: Do you have any hobbies?

M: Yes, reading is my hobby.

W: What kind of book do you like to read most?

M: Many kinds of books. When I was a child in elementary school, I enjoyed reading fables and science fiction. When I became a teenager at middle school, I was interested in detective and mystery stories. Now I like reading romance stories.

W: Are you in love?

M: Why?

W: People say only those who are in love like to read romance stories.

M: I don't think so. This is not the case with me.

问题19-22基于篇章1。

People in Poland take their pleasure seriously. They like to have goals even when they have free time. During summer, people start work very early in the morning so that they can finish early and enjoy a relaxing afternoon. It is difficult to imagine Polish people walking aimlessly in the countryside, though they might go to pick wild fruit, visit a place

of historical importance, or walk 20 km as a training exercise. They are often admired for their enjoyment of the arts. All parks are beautifully cared for and are for the use and enjoyment of the public. Quite ordinary people will talk with obvious delight about concerts. There is nearly always a crowd at the door of the theatre asking for available tickets. People in Poland now have far more leisure time and more money than ever before. It is therefore possible for them to spend their weekend doing many new things. Many people now have over 20 days of vacation a year. This provides opportunities for holidays in the countryside or at the seaside.

问题23-25基于篇章2。

Helping your child choose a hobby is very good for him or her. They can learn a lot when they are enjoying themselves. Here are some tips that may help.

Match your child's interests. If she likes to cook, buy her a cookbook. If he likes collecting baseball cards, buy him a special scrapbook. Show them your interests and support their interests.

Try different hobbies. Introduce a new hobby as a birthday or a holiday gift. In trying something quite different, your child may become interested in it or at least get to know a new thing.

Share a hobby with your child. Take an art class as a family. Go for a mountain climbing together. Spending family time doing fun things can make a healthy and nice relationship.

Don't push your interests to your child. Let children choose their own interests though you can always introduce them to a new one. Don't show your unhappiness when they choose something different from what you think of.

Hobbies are a great way for children to learn new things. Help your children to try different interests until they choose one they want to learn more about.

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

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

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

- II. 26. B 27. C 28. B 29. A 30. B 31. D 32. B 33. A 34. C 35. C  
 36. C 37. B 38. C 39. A 40. C
- III. 41. show preference 42. is very fond of 43. take up 44. taking his mind off  
 45. gives the impression

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. C    47. B    48. C    49. B    50. A    51. B    52. D    53. C    54. A    55. C  
56. D    57. B    58. C    59. D    60. D
- V. 61. D    62. D    63. C    64. D    65. B    66. C    67. D    68. B    69. B    70. A  
71. A    72. D    73. B    74. A    75. C
- VI. 76. as            77. such            78. activities            79. also            80. over  
81. enjoy            82. yours            83. ground            84. dig            85. more

### Part 4 Writing 写作

#### VII. Sample

My hobby is reading. Reading books is very enjoyable. When I was young, my mother used to read me a story before I went to bed at night. The stories were so interesting that I always wished mom would tell me more. So I began to read books by myself. Little by little I became interested in reading. I can have fun and learn about many interesting things over the world at the same time. When I read books, I can enjoy some beautiful sentences. As a result I can improve my writing. I want to be a writer in the future, so I must study hard and read more books so that my dream can come true.

## Unit 6 Sightseeing—A Tour of London

### 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。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

1. Please get to the museum on time.
2. In which city was the 2008 Olympic Games held?
3. Have a nice trip!
4. What a nice day! How about going out for a picnic?
5. Will you please close the window when you leave?

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: I don't know which to buy. Can you give me some advice?  
M: You'd better try on this red T-shirt. It looks nice.
7. W: Hi, Jay. I haven't seen you for a long time. Where have you been?  
M: I've been to Harbin.

W: Really? How do you like it?

M: Wonderful! It's really exciting to go skating on real ice. I want to go there again next vacation.

8. M: What about this green sweater? It matches your red trousers, I think.

W: Are you joking? Green sweater matches red trousers? I think white would be better.

9. M: Hello! May I please speak to Mrs White?

W: I'm sorry. She isn't here right now.

M: I see. Will she be back soon?

W: She won't be back until four.

M: Thanks.

