

# Module 1 测评卷

建议时间:90分钟

满分:100分

完成时间:

得分:

## 第一部分(听力 共30分)

### I. 听选答案(共15小题,计20分)

第一节:听下面10段对话,每段对话后有一个问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。(共10小题,计10分)

1. A. Amy.                      B. Sam.  
    C. Lily.
2. A. Tonight.                B. Tomorrow.  
    C. Next week.
3. A. In the hall.            B. In the classroom.  
    C. At the school gate.
4. A. 50.                      B. 15.                      C. 65.
5. A. Yes, he will.        B. No, he won't.  
    C. We don't know.
6. A. The Great Wall.  
    B. The Palace Museum.  
    C. The Tower of London.
7. A. He is a doctor.  
    B. He is an English teacher.  
    C. He is a worker.
8. A. To the Terracotta Army.  
    B. To Mount Hua.  
    C. To the Giant Wild Goose Pagoda.
9. A. By car.                B. By bike.  
    C. By taxi.
10. A. The Science Museum.  
    B. The British Museum.  
    C. The Palace Museum.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有几道小题,请根据对话的内容,从题目所给的

三个选项中选出问题的正确答案。每段对话读两遍。(共5小题,计10分)

听第11段对话,回答第11、12小题。

11. Where is the Tower of London?  
    A. On the north bank of the River Thames.  
    B. Near a hospital.  
    C. In a museum.
12. When was it built?  
    A. In 1025.                      B. In 1078.  
    C. In 1087.

听第12段对话,回答第13至15小题。

13. Where does the man want to go?  
    A. To New York.    B. To Sydney.  
    C. To Beijing.
14. Why doesn't the man buy the tickets this evening?  
    A. Because there are no tickets left.  
    B. Because it is too late to set off.  
    C. Because the weather is too bad.
15. How much will the man pay for the tickets?  
    A. 20 dollars.            B. 40 dollars.  
    C. 50 dollars.

### II. 听填信息(共5小题,计10分)

本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据独白内容,用所听到的单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空不超过三个单词。)

16. Pingyao is an old city not \_\_\_\_\_  
    Taiyuan.
17. Pingyao has a history of over \_\_\_\_\_  
    years.
18. Most of the buildings in Pingyao have only

two \_\_\_\_\_.

19. The wall around Pingyao has six \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

20. You mustn't miss the \_\_\_\_\_ in  
Pingyao.

### 第二部分(笔试 共 70 分)

#### III. 完形填空(共 20 小题,计 20 分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

Dear Ashley,

How are you? I had 21 good time last Saturday. I went to visit the world-famous Empire State Building with 22 friend Ann.

The Empire State Building is an important symbol of New York City. It was officially opened 23 May 1, 1931 when the United States President Herbert Clark Hoover turned on the building's lights with the push of a button from Washington D. C. At that time, it was the tallest 24 in the world. I know your favourite film is *Sleepless in Seattle*, so you must have seen the image of the building in it.

Ann and I didn't have much time to enjoy 25 in New York City, so we only experienced the NY Skyride, New York's one and only virtual tour simulator(模拟旅行装置), on the 26 floor of the Empire State Building. I liked the ride very much. It 27 for more than 20 minutes. We enjoyed the amazing sights of New York City 28 ever leaving our seats.

I've 29 to go to the Empire State Building again for my summer holiday. And I will go to the two observatories(瞭望台) to see

the views through binoculars(双筒望远镜).

Would you like 30 me?

Yours,

Ross

21. A. a B. an C. the D. /

22. A. I B. me C. my D. mine

23. A. in B. on C. at D. for

24. A. build B. built  
C. building D. buildings

25. A. us B. you  
C. yourselves D. ourselves

26. A. two B. second  
C. twice D. seconds

27. A. last B. lasts  
C. lasting D. lasted

28. A. with B. without  
C. for D. about

29. A. decide B. decided  
C. decides D. deciding

30. A. join B. to join  
C. joining D. joins

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,然后从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

I'm a 14-year-old middle school student from Shandong. I enjoy travelling and I have been to many places. But Kunyu Mountain was the most unforgettable place I've 31 been to.

Kunyu Mountain is a place of 32 near my home town. My dad and I went to climb it in the early summer five years ago. At first I thought the top was so 33 that I could never reach it. When I looked up, I always saw the top surrounded by many white clouds. Though the

view was beautiful, I was not interested in looking at it. I 34 very tired because of the 3-hour walk and I had a pain in my legs. However, I said to 35 that I couldn't give up climbing because it was my dream to climb to the top.

It was cold and the wind was brushing my face strongly. I succeeded in 36 the top without the help of my dad. Seeing the mountains with large rocks around me, I smiled. I enjoyed my 37 in reaching the top after falling over the stones several times. And I have fallen in love with the beauty of nature since then.

In our lives, the top is our 38. The climbing is difficult but worth our hard work. Just prepare more so that we can 39 get to the top. Whatever the result is, at least I have tried my best. I believe I can 40 my dream come true.

31. A. ever                      B. never  
C. always                      D. already
32. A. scene                      B. travel  
C. interest                      D. attraction
33. A. smooth                      B. huge  
C. magic                      D. high
34. A. stayed                      B. kept  
C. felt                      D. turned
35. A. yourself                      B. herself  
C. himself                      D. myself
36. A. arriving                      B. getting  
C. reaching                      D. going
37. A. result                      B. success  
C. gift                      D. luck
38. A. wish                      B. dream

- C. idea                      D. plan
39. A. completely                      B. quickly  
C. finally                      D. carefully
40. A. want                      B. keep  
C. take                      D. make

#### IV. 阅读理解(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

第一节:阅读下面一篇短文,从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。

There are many exciting wonders in England. I will tell you some of them.

London Eye is 135 metres high and has become one of the world's tallest observation wheels(观景摩天轮). It has 32 capsules(乘坐舱)and carries about 10,000 visitors every day. You can travel in complete safety. And you can see up to 40 kilometres away in all directions from each capsule. Because of the way the capsules are hung, it provides a full 360-degree panorama(全景) when you are at the top of the wheel.

The British Museum was open to the public in 1759 and it continues to be free since then. More than 8 million objects are kept in the British Museum, and it would probably take a week to see everything! Don't think the British Museum is full of works of art from old England. In fact, it is full of the treasures that the soldiers brought back from faraway places. Those treasures include some collections which are the largest and best-known in the world.

Buckingham Palace was Queen Elizabeth II's official residence(寝宫). The State Rooms in it have been open to the public for the Summer Opening since 1993. At first, the

Summer Opening was thought of as a way to raise money for repairing Buckingham Palace, but it became so popular that the Queen continued to let visitors enjoy it every summer. The Queen was not at Buckingham Palace when it was open to the public—she went to one of her country residences. If you are visiting Buckingham Palace at the proper time, go to see the changing of the guard(换岗仪式).

41. Which description of London Eye is TRUE?
- A. It is the world's tallest observation wheel.  
 B. It has 32 capsules and carries about 1,000 visitors every day.  
 C. You can see up to 40 metres away in all directions from each capsule.  
 D. You can enjoy a full 360-degree panorama when you are at the top of the wheel.
42. According to the passage, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the British Museum is open for free only in summer  
 B. the British Museum has more than 80 million objects  
 C. some of the treasures were brought to England by foreign visitors  
 D. you may need 7 days to enjoy everything in the British Museum
43. The purpose of opening Buckingham Palace to the public every summer is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. raise money for building a new palace  
 B. let visitors see the changing of the guard  
 C. let visitors enjoy the Queen's country residence  
 D. raise money for repairing it and let visitors enjoy it

44. Where was the Queen when Buckingham Palace was open to the public?
- A. At the Buckingham Palace.  
 B. At one of her country residences.  
 C. At the British Museum.  
 D. We don't know.
45. We can probably read the passage in a magazine about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. health                      B. travel  
 C. languages                  D. clothes

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项  
 中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有  
 两项为多余选项。

London is the most beautiful city in Britain. It is famous for Buckingham Palace, the Thames River, the Tower of London and the Big Ben. 46 But if you go there, you'd better do your best to follow British customs. If not, you'll end up in a right mess!

Here's some advice for tourists on how to act while in the UK. Let's have a look:

47 British hate talking about money and it is considered rude to do so. In particular, never ask anyone about their salary.

Afternoon tea. The traditional view of the British sitting down for an afternoon tea is inaccurate. 48

49 The British favour a quiet "thank you" gift for good service rather than the 16% — 20% tip Americans always give. In fact, many British waiters will not surprise if you decide not to tip at all.

Don't greet with a kiss. The British are not like their passionate neighbours in France.

Conversation tips. If you want to be friendly, end a sentence with the word “mate”.

- A. Don't talk about money.  
 B. They always talk about money.  
 C. People in London love their city.  
 D. Give tips—but not in an obvious way.  
 E. Few people keep the tradition nowadays.  
 F. Many prefer a handshake or a pat on the back to say “hello”.  
 G. Lots of tourists from different countries come to London every year.

**V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计5分)**

51. 王老师已经去村庄当志愿者了。

Mr Wang \_\_\_\_\_ the village to be a volunteer.

52. 长城是中国最著名的旅游景点之一。

The Great Wall is \_\_\_\_\_ tourist attractions in China.

53. 我盼望着收到你的来信。

I am looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ from you.

54. 公路上有很多小汽车。

There are \_\_\_\_\_ cars on the road.

55. 轮船突然往下倾斜,我们非常害怕。

The ship \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly and we were very scared.

**VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次,每空限填一个单词。)(共10小题,计10分)**

discuss, much, agree, opinion, million, wonder, nature, east, wide, produce

Hello, everyone! There are many amazing  
 56. \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. Which one do you think is the most wonderful? The Great Wall in

China? The Eiffel Tower in France? The Grand Canyon in America? Different people have different ideas.

Now, four students are having a  
 57. \_\_\_\_\_ about it. Tony thinks  
 58. \_\_\_\_\_ ones are more interesting than man-made ones. He thinks the Giant's Causeway is the 59. \_\_\_\_\_ fantastic. It's huge. It runs for several hundred metres on the 60. \_\_\_\_\_ coast of Northern Ireland. To some degree, Lingling 61. \_\_\_\_\_ with Tony, though she thinks Victoria Falls is more fantastic. It is about 1,700 metres 62. \_\_\_\_\_ and 100 metres high. In Betty's 63. \_\_\_\_\_, man-made wonders are more exciting. And Daming agrees with Betty. He thinks the Three Gorges Dam is fantastic and it 64. \_\_\_\_\_ electricity for 65. \_\_\_\_\_ of people in China.

What about your idea, my dear friend?

**VII. 任务型阅读:阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,完成下列各题。(共5小题,计10分)**

When Sunday is over, the boring office may be the last place you think of, but the Apple Park in Cupertino, California may give you a different feeling.

Apple Park is like a huge landed UFO, which covers an area of 708,000 square metres. The round four-storey main building has hundreds of rooms. It covers an area of up to 260,000 square metres. The outer walls are made up of huge pieces of glass. Many of them can be opened like the windows in your home, and the whole building can “breathe” like a human being. With this special ventilated system, it only needs to use air conditioners for

three months of the year. There are 75,000 square metres of solar arrays on the roofs of the building. They provide electricity for the whole Park. The Apple Park building is a bright, comfortable and convenient place for all the 12,000 Apple people to work inside.

Apple Park is not only a fantastic working place. There is a huge dining hall for all the Apple people to have meals together at once. There is a four-storey cafe, a sports centre and a 1,000-seat theatre to offer relaxing services. There are 2,000 bicycle parking spaces, so people can ride their bikes to work. The company also provides 1,000 bikes for Apple people to get around all over Apple Park. In the middle of the round building is a huge park. Over 9,000 trees including many fruit trees are planted to make it a mini forest. It's an ideal place to make Apple people feel better and more energetic.

Apple Park is a gift for all the Apple people.

66. Where is the Apple Park?

The Apple Park is \_\_\_\_\_.

67. What is the Apple Park like?

The Apple Park is like \_\_\_\_\_.

68. How large is the main building of the Apple Park?

It covers an area of \_\_\_\_\_.

69. How many people does the Apple have?

The Apple has \_\_\_\_\_.

70. Why does Apple Park offer many services?

To make Apple people \_\_\_\_\_.

### VIII. 补全对话(共5小题,计5分)

根据下面对话中的情境,在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句,使对话恢复完整。

A: Hello! This is Wang Hong. 71. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes, this is Li Mei speaking.

