

英 语

本试卷分为第 I 卷 (选择题)、第 II 卷 (非选择题) 两部分。第 I 卷为第 1 页至第 8 页, 第 II 卷为第 9 页至第 12 页, 试卷满分 120 分, 考试时间 100 分钟。

答卷前, 请你务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考点校、考场号、座位号填写在“答题卡”上。答题时, 务必将答案涂写在“答题卡”上, 答案答在试卷上无效。考试结束后, 将本试卷和“答题卡”一并交回。

祝你考试顺利!

第 I 卷

注意事项:

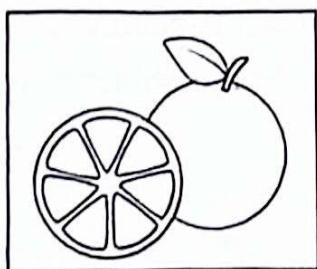
1. 每题选出答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把“答题卡”上对应题目的答案标号的信息点涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号的信息点。

2. 本卷共五大题, 共 80 分。

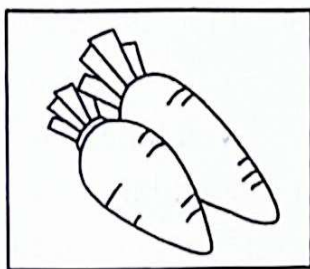
一、听力理解 (本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

A) 在下列每小题内, 你将听到一个或两个句子并看到供选择的 A、B、C 三幅图画。找出与你所听句子内容相匹配的图画。

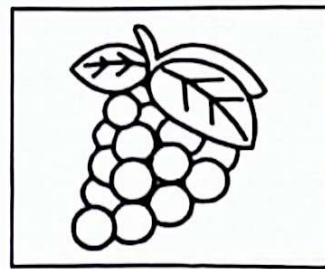
1.



A

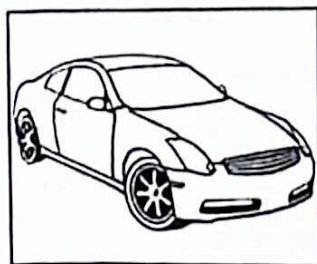


B

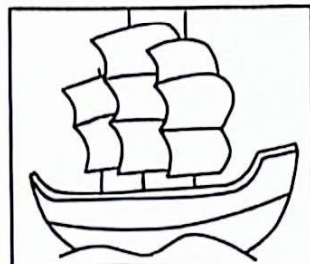


C

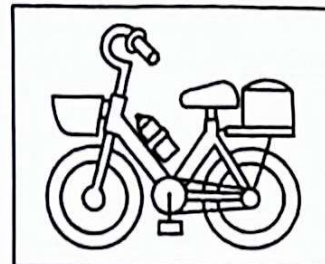
2.



A

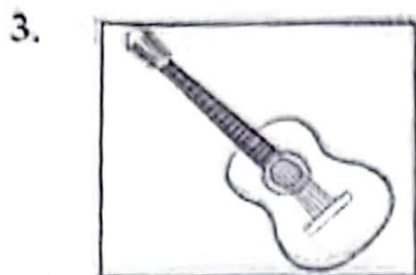


B

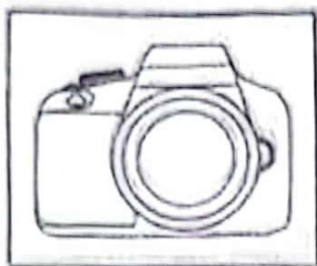


C





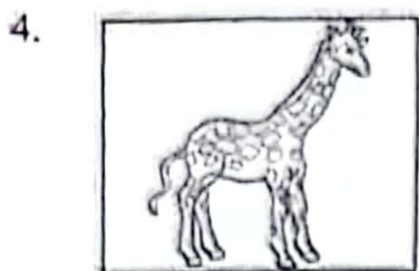
A



B



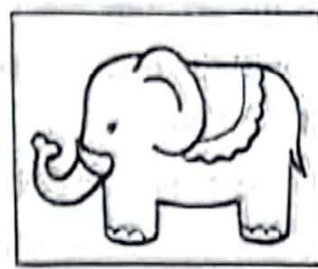
C



A



B



C

B) 下面你将听到十组对话，每组对话都有一个问题。根据对话内容，从每组所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中找出能回答所提问题的最佳选项。