10. M: Look at the traffic, dear. I'm afraid we can't get to the office on time.

W: I think more people should ride bikes.

M: More people ride bikes? Look, there are enough bikes already!

11. B: What? Tom has failed in the exam? I thought he was a top student in his class.

G: He used to be, but he has spent too much time playing computer games.

12. M: I'd like to get my cousin a nice present for her birthday.

W: Well, she's learning English. What about an English dictionary?

M: Is it useful to her?

W: I think so.

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。

B: Hello, Judy!

G: Hello, David!

B: Which is your favourite festival?

G: I like Chinese New Year best.

B: Why do you like it?

G: Because I can get a lot of presents from my parents and friends.

问题15-16基于对话2。

W: Thanks for coming in for the interview, Mike.

M: That's OK.

W: Where were you born?

M: I was born in Australia but I moved to the United States when I was two.

W: When did you come to China?

M: I came to China in 2011.

W: Then you have been here for more than two years.

M: Yeah. It's two years and a month.

问题17-19基于对话3。

G: Hi, Daniel. Have you finished your Maths homework?  
 B: Not yet. I'm going to finish it tonight. How about you, Amy?  
 G: I haven't started yet. I feel it's too difficult for me. Can you help me with it?  
 B: Sure. I'm glad to help you. Why not come to my house after school? We can do our homework together.  
 G: That's a good idea. I'll arrive at five o'clock.

问题20-22基于对话4。

M: Ambulance. What's the trouble?

W: Oh, my son fell off the table and hurt himself. He's losing lots of blood. Please help me quickly!

M: Is there anyone else to help you at present?

W: No, only myself. What shall I do?

M: Don't move the baby. He may have internal injuries. Try to stop the bleeding. Keep him warm, but don't give him anything to eat or drink, OK?

W: Oh, yes. But hurry, please.

M: Don't worry. The ambulance is on the way now. Can you give me your name and address?

W: Nicky Logan. I'm at home, No. 233 Center Street.

问题23-25基于以下篇章。

Tom locked up his bar at 2 a.m. as usual and went home to sleep. He had been in bed only a few minutes when the phone rang. "What time do you open up in the morning?" he heard a man ask.

The owner was so angry that he threw down the receiver and went back to bed. A few minutes later there was another call and he heard the same question.

"Listen," the owner shouted, "it's no good asking me what time I open because I wouldn't let a person in like you."

"I don't want to get in," the caller replied, "I want to get out!"

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

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

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

- II. 26. B 27. B 28. C 29. B 30. D 31. B 32. A 33. D 34. D 35. C  
 36. A 37. B 38. C 39. C 40. B  
 III. 41. storing 42. attracts 43. continue 44. amazing 45. collection

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. C    47. D    48. A    49. B    50. B    51. C    52. A    53. D    54. C    55. B  
56. B    57. D    58. A    59. B    60. B
- V. 61. C    62. A    63. D    64. C    65. D    66. C    67. B    68. A    69. C    70. D  
71. A    72. A    73. C    74. C    75. D
- VI. 76. open    77. shown    78. called    79. set    80. twice  
81. lasts    82. special    83. cheaper    84. nearest    85. further

### Part 4 Writing 写作

#### VII. Sample

From Greece:

The best time to visit Greece is April to June. If you like snow, then you can go to the northwest of the country in winter. It's great for skiing. If you just want to sit on a beach and see the sunshine every day, then August is the perfect month. But be careful! Temperatures are really high.

## Unit 7 Music

### 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。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

1. Why not go there and have a look?
2. Sorry I'm late. The traffic was bad.
3. When did you get the computer?
4. Excuse me, have you got an English dictionary?
5. What does she look like?

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: Do you think the concert is as good as you expected?  
W: Well, it isn't worth the time.
7. G: Mr Brown is coming to our school soon.  
B: Oh, really? When will he come?  
G: Five minutes later.
8. M: Mum, I put my Ipad on the table. But I can't find it now. Have you seen it?