A: Hi, Li Mei! Our summer holiday is coming.

72. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I am going to travel to Beijing.

A: Beijing? That is a good place to visit.

B: That's right. 73. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Yes, I'd love to, but I am afraid I can't. My grandfather is ill. I have to look after him.

B: 74. \_\_\_\_\_. I hope he will get better soon.

A: I hope so. By the way, who are you going there with?

B: My parents.

A: 75. \_\_\_\_\_. Bye-bye.

B: Thank you. Bye.

### IX. 书面表达(共1题,计10分)

大自然中有许多令人为之惊叹的景观。中国西藏的雅鲁藏布大峡谷(the Yarlung Zangbu Grand Canyon)不仅是世界上最长的峡谷,还是世界上最深的峡谷。请根据下列内容提示,写一篇70词左右的短文,简要介绍雅鲁藏布大峡谷。

内容提示:

1. 长度:504.6千米,比美国的科罗拉多大峡谷长58.6千米;
2. 深度:约6009米(最深处);
3. 美誉:“植物博物馆(the plant museum)”“动物王国(the animal kingdom)”;
4. 最佳旅游季节:春、夏、秋。

---



---



---



---

## Module 2 测评卷

建议时间:90分钟

满分:100分

完成时间:

得分:

### 第一部分(听力 共30分)

#### I. 听选答案(共15小题,计20分)

第一节:听下面10段对话,每段对话后有一个问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。(共10小题,计10分)

1. A. In a bookshop.            B. In a library.  
C. In a restaurant.
2. A. He climbed the mountain.  
B. He explored the cave.  
C. He swam in the river.
3. A. Once a year.            B. Twice a year.  
C. Three times a year.
4. A. 7.            B. 5.            C. 3.
5. A. To Buckingham Palace.  
B. To the Summer Palace.  
C. To the Palace Museum.
6. A. The Spring Festival.  
B. The Lantern Festival.  
C. The Dragon Boat Festival.
7. A. Some photos.            B. Some books.  
C. Some food.
8. A. By bus.            B. By train.  
C. By car.
9. A. Clean the office.            B. Make a card.  
C. Buy some gifts.
10. A. The Spring Festival.    B. Christmas.  
C. Teachers' Day.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有几道小题,请根据对话的内容,从题目所给的

三个选项中选出问题的正确答案。每段对话读两遍。(共5小题,计10分)

听第11段对话,回答第11、12小题。

11. Where would Tom like to go for the coming holiday?  
A. To Nanjing.            B. To Beijing.  
C. To Tianjin.
12. What will Amy bring to Tom tomorrow?  
A. Tickets.            B. Maps.  
C. Photos.

听第12段对话,回答第13至15小题。

13. Where are the speakers probably?  
A. At school.            B. In a shop.  
C. In the hospital.
14. What festival is it tomorrow?  
A. Father's Day.            B. Mother's Day.  
C. Workers' Day.
15. How much is the black watch today?  
A. Fifty-five dollars.            B. Fifty dollars.  
C. Forty dollars.

#### II. 听填信息(共5小题,计10分)

本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据独白内容,用所听到的单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空不超过三个单词。)

16. Today is the \_\_\_\_\_.
17. There were \_\_\_\_\_ fruits and drinks for the big meal.
18. The writer found a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ cakes on the table.
19. They ate their dinner in \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Aunt Wang told the writer a beautiful story about Chang'e while they were \_\_\_\_\_ the big moon.

第二部分(笔试 共70分)

III. 完形填空(共20小题,计20分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

Spain is famous for its tomato festival, La Tomatina. There 21 all kinds of activities during the festival, but among them 22 part is the tomato fight. People are encouraged 23 tomatoes in the fight. Now there are many stories about how this traditional festival began. One of the stories goes that in the 1940s, some friends started a tomato fight, 24 another story is about a local band. Anyway, everyone in Bunol seems 25 a different story.

Before the tomato fight, there are parades, shows, street parties and so on.

On the day of the fight, many shopkeepers will have one day 26 in order to keep away from the tomato fight. 27 of tourists and local people come to the town square together. Then the trucks full of tomatoes arrive. From the back of a truck, a group of people start to throw tomatoes at 28. Then other people fight back, throwing tomatoes at anything and anyone. Soon the streets are in the sea of red tomato juice.

Everyone must follow one rule—you must squash (压烂) the tomato before throwing 29 and you are allowed to throw nothing but tomatoes.

The festival is usually over in an hour. People won't go home 30 they wash themselves. Does it sound like fun?

21. A. are B. is C. am D. be  
 22. A. exciting B. more exciting  
 C. most exciting D. the most exciting  
 23. A. throw B. to throw  
 C. throwing D. threw  
 24. A. when B. while C. for D. since  
 25. A. have B. having C. to have D. had  
 26. A. on B. away C. off D. from  
 27. A. Thousand B. Two thousand  
 C. Thousands D. Two thousands  
 28. A. other B. the other  
 C. another D. others  
 29. A. it B. its C. they D. them  
 30. A. so B. or C. after D. until

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,然后从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

People all over the world celebrate the new year. However, not all countries celebrate in the same way, and in some countries, the new year 31 on the same date every year.

In many countries, the new year begins on January 1st, 32 people start celebrating on December 31st, New Year's Eve. In New York, many people go to celebrate it in Times Square. 33 they are waiting for the New Year, they listen to music, sing traditional songs and have fun. Just before 12 o'clock, everyone 34 down from 10: 10, 9, 8, ... As soon as it's 12 o'clock, everyone shouted very loudly, "Happy New Year!"

New Year's Day is always 35 family day. Some families get together 36 a special meal. When the weather is fine, many families go out for a walk.

On New Year's Day, many people make resolutions for the new year. They write down a list of things, such as "I will 37 out more with housework." "I will work 38 at school than others." "I won't 39 so much time on video games." When they have made their list, they read it to their family or friends and promise to follow their resolutions.

It doesn't matter 40 they celebrate. For people all over the world, it's time to say goodbye to the old year, and to welcome the new year.

31. A. doesn't begin      B. doesn't leave  
C. didn't go            D. won't start
32. A. for      B. but      C. or      D. since
33. A. Since    B. Until    C. While    D. After
34. A. speaks    B. tells    C. says      D. counts
35. A. a          B. an        C. the        D. /
36. A. to          B. in        C. for        D. at
37. A. go          B. do        C. leave      D. help
38. A. faster    B. harder    C. easier     D. worse
39. A. spend    B. pay       C. cost       D. take
40. A. what      B. where    C. when      D. how

#### IV. 阅读理解(共10小题,计10分)

第一节:阅读下面一篇短文,从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。

Mother's Day originated(起源) in America during the early 20th century. The festival spread to China as early as the 1980s and was

widely accepted.

Why did a foreign festival become popular in China? In fact, Chinese traditional culture has always encouraged filial(孝顺的) devotion to parents. There are many stories which show filial respect in ancient China. For example, the story of "Taste Liquid(液体的) Medicine for Mother" tells us the filial virtue(美德) of Emperor Wen of the Western Han Dynasty. His mother had been sick for three years. He often stayed up by her bedside and cared for her day and night. He tasted the liquid medicine first before she drank it. Also, mother love is a repeated subject in Chinese ancient poems, like *Song of the Parting Son* by Meng Jiao, a poet of the Tang Dynasty. Now this poem is still a must in the school textbooks. Children in China are brought up with the education of filial devotion.

On special days, people often use roses or forget-me-nots to express love. Carnations are considered as the perfect flowers for mothers around the world, but few know that China has its own flower for mothers—the tiger lily.

Love for mothers can have different ways of expression. What matters most is love, not the festival itself. What mothers truly want is perhaps just a simple expression of love from their children.

41. When did Mother's Day spread to China?  
A. In the 1920s.  
B. In the 1980s.  
C. In the Western Han Dynasty.  
D. In the Tang Dynasty.
42. What is the poem *Song of the Parting Son*

mainly about?

- A. The filial virtue of Emperor Wen.
  - B. Caring for the old.
  - C. Traditional Chinese medicine.
  - D. A mother's love for her son.
43. Mother's Day is popular in China mainly because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. its wide spread in many countries
  - B. our ancient stories of respecting parents
  - C. our traditional cultural values
  - D. its simple way of expressing love
44. What is regarded as the Chinese own flower for a mother?



rose

A



forget-me-not

B



carnation

C



tiger lily

D

45. What a mother truly wants on Mother's Day may be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a big dinner
  - B. a celebration party
  - C. a simple expression of love from her children
  - D. expensive presents

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项  
中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有  
两项为多余选项。

Do you know Halloween? Halloween is one of the most famous holidays in the U. S. 46 People carve(雕刻)pumpkins(南瓜) and make funny faces on them. 47 On October 31st, children wear a special costume such as a witch

(巫婆), ghost(鬼), or clown(小丑). They go to many houses and they knock on the door, saying "Trick or Treat!" It means that if people don't give them a treat, they will play some kind of trick on the household. 48

I carved my first Halloween pumpkin at my Friendship Family's house. First, I cut open the top of the pumpkin and pulled the seeds out. It was not good for me because it was sticky(粘) and smelled bad. I had never carved a pumpkin, so it was interesting for me. 49 I wanted to make a face like a pirate(海盗). When I finished making the face, I put a candle inside. It was very beautiful, so I was happy.

I had a good experience because I learned one new idea about American culture by taking part in it. 50 It involves all family members and neighbours too!

- A. These are called "Jack-O-Lanterns".
- B. It is on October 31st.
- C. Next, I carved the eyes and the mouth.
- D. So, usually people give candy to them.
- E. The Jack-O-Lantern is made out of an apple.
- F. Children don't like Halloween.
- G. I think Halloween is an interesting American holiday.

V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计5分)

51. 会议一结束我就飞往香港。

I will fly to Hong Kong \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting is over.

52. 直到看到他的妈妈,这个男孩才停止了哭泣。

The boy \_\_\_\_\_ he saw his mother.

53. 自从史密斯先生搬到伦敦我就再没见过他。

I \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Smith since he \_\_\_\_\_ to London.

54. 现在的很多孩子太依赖他们的父母了。

Many kids nowadays \_\_\_\_\_ their parents too much.

55. 轮到他给全班同学作演讲了。

It's his turn to make a \_\_\_\_\_ to the whole class.

**VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次,每空限填一个单词。)(共10小题,计10分)**

begin, open, name, part, one, history, find, country, follow, tradition

Have you heard of Weifang International Kite Festival? The 38th Weifang International Kite Festival 56. \_\_\_\_\_ in April 2021 in East China's Shandong, receiving kite fans from all over the world. Shandong has a long 57. \_\_\_\_\_ of kite-making. Over 2,000 years ago, a man 58. \_\_\_\_\_ Gongshu Ban invented a kite. It was made of bamboo. In the 59. \_\_\_\_\_ centuries, kite-making developed well in China.

The 60. \_\_\_\_\_ Weifang International Kite Festival was celebrated in 1984. In 1983, Chairman of the Seattle Kite Association David Checkley took 61. \_\_\_\_\_ in a kite show in Shanghai and later he visited several kite manufacturers (制造商). He 62. \_\_\_\_\_ that

kites made in Weifang were the best. He suggested that an international event take place there. So Weifang 63. \_\_\_\_\_ to hold it every year.

However, there are also some problems. "Only a few people would like to learn 64. \_\_\_\_\_ kite-making," says Yang Hongwei. Yang's grandfather was once one of the best kite makers in Weifang. Yang still uses traditional ways and skills to make kites. In her opinion, only something traditional can last. Since the 1990s, she has travelled to many 65. \_\_\_\_\_ to teach and attend shows. "As long as there are people who want to learn, I will not stop teaching," she says.

**VII. 任务型阅读:阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,完成下列各题。(共5小题,计10分)**

Yuanjiu Mountain Climbing Festival (元九登高节) is a famous festival in Dazhou. It is related with Yuan Zhen. He was a poet as well as an official in the Tang Dynasty. He was called Yuan Jiu later.