5. Where is the girl?

A. At the train station.

B. At the airport.

C. At the bus stop.

6. How old is this park?

A. Less than 200 years old.

B. About 300 years old.

C. Over 400 years old.

7. How many monkeys are there in the tree?

A. Two.

B. Three.

C. Four.

8. What will Mike take?

A. A magazine.

B. A notebook.

C. A dictionary.

9. How's the weather?

A. Cloudy.

B. Rainy.

C. Sunny.

10. What will Mary do after dinner?

A. Do her homework.

B. Take a walk.

C. Read a book.

11. Who's the woman in the photo?

A. Alice's teacher.

B. Alice's aunt.

C. Alice's mother.

12. When did the boy pay for his course?

A. This morning.

B. Yesterday.

C. Three days ago.

13. What's the girl going to take with her?

A. Some medicine.

B. Some clothes.

C. Some stamps.

14. How long has the girl known Mrs Black?

A. For one week.

B. For two weeks.

C. For three weeks.



C) 听下面长对话或独白，每段长对话或独白后都有几个问题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

听下面一段材料，回答第 15 至第 17 题。

15. What will Andy do right away?
A. Tidy up the room. B. Wash his hands. C. Set the table.
16. Where will Andy go tomorrow morning?
A. To the art club. B. To the English club. C. To the sports club.
17. When will the piano class begin tomorrow?
A. At 2:30 pm. B. At 3:00 pm. C. At 3:30 pm.

听下面一段材料，回答第 18 至第 20 题。

18. Where did Luis spend his last summer holiday?
A. In England. B. In France. C. In China.
19. What kind of museum did Luis visit?
A. An art museum. B. A history museum. C. A science museum.
20. What did Luis buy at the market?
A. A bowl. B. A bag. C. A scarf.

二、单项填空 (本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分)

从下列每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. Paper cutting is _____ art form with _____ long history in China.
A. a; the B. a; an C. an; a D. an; the
22. Books are _____ best friends. Reading books can provide _____ with rich knowledge.
A. us; our B. us; ours C. ours; us D. our; us
23. Teachers are strict with their students in order to help them make great _____.
A. noise B. progress C. mistakes D. suggestions
24. Life skills are _____ for us teenagers and we had better learn more skills.
A. harmful B. different C. expensive D. necessary
25. A large number of foreign students have shown more interest in traditional Chinese culture _____.
A. recently B. mainly C. certainly D. hardly
26. China's railways have grown rapidly to _____ most cities and the government is looking to build on them further.
A. correct B. collect C. control D. connect
27. All the students take the bus to school _____ Sam. He goes to school by bike.
A. through B. except C. among D. including
28. Be quiet! You _____ talk in the library.
A. mustn't B. might not C. should D. need
29. China _____ with all other countries now to make the earth a better place to live.
A. will work B. is working C. was working D. worked



30. Lily has learned a lot about the history of Tianjin _____ she can be a tour guide.
A. so that B. although C. when D. if
31. Dad _____ going for a run every morning, so he's in excellent condition.
A. wins the heart of B. gets on well with
C. gets into the habit of D. stays in touch with
32. A famous scientist _____ to give a report about great inventions last Saturday.
A. invited B. was invited C. will be invited D. invites
33. David was planning _____ part in the activities on School Science Day.
A. took B. takes C. to take D. taking
34. — Do you know _____?
— Because they listened to the song *China in the lights*. They take pride in our country.
A. what did the students listen to B. what the students listened to
C. why did the students feel so moved D. why the students felt so moved
35. — I saw an accident. A boy was riding his bike and listening to music on the road.
— _____! So when you're on your bike, think about the risk of an accident!
A. That's very dangerous B. That sounds wonderful
C. That's great news D. That's no excuse

三、完形填空 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Xiaoxiao is a girl student from Zhoukou, Henan Province. She moved many people when she said she would give shrimps (虾) _____ 36 _____ her school lunch to her mother. Behind the loving girl, there is a loving headmaster Zhang Pengcheng. He takes good care of his _____ 37 _____.

Zhang's school has more than 180 students. Most of them are left-behind children, and some _____ 38 _____ their parents even less than once a year. Some students live in school, but they are too _____ 39 _____ to live alone. Zhang and his wife (妻子) live with boys and girls separately. They want these children to _____ 40 _____ with love. "If a child hasn't _____ 41 _____ love, how can he or she love society and others in the future?" Zhang says.

Zhang _____ 42 _____ the situation of the students' families and tries his best to help them. Besides the government subsidies (补贴), he also uses his own money to buy food for the children. Zhang wants the left-behind children to have a good education and enjoy a _____ 43 _____ childhood. He says that children have a long way to go in their future life, and a good _____ 44 _____ is very important to them. In the future, Zhang plans to help more left-behind children in need of help.

_____ 45 _____ Zhang was born in 1982, his hair has turned white. But he doesn't mind. He is always happy and pleased when his students call him "headmaster grandpa".



- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 36. A. as | B. from | C. about | D. at |
| 37. A. neighbours | B. parents | C. cousins | D. students |
| 38. A. meet | B. accept | C. believe | D. refuse |
| 39. A. brave | B. young | C. clever | D. honest |
| 40. A. stand up | B. hurry up | C. grow up | D. give up |
| 41. A. received | B. recorded | C. prepared | D. provided |
| 42. A. avoids | B. understands | C. regrets | D. forgets |
| 43. A. boring | B. surprising | C. happy | D. difficult |
| 44. A. start | B. secret | C. story | D. symbol |
| 45. A. If | B. Before | C. Because | D. Though |

四、阅读理解 (本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下面的材料, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Dear Nicole,

How are you? This summer holiday my dad and I travelled to Tanzania to climb Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain. My dad and I have climbed many mountains in Scotland. Before the trip, we spent a few weeks training in the mountains of Switzerland.

Over 20,000 people climb Kilimanjaro every year. Some do it because the countryside is very interesting, going from rainforest to snow at the top. Our reason was that you can get to the top without much equipment (装备) — ropes or special climbing tools. There are also few storms on the mountain, but we only learnt that later.

Climbing above 4,000 metres can be difficult because some people get terrible headaches. I was fine, but others in our group were sick. Dad felt awful as well, so I had to look after him as we got near the top. The other problem was that he lost his gloves. His hands got so cold that he couldn't feel them. This was dangerous, so I gave him a pair of my socks to keep his hands warm.

It took us six days and it was the best climbing experience ever. I'd do it again next year.

With love,

Zack

46. Where did Zack and his dad train before climbing Kilimanjaro?
 A. Tanzania. B. Scotland. C. England. D. Switzerland.
47. Why did Zack and his dad want to climb Kilimanjaro?
 A. Not much equipment is needed. B. The countryside is beautiful.
 C. It is popular with mountain climbers. D. There are few storms on the mountain.



54. Which word might Granny's daughter use to describe Granny's neighbours?
 A. Busy. B. Kind. C. Rude. D. Lucky.
55. What might happen next in the story?
 A. Granny moved to another hospital.
 B. The newspaper boy sold Granny's pets.
 C. Granny became friends with her neighbours.
 D. The newspaper boy refused to go to Granny's home.

C

Pyrography (烫画) is a kind of art form in China. It is done by using a hot metal (金属) tool and burning wood or other surfaces (表面). Zhang Donghai, a 63-year-old man from Jinzhong, Shanxi Province, has been practising pyrography for more than 40 years.

Zhang began to learn pyrography when he was 20 years old. He learned it all by himself. After 20 years into it, Zhang started to make pyrographs on Xuan paper. He said that it is very difficult to **master** the skills for making pyrographs on Xuan paper. "I must carefully control the temperature of the electric soldering iron (电烙铁) and the speed of touching down the soldering iron onto the paper so as to avoid leaving holes in the paper," Zhang said. "Making pyrographs on Xuan paper requires lots of time and great patience."

Many people want to learn pyrography from Zhang, and Zhang is happy to train future inheritors (继承人) of the ancient art. "I prefer to train adults because electric soldering irons are dangerous to children."

Zhang has created innovative (创新的) pyrographs by connecting the art form with the skills of traditional Chinese bird-and-flower paintings. Pyrography is a kind of valuable traditional cultural skill. I will continue to look for new innovations to make more pyrographs and do my best to pass on the art form to the young," Zhang said.

56. What can we know from Paragraph 1?
 A. What pyrography is. B. The start of pyrography.
 C. Zhang's art collection. D. Who taught Zhang pyrography.
57. When he was 40, Zhang started to _____.
 A. learn traditional Chinese painting B. make pyrographs on Xuan paper
 C. train inheritors of pyrography D. create pyrographs himself
58. The word "**master**" in Paragraph 2 means "_____".
 A. finish sth. slowly B. use sth. carelessly
 C. learn sth. completely D. make sth. quickly



59. Which is Zhang's innovation in making pyrographs?

- A. Using colourful paper.
- B. Making pyrographs on flowers.
- C. Creating pyrographs of animals.
- D. Using traditional Chinese painting skills.

60. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. An artist of pyrography
- B. A foreign art form
- C. The return of pyrography art
- D. The creators of pyrography

五、补全对话 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

根据对话内容, 从方框内选择恰当的句子将对话补充完整 (选项中有两项是多余的)

- A. I don't enjoy it.
- B. Who wrote the book?
- C. Yes, I went there last week.
- D. Have you finished reading it?
- E. May I borrow your book and read it?
- F. How soon will you finish reading it?
- G. It's interesting and well worth reading.

A: Hello, Peter. Have you been to the new bookshop near our school?

B: 61 And I bought the book *The Gay Genius*.

A: 62

B: Lin Yutang. Have you heard of him?

A: Of course. He's especially famous for his novel *Moment in Peking*.

B: Well, he's a great writer in China.