- W: I saw the cat was playing with it on the floor just now. So I put it in the drawer.
9. W: Can you tell me how to use this CD player?  
M: Sure. First you have to turn it on. Just press the first button.  
W: OK. How do I open this now?  
M: Just press the button on the right.
10. M: Amy, I really enjoy the CD you lent me a week ago.  
W: I'm glad you like it.  
M: Not only me. Daniel also likes it. Do you mind if I keep it for another week?  
W: Sorry, Millie wants to listen to it.
11. W: Hello, Gary. I haven't seen you since March.  
M: Hi, Jane. I've been busy with my new job.  
W: Really? When did you start that?  
M: In May. I left my last job in April.
12. B: Have you finished the science homework yet?  
G: I'm still working on it. What are you doing?  
B: I've done my maths and I've just started those English exercises.  
G: I'm going to do them next.

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。

W: These days I've been both lucky and unlucky.

M: What's your good luck?

W: I've got a chance to go to Beijing on business.

M: Congratulations! But what's your bad luck?

W: I fell off my bike and hurt my arm yesterday.

M: Be careful next time.

问题15-16基于对话2。

M: Pass me the remote control, dear.

W: OK, this concert is really boring.

M: What about Sports World? Look, that's Ding Junhui in Snooker.

W: Change the channel, dear. You know I don't like sports programmes.

M: Oh, that's a horror film, my favorite.

W: Come on, dear, change it. I can't sleep tonight if I see a horror film.

M: What about this comedy?

W: Sure, I love comedy.

M: Me, too.

问题17-19基于对话3。

M: Mary, how many languages do you speak besides English?

W: I speak German.

M: Ah, how well do you speak it?

W: Very well, I can write in it too.

M: Any other languages?

W: I can speak French. But I can't write in it at all.

M: Do you want to join our beginner's Japanese class?

W: Yes, very much.

M: Well, it's not going to be easy, you know. It's quite different from English, German or French.

W: I know, but I want to do it.

问题20-22基于对话4。

M: Good morning. Central School of Music.

W: Good morning. My name's Judy Black. I'd like some information about piano lessons, please.

M: Are you a beginner?

W: Yes. I've never played the piano before.

M: Then you'll want a beginners' class. There's one on Tuesday morning and another on Wednesday evening.

W: I work during the day, so I'd like the evening class.

M: Well, it begins at half past seven and it's a two-hour class.

W: Oh, that will be fine for me. Er, can you tell me how much I have to pay?

M: Each lesson costs five pounds fifty.

W: Great. Thank you very much. Bye.

M: Bye.

问题23-25基于以下篇章。

You are listening to Radio South. Here is some information about a pop concert. The group Red River will come to London soon. They will be in London from the twenty-eighth of October to the second of November. Tickets are really dear—they cost thirty pounds each, but half of that money will go to a children's hospital. To book a ticket, telephone two-eight-three, double O-six-five between ten a.m. and five p.m. The London concerts will be in the South Bank Hall. It's very easy to find. The best way to get there is to take the train, and it takes 40 minutes. The concert hall is in Trinity Street. That's T-R-I-N-I-T-Y Street. See you there.

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

- I. 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. C  
11. C 12. B 13. C 14. C 15. C 16. C 17. B 18. A 19. B 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. B    28. C    29. A    30. B    31. B    32. B    33. C    34. D    35. C  
36. B    37. A    38. A    39. D    40. B
- III. 41. classical    42. emotions    43. awarded    44. developing    45. lasted

## Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. B    47. A    48. D    49. C    50. B    51. D    52. C    53. B    54. C    55. A  
56. B    57. B    58. A    59. D    60. A
- V. 61. B    62. B    63. C    64. B    65. A    66. C    67. D    68. D    69. C    70. A  
71. D    72. B    73. D    74. C    75. C
- VI. 76. memory    77. after    78. easily    79. but    80. surprising  
81. help    82. mother    83. hears    84. because    85. subjects

## Part 4 Writing 写作

### VII. Sample

Dear Mr Liu,

March 10

I'm sorry to tell you that I can't go to school today. I went skating yesterday and fell ill at night. This morning, I had a terrible headache and a high fever. I went to see the doctor. I was told I had caught a bad cold. The doctor advised me to stay in bed for two days. So I can neither go to school nor take part in the football match. But I hope that our team will win.

Yours,  
Li Ming

## Unit 8 Emergency

### 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。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

1. May I take the lift when a fire happens?
2. What should we do when we hear the bell during the fire drill?
3. My bike was stolen last night.
4. What happened to Mike? He didn't come to school today.