In 815 AD, Yuan Zhen was sent to Tongzhou, which was a poor and remote place in ancient China. He didn't give up making lots of projects to promote (促进) the economic development. With the leadership of him, Tongzhou changed a lot. So people loved him. Because he did such an excellent job, he was transferred to Henan in 818 AD. The day when he left was the ninth day of the first lunar month. All the town people climbed onto the top of Cuiping Mountain in the South and the Fenghuang Mountain in the North to say goodbye

to him. From then on, the custom and tradition of climbing hills on the day of “Yuanjiu” has been kept in Dazhou. To remember Yuan Zhen, all people in Dazhou go out in groups and climb hills on that day. To show great respect for the public customs and opinions, every year our government plans a series of activities to promote the influence of Yuanjiu Mountain Climbing Festival.

Nowadays, more and more people are feeling cultural charm of Dazhou, even the tourists and foreign friends are attracted to take part in such traditional activities. I take pride in Dazhou.

66. What was Yuan Zhen?

He was \_\_\_\_\_.

67. When was Yuan Zhen sent to Tongzhou?

He was sent to Tongzhou \_\_\_\_\_.

68. When did Yuan Zhen leave for Henan?

He left on \_\_\_\_\_.

69. What do people do to remember Yuan Zhen?

They \_\_\_\_\_ on that day.

70. Why does the government of Dazhou hold Yuanjiu Mountain Climbing Festival activities every year?

The government does this to \_\_\_\_\_.

### VIII. 补全对话(共5小题,计5分)

根据下面对话中的情境,在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句,使对话恢复完整。

A: Hello, this is Sunshine Flower Shop. 71. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes, please. Tomorrow is the Chongyang Festival. I would like some flowers for my grandparents.

A: We have many kinds of flowers. 72. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I am not quite sure. 73. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Of course. You can choose some carnations. They have a meaning of love.

B: 74. \_\_\_\_\_. Could you please send some to my house tomorrow?

A: 75. \_\_\_\_\_. Is there anything else I can do for you?

B: Yes. Would you mind my paying online?

A: Of course not. Up to you. I will call you as soon as I get there.

B: Thank you. Goodbye.

### IX. 书面表达(共1题,计10分)

元宵节是我国的传统节日。假如你叫王涛,请根据以下要点提示,以“The Lantern Festival”为题,用英语写一篇短文,介绍元宵节。

要点提示:

1. Time: the fifteenth day of the first lunar month
  2. Food: sweet dumplings
  3. Activities: hang lanterns, guess riddles
- 要求: 1. 必须包含所有要点;  
2. 意思清楚,表达通顺,行文连贯,书写规范;  
3. 勿在文中使用真实姓名或学校名;  
4. 词数: 70 左右。

---



---



---



---



---



---

## Module 3 测评卷

建议时间:90分钟

满分:100分

完成时间:

得分:

### 第一部分(听力 共30分)

#### I. 听选答案(共15小题,计20分)

第一节:听下面10段对话,每段对话后有一个问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。(共10小题,计10分)

1. A. In a hotel.                      B. In a shop.  
C. In an office.
2. A. Cloudy.                          B. Windy.  
C. Sunny.
3. A. Unhealthy.                      B. Healthy.  
C. Fair.
4. A. Lucy.                              B. Lily.  
C. We don't know.
5. A. Mike.                              B. Jim.  
C. Eric.
6. A. In the mountains.              B. In the railroad.  
C. On bridges.
7. A. Her hand hurt.                  B. Her head hurt.  
C. We don't know.
8. A. For five years.                  B. For five months.  
C. For eight years.
9. A. Armstrong.                      B. Aldrin.  
C. Gagarin.
10. A. Swimming.                      B. Reading.  
C. Running.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有几道小题,请根据对话的内容,从所给的三个选项中选出问题的正确答案。每段对话读两遍。(共5小题,计10分)

听第11段对话,回答第11、12小题。

11. Was Mo Yan interested in Chinese when he studied at school?  
A. Yes, he was.                      B. No, he wasn't.  
C. We don't know.
12. When did Mo Yan join the PLA?  
A. In 1955.                              B. In 1976.  
C. In 1981.

听第12段对话,回答第13至15小题。

13. When was Thomas Edison born?  
A. In 1747.                              B. In 1847.  
C. In 1874.
14. Why did his teacher think he was not clever?  
A. Because he couldn't answer the teacher's questions.  
B. Because he liked to ask strange questions.  
C. Because he was often late for school.
15. Who built the lab for him?  
A. His father.                          B. His teacher.  
C. Himself.

#### II. 听填信息(共5小题,计10分)

本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据独白内容,用所听到的单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空不超过三个单词。)

16. In the writer's heart, his father is the \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The writer's father is did and \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The writer's father often gives the writer \_\_\_\_\_ when he has trouble.

19. The writer's father \_\_\_\_\_ of both the writer and his grandparents.
20. The writer's father works hard and has won some \_\_\_\_\_.

### 第二部分(笔试 共70分)

#### III. 完形填空(共20小题,计20分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

Once, Einstein gave a speech in a university. After 21 speech, the audience started asking questions.

A girl asked, "Do you think you're a giant of science?"

Einstein said 22 a smile, "A giant is a person who is tall in height. You see I'm so small, how can I be a giant? Maybe I see a bit farther, only because I stand 23!"

Then a boy asked, "You mentioned you stand higher than 24. It reminds me that you had a talk with a lady on the top of the Alps (阿尔卑斯山). I don't want to ask what you talked, but I want to know whether you 25 you had been a top in the history of science when you stood on the top."

26 the boy carefully, Einstein replied, "Well, my height cannot become a top. And there is no top that one can get to, 27 we don't want to be a top, but we want to be a person to climb the top!"

Then he took up a piece of chalk and wrote on the blackboard, "Standing on the top, you 28 not tall, but even smaller!"

Then he said, "Though I stand tall, in the

eyes of the world I'm still small! Finally, I can tell you a sentence, which was the last one I told the lady on the top of the Alps, 'Any top can be reached, for there is no giant in the world but the one 29 stands higher!'"

A storm of applause(掌声) sounded. The lady who listened to Einstein's instruction on the Alps that year was 30 Madam Curie!

21. A. his B. he C. him D. himself
22. A. without B. with C. on D. in
23. A. higher B. high C. lower D. low
24. A. other B. another C. the other D. others
25. A. to realising B. realising C. to realise D. realised
26. A. Look at B. Looking at C. To look at D. Looked at
27. A. so B. because C. when D. until
28. A. is B. are C. am D. be
29. A. what B. how C. who D. where
30. A. no other than B. more than C. no more than D. other than

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,然后从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

Do you know "One Belt, One Road"? We also call it the Modern Silk Road. And Zhang Qian was an early traveller of the Ancient Silk Road. He was probably the first 31 to bring back good information about the central Asian lands to China.

In 138 BC, Han Wudi sent Zhang Qian to the Yue-Chi people to ask for their 32

against the Xiongnu who often infringed (侵犯) them. 33, on the way to the Western Regions, he was caught by the Xiongnu people. Zhang had to stay with them 34 about 10 years before he got away. When Zhang finally 35 the Yue-Chi in Central Asia, he was 36 to find that they didn't want to fight against the Xiongnu people.

On his return journey, Zhang Qian and his men were 37 again. It was not until 125 BC that they returned to China. 38 Zhang didn't finish his job, he learned a lot about the places, people, customs and cultures of the 36 kingdoms (王国) in the Western Regions.

Later Han Wudi 39 Zhang to the West again. Zhang's journey to the West helped 40 international trade, especially in silk, between China and the West. That's the Ancient Silk Road.

31. A. boy    B. girl    C. man    D. woman  
 32. A. question    B. help  
       C. knowledge    D. answer  
 33. A. Happily    B. Excitedly  
       C. Luckily    D. Unluckily  
 34. A. for    B. since    C. at    D. in  
 35. A. left    B. reached  
       C. lived    D. liked  
 36. A. comfortable    B. disappointed  
       C. excited    D. enjoyable  
 37. A. caught    B. made    C. served    D. heard  
 38. A. But    B. As  
       C. Because    D. Although  
 39. A. sent    B. asked  
       C. invited    D. let

40. A. use    B. get  
       C. develop    D. see

#### IV. 阅读理解(共10小题,计10分)

第一节:阅读下面一篇短文,从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。

Hello, everyone! I'd like to tell you something about a famous scientist named Qian Xuesen. He was born in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province on December 11, 1911. After he graduated from Shanghai Jiao Tong University in 1934, he got a chance to study in the USA. After he graduated, he became a teacher as well as a researcher who studied rockets and missile theories.

When he was 44, he returned to his motherland and the country's space research was almost a blank. In 1956, he set up the first research institute of rockets and missiles. He made such important contributions to the missile and space programs that he was honored as "The Father of China's Missiles". The Chinese people are proud of him.

He passed away on October 31, 2009 at the age of 98, but all the Chinese will remember him forever. His devotion to his country was expressed in his saying, "My career is in China, my success is in China and my destination is in China!" When someone said he could make much more money if he stayed in the United States, he laughed and said, "My family name is Qian, but I don't like *qian*." His spirit encourages us to love our country and devote ourselves to science.

41. Where was Qian Xuesen born?  
 A. In Suzhou.                      B. In Hangzhou.  
 C. In Beijing.                      D. In Shanghai.
42. When did Qian Xuesen return to his motherland?  
 A. In 1955.                      B. In 1950.  
 C. In 1948.                      D. In 1958.
43. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
 A. He graduated from Zhejiang University in 1933.  
 B. He got a chance to study in England in 1934.  
 C. He set up the first research institute of rockets and missiles in 1956.  
 D. He passed away on December 31, 2009.
44. What does the underlined word “*qian*” in Paragraph 3 mean?  
 A. Family name.                      B. Given name.  
 C. Money.                      D. His hobby.
45. What's the best title of the passage?  
 A. Qian Xuesen's Life in America  
 B. Qian Xuesen—The Father of China's Missiles  
 C. Qian Xuesen's Life in Shanghai  
 D. Qian Xuesen's Childhood in Hangzhou

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项  
 中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有  
 两项为多余选项。

### Everybody Should Say Thank You to Ray Tomlinson

Why should you thank Ray Tomlinson?  
 46 But do you know that the email you use  
 every day was his “child”?

Ray Tomlinson is known as “the father of  
 email”. He was born in New York in 1941. He

attended college at the Rensselaer Polytechnic  
 Institute, where he took part in a program with  
 IBM. 47

In 1971, Ray created the first email  
 system. 48 But he thought that there might  
 also be a way to send messages from different  
 computers, which led to the birth of the email we  
 know now. 49 “I used the ‘@’ sign to  
 show that the user was ‘at’ some other hosts(电  
 脑主机) rather than being local,” said Ray in  
 an interview. Person-to-person network email  
 was born and user@host became the standard for  
 email addresses, as it remains today.

50 Thank Ray Tomlinson for inventing  
 the email and making the @ sign well-known.  
 Though he may not be as famous as Mark  
 Zuckerberg or Bill Gates, Ray Tomlinson surely  
 has his place among the geniuses (天才) that  
 gave us the convenience in our life. We'll  
 remember him forever.

- A. In 1963 he received a Bachelor of  
 Science in electrical engineering.
- B. Ray Tomlinson is one of the most famous  
 geniuses in the world.
- C. He chose the @ sign to separate (区别  
 于) local emails from global emails in  
 the mailing address.
- D. Ray Tomlinson died at the age of 74.
- E. It allowed people to send messages  
 electronically from the same computer.
- F. Ray Tomlinson created the first email  
 system before he received a Bachelor of  
 Science in electrical engineering.
- G. You might have never heard of his name  
 before.

**V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计5分)**

51. 无论发生什么,我们都不应该放弃希望。

\_\_\_\_\_ happens, we shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ hope.

52. 在旧社会,有很多人死于饥饿。

Many people \_\_\_\_\_ in the old days.

53. 我们努力学习是为了我们能有一个好的未来。

We study hard \_\_\_\_\_ we can have a good future.

54. 我设法把他说服了。

I \_\_\_\_\_ persuade him.

55. 休息十分钟后,学生们继续上课。

The students \_\_\_\_\_ to have lessons after a ten-minute break.

**VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次,每空限填一个单词。)(共10小题,计10分)**

ask, interest, they, be, good, have, star, way, ill, happy

Do you have any idols? Have you ever dreamed of meeting a famous actor or talking with a superstar, even 56. \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with him? In Britain, some people say they would do anything a famous person they loved 57. \_\_\_\_\_ them to do!

One in three people in Britain have a new kind of disease. They love a famous person too much. Some people love famous 58. \_\_\_\_\_ like Britney Spears, David Beckham or even Tony Blair.

