

# 英语试题

## 注意事项:

1. 本试卷共四部分,十一大题,满分 150 分,考试时间为 120 分钟。
2. 全卷包括“试题卷”(8 页)和“答题卷”或“答题卡”(2 页)两部分。
3. 请务必在“答题卷”或“答题卡”上答题,在“试题卷”上答题无效。
4. 考试结束后,请将“试题卷”和“答题卷”或“答题卡”一并交回。

## 第一部分 听力(共五大题,满分 30 分)

### I. 关键词语选择(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

你将听到五个句子。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个你所听到的单词或短语。每个句子读两遍。

- |                  |             |              |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. part       | B. pass     | C. place     |
| 2. A. farm       | B. film     | C. form      |
| 3. A. word       | B. world    | C. water     |
| 4. A. lucky      | B. lonely   | C. lovely    |
| 5. A. throw away | B. put away | C. take away |

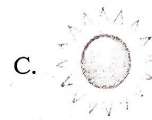
### II. 短对话理解(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

你将听到十段对话,每段对话后有一个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

6. What does the man want to buy?



7. What is the weather like now?



8. What would the man like to drink?



9. How does Grace go to school these days?



10. What does the man want to be?



11. When does the movie start?

A. At 7:00.

B. At 8:00.

C. At 9:00.

12. What color jacket does the man prefer?

A. Black.

B. Blue.

C. Brown.

13. What is the woman's name?

A. Moira.

B. Maria.

C. Meryl.

14. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a library.

B. In a bank.

C. On a bus.

15. What will the woman do tonight?

A. Watch a football game.

B. Finish her report.

C. Do the housework.

### III. 长对话理解(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

你将听到两段对话,每段对话后有几个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 16 至 17 小题。

16. Where are the speakers going to have the party?

A. In the meeting room.

B. In the dining room.

C. In the music room.

17. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Father and daughter.

C. Boss and secretary.

听下面一段对话,回答第 18 至 20 小题。

18. When did the woman move here?

A. Yesterday morning.

B. Yesterday afternoon.

C. Yesterday evening.

19. Where does the man live?

A. In 304.

B. In 404.

C. In 504.

20. What is the man's suggestion to the woman?

A. Moving out of the building.

B. Buying a pair of gloves.

C. Coming for a drink.

IV. 短文理解(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

你将听到一篇短文,短文后有五个小题。请根据短文内容,在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。短文读两遍。

21. How many meals do most English people eat a day?

A. Three.

B. Four.

C. Five.

22. What do English people usually have for breakfast?

A. Eggs or bread.

B. Meat or fish.

C. Fruit or vegetables.

23. When is afternoon tea?

A. From 2:00 to 3:00.

B. From 3:00 to 4:00.

C. From 4:00 to 5:00.

24. Why do some families like eating well in the evening?

A. Because they are usually busy in the day.

B. Because they are hungry in the evening.

C. Because restaurants are open in the evening.

25. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. English learning.

B. Eating habits.

C. Keeping healthy.

V. 信息转换(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

你将听到一篇短文。请根据短文内容,写出下面表格中所缺的单词,每空仅填一词。短文读两遍。

School Open Day		
What	When	Who
	On 26	
Teachers	9:00 ~ meet parents at the 27 gate of the school 9:15 ~ 28 parents to visit the classroom	
Parents	10:00 ~ look at the class projects in the hall 12:00 ~ have lunch and a break 1:30 ~ visit the library and the new 29 2:30 ~ enjoy a 30	

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两大题,满分 45 分)

VI. 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

31. — Mum, I've got the first prize in the speech competition.

— \_\_\_\_\_, my boy!

A. Well done

B. My pleasure

C. Good luck

D. It's hard to say

32. You can see the \_\_\_\_\_ in our faces when we talk about the great achievements in the past 70 years.

A. doubt

B. pride

C. regret

D. ability

33. Could you stay a little longer? I have \_\_\_\_\_ more to tell you about the plan for tomorrow.

A. something

B. everything

C. anything

D. nothing

34. — It's ten years since we came here.

— How time flies! We \_\_\_\_\_ in China for so long.

A. work

B. worked

C. will work

D. have worked

35. — The 5G technology can help doctors treat patients who are hundreds of kilometers away.

— It's really \_\_\_\_\_.