A: 63

B: Not yet. But I will finish it soon.

A: What do you think of the book?

B: 64 The writer wrote about Su Dongpo's experiences and works humorously.

A: Sounds good! 65

B: Of course. I'll bring it to you as soon as I finish reading it.



英 语

第 II 卷

注意事项:

1. 用黑色字迹的签字笔将答案写在“答题卡”上。
2. 本卷共四大题, 共 40 分。

六、完成句子 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据所给中文意思完成句子, 每空限填一词。

66. 赛跑前我总是做热身运动。

I always _____ before a race.

67. 他的朋友把他带到那里并带他参观。

His friend took him there and _____ him _____.

68. 好好休息, 别担心你的学业。

Have a good rest and stop _____ your studies.

69. 我们的教练将宣读获胜者的名字。

Our coach will _____ the name of the winner.

70. 许多汉语词汇, 例如豆腐和功夫, 已成为英语的一部分。

Many Chinese words, _____ tofu and kung fu, have become part of the English language.



七、任务型阅读 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容完成句子。

“How do you get to school?” This question often gets an answer like “By bus”, “On foot” or “By bike”. But not always — there are children in many different parts of the world who, every day, have to go on a difficult journey to get to their lessons. They travel for many kilometres. They cross deserts (沙漠), mountains, rivers, snow and ice. For example, the children of the Inupiat Community in Alaska go to school in very cold temperatures, and then come back when it is dark. Let’s see some other examples.

In Sri Lanka, some children have to cross a piece of wood between two walls of an old castle (城堡) every morning. In Indonesia, some children have to cross a bridge ten metres above a dangerous river to get to their class. And some children in Delhi, India walk along the railway tracks (铁轨) to get to their school every morning.

Six-year-old Fabricio Oliveira gets on his donkey (驴) every morning to ride with his friends for over an hour through a desert area. Their school is in Extrema, a small village in Brazil — only very few people live there.

So why do the children do this? Because for them going to school means a better future. They hope to get a job and make money in order to help their families and neighbours. And this is why rivers, deserts or danger won’t stop them on their way to school.

71. Children in many different parts of the world have to _____ to get to their lessons.
72. The children of the Inupiat Community in Alaska go to school in _____.
73. In Indonesia, some children have to cross a bridge ten metres _____ to get to their class.
74. Fabricio Oliveira rides his donkey every morning for _____ through a desert area.
75. The children there hope to get a job and make money so that _____.



八、综合填空 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词, 使短文意思完整。每空限填一词。

December 9th, 2021, three Shenzhou-13 astronauts, Ye Guangfu, Wang Yaping and Zhai Zhigang, gave their first class from China's Tiangong space station. The lesson started at 3:40 p.m. (Beijing Time) and l76 about 45 minutes. A total of 1,420 primary and middle school students a77 the lesson from five classrooms across China.

At the beginning of the class, Wang, the first female astronaut to enter China's space station, gave the students a tour of their living and working areas. Ye showed the students how he turned a 78 his body in space. He also explained why it is i79 for astronauts to walk in space like they normally (正常地) do on Earth. Wang introduced how they lived and worked in space and did some i80 experiments. In one experiment, she made small water film and put a pink folded (折叠的) paper flower on it. Soon the flower unfolded and blossomed (开花). Zhai took the video of the experiments during the whole class. To r81 a student's question about water, Wang said the water they drink is recycled. There is no difference in taste b82 regular (普通的) and recycled water. With a water recycling s83, they can fully use every drop of water in the space station.

Over 1,000 teachers and students took part in the video communication with the astronauts. The astronauts showed them how different it is in space. A teacher said, "The class has d84 students' interest in space science. Also, they feel p85 of our country as they see how fast China's aerospace industry (航空航天工业) has grown."

What a great class!



九、书面表达 (本大题共 15 分)

86. 假如你是晨光中学的学生李华, 请你根据以下要点, 写一篇英文短文向你校英文校刊投稿, 讲述你班同学张鹏夜遇火灾并冷静报警的事件经过, 并表达自己的想法。

- (1) 上周二晚上同学张鹏发现他家附近的工厂出现了火情。
- (2) 他立刻拨打报警电话, 报告准确的地址。
- (3) 其后, 他大声呼叫附近居民快速离开。
- (4) 几分钟后消防队员赶到, 成功扑灭了大火。
- (5) 转天, 消防员来到学校, 表扬了张鹏并送给他礼物。
- (6) 你认为……

参考词汇: 消防队员 firefighter(s)

扑灭 put out

表扬 praise

要求:

- (1) 词数: 80~100 个。
- (2) 短文的题目和开头已给出, 不计入总词数。
- (3) 要点齐全, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥。

A touching story

Last Tuesday night, my classmate Zhang Peng _____

此处不能答题