It is not just the young. Grown-ups have the

same problem. One in four people are so 59. \_\_\_\_\_ in their hero that it affects their life.

There are two 60. \_\_\_\_\_ of worshipping (崇拜) famous people. One way is just to follow them or talk about 61. \_\_\_\_\_ with friends for fun. The other is a more serious way. People have very strong feelings for them and think they are their friends. This is not normal and is an 62. \_\_\_\_\_.

Experts report there 63. \_\_\_\_\_ both good and bad sides of loving someone famous. People who do so for fun are found to be 64. \_\_\_\_\_. However, those who have strong feelings for a famous person are perhaps to feel more lonely and worried.

“Worshipping famous people is not certainly a bad thing. But overdoing it may not always be 65. \_\_\_\_\_ for you,” Dr. John, an expert said.

**VII. 任务型阅读:阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,完成下列各题。(共5小题,计10分)**

Wang Yaping is a Chinese spacewoman. She has made history when she was thirty-three years old—she has been China's first teacher in space.

Wang taught Chinese primary and middle school students on Earth physics phenomena(现象) in space. She prepared well for the lecture and expressed full confidence about the lesson.

Meeting the media, she said, “We are all students facing space. We are looking forward to encouraging our young friends to learn and research the mystical and beautiful space.”

Wang was born in 1980. She is from Shandong Province. She was a pilot in the People's Liberation Army Air Force with experience of 1,600 hours of flying.

Besides the space lecture, Wang was responsible (负责的) for monitoring (监测) the conditions of spacecraft, space experiments and operation of equipment.

Wang has served the People's Liberation Army since August 1997. In May 2010, Wang became a member of the second batch of Chinese astronauts. Wang was chosen to be the member of the Shenzhou-10 space group in April 2013. She was China's second woman astronaut who was sent into space after Liu Yang who flew with the Shenzhou-9 spacecraft.

How great Wang Yaping is!

66. When and where was Wang Yaping born?

She was born \_\_\_\_\_.

67. How old was Wang Yaping when she has made history?

She was \_\_\_\_\_.

68. What did Wang Yaping teach students in space?

She taught students \_\_\_\_\_.

69. What other things did Wang Yaping do in space?

She was responsible for \_\_\_\_\_.

70. How long has Wang Yaping served the People's Liberation Army before she was chosen to be the member of the Shenzhou-10 space group?

She has served for \_\_\_\_\_.

#### VIII. 补全对话(共5小题,计5分)

根据下面对话中的情境,在每个空白处填

入一个适当的语句,使对话恢复完整。

A: Have you ever heard of Martin Luther King, Jr.?

B: No, I haven't. 71. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: He was the most famous leader of the American Civil Rights Movement.

B: 72. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: He was born in January 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia.

B: 73. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: He made his famous speech *I have a dream* at the Lincoln Memorial in 1963. He got the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

B: Wow! How great he is!

A: Yes, but he died on April 4th, 1968 in Memphis.

B: Why? 74. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: It was said that he was killed in the end. And he was remembered on the third Wednesday of January every year.

B: 75. \_\_\_\_\_. He is a true hero.

#### IX. 书面表达(共1题,计10分)

每个人都有自己心目中的英雄,请以“The Hero in My Heart”为题,介绍你心目中的英雄。

要求:1. 意思清楚,表达通顺,行文连贯,书写规范;

2. 词数:70左右。

---



---



---



---



---



---

## Module 4 测评卷

建议时间:90分钟

满分:100分

完成时间:

得分:

### 第一部分(听力 共30分)

#### I. 听选答案(共15小题,计20分)

第一节:听下面10段对话,每段对话后有一个问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。(共10小题,计10分)

1. A. They're watching TV at home.  
B. They're taking photos in the park.  
C. They're making a telephone call.
2. A. At home.                      B. At a coffee shop.  
C. In a restaurant.
3. A. \$5.                      B. \$10.                      C. \$15.
4. A. To go to work.              B. To repair her car.  
C. To see a doctor.
5. A. He wants his daughter to stay at home.  
B. He will offer any help to his daughter.  
C. He will make the speech instead of his daughter.
6. A. Shanghai.                      B. Beijing.  
C. Xi'an.
7. A. By plane.                      B. By bus.  
C. By car.
8. A. Yes, he can.                      B. No, he can't.  
C. We don't know.
9. A. Finish his homework.  
B. Watch TV.  
C. Play computer games.
10. A. At home.                      B. At school.  
C. At the hospital.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有

几道小题,请根据对话的内容,从题目所给的三个选项中选出问题的正确答案。每段对话读两遍。(共5小题,计10分)

听第11段对话,回答第11、12小题。

11. What happened to the woman last night?  
A. Her car was broken.  
B. Someone broke into her house.  
C. She couldn't get into her house.
12. What did the woman lose?  
A. Her purse.                      B. Her keys.  
C. Her camera.

听第12段对话,回答第13至15小题。

13. Why didn't the boy go on vacation with his parents?  
A. Because he couldn't stand the cold weather.  
B. Because he had a football game.  
C. Because he had to go to school.
14. What did the boy do yesterday?  
A. He read a book.  
B. He borrowed some books.  
C. He wrote an English report.
15. How many people will tidy up the room?  
A. Three.                      B. Two.                      C. One.

#### II. 听填信息(共5小题,计10分)

本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据独白内容,用所听到的单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空不超过三个单词。)

16. Sometimes you may \_\_\_\_\_ when no one else is at home.

17. Writing can not only improve your writing skills, but also \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Instead of \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the TV, spend about one hour doing some exercise to keep healthy.
19. Try to read \_\_\_\_\_, magazines or newspapers.
20. Last, \_\_\_\_\_ your daily routine.

### 第二部分(笔试 共70分)

#### III. 完形填空(共20小题,计20分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

It was Sunday afternoon. My younger brother and I were alone at home. My parents went out. I 21 my homework while my younger brother was watching TV. Suddenly the doorbell rang. Ding-dong! My younger brother thought that it was our parents, 22 he opened the door quickly.

A tall man wearing a black raincoat stood outside. He said that he came to sell books and asked 23 if our parents were at home.

Without thinking, my younger brother said, "No." Then the man asked 24 we would like to buy some storybooks. I refused him. When I wanted to close the door, he suddenly pushed the door very hard and came 25 our house. He took out a knife and ordered me to tie up my younger brother's hands with a rope. I tied up his hands in a special way so that my younger brother could untie (解开) 26 easily. The man then tied my hands up and locked 27 of us in the kitchen. Soon, he went upstairs to look for money. I taught my

younger brother to untie the rope on his hands. He then untied me. I rushed to the telephone to call the police, 28 the line was dead. The doors were all locked from the outside. It was lucky that the man forgot to lock the kitchen window. We got out of the house through the kitchen window and went to 29 payphone to call the police.

Soon the police came to our house and the man was caught. By that time, my parents had come home. We told them the whole story. My parents were glad that we were not hurt. They told me that I should stop my younger brother from 30 the door to strangers. I learnt a lesson on safety.

21. A. was doing                      B. did  
C. do                                      D. done
22. A. because                          B. so  
C. so that                                D. although
23. A. polite                              B. rude  
C. politely                                D. rudely
24. A. if                                      B. that  
C. when                                    D. what
25. A. to                                      B. out of  
C. into                                      D. on
26. A. he                                      B. him  
C. his                                        D. himself
27. A. both                                 B. all  
C. neither                                 D. none
28. A. and                                    B. but  
C. or                                         D. so
29. A. near                                  B. nearer  
C. nearest                                 D. the nearest
30. A. open                                 B. to open  
C. opening                                D. opened

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,然后从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

New rules and behaviour standards for middle school students came out. Middle schools are going to use a new way to decide 31 the top students are. The following are some of the new rules.

You 32 dye(染) your hair, smoke or drink.

You mustn't copy others' work in an exam. Don't do it again 33 you did it!

Good students 34 animals and care for other people. Be friendly to people around you. Try to 35 others, not only yourself.

Don't 36 new ideas. Everyone's ideas are important. You should 37 them, because new ideas make life better for everyone.

Learn to protect yourself. If you have to go home late, you should let your 38 know.

Use the Internet 39. The Internet can be very useful for your studies. But some things on the Internet aren't good for teenagers, so try to look through web pages that 40 you.

31. A. who B. what C. how D. when

32. A. mustn't B. should C. can D. needn't

33. A. when B. if  
C. whether D. unless

34. A. remember B. hate  
C. love D. forget

35. A. keep up with B. come up with  
C. think about D. become bored with

36. A. depend on B. think over  
C. look down on D. be worried about

37. A. refuse B. welcome

C. receive D. help

38. A. parents B. friends

C. teachers D. classmates

39. A. quickly B. carefully

C. friendly D. usually

40. A. are good for B. are bad for

C. are good at D. are worried about

#### IV. 阅读理解(共10小题,计10分)

第一节:阅读下面一篇短文,从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。

*Home Alone* is a very funny American film. It tells us a story about a boy who is accidentally left alone at home.

One night before Christmas, the McAlister family meet at their house. They are planning to fly to Paris for the holiday and are busy getting ready. Eight-year-old Kevin is the youngest child and is fighting with his brothers, sisters and cousins. When he goes to bed, he is so angry that he wishes all his family would go away. In the morning, everyone wakes up very late. They are all in a hurry to get to the airport, so they forget Kevin and he is left alone at home by accident.

Although Kevin is alone, he is very happy at first. His terrible family has gone—his wish has come true. He watches TV, eats lots of fast food and plays games. He has a good time. But later on, he goes out and hears two bad men called Harry and Marv planning to steal from his house. He goes home and plans some very funny ways to catch Harry and Marv. Many things in

the house get broken as Kevin tries to stop them. Finally, the police come and the men are taken away.

The house is now in a mess, so Kevin tidies it up and waits for his parents. He misses them very much. When they get back from Paris, they are very happy to find that Kevin is safe.

41. Why does Kevin think his family are “terrible” at first?
- A. Because his family are busy preparing for the holiday.  
 B. Because he is angry with his brothers, sisters and cousins.  
 C. Because his family wake him up late.  
 D. Because he is left alone at home.
42. Why is Kevin left alone at home?
- A. Everyone wakes up late.  
 B. Everyone is in a hurry to get to the airport.  
 C. They forget Kevin by accident.  
 D. We don't know.
43. What doesn't Kevin do when he is at home alone?
- A. Going to the police station.  
 B. Eating fast food.  
 C. Playing games.  
 D. Stopping the thieves from stealing.
44. When Kevin's family come home, they find \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the house is in a mess  
 B. two bad men are at their home  
 C. Kevin is safe  
 D. Kevin is gone
45. From the passage, we can infer that

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Kevin is not clever or brave  
 B. Kevin can't do housework  
 C. Kevin loves his family  
 D. Kevin doesn't want to go on holiday

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

I'm Lucy, the only daughter of my parents.

46 For example, when I learnt to ride a bike, my parents never let me ride on my own.

47 They were taking great trouble to support the bike, with my mother even carrying a first-aid box. I was not free to ride. I often asked angrily, “Why not let me ride alone?” In fact, I am not free to do anything in my life. 48

Many families have only one child. Parents want to do everything for their children. 49 Too much love from parents may prevent children from being independent. In my opinion, parents should let their children do what they should do alone. 50

- A. They manage every minute of my life.  
 B. My parents let me ride a bike alone.  
 C. They were afraid I might fall off my bike and hurt myself.  
 D. This does no good to them.  
 E. Only in this way can children grow as a person faster and better.  
 F. So they are worried about everything I do.  
 G. Too much love from parents keeps children from being independent.

V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计5分)

51. 你的房间太乱了,马上收拾它。  
Your room is in a terrible mess. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ at once.
52. 他匆匆忙忙地走了,没有跟我告别。  
He left in a hurry, without \_\_\_\_\_  
me.
53. 在上学的路上,我意外地遇见了我的好朋友。  
I met my good friend \_\_\_\_\_  
on my way to school.
54. 我爸爸正忙于写信。  
My father is \_\_\_\_\_ writing a  
letter.
55. 王老师今天下午乘飞机去上海,咱们去机场给他送行吧。  
Mr. Wang \_\_\_\_\_  
Shanghai this afternoon and let's  
\_\_\_\_\_.

VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次,每空限填一个单词。)(共10小题,计10分)

feel, quick, list, try, end, be,  
ready, you, start, happen

- What can you do when you feel bad about staying at home alone? It's a good idea to talk with your mum or dad about how you feel about
56. \_\_\_\_\_ home alone, especially if you feel scared when you're home alone. They might be able to give you some ideas that will make you
57. \_\_\_\_\_ more comfortable. Maybe you can

go home with a friend once a week. Sometimes a kid just isn't 58. \_\_\_\_\_ to stay at home alone.

Keeping busy with homework, chores and play can make your "home alone" time go 59. \_\_\_\_\_. But you might find 60. \_\_\_\_\_ wondering what to do next. The trick is to think about your choices ahead of time. You might even want to make a 61. \_\_\_\_\_ of things you like to do. Do you need any ideas to get you 62. \_\_\_\_\_?

◆ Read a book or a magazine.

◆ Work on a hobby or 63. \_\_\_\_\_ a new one.

◆ Listen to music, sing, or play an instrument.

◆ Write a letter or an email or phone a friend.

Write a story full of made-up adventures of what 64. \_\_\_\_\_ to you when you were at home alone, and don't forget to give it a happy 65. \_\_\_\_\_!

VII. 任务型阅读:阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,完成下列各题。(共5小题,计10分)

School was over. Usually David's mother would take him home from school but today she was not here. David decided to go home alone on foot, and it took him about half an hour.

When he got home, he couldn't get in because he did not bring his keys. He knocked on the door, but no one answered. David thought his mother was in the toilet, so he waited patiently for her. After a few minutes, David knocked again, but still no one answered.

“What is happening? Is there anything wrong with my mother?” he thought to himself and got worried. Just at that moment, he heard the friendly voice of his neighbour, John. David told him that no one was at home, and John asked him to stay in his house. Two hours later, when David’s mother got back, he was playing games with John. How happy he was to see his mother!

66. How did David usually go home?

Usually \_\_\_\_\_.

67. How long did it take him to walk home?

It took him \_\_\_\_\_ to walk home.

68. Why couldn’t he get into his house?

Because he \_\_\_\_\_.

69. How many times did David knock on the door?

He knocked on the door \_\_\_\_\_.

70. What was David doing when his mother got back?

He was \_\_\_\_\_.

### VIII. 补全对话(共5小题,计5分)

根据下面对话中的情境,在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句,使对话恢复完整。

A: Hi, Tony. I did not see you last Sunday.

Did you go on the school trip?

B: 71. \_\_\_\_\_. I stayed at home.

A: Oh, really? 72. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Because I had a lot of things to do.

A: 73. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I cleaned my room and did my homework.

Then I watched TV.

A: Not much fun, I think.

B: Well, it was not very bad. I played basketball that afternoon. Was the school trip interesting?

A: 74. \_\_\_\_\_. We went to the park and the zoo. We had a good time.

B: 75. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: We came back at about 6:30 in the afternoon.

### IX. 书面表达(共1题,计10分)

针对部分学校要求学生住校的现状,英语课上同学们就“Would you like to live in school?”这一话题展开了调查。请你根据下表内容,用英语写一篇短文,汇报调查结果,表达你的意愿并阐述理由。

大部分学生	愿意	方便与同学交流; 学会照顾自己
一些学生	不愿意	在家能休息得更好; 与家长相处时间更长
你	……	……

- 要求:1. 短文必须包括表中所有内容,可适当增加细节;  
2. 你的理由至少两条;  
3. 词数:不少于70;  
4. 短文开头已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:方便的 convenient

Would you like to live in school? We had a survey about it and here’s the result. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Module 5 测评卷

建议时间:90分钟

满分:100分

完成时间:

得分:

### 第一部分(听力 共30分)

#### I. 听选答案(共15小题,计20分)

第一节:听下面10段对话,每段对话后有一个问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。(共10小题,计10分)

1. A. A skirt.                      B. A pair of trousers.  
C. A T-shirt.
2. A. At 2 o'clock.                B. At 7 o'clock.  
C. At 8 o'clock.
3. A. Chinese.                      B. Geography.  
C. English.
4. A. Running.                      B. Swimming.  
C. Football.
5. A. Dumplings.                  B. Fried rice.  
C. Noodles.
6. A. He was in a museum.  
B. He was at a shop.  
C. He was at home.
7. A. He was sitting in a chair.  
B. He was climbing a tree.  
C. He was reading.
8. A. Yes, she is.                  B. No, she isn't.  
C. We don't know.
9. A. Because he didn't have time.  
B. Because he forgot to do it.  
C. Because he didn't know how to do it.
10. A. It was raining hard.  
B. He didn't have time.  
C. He didn't know the way.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有几道小题,请根据对话的内容,从题目所给的三个选项中选出问题的正确答案。每段对话读两遍。(共5小题,计10分)

听第11段对话,回答第11、12小题。

11. What's the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Brother and sister.  
B. Teacher and student.  
C. Guard and visitor.
12. Where did their mum go early this morning?  
A. To the park.                      B. To the museum.  
C. To the zoo.

听第12段对话,回答第13至15小题。

13. How far is it from the school to the museum?  
A. Only 10 minutes' walk.  
B. Only 15 minutes' walk.  
C. Only 20 minutes' walk.
14. Where is the hotel?  
A. Behind the museum.  
B. Next to the museum.  
C. Across from the museum.
15. What does the man think of the museum?  
A. It's bad.                              B. It's fascinating.  
C. It's crowded.

#### II. 听填信息(共5小题,计10分)

本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据独白内容,用所听到的单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空不超过三个单词。)

16. Please Touch Museum is a special museum where people can touch \_\_\_\_\_.

17. The museum was built in October, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
18. The museum is popular \_\_\_\_\_.
19. On the ground there is a super big \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
20. If you come to Flight Fantasy, you can have  
a chance to \_\_\_\_\_.

### 第二部分(笔试 共 70 分)

#### III. 完形填空(共 20 小题,计 20 分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

There are a lot of school rules around the world. For example, in Australia, Canada, Japan and the United States, students 21 wear uniforms, and they are not allowed to wear earrings.

Some schools in Japan and other countries have rules 22 hair. For example, students are not allowed to change the colour of their hair. In the United States, boys cannot have 23 hair grow long.

For 24, at some US schools, students must have 25 pair of indoor shoes at school every day. This 26 sure students won't fall over on the wet floors and keeps the schools clean.

Gum chewing is not allowed in many US school buildings, as it is difficult 27 up. And if students chew gum in class, they may not pay 28 attention to their studies.

In most foreign countries, school students are allowed to work part-time and give their hair different colours. But 29, Japanese school students are not allowed to work part-time

30 change the colour of their hair.

21. A. have to B. may C. can D. could
22. A. with B. in C. about D. at
23. A. they B. them C. their D. theirs
24. A. safe B. safely  
C. to safe D. safety
25. A. a B. the C. an D. /
26. A. made B. makes  
C. making D. make
27. A. clean B. cleaning  
C. to clean D. cleaned
28. A. many B. much C. little D. few
29. A. different B. difference  
C. differently D. differences
30. A. or B. but C. and D. so

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,然后从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

When you think of a museum, I bet you don't think of a place where children run around. But the Science Museum 31 different. It's noisy!

You can 32 the Science Museum by going on the London Underground from Waterloo on the Jubilee line to Westminster. Then 33 the Circle or the District line to South Kensington. When you walk out, take a look around you, and you should see it.

What to bring: at least two bottles of drinks for the kids and £10 to 34 in the cafes. That is cheap!

The most 35 part of coming here is to go to the kids' area, the Launch Pad on the 3rd floor. At 36 times, you may have to wait in line, but staff(工作人员) will 37 science

toys for you and the kids to play with. It is great fun there. And if you love science, it should indulge (满足) you as you will learn about science in a fun way. There are also simulators (模拟装置) on the 3rd floor, so think of Floor 3 38 a “fun floor”.

39 you want to learn about the museum, then go to the ground floor. They have some things which will interest you.

Overall, it's a fun 40 for the kids and you may enjoy it too. It's also free to get in!

31. A. is      B. do      C. go      D. walk  
 32. A. leave    B. reach C. get    D. imagine  
 33. A. have    B. take    C. like    D. drive  
 34. A. take    B. spend C. cost    D. buy  
 35. A. boring                      B. tiring  
     C. surprising                 D. exciting  
 36. A. free      B. big      C. busy    D. little  
 37. A. provide    B. pay     C. share    D. sell  
 38. A. as          B. for      C. with     D. to  
 39. A. Because    B. If        C. Until    D. Though  
 40. A. lesson      B. experience  
     C. hobby        D. pleasure

#### IV. 阅读理解(共10小题,计10分)

第一节:阅读下面一篇短文,从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。

### The American Museum of Natural History

Address: Central Park West at 79th Street,  
New York

Tel: 212-769-5100

Traffic: On the Upper West side of Manhattan. It is conveniently reached by bus, underground or car.

Parking: There is a small parking place which charges \$7.75 per day but is often full. Parking in the neighbourhood is also limited.

Museum hours: 10:00 am—5:45 pm  
Sunday through Tuesday; 10:00 am—9:00 pm  
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Admission: \$3.2 for grown-ups, one-fourth for children and free Friday evening and Saturday evening from 5:00 pm—9:00 pm.

The museum is open every day of the year except Christmas and Thanksgiving.

41. Which of the following is TRUE?  
 A. We can call 5100 to the museum directly.  
 B. If we park one car in the parking place for 2 days, we should pay \$15.5.  
 C. We can also park our cars in the neighbourhood freely.  
 D. We can go there every day of the year except Thanksgiving.
42. Which of the following words can take the place of “conveniently” in the passage?  
 A. Easily.                      B. Basically.  
 C. Hard.                         D. Widely.
43. From the passage, we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the museum lies to the west of New York  
 B. the small parking place charges no money  
 C. one can get to the museum by car or by bus  
 D. the museum is the most popular one in America
44. If four grown-ups and four children pay a visit to the American Museum of Natural History at 11 am on Wednesday, they will

pay \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. \$25.6                      B. \$16  
C. \$19.2                      D. no money

45. The museum is closed to anyone \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. at 7:00 pm on Monday  
B. at 2:00 pm on Saturday  
C. on Friday  
D. at 11:00 am on Sunday

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项  
中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有  
两项为多余选项。

How time flies! But the tracks of time remain in books and museums. If you want to take your students to museums, the Los Angeles County Museum of Art (LACMA) can be a good choice. 46 As the largest art museum in the Western United States, LACMA receives nearly a million visitors every year. It holds more than 150,000 works from ancient times to modern times.

LACMA requires one teacher for every ten students. 47

Please make sure that your students follow the rules, or your group will have to leave the museum.

Rules:

No shouting.

48

No sitting or running.

No eating, drinking or smoking.

Leave large bags and lunches on buses or in cars.

No flash photography is allowed in certain areas. 49

Attention:

LACMA is open to the public until twelve at noon and you cannot enter it without a docent( someone who shows tourists around a museum) until that time. 50 Then, you will have time to check in at the BP Grand Entrance and your docent will lead you.

For more information, please send your email to schooltours@lacma.org or call 323-857-6108 at any time.

- A. No touching.  
B. The LACMA is interesting for people of all ages.  
C. You can't walk in the museum.  
D. Please arrive at least fifteen minutes earlier before the tour.  
E. But there cannot be more than one teacher for every five students.  
F. Please notice the signs.  
G. Because it's interesting for students of all ages.

V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计5分)

51. 大多数人没有注意到它。

Most people didn't \_\_\_\_\_ it.

52. 与看电视相比,打篮球有趣多了。

\_\_\_\_\_ watching TV, playing basketball is more interesting.

53. 这是违反规定的,我们最好不要做。

It's \_\_\_\_\_. We'd better not do that.

54. 我想买一个带轮子的书桌。

I want to buy a desk \_\_\_\_\_.

55. 他既帮我学物理也帮我学化学。

He helps me with my physics as well as \_\_\_\_\_.

VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次,每空限填一个单词。)(共10小题,计10分)

take, we, visit, present, meaning, travel,  
store, be, experiment, call

Our school has a school trip every year. Last Saturday we went on a school trip to the National History Museum. It was really interesting. We 56. \_\_\_\_\_ there so fast by subway. It 57. \_\_\_\_\_ us about half an hour. It was about 8:30 in the morning when we got there. We all had lunch boxes in our schoolbags, and we 58. \_\_\_\_\_ them in the entrance hall of the museum. Then we went upstairs to look at the Space Technology room. It 59. \_\_\_\_\_ fantastic. There were spacecrafts from the whole world. We weren't allowed to touch anything, but we could try out some of the 60. \_\_\_\_\_ and we felt very excited. We took a lot of great photos. After that, we went to the ground shop and bought some lovely 61. \_\_\_\_\_ for our parents. They weren't expensive. All in all, it was an exciting day. When we came back to 62. \_\_\_\_\_ classroom, we were told to write a composition 63. \_\_\_\_\_ "Life in Space" for homework.