A. secret

B. direct

C. amazing

D. traditional

36. A better future is the goal of the Chinese people, \_\_\_\_\_ it's also the common interest of the world.

A. so

B. and

C. or

D. but

37. — Hello, Beijing Hotel. Can I help you?

— Yes, I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ a single room for two nights.

A. enter

B. move

C. book

D. provide

38. On sunny days, my grandma often reads a novel \_\_\_\_\_ the window.

A. by

B. for

C. with

D. from

39. The designer has tried every possible way to make the robot light, so you \_\_\_\_\_ worry about its weight.

A. must

B. may

C. can't

D. needn't

40. — I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ the students have a physical examination.

— Once a year.

A. how far

B. how soon

C. how long

D. how often



41. — Shall we go to the airport to \_\_\_\_\_ your sister?  
— I don't think it's necessary. She will come here by taxi.  
A. see off B. pick up C. look after D. come across
42. The villagers expect that the building of the bridge \_\_\_\_\_ before the rainy season comes.  
A. is completed B. was completed C. will be completed D. has been completed
43. I came to school \_\_\_\_\_ this morning because it was my turn to clean our classroom.  
A. early B. slowly C. quietly D. suddenly
44. Our business won't improve \_\_\_\_\_ we offer better services to our customers.  
A. because B. unless C. after D. since
45. — Sorry, I took the wrong seat.  
— \_\_\_\_\_. I will take yours instead.  
A. No way B. Better not C. Excuse me D. That's all right

Ⅶ. 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

Dear Michael,

I am glad to learn that you have been chosen to study in China. Your dream has come true! I can well remember that you 46 China for the first time when you were nine. Ever since you returned, you have been interested in Chinese culture and have put a lot of 47 into learning Chinese. When you first started to learn Chinese, I 48 it was nothing but a passing fad (一时的狂热). However, you didn't 49 halfway, but kept on learning and did a good job in the HSK (汉语水平考试). Now you finally got what you had 50 for a long time. You got the chance to 51 life in China for one year. You should have it, my son, for chances only come to those who are 52.

When you study there, you will have to face 53 in everyday life that you have never experienced before, but after a year abroad, you will return with a new 54 at life—and at yourself.

Your mum and I are both 55 you. Keep it up, my son!

Love,  
Dad

- |                       |               |               |             |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 46. A. built          | B. visited    | C. missed     | D. changed  |
| 47. A. difficulty     | B. success    | C. effort     | D. space    |
| 48. A. thought        | B. agreed     | C. forgot     | D. added    |
| 49. A. cheer up       | B. grow up    | C. turn up    | D. give up  |
| 50. A. written        | B. wanted     | C. toured     | D. paid     |
| 51. A. introduce      | B. experience | C. respect    | D. imagine  |
| 52. A. prepared       | B. honest     | C. friendly   | D. helpful  |
| 53. A. examples       | B. meetings   | C. challenges | D. dreams   |
| 54. A. look           | B. touch      | C. guess      | D. speed    |
| 55. A. different from | B. similar to | C. polite to  | D. proud of |

B

Are you shy? If you are, you are not alone. In fact, nearly 50% of people are shy, and almost 80% feel shy at some point in their lives. Why are people 56?

It is found that family size might 57 people to be shy. Children with no brothers and sisters may be shy. Growing up 58, they often play by themselves. They are not able to develop the same social skills as children from big 59.

Another cause of shyness could be 60. As more and more people use the Internet, they 61 less time outside, talking to people. As a result, they lose practice at conversation. 62 to new people face to face can make them feel nervous.

For shy people, it can be 63 to make friends, speak in class, and even get a good job. But scientists say you can 64 your shyness. They suggest trying 65 things and practicing conversation.

Anyway, don't be afraid of shyness—you are valued for what you are!

- |                  |             |               |               |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 56. A. excited   | B. shy      | C. happy      | D. brave      |
| 57. A. remind    | B. teach    | C. guide      | D. cause      |
| 58. A. quickly   | B. happily  | C. alone      | D. abroad     |
| 59. A. countries | B. cities   | C. teams      | D. families   |
| 60. A. duty      | B. safety   | C. technology | D. education  |
| 61. A. design    | B. spend    | C. collect    | D. save       |
| 62. A. Nodding   | B. Running  | C. Jumping    | D. Speaking   |
| 63. A. difficult | B. safe     | C. harmful    | D. surprising |
| 64. A. run into  | B. look for | C. get over   | D. depend on  |
| 65. A. new       | B. private  | C. awful      | D. heavy      |



### 第三部分 阅读理解(共两大题,满分45分)

#### VIII. 补全对话(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

根据对话内容,从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,其中有两个为多余选项。

A: Lucy, how long have you been in China?