5. Is anyone hurt in the fire?

**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: I heard that Mary was sent to hospital last night. What's wrong with her?

M: She got a severe stomachache.

W: Oh, poor Mary.

7. W: A big fire occurred in my neighborhood. It's scary.

M: Oh, has anyone got hurt?

W: A granny broke her leg when walking downstairs. And a boy's arm got burnt.

M: I'm sorry to hear that.

8. W: Where is Jane? I haven't seen her for several days.

M: She is in hospital.

W: What's wrong with her?

M: She had a car crash three days ago.

9. M: Hello, this is Police Station. Can I help you?

W: Yes, I was robbed by a guy at the 5th Street.

M: Please stay where you are, and we'll arrive there soon.

10. W: What's happening?

M: A granny was hit by a bike. She couldn't stand up.

W: Why not call an ambulance?

11. W: Look, a snowstorm is coming!

M: Oh, What a pity! We need to change the plan. Let's go back home and watch TV.

12. G: The power was off in my neighborhood last night.

B: Oh! How could you do your homework?

G: I lighted four candles.

B: Four candles! You are really hard-working.

**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: Ambulance Service. Can I help you?

W: My daughter slipped down from upstairs. Her head is bleeding.

M: Your name and address, please?

W: Linda Smith, the 5th Street.

M: All right, Mrs Smith, we'll be right there in ten minutes.

W: Thank you.

问题16-19基于对话2。

W: The bell alarms suddenly. What's wrong?

M: There is a big fire on the 15th floor. Let's go downstairs!

W: Wait! I must take my wallet.

M: Are you kidding? We have no time. Let's go to take the lift.

W: What? No, we can't take the lift. It's dangerous!

问题20-22基于篇章1。

A big fire broke out in the forest in the southwest of the United States late in November, 1992. The fire was caused by a young worker smoking carelessly in the forest. Thousands of firemen and local people fought bravely against the fire until it was completely put out. The fire lasted over three weeks, causing a damage of at least twenty million dollars. About 90 people were injured and nine were killed in the fire. The whole nation was shocked at the news and many people are thinking what lesson we should draw from the fire.

问题23-25基于篇章2。

Hello guys! In today's programme, I will tell you how to protect yourself when you face a flood. First, pay attention to the flood warnings and prepare for it early. Second, when flood is coming, if you have some time, you can use a door or a wooden bed as a boat floating on the water. Third, if the flood comes too fast, and you are too late to leave your house, you should immediately climb onto the roof, walls or other high places, waiting for rescue. At last, don't eat food touched by floodwaters, or you will get sick. These are my suggestions. I hope they can help you some day.

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

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

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

- II. 26. D 27. D 28. C 29. B 30. D 31. D 32. B 33. C 34. A 35. B  
36. C 37. D 38. A 39. C 40. B  
III. 41. aware 42. rescued 43. alcohol 44. target 45. smash

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. C 47. C 48. D 49. A 50. B 51. C 52. B 53. B 54. D 55. B  
56. D 57. D 58. C 59. A 60. A  
V. 61. C 62. A 63. A 64. B 65. D 66. B 67. D 68. C 69. B 70. B  
71. C 72. B 73. D 74. B 75. A  
VI. 76. occur 77. avoid 78. aware 79. extinguisher 80. put

81. out

82. severe

83. panic

84. emergency

85. hosepipe

## Part 4 Writing 写作

### VII. Sample

Strong earthquakes hit the world recently. What can we do to survive an earthquake? Here I will give you some suggestions. First, protect your head with a helmet or cushion, and hide in a safe place, such as under a table. Second, if there are some small fires in the house, you just extinguish the fires calmly. Third, open your door and secure an escape route. You must prevent yourself from being trapped. If you follow my suggestions, I'm sure you will survive an earthquake. Good luck!

## Unit 9 Keep Fit

### 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。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

1. Shall we join in the Green World Summer Camp?
2. Could you come and spend the weekend with us?
3. We are going on a trip tomorrow.
4. Remember to ask her to call me back.
5. It is sunny today. How about going skiing in the park?

B. 你将听到2段对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题6-9基于对话1。

(Betty is talking with her friend Daming on the phone.)

Daming: Hello, this is Daming. Who's that?