Though I'm not looking forward to homework, I think this trip is 64. \_\_\_\_\_. We learned a lot from the museum. After 65. \_\_\_\_\_ the National History Museum, many students want to be an astronaut in the future.

VII. 任务型阅读:阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,完成下列各题。(共5小题,计10分)

(2023·陕西中考英语) Professor Chen Lin was a famous Chinese educator of the English language. He did a lot to help English learners in China. On January 21, 2023, he passed away at the age of 101.

When he was interviewed in 2006, he talked about an amusing experience with *China Daily* to express his special love for it: "I must say that over the past 25 years, I have come to like this English title—*China Daily*—more and more, with my love for the newspaper. One small event in my relationship with *China Daily* was an amusing and unforgettable one.

"In 1982, *China Daily* celebrated its first anniversary (周年纪念). At that time, Katherine Flower of the UK and I were helping with the British English-teaching TV programme 'Follow Me.'

"Soon after that, the editorial board (编辑部) suggested that Kathy and I could help them with their publicity (宣传;推广) programme. So the two of us appeared in a CCTV ad in which we sat at breakfast table reading *China Daily*. We raised our heads and said to the audience, smiling: 'Let's read *China Daily* DAILY.'

"We thought it was very clever and enjoyed it.

From then on, the number of *China Daily's* readers has been increasing. More and more people, both at home and abroad, fell in love with it. Then at Professor Chen Lin's suggestion, a series of English weekly newspapers for middle

school students, such as *21st Century Teens JR* and *21st Century Teens SR*, came out after *China Daily*. Now, they are enjoyed by many teachers and students in China.

\* *China Daily* is China's official English newspaper. Its Chinese title is 《中国日报》.

66. What language did Professor Chen Lin teach?

He taught \_\_\_\_\_.

67. When was *China Daily* started?

It was started in \_\_\_\_\_.

68. Who does the underlined part "the two of us" refer to?

It refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

69. Which English word in the passage means "有趣的;有意思的"?

It's "\_\_\_\_\_".

70. What title can you make for this passage in no more than eight words using "Chen Lin, *China Daily*"?

The title can be "\_\_\_\_\_".

### VIII. 补全对话(共5小题,计5分)

根据下面对话中的情境,在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句,使对话恢复完整。

A: Good morning, Dad. Are you free now?

B: Yes, my child. 71. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Could you take me to the Science Museum?

B: No problem! Let's go now.

(An hour later, they get to the Science Museum.)

A: Hurry up, Dad! Wow! Great!

B: Shh! 72. \_\_\_\_\_! Didn't you see the sign "No noise"?

A: Sorry. These pictures are so beautiful and I

have never seen them. 73. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I'm afraid not. Look at the sign "No photos".

A: OK. Let's go upstairs.

B: Good. Oh, there aren't many people in this hall. I want to smoke to have a rest.

A: No, you can't smoke here, Dad. Look at the sign. 74. \_\_\_\_\_.

B: Yes. Then, where can I smoke?

A: What a pity! All the halls are non-smoking areas.

B: OK. I won't smoke.

A: Smoking is bad for your health. 75. \_\_\_\_\_

B: Thank you, my child. I'll try to give it up.

### IX. 书面表达(共1题,计10分)

故宫博物院(The Palace Museum)是中国最大的古代文化艺术博物馆。它始建于1925年,是世界上著名的旅游胜地之一。它有各种各样的收藏。每天有成千上万的人来参观。故宫博物院内禁止吸烟,通常每周一闭馆,但法定节假日除外。

请根据以上信息写一篇有关故宫博物院的介绍。

要求:1. 意思清楚,表达通顺,行文连贯,书写规范;

2. 词数:不少于70。

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Module 6 测评卷

建议时间:90分钟

满分:100分

完成时间:

得分:

### 第一部分(听力 共30分)

#### I. 听选答案(共15小题,计20分)

第一节:听下面10段对话,每段对话后有一个问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。(共10小题,计10分)

- A. He has a headache.  
B. He has a stomachache.  
C. He has a toothache.
- A. Watching TV.  
B. Listening to the radio.  
C. Reading English newspapers.
- A. In the hospital.      B. In the shop.  
C. In the zoo.
- A. Happy.                  B. Excited.  
C. Stressed.
- A. He spends much time watching TV.  
B. He gets too fat.  
C. He is crazy about football.
- A. A new student.      B. A new player.  
C. A new teacher.
- A. Hot.                      B. Cool.  
C. Windy.
- A. By car.                  B. By taxi.  
C. By bus.
- A. Once a week.          B. Twice a week.  
C. Three times a week.
- A. In a hospital.          B. In a supermarket.  
C. In a school.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有几道小题,请根据对话的内容,从题目所给的三个选项中选出问题的正确答案。每段对话读两遍。(共5小题,计10分)

听第11段对话,回答第11、12小题。

- What's the girl's problem?  
A. She doesn't have enough space.  
B. She doesn't have enough sleep.  
C. She doesn't have enough money.
- When does the girl read English every day?  
A. In the morning.  
B. In the afternoon.  
C. In the evening.

听第12段对话,回答第13至15小题。

- What's the problem of the boy?  
A. He has got a pain in his mouth.  
B. He has got a pain in his eyes.  
C. He has got a pain in his ears.
- Where are the two speakers now?  
A. At the boy's home.  
B. At the doctor's office.  
C. At the teacher's office.
- How long does the boy watch TV every day?  
A. Two hours and a half.  
B. Three hours.  
C. Three hours and a half.





concepts (概念) of chemistry are hard to understand. However, with hard work and careful study, you can finish this subject successfully—and even enjoy it. Here are some suggestions to help you develop good study habits and better understand the topics in the book:

● Firstly, attend classes on time. Listen to your teacher and take careful notes in class. If possible, always review the topics you learn in class, and review your notes on the same day.

● Secondly, think carefully whether you really understand the meaning of a term or the use of an equation (方程式). A good way to test your understanding is to explain a concept to a classmate or someone else.

● Thirdly, pay attention to things which have something to do with chemistry in life. Watch or do experiments in class carefully.

● Fourthly, question often and do not be afraid to ask your teacher or classmates for help.

You will find that chemistry is much more than numbers, formulas (分子式) and equations. It's often used in daily life just like math and physics. Once you fall in love with it, you'll get lots of fun.

41. Studying chemistry is like learning \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cooking                      B. a new language  
C. driving a car                D. computer skills

42. How many suggestions does the writer give the readers?

- A. Three.                        B. Four.  
C. Five.                         D. Six.

43. The writer thinks that a good way to test your understanding of the formula " $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$ " is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. write it on the blackboard  
B. read it aloud in class  
C. explain it to someone else  
D. ask others the meaning of it

44. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Chemistry is more often used than physics.  
B. Some concepts of chemistry are hard to understand.  
C. Studying chemistry is like learning our mother language.  
D. Chemistry is usually thought to be as difficult as other subjects.

45. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. differences between chemistry and physics  
B. the importance of chemistry and physics  
C. why chemistry is hard for beginners  
D. how students study chemistry

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项 中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有 两项为多余选项。

Dear Eva,

I need some help with my problems. 46 You're so confident and always know what to do, so I hope you can give me some advice.

I have very strict parents who won't let me

do things on my own. 47 I don't know how to let them know that their pressure is making it hard for me to do well in school.

My friends at school are also trying to get me to do things I don't like. 48 I don't want to do things because of the pressure from my classmates. How should I deal with them?

I'm always worrying about my looks. 49 I have too many pimples(粉刺) on my face too.

All these problems are making me feel very stressful and sad. 50 What can I do?

Please help!

Yours,  
Sandra

- A. They've been really angry with me because of my poor school results.  
B. I'm so stressed that I'm beginning to have sleeping problems.  
C. I don't know what to do!  
D. I always get good grades in all the subjects.  
E. I think I'm getting too fat.  
F. My problems are not serious.  
G. I want to make my own decision.

**V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计5分)**

51. 人们应该养成读书的习惯。

People should \_\_\_\_\_ reading books.

52. 我做得很好,但是我未能打破纪录。

I did very well, but I \_\_\_\_\_ to break the record.

53. 如果你努力学习,你就会取得很大的进步。

If you work hard, you can \_\_\_\_\_.

54. 我们为他感到骄傲。

We \_\_\_\_\_ him.

55. 在电影的最后每个人都哭了。

Everybody cried \_\_\_\_\_ the movie.

**VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次,每空限填一个单词。)(共10小题,计10分)**

necessary, try, fail, take, consider,  
big, instrument, boy, reason, angry

Bob is a 15-year-old boy. He has many hobbies, such as playing the guitar and other 56. \_\_\_\_\_. But his favourite hobby is dancing. He thinks it's 57. \_\_\_\_\_ to dance well, because it can help build a wonderful body.

However, Bob had a problem last summer. He wanted to join a dancing group. Bob's high school didn't have a 58. \_\_\_\_\_ dancing group but a girls' group. He 59. \_\_\_\_\_ to join the girls' group. And he made it.

Bob thought his problem was over. But a 60. \_\_\_\_\_ problem was just beginning. The school didn't allow Bob to stay in the girls' group. Bob 61. \_\_\_\_\_ to join it. The school gave the only 62. \_\_\_\_\_ and showed its point. "If we let Bob stay in the group," the school said, "other boys will want to join. Soon, there won't be any girls in the group." They 63. \_\_\_\_\_ Bob off the group.

Bob was very 64. \_\_\_\_\_ about it, so he went to ask a judge(法官)for help and tell him the truth. The judge said it was not a right decision. The school 65. \_\_\_\_\_ again and had to let Bob go back to the dancing group.

**VII. 补全对话(共5小题,计10分)**

根据下面对话中的情境,在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句,使对话恢复完整。

A: Hi, Jim. You look sad. 66. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

B: Well, I love playing basketball, but my dad doesn't allow me to play it.

A: 67. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Because he thinks playing basketball is not good for my study.

A: 68. \_\_\_\_\_. I also love playing basketball. It makes me relaxed and helps me study better.

B: Right. Basketball brings me much too. But how can I solve my problem? 69. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Of course. Do you often talk with your dad?

B: No, I don't often talk with him. We often argue.

A: I think communicating with each other is a good way. You can have a good talk with your dad.

B: I will try it. 70. \_\_\_\_\_.

A: You're welcome.

**VIII. 书面表达(共1题,计15分)**

下面是李明写给他的朋友 Jim 的信,信中描述了他的烦恼。

Dear Jim,

My classmate, Betty, bought a new pen. I liked it very much, so I used it without her permission. Unluckily, I broke it. Then I put it back secretly. Now she finds out the truth and is very angry with me. I don't know what to do. Can you help me?

Yours,

Li Ming

请你以 Jim 的身份,给李明写一封不少于 70 词的回信,在信中指出他的问题并给他提出建议。信的开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Li Ming,

I know your problem. \_\_\_\_\_

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

Yours,

Jim

## Module 7 测评卷

建议时间:90分钟

满分:100分

完成时间:

得分:

### 第一部分(听力 共30分)

#### I. 听选答案(共15小题,计20分)

第一节:听下面10段对话,每段对话后有一个问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。(共10小题,计10分)

1. A. *Treasure Island*.      B. *Little Women*.  
C. *The Old Man and the Sea*.
2. A. Apples.      B. Pears.  
C. Oranges.
3. A. Boring.      B. Educational.  
C. Exciting.
4. A. Pandas.      B. Bears.  
C. Tigers.
5. A. 8:30.      B. 7:30.  
C. 7:40.
6. A. They're watching TV at home.  
B. They're taking photos in the park.  
C. They're making a telephone call.
7. A. Alice.      B. Karl.  
C. Edison.
8. A. In a bookstore.      B. In a library.  
C. In a restaurant.
9. A. In the classroom.      B. On the street.  
C. In the park.
10. A. Because the story is very interesting.  
B. Because the music is very beautiful.  
C. Because the acting is very creative.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有几道小题,请根据对话的内容,从题目所给的三个选项中选出问题的正确答案。每段对话读两遍。(共5小题,计10分)

听第11段对话,回答第11、12小题。

11. What book has Harry read?  
A. *The Old Man and the Sea*.  
B. *Robinson Crusoe*.  
C. *Harry Potter*.
12. How is this book?  
A. Scary.      B. Boring.      C. Fantastic.