B: 66

A: Wow! That's a long time.

B: Yes, and I'm going to stay longer to see how the Mid-Autumn Festival is celebrated here.

A: 67

B: Can I? That's very kind of you!

A: 68 We'll celebrate it in the countryside.

B: 69

A: Yes, I'm sure you'll learn a lot about Chinese traditions there.

B: Sounds great! 70

A: Looking forward to your coming.

- A. That's not true.  
B. For about three months.  
C. How do you celebrate it?  
D. I believe you will love it.  
E. You mean in your hometown?  
F. I can't wait for the coming of that day.  
G. If so, you can come to celebrate it with my family.

#### IX. 阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

##### A

It is expected that Pacific Island countries will become popular with Chinese tourists in 2019. Which one should you choose for your summer holiday?

Country	What you need to know	Language	What you need to do
Papua New Guinea	It is the largest one of the Pacific Island countries. Both the mainland and its islands are perfect for deep sea diving (潜水).	English & Tok Pisin	Go deep sea diving in the Solomon Sea.
Kingdom of Tonga	Tonga is ahead of the rest of the world: it's the first country in the world to start a new day.	English & Tongan	Visit the Royal Palace of Tonga.
The Republic of Vanuatu	It sits between Hawaii and Australia. In Vanuatu, you'll find the world's only underwater post office in the capital, Port Villa.	English, French & Bislama	Send a postcard from the underwater post office.
Fiji	Fiji is one of the world's best-known places for your holiday. The island's blue sea, white-sand beaches and the forests are well worth seeing.	Fijian & English	Go diving on Mana Island.

71. Which country is the first one to start a new day?

- A. Papua New Guinea.  
C. The Republic of Vanuatu.

- B. Kingdom of Tonga.  
D. Fiji.

72. People go to Fiji for their holidays mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. things there are well worth seeing  
C. they want to stay in the Royal Palace

- B. the underwater post office is exciting  
D. it is the largest Pacific Island country

73. Which language is spoken in all the four Pacific Island countries?

- A. Tok Pisin. B. French.

- C. Bislama. D. English.

74. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To ask for some help.  
C. To answer a question.

- B. To introduce languages.  
D. To offer holiday choices.

##### B

Have you tried to run or walk for exercise and then given up? If you answered yes, you should try a new kind of exercise: aquatic (水中的) exercise. Aquatic exercise is like exercise on land, but you do it in a swimming pool. More and more people are trying aquatic exercise.

Aquatic exercise feels easier than exercising on land. Why? You weigh about 90% less in the pool. It is better for your knees than running or walking. Water is about 1,000 times thicker and heavier than air. To move through the water, your body has to work four times as hard. As a result, you can burn more calories (卡路里).

In fact, most people say they feel more relaxed in the water. They stop thinking about the things that make them worried. They feel in control of their bodies. The cool, quiet environment makes them feel good.

But what if you are afraid of the water? No problem! There is nothing to worry about. Aquatic exercise is safe and easy to learn. It doesn't require any special skills. You don't even need to know how to swim. Aquatic exercise is for everyone.



75. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?  
 A. Difference between air and water.  
 C. The advantages of aquatic exercise.
76. What do most people think of aquatic exercise?  
 A. Relaxing.  
 B. Worrying.
77. According to the text, aquatic exercise is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. done in groups  
 C. difficult to learn
78. In which part of a magazine can we read the text?  
 A. Culture.  
 B. Health.  
 C. Nature.  
 D. Travel.



Like many high school graduates, Maggie Doyne didn't go straight to college. She decided to travel and arrived in western Nepal in 2006. A war had just ended there and left many children living on the streets. They were often forced to work at hard physical jobs for little money.