Betty: This is Betty. I want to visit your hometown—Tianjin. Can you give me some suggestions?

Daming: Of course, what do you want to know?

Betty: Is it very hot in summer in Tianjin?

Daming: Yes, you are right. It's usually very hot in summer.

Betty: When shall I visit the city?

Daming: I think you'd better come in October.

Betty: Why?

Daming: Because the weather starts to get cooler and the trees start to change colour.

Betty: What can I do in Tianjin?

Daming: You can visit many places of interest here, such as Tianjin Ancient Culture Street and you can also try some traditional Chinese food.

Betty: I'm looking forward to visiting Tianjin. Thank you for your suggestions. Bye-bye.

Daming: Bye-bye. I hope to see you soon.

问题10-12基于对话2。

Betty: John, what's your hobby?

John: Playing football.

Betty: It's good for you. How often do you play football?

John: Four times a month. I play football with my classmates at weekends. What do you like, Betty?

Betty: I like reading. I'm very happy every time I sit down to read books.

John: What's your favourite book?

Betty: *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. It's written by Mark Twain. It's a very interesting book. Have you ever read it?

John: No, I haven't. Can I borrow it from you?

Betty: Sure.

C. 你将听到1段对话和3段短篇章。根据你听到的内容, 选择最佳答案。

问题13-16基于以下对话。

B: Lily, did you hear that our class was going to Xinzheng for the team outward bound training ( 户外拓展训练 ) next week?

G: Yes. How exciting it is! What do you think we'll do there?

B: I think we'll climb the mountain, play games and have rock climbing and team programmes.

G: That's so nice. I can't wait to go there. When will we go there?

B: Next Tuesday.

G: What shall we take?

B: We shall take some heavy clothes and medicine with us. And remember to wear sports shoes.

G: Oh, I haven't got sports shoes. I have to go shopping this weekend.

B: Don't worry. You have plenty of time.

G: OK. I hope we'll have a good time.

B: Surely we will.

问题17-19基于篇章1。

Can we live without salt? No, salt is very important to us. We need salt in our food. Without enough salt, we will get ill. Animals need it, too.

Most of the salt in our country comes from the sea. When the sun dries up the water, people can get salt from the ground. The salt is white, clean and beautiful. In the north

of our country, there are many salt lakes. Some of these lakes are very big. The salt in big lakes can even meet the needs of our people for many years.

问题20-22基于篇章2。

Studying without relaxing isn't good for health. We can't get good grades if we have bad health. We should make use of our free time. We should do something we like. Some people like singing, taking photos and drawing pictures. Other people prefer collecting stamps, reading or shopping. I have a few hobbies, but my favourite one is collecting stamps. I like it best because I can learn a lot of things from stamps.

问题23-25基于篇章3。

Last year some scientists divided a college class into two groups. The first group ate 2 apples a day. The second group didn't eat apples. After six months, they added up the times the young people got sick. The apple eaters were healthier than those who hadn't eaten apples. It seemed to show that an apple a day does keep people healthy.

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

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

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

- II. 26. D 27. D 28. C 29. C 30. B 31. B 32. B 33. C 34. C 35. B  
36. D 37. B 38. C 39. C 40. C  
III. 41. physical 42. to remind 43. was installed 44. occupy 45. consists of

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. C 47. B 48. D 49. C 50. D 51. C 52. A 53. B 54. D 55. C  
56. A 57. B 58. C 59. C 60. D  
V. 61. A 62. D 63. C 64. C 65. C 66. D 67. C 68. C 69. B 70. B  
71. A 72. D 73. A 74. A 75. A  
VI. 76. Each 77. showed 78. in 79. last 80. rules  
81. outdoor 82. younger 83. how 84. smoking 85. printed



## Part 4 Writing 写作

### VII. Sample

Health is most important for any of us. In order to stay healthy, we need some common knowledge.

Firstly, pay attention to the diet. We should eat lots of fruit and vegetables, because they are rich in fiber and low in fat. As a proverb says, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." So fruit is good for health. Don't have a lot of food that contains too much fat, such as butter. Meanwhile, sweets should be eaten in proper quantity, because too much sugar does harm to us. Don't drink too much coffee, either.

Secondly, exercise is necessary. Regular exercise can keep us from getting fat. People who do running every day usually have stronger hearts than those who don't.