听第12段对话,回答第13至15小题。

13. What does Tom want to borrow from Miss Green?  
A. He wants to borrow a DVD.  
B. He wants to borrow a book.  
C. He wants to borrow a magazine.
14. Who is Mr Smith?  
A. He's the librarian.  
B. He's Tom's classmate.  
C. He's Tom's science teacher.
15. Who are interested in the life on Mars?  
A. Tom.      B. Tom's classmates.  
C. Both A and B.

#### II. 听填信息(共5小题,计10分)

本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据独白内容,用所听到的单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空不超过三个单词。)

16. Guo Jingming is very \_\_\_\_\_ many students, including Zhao Min.
17. Guo Jingming was born \_\_\_\_\_.
18. While the writher is reading Guo's books she can't help \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Although Guo Jingming is a writer, he \_\_\_\_\_ all his subjects.
20. Guo Jingming's common words make people feel quite \_\_\_\_\_ him.

第二部分(笔试 共70分)

III. 完形填空(共20小题,计20分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

Do you know Mo Yan? The Chinese writer Mo Yan won the Nobel Prize in Literature 21 Thursday, October 11th, 2012. He was the first Chinese 22 this prize.

Mo Yan's 23 name is Guan Moye. He was born in a poor family in Gaomi, Shandong Province in 1955. His parents are 24 farmers. At the age of 12, he stopped 25 to school and began to work on the farm. Then he went on working in a factory. In 1976, he 26 the PLA(中国人民解放军). From then on, he started to learn writing stories. His first story 27 in 1981.

Most of his works were based on 28 own life at the early age. One of his 29 works was *Red Sorghum*(红高粱). It was made into a wonderful film by a famous Chinese director named Zhang Yimou.

As a writer, Mo Yan is very 30. He is a symbol of China's literature.

21. A. in B. on C. at D. during
22. A. win B. won C. winning D. to win
23. A. simply B. real C. really D. simple
24. A. all B. each C. both D. every
25. A. go B. going C. to go D. went
26. A. joined B. took part in C. joins D. takes part in
27. A. publish B. published C. came out D. come out
28. A. he B. him C. himself D. his
29. A. the more famous B. more famous C. most famous D. the most famous
30. A. succeed B. success C. successful D. successfully

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,然后从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

Recently I have read another great book by Mark Twain. 31 name is *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer are best friends. They have had so many adventures. 32 this book tells about Huck and another friend of his, Jim.

Huck lives with a rich 33 after he finds a box of gold with Tom Sawyer in a cave. 34 Huck's real dad comes and takes him away from the family. Huck's life in his dad's

small cabin (小木屋) is 35 so he cuts a hole in the cabin. Then he manages to make people 36 that someone has killed him. Huck runs away to a small 37. His friend Jim is on that island. He is very sad because he thinks that Huck has 38. But he finds Huck is alive. Then they go on adventures together. They 39 die in the wheels of a huge paddle boat and they live on a raft (木筏) with two frauds (骗子).

Well, that's 40 I want to tell you here. It's really a good book. It has lots of adventures and Tom Sawyer will show up.

31. A. His    B. Its    C. My    D. Her  
 32. A. And    B. But    C. Or    D. So  
 33. A. friend                      B. teacher  
      C. family                        D. neighbour  
 34. A. Sometimes                B. One day  
      C. Usually                        D. Always  
 35. A. awful                        B. happy  
      C. easy                            D. wonderful  
 36. A. remember                B. forget  
      C. dream                         D. believe  
 37. A. cabin                        B. cave  
      C. house                         D. island  
 38. A. died                         B. run away  
      C. come                         D. escaped  
 39. A. almost    B. mainly    C. hardly    D. seldom  
 40. A. both    B. none    C. neither    D. all

#### IV. 阅读理解(共10小题,计10分)

第一节:阅读下面一篇短文,从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句

子的一个最佳答案。

If you love reading books, you must know about the book *The Little Prince*. It's a famous novel written by a French writer. As one of the best-selling books in history, it has been sold as many as 200 million copies in 253 languages and dialects (方言). In 2015, around seventy years after the birth of the book, an American director found a way to make it into a 3D animated film (动画片).

The book tells the story of a pilot, called The Aviator, who crashes (撞击) into the desert and meets a young prince there. However, in the film, the story starts years after the crash when The Aviator is much older. He has got a new neighbour called The Little Girl, whose mother wants her to get ready to enter the grown-up world. Slowly The Aviator shares his story with The Little Girl by writing it down and sending her a page at a time. The pages are complete with the pictures in the book, speaking about his time in the desert and taking The Little Girl to an amazing world where anything is possible.

China is the first country in the world to see the film in two versions—in Chinese and English. The film shows The Little Girl's life and tells The Little Prince's story at the same time in a beautiful way.

Huang Lei, who voiced the film together with his 9-year-old daughter, said the film is like a childhood dream which is lost by most adults in this stressed-out society. "The most touching

part is that every one of us was a good-natured kid like The Little Prince, and it's a pity that this good characteristic(品质) goes away as time flies," he says.

41. The novel *The Little Prince* was written in the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 1900s B. 1940s C. 1990s D. 2010s

42. How does The Little Girl get to know the story of The Little Prince?

A. She reads the pages that The Aviator writes and sends to her.

B. Her mother wants her to get ready to enter the grown-up world.

C. The Aviator takes her to an amazing world.

D. She moves home next to The Aviator.

43. Which of the following is the first country to see the film in two versions?

A. America. B. The UK.

C. China. D. Canada.

44. What does the underlined word "good-natured" mean?

A. Kind. B. Friendly.

C. Helpful. D. All above.

45. According to the passage, what is Huang Lei's opinion?

A. He doesn't believe the good characteristic is lost as we grow older in this stressed-out society.

B. He thinks all of us should keep our better nature and never let it disappear.

C. He felt excited because he can see the

film in two versions first.

D. He and his daughter voiced the film together.

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

A good book can teach you things beyond your class. 46 If you want to get into a good reading habit, there are a number of ways to develop it.

### Plan your time.

You should give yourself at least thirty minutes in all to read every day. 47 For example, make it a habit to read after lunchtime or before going to bed.

48

Wherever you go, take a book with you. When you leave the house, make sure that you always carry a good book as well as your school things. Remember that a book always stays with you.

### Find a quiet place.

Find a place in your home where you can sit in a comfortable chair. 49 There should be no televisions, computers, music or even noisy family members around you.

### Have a library card.

Have a library card, and you can read as many good books as possible in the library. Make it a weekly trip to the library. You can save a lot of money.

### Blog it.

One of the best ways to develop a good reading habit is to put it on your blog. 50 It's free. Ask your friends and family to go there to share your ideas and offer you suggestions.

- A. When time is set, nothing can change it.  
 B. When you read a book, make sure no one will trouble you.  
 C. If you don't have one, create one.  
 D. We can't use the blog to develop a good reading habit.  
 E. Always carry a book.  
 F. It opens your eyes and clears your mind.  
 G. Never give up reading books.

**V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计5分)**

51. 你将要做什么来回报他的帮助?

What will you do \_\_\_\_\_ for his help?

52. 停止那样做,否则你会惹麻烦的。

Stop doing that, or you will \_\_\_\_\_.

53. 他很惊讶地发现自己在地震中没有受伤。

He \_\_\_\_\_ to find himself whole in the earthquake.

54. 医生劝他一小段时间不要外出。

The doctor advised him not to go out \_\_\_\_\_.

55. 我对你的行为非常满意。

I'm very pleased with your \_\_\_\_\_.

**VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次,每空限填一个单词。)(共10小题,计10分)**

move, hard, finish, book, live,  
 great, be, he, late, die

Charles Dickens, one of the 56. \_\_\_\_\_ English writers, was born in 1812, in one of the small towns of England. When he was nine years old, the family 57. \_\_\_\_\_ to London, the capital of England. There 58. \_\_\_\_\_ several younger children in the family. Their life was 59. \_\_\_\_\_, so Dickens couldn't go to school until his father was out of prison. At that time he was already twelve. But he did not 60. \_\_\_\_\_ school. Two years 61. \_\_\_\_\_, he began to work. He often went to the library to read 62. \_\_\_\_\_. He read a lot. Then Dickens wrote lots of novels and stories all 63. \_\_\_\_\_ life. Dickens 64. \_\_\_\_\_ more than a hundred years ago, but people are still reading his books with great interest. He is still 65. \_\_\_\_\_ in the hearts of people.

**VII. 任务型阅读:阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,完成下列各题。(共5小题,计10分)**

Tu Youyou, a female (女性的) scientist, became the first Chinese to win the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine on October 5, 2015. Before that, she ever won the 2011 Lasker Award for finding out artemisinin (*qinghaosu*), which saved millions of lives. She was grateful for the Lasker prize, but said, "It is just a scientist's duty. I will go on fighting for the health of all humans."

Tu kept her work in the 1960s and 1970s. In that age, malaria (疟疾) could take away people's lives. Scientists all over the world had already tried over 240,000 times but failed. Tu

Youyou, a member of the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, began to study Chinese herbs.

Before 2011, people didn't know Tu very much. Many friends played jokes on her by calling her "the Professor of Three None's": no degree, no study experience abroad, not a member of any Chinese national colleges. But she is hard-working. She read a lot of traditional Chinese medicine books and did a lot of researches on the disease.

On September 17, 2019, Tu was honoured the Medal of the Republic (One of the Eight). Tu is now a model of Chinese medical workers.

66. When did Tu Youyou win the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine?

She won the prize \_\_\_\_\_.

67. How many times had scientists around the world tried to stop malaria?

They had tried \_\_\_\_\_.

68. When did Tu Youyou become famous?

She became famous \_\_\_\_\_.

69. What is Tu Youyou like?

She is \_\_\_\_\_.

70. What was Tu Youyou honoured on September 17, 2019?

She was honoured \_\_\_\_\_.

### VIII. 补全对话(共5小题,计5分)

根据下面对话中的情境,在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句,使对话恢复完整。

A: Hello, is that Lingling speaking?

B: Yes. 71. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: This is Meimei. I want to go to the movies.

72. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I'd love to, but I'm watching a TV programme called *Readers*. 73. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: No, I haven't watched it. 74. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: It's great. In this programme, many people who have a great influence in our life tell their own stories and share some wonderful articles with us. You know, reading is very important to everyone and Chinese classical books are our treasure. I think we should read as much as possible.

A: I agree with you. I can't wait to enjoy it.

B: 75. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Good idea. I'll turn on the TV right now. Goodbye!

B: Bye!

### IX. 书面表达(共1题,计10分)

请以“My Favourite Book”为题写一篇70词左右的英语短文,介绍你最喜欢的图书的内容以及你喜欢它的原因等。

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Module 8 测评卷

建议时间:90分钟

满分:100分

完成时间:

得分:

### 第一部分(听力 共30分)

#### I. 听选答案(共15小题,计20分)

第一节:听下面10段对话,每段对话后有一个问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。(共10小题,计10分)

1. A. Basketball.            B. Football.  
C. Table tennis.
2. A. Go swimming.        B. Play tennis.  
C. Go surfing.
3. A. Volleyball.            B. Football.  
C. Baseball.
4. A. Watches TV.  
B. Plays computer games.  
C. Listens to music.
5. A. Goes shopping.      B. Takes exercise.  
C. Reads a book.
6. A. 30 metres.            B. 3 kilometres.  
C. 30 kilometres.
7. A. To the school.        B. To the hospital.  
C. To the shop.
8. A. She went to the zoo.  
B. She went to see her friend.  
C. She went to the concert.
9. A. By bike.                B. By bus.  
C. On foot.
10. A. Tuesday.            B. Wednesday.  
C. Thursday.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有几道小题,请根据对话的内容,从题目所给的三个选项中选出问题的正确答案。每段对话读两遍。(共5小题,计10分)

听第11段对话,回答第11、12小题。

11. What competition was held yesterday?  
A. It was a basketball competition.  
B. It was a football competition.  
C. It was a volleyball competition.
12. What happened to Kate?  
A. She lost her phone again.  
B. Her mother gave her some eggs.  
C. She saw a dog that was hurt.