One day, while walking down a country road, Doyne saw a little girl breaking up rocks. She soon learned that 7-year-old Hima sold the rocks to support her family. With deep sadness, she decided to pay Hima's tuition (学费) for school. Encouraged by the changes in the child, Doyne thought, "If we can help one child, why not 10?"

Doyne felt that the street children's greatest need was a home. She found a piece of land for sale and bought it with \$5,000 she saved from years of babysitting (当临时保姆). In 2008 the Kopila Valley Children's Home was set up. With the help from the community, another goal was reached in 2010—the Kopila Valley School. Over 350 children now attend the school and over 50 live in the home.

Today, Doyne lives in the home and is "mum" to the kids.

79. When did Maggie Doyne travel to western Nepal?  
 A. In 2006.  
 B. In 2007.  
 C. In 2008.  
 D. In 2010.
80. Why did Hima break up the rocks?  
 A. To do physical exercise.  
 B. To build a new school.  
 C. To get money for her family.  
 D. To repair the country road.
81. What can we learn from Paragraph 3?  
 A. The street children once worked as babysitters.  
 B. Doyne got some support from the community.  
 C. Doyne borrowed much money from the government.  
 D. Over 5,000 children attend the Kopila Valley School.
82. Which of the following might be the best title for the text?  
 A. Maggie Doyne—A Lonely Traveller  
 B. War in Western Nepal  
 C. Maggie Doyne—Mum to More Than 50  
 D. A Girl Lived on Her Own

The world uses about a thousand million (百万) tons of water a day. Water is a human right and everyone should have their share. Yet more than 700 million people around the world have trouble getting clean, safe water.

Treating wastewater is a good way to provide fresh water for us. And it also helps the environment by keeping waste out of rivers and oceans. 80% of wastewater around the world is not treated at all, and it is running into oceans. But now we have got the technology to treat and reuse the wastewater.

While 75% of our planet is covered with water, only about 2% is fresh water—that comes from rivers, lakes, ice and snow. The rest, 98% of the water, is in seas and oceans. It is too salty to drink. Then desalination businesses come in. More than 19,000 factories have been built around the world, mostly in coastal countries. They process (加工) more than 92 million tons of water every day. But the technology they use requires a lot of energy.

Scientists are working to create a less costly technology. They want to produce 20 times more clean water and make sure everyone has enough. But for now, the world still faces each day with not having enough water for everyone.

83. How many people have trouble in getting clean water around the world?  
 A. Under 10 million.  
 B. Only 19 million.  
 C. About 92 million.  
 D. Over 700 million.
84. Treating wastewater helps the environment by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. storing waste in ice and snow  
 B. letting waste run into oceans  
 C. keeping waste out of rivers and oceans  
 D. sending waste to coastal countries
85. What does the underlined word "desalination" in Paragraph 3 mean?  
 A. 远洋运输  
 B. 潮汐发电  
 C. 食盐销售  
 D. 海水淡化
86. At present, the technology to process water \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. needs much energy  
 B. saves much money  
 C. satisfies everyone  
 D. causes pollution
87. What can we infer from the last paragraph?  
 A. Water should be a human right.  
 B. The water problem is still serious.  
 C. Our planet is covered with water.  
 D. Everyone has enough clean water.



阅读下面短文,并用英语回答问题(请注意每小题后面的词数要求)。

### E

Remember when you were a little child trying to learn to walk?

First, you had to learn how to balance (平衡) yourself and stand. You fell down, and then got back up. You laughed sometimes and cried at other times. After much practice, you finally learned how to balance yourself. You got much pleasure from this new feeling of power—you'd stand everywhere you could. It was a happy time—you did it!

Now, the next step—walking. You'd seen others do it. It didn't look that hard—just move your legs while you were standing. Wrong—more difficult than you ever imagined. But after you tried again and again, you understood how to walk.

If people found you walking, they cheered, "Oh, look at what the kid is doing." This encouraged you! But look back on those days when you were the little child—how many times did you try when no one was watching, or when no one was cheering? You couldn't wait for someone to encourage you to take the next steps. You learned how to encourage yourself.



So, keep trying and encouraging yourself as you learned to walk if you want to succeed in doing something.