Finally, form good living habits. We should sleep for about 8 hours at night, and never work too hard. Overwork and little sleep will lead to illness. What's more, stay away from cigarettes.

These are the things we should pay attention to so as to stay healthy.

## Unit 10 Manners

### 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。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

1. May I take the umbrella out of the station for free?
2. I wonder if you could lend me your new dictionary.
3. My German boss will hold a meeting this afternoon.
4. You look so nice today.
5. Do you think it is necessary to say "Thank you" or "Please" to your parents?

B. 你将听到2段对话。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题6-8基于对话1。

G: You look so angry. What's the matter with you?

B: My mum scolded me.

G: I am sorry to hear that. But why?

B: Because she thought I had spent too much time on the phone.

G: I think family members can talk with each other for the length of time on the phone.

Then one person uses the phone for hours, making it difficult for other members to use it.

问题9-12基于对话2。

G: Mum. Would you mind teaching me how to answer the phone?

W: No, dear. When you answer the phone, please tell your telephone number and who you are first, like “68293571, Jane speaking.”

G: Oh, it is not difficult.

W: And one more important thing to remember. Never say “Mum or Dad is out.”

G: Why? Oh, let me think. I know that, maybe the person on the other end of the phone is a burglar.

W: That is right and you can say “Mum or Dad can’t come to the phone right now. May I take a message?”

C. 你将听到4段短篇章。根据你听到的内容，选择最佳答案。

问题13-16基于篇章1。

A well-mannered Englishman at table holds and keeps his knife in his right hand, his fork in his left, cuts his meat and presses his vegetables into his fork. A well-mannered American first cuts up all his meat, then places his knife down on the right of his plate, takes his fork in his right hand and with his fork lifts the food to his mouth. He will have coffee half way through his dinner before the pudding (布丁). And, of course, Americans are coffee-drinkers rather than tea-drinkers.

问题17-19基于篇章2。

If you’re invited to an American friend’s home for dinner, keep in mind these general rules for polite behavior. First of all, arrive approximately on time (but not early). It’s OK to be 10 or 15 minutes late but not 45 minutes late. Dinner might be overcooked and ruined by then. When you’re invited to someone’s home for a meal, it’s polite to bring a small gift. Flowers or candy are always appropriate.

问题20-22基于篇章3。

Whenever anyone gives you a gift or does something particularly nice for you, send him or her a thank-you note within a few days (or a few weeks, for larger events such as a birthday party). Note how thankful you are for the specific gift or action, and how happy you are to have the other person’s friendship. A thank-you email is popular in certain situations, such as in the workplace or for someone who lives so far away that an email is much more welcomed.

问题23-25基于篇章4。

Manners! Manners! Don’t be rude be nice

Manners will make your brain think twice!

Chew with your mouth closed

Cover when you sneeze.

Use your manners

Around other people please.

In the shops, even at the beach  
 Use them and people will think you're a peach.  
 If it's sunny or raining  
 In the shops or at dinner  
 Use your manners  
 And you'll be a winner!

## Key 答案

### Part 1 Listening 听力

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

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

- II. 26. B 27. D 28. D 29. A 30. B 31. B 32. C 33. A 34. C 35. C  
 36. C 37. D 38. C 39. A 40. B  
 III. 41. gesture 42. permissions 43. be well fed 44. has been established  
 45. were offered

### Part 3 Reading 阅读

- IV. 46. B 47. C 48. A 49. A 50. A 51. D 52. C 53. B 54. A 55. A  
 56. A 57. D 58. C 59. A 60. B  
 V. 61. C 62. B 63. D 64. A 65. B 66. B 67. A 68. D 69. C 70. A  
 71. A 72. A 73. C 74. A 75. D  
 VI. 76. attention 77. behaviors 78. allowed 79. litter 80. avoid  
 81. passed 82. need 83. excuse 84. others 85. food

### Part 4 Writing 写作

#### VII. Sample

How to behave well?

As a student, we should behave well. First, I think it is very important to do everything on time and keep promises. Never lie to others or say dirty words. Next we should be polite to others and ready to help people in need. Then we'd better not talk loudly in public. Don't throw litter or spit about. And remember to obey traffic rules.

Finally, learn to work with others. We need good team work in our life.