88. What is the first step in learning to walk? (不超过 15 个词)

89. When did you understand how to walk? (不超过 15 个词)

90. What should you do if you want to succeed in doing something? (不超过 15 个词)

### 第四部分 写(共两大题,满分 30 分)

#### X. 单词拼写(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

根据首字母及汉语提示,完成下列单词的拼写,使句意明确,语言通顺。

91. It is helpful to have a clear i\_\_\_\_\_ (想法) of what you want.

92. My English teacher is always r\_\_\_\_\_ (准备好的) with advice for our study and life.

93. The six-year-old American girl has learned hundreds of Chinese p\_\_\_\_\_ (诗).

94. We will go climbing tomorrow if the weather is f\_\_\_\_\_ (晴朗的).

95. The engineers are going to t\_\_\_\_\_ (测试) the self-driving car in our city.

#### XI. 书面表达(共 1 小题;满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的英国笔友 Mike 最近因视力减退而感到不安,请你用英文给他写封电子邮件,谈谈你在保护视力方面的一些做法。要点如下:

1. 经常做户外活动;
2. 很少用电子产品;
3. 坚持做眼保健操;
4. ....

注意: 1. 词数 80 ~ 100;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 文中不能出现与本人相关的信息;

4. 开头和结尾已为你写好,不计入总词数。

Dear Mike,

I'm sorry to learn that your eyesight is getting weaker.

Yours,

Li Hua



# 英语试题参考答案及评分标准

## 第一部分 听力

- I. 1~5 BABAC  
II. 6~10 ACBCC  
III. 16~20 CAABC  
IV. 21~25 BACAB

11~15 BACCB

V. 26. Friday

27. east

28. lead

29. lab/laboratory

30. show

评分标准:1~30 题每小题 1 分。(26~30 题中的单词拼写错误可酌情扣分。)

## 第二部分 英语知识运用

VI. 31~35 ABADC

36~40 BCADD

41~45 BCABD

评分标准:31~45 题每小题 1 分。

VII. 46~50 BCADB

51~55 BACAD

56~60 BDCDC

61~65 BDACA

评分标准:46~65 题每小题 1.5 分。

## 第三部分 阅读理解

VIII. 66~70 BGDEF

评分标准:66~70 题每小题 1 分。

IX. 71~75 BADDC

76~80 ABBAC

81~85 BCDCD

86~87 AB

88. The first step in learning to walk is to balance yourself and stand./To learn how to balance yourself and stand.

89. I/We understood how to walk after I/we tried again and again and again.

90. I/We should keep trying and encouraging myself/ourselves as I/we learned to walk.

评分标准:71~90 题每小题 2 分。(88~90 题答对要点即可酌情给分。)

## 第四部分 写

X. 91. idea

92. ready

93. poems

94. fine

95. test

评分标准:91~95 题每小题 1 分。

XI. One possible version:

Dear Mike,

I'm sorry to learn that your eyesight is getting weaker. I'd like to share with you some ways of protecting eyesight in my daily life.

At school, I often go out of the classroom to play with my classmates or do physical exercise during the breaks. In my free time, I also try hard to avoid using the mobile phone or computer. You know, the light they give off is harmful to our eyes. Besides, doing eye exercises plays an important role in relaxing my tired eyes. Lastly, I usually have my eyes examined every term to make sure my eyes stay healthy.

I hope you'll find my ways helpful.

Yours,  
Li Hua

### 一、评分原则:

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按五个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,结合内容和语言表达,综合评定分数。
3. 考生可以根据要点适当发挥,加入自己的观点。
4. 词数少于 80 的,从总分中减去 1 分。
5. 拼写错误多,书写较差以致影响表达,在所确定档次的分数范围内,减去 1 分。

### 二、各档次的给分范围和要求:

第五档(很好):(25~21 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务,涵盖了所有内容要点,或在发挥时内容有新意或亮点;语言基本无误,行文连贯,表达清楚。

第四档(好):(20~16 分)

完成试题规定的任务,涵盖了基本的内容要点;语言有少量错误,行文基本连贯,表达基本清楚。

第三档(一般):(15~11 分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务,写出了一些内容;语言有一些错误,行文不够连贯。

第二档(较差):(10~6 分)

未能恰当完成试题规定的任务,只能写出个别要点;语言错误较多,未能清楚传达信息。

第一档(差):(5~0 分)

未能完成试题规定的任务,只能写出与内容有关的一些单句;语言错误很多,未能清楚传达信息。