听第12段对话,回答第13至15小题。

13. What is Bob doing now?  
A. Watching TV.  
B. Listening to music.  
C. Reading a book.
14. What kind of competition will Lucy take part in?  
A. International Universities' Games.  
B. The Asian Games.  
C. A speaking competition.
15. Can Bob meet Lucy at the airport?  
A. Yes, he can.        B. No, he can't.  
C. We don't know.

#### II. 听填信息(共5小题,计10分)

本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据独白内容,用所听到的单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空不超过三个单词。)

16. Kobe Bryant was born in \_\_\_\_\_ on August 23, 1978.
17. Kobe began to play basketball in the NBA in \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Some people think Kobe was good at playing basketball because of \_\_\_\_\_.

19. Besides basketball, Kobe \_\_\_\_\_ Italian.  
 20. Unfortunately, Kobe \_\_\_\_\_ in a plane accident at the age of 41.

### 第二部分(笔试 共 70 分)

#### III. 完形填空(共 20 小题,计 20 分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

We had Sports Day at school on Saturday. I entered the 100 metres, 400 metres and high jump for older boys.

I didn't win the 100 metres but I came 21 second. My friend Peter came in first. I really thought I was going to beat him. But he managed 22 just a little bit faster than me over the last 20 metres and broke the tape a second before me. Next year, I'll beat him!

I won the 400 metres. I think I am probably a better runner at the 23 distances. Next year, I might enter the 1,000 metres. To win the short distance races, you need to get a very good start. With the longer distance races, however, you have time to catch up 24 you get off to a slow start.

Although I 25 the 400 metres, it was a slow race 26 with last year. I was two seconds behind my personal 27. I know why. I haven't been doing enough training. Next year, I must get into training at least a month 28 Sports Day. I will run for half an hour every morning.

I thought I was going to win the high jump 29 I knocked down the bar(杆) in my third jump. My left foot touched the bar just enough to knock 30 down. I need to practise more if I am going to win this event next year.

21. A. in B. on C. at D. with  
 22. A. run B. to run C. ran D. running  
 23. A. shorter B. longer  
 C. shortest D. longest  
 24. A. when B. since C. unless D. if  
 25. A. won B. lost C. win D. lose  
 26. A. compare B. to compare  
 C. comparing D. compared  
 27. A. better B. best C. good D. the best  
 28. A. during B. after C. before D. in  
 29. A. and B. but C. or D. so  
 30. A. it B. its C. itself D. it's

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,然后从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

It was Friday. The football game was on Saturday and we were very excited. My brother was going to be the quarterback (四分卫) for our team. It was the first time he would be in that 31. He had been hoping to be the quarterback ever since he joined the team. He said, "That's a big job. That's the one that makes the big difference."

My mother said, "32, son. That's the big target (进攻目标) too. You know the other players want to knock you down. You may get hurt."

"Don't worry. I'm so 33 and I'm fast. Besides, I have great players who will 34 them from coming at me," my brother said.

I couldn't sleep well the whole night. I worried about my brother. My mother was right—he could get hurt. The next morning, he 35 early to get to the game. When we got there, it was about to start. The team ran out on the field. My brother looked great. He saw us and laughed.

Then it started. They were playing hard. One player in particular from the other team kept 36 at him. Then it happened. He knocked my brother down. My brother was slow to get up. My mother was screaming (尖叫). The coach ran out on the field. He told my brother to 37 some time on the bench. He was afraid he had been hurt. My mother ran down to 38 on my brother. But all he did was a smile. "It's just a bruise(淤伤). I'm fine. And don't worry. I'll be back. This is 39. I love leading the team."

After that game, my brother plays quarterback every Saturday. But my mother is still 40. She can't go to the game. She just waits at home and hopes to see him walking in with a smile.

31. A. game B. list C. show D. place  
 32. A. Go ahead B. Take it easy  
 C. Be careful D. Well done  
 33. A. handsome B. healthy  
 C. brave D. strong  
 34. A. stop B. help  
 C. protect D. hide  
 35. A. rested B. exercised  
 C. left D. returned  
 36. A. pointing B. shouting  
 C. looking D. rushing  
 37. A. take B. waste C. save D. kill  
 38. A. call B. check  
 C. operate D. breathe  
 39. A. funny B. easy  
 C. great D. dangerous  
 40. A. proud B. disappointed  
 C. anxious D. calm

#### IV. 阅读理解(共10小题,计10分)

第一节:阅读下面一篇短文,从所给的四

个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。

Street dance is an energetic and exciting type of dance. It started with people dancing in the street rather than in a studio(练功房).

Breakdancing and the Melbourne Shuffle are two examples of street dance. Many of the hip-pop dances are popular street dance. Even rave dancing is a type of street dance. Street dances change and improve all the time as people try different moves. It is a form of dancing that boys really enjoy.

A school in Britain has seen how street dance has helped its pupils. They introduced it as a subject at school. Dance teachers went to the school to teach the students how to perform. The dances were rehearsed at lunch breaks and after school. Many of the students were from homes with many problems. The students also used to behave badly. When the street dance classes started, it seemed to solve many of these problems.

The students felt that they could express their feelings in dancing. If they were angry, they could do some of the dance moves and throw away those feelings. If they were annoyed about something, dancing helped them to be more peaceful. Another good thing was that the students felt better about themselves.

The students focused on other subjects more. They got better grades. Taking part in the street dancing also taught the students to work better with others. They needed discipline (纪律) to come to practice and to learn the dance steps. They entered a dance competition and won! This was very good for them. The younger students began following them. They are active

role models.

Today bands that combine (结合) singing with street dance have formed. Street dance is becoming a popular culture.

41. How many types of street dance are mentioned?  
A. 2.      B. 3.      C. 4.      D. 5.
42. The school introduced street dance as a subject because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it helped the pupils with problems  
B. dance teachers liked it  
C. students could achieve their dreams  
D. the school was asked to do so
43. The underlined word “rehearsed” in the text means “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
A. 取消                      B. 排练  
C. 欢迎                      D. 承认
44. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. Street dance first started in a studio.  
B. Street dances are all the same.  
C. Students in Britain are only interested in street dance.  
D. People can sing while doing dance moves now.
45. The writer wants to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the types of street dance  
B. the history of street dance  
C. the ways and time of performing street dance  
D. the development and advantages of street dance

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项 中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有 两项为多余选项。

John and Jack met at the old bench every afternoon. Then they played football. 46 So Jack made a ball out of old socks covered with a piece of plastic. Every time, the two friends

didn't stop kicking and running until very late.

On Monday afternoon, John and Jack met again at the old bench. Soon the home-made ball was running across the grass. The boys laughed and shouted happily. 47 John was upset when he saw it was Steven.

The next morning, John's mother gave him a bill. “Your uncle sent you a birthday present,” she smiled. 48 Later that day, his mother bought him a new pair of sports shoes and a real football.

That afternoon Steven invited John to play football. Steven did not want Jack to join them only because Jack's sports shoes were dirty. When the game was over, John and Steven walked past the old bench where Jack was sitting. Steven picked up a stone and threw it at Jack. 49

Several days later, as John walked past the old bench, he saw something lying under it. 50 John was full of sadness when he saw the ball. As his sadness turned to anger, he picked up his new football and kicked it into the air. Then he walked to the bench, sat down and waited.

- A. John's eyes grew big when he saw the \$ 100 bill.  
B. He looked closer and saw it was the home-made ball.  
C. John and Jack like playing soccer with Steven very much.  
D. Just then, the ball was stopped by a boy wearing a nice pair of sports shoes.  
E. John, holding his new football in his hands, walked on and did not look back.  
F. Jack's mother bought a new football for him.  
G. But they didn't have enough money to buy a real football.

V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计5分)

51. 他有能力赢得这场足球比赛。  
He has the \_\_\_\_\_ to win the football game.
52. PRC 这几个字母代表中华人民共和国。  
The letters PRC \_\_\_\_\_ the People's Republic of China.
53. 他对儿子经常玩电脑游戏很恼火。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ his son for playing computer games too often.
54. 他的疾病阻止了他刻苦训练。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ hard by his illness.
55. 越来越多的学生参与到体育运动中来。  
\_\_\_\_\_ students take part in sports games.

VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次,每空限填一个单词。)(共10小题,计10分)

he, go, take, race, world, difficult, well, wide, have, be

For most of us Chinese, Rick Clay might not be so popular. However, the name is 56. \_\_\_\_\_ known in the sports field. Rick Clay lives in Wellington, New Zealand. He is one of the 57. \_\_\_\_\_ top athletes (田径运动员). He first became famous five years ago when he broke the 400m world record.

Rick 58. \_\_\_\_\_ won five gold medals (奖牌) in the last few years. This year has been very 59. \_\_\_\_\_ for Rick, however. In May, he had bad luck because he hurt 60. \_\_\_\_\_ by accident while he was preparing for this year's Tokyo World Championships. He was

61. \_\_\_\_\_ to the hospital. The doctor said it was not serious but would still take some time for him to be all right again. Ever since then, he has not run in any more 62. \_\_\_\_\_.

Rick has tried to be positive (积极的) about his health. "It's been a hard year, but I'm getting 63. \_\_\_\_\_, though it takes time," he said. "I love green plants and flowers. There 64. \_\_\_\_\_ many in my yard. I have done lots of gardening and spent more time with my family. So that's good."

The next world competition is in Sydney in December. "I really want to 65. \_\_\_\_\_. But I'm not sure if my leg will be ready for the game. I do hope it will be by then."

VII. 任务型阅读:阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,完成下列各题。(共5小题,计10分)

Lots of students know what a marathon (马拉松赛跑) is, but perhaps they don't know what a triathlon is. The triathlon is a sport that has three parts—swimming, bicycling and running. It is not an easy sport, but a man named Joe Salter is very good at it. A few months ago, he finished a special triathlon—he juggled (抛起接住) three balls all the time during the triathlon. That is to say, he kept on throwing and catching three balls while he was swimming, riding a bicycle and running.

31-year-old Joe is from Florida, the USA. He loves juggling and he started at the age of 8. Joe did well in juggling. Later, he got the idea to do a triathlon and juggle at the same time to make it more fun. Many juggling fans laughed at his idea and thought it was just a joke. But Joe didn't give up and he kept practising it. Because

of his hard work, he made it at last.

Talking about his triathlon, Joe said swimming was the hardest part. "It was difficult and complex (复杂的)," he said. "I basically only used my legs, so it took quite a lot of work. Also, swimming in open water made it a little harder. It was not like in a pool."

66. What kind of sport is the triathlon?

It is a sport \_\_\_\_\_.

67. What did Joe Salter do all the time during the triathlon?

He kept on \_\_\_\_\_.

68. How old was Joe Salter when he started juggling?

He started juggling \_\_\_\_\_.

69. What did many juggling fans think of Joe Salter's idea?

They thought it was \_\_\_\_\_.

70. What was the hardest part during his special triathlon?

\_\_\_\_\_ was the hardest part.

### VIII. 补全对话 (共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

根据下面对话中的情境, 在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句, 使对话恢复完整。

A: Hey, Tony. You look so excited. 71. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: We have just won a game. And we will be in the final.

A: You mean the school soccer games?

B: Yes. It was quite hard for us to beat Class Two.

A: 72. \_\_\_\_\_!

B: Thanks, Cindy. But I am a little nervous now.

A: Take it easy. You should be confident and

believe in your team.

B: But I sometimes feel that we don't work well enough as a team.

A: Teamwork is very important. Maybe you can talk with your teammates about that.

B: 73. \_\_\_\_\_. I will do it at once.

A: 74. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Next Tuesday.

A: That would be wonderful. I will be free then and I can watch the game.

B: See you then.

A: 75. \_\_\_\_\_.

### IX. 书面表达 (共 1 题, 计 10 分)

假如你要写一篇英语短文介绍跳水皇后 (the diving queen) 郭晶晶, 请你根据下面表格中的提示, 以 "Guo Jingjing—the Diving Queen" 为题完成这篇短文。

出生地	河北保定
出生日期	1981 年 10 月 15 日
运动经历	1988 年开始跳水训练 1993 年进入国家跳水队
主要成就	2004 年奥运会女子 3 米板单人冠军 2004 年奥运会女子 3 米板双人冠军 2008 年奥运会女子 3 米板单人冠军

要求: 1. 须包含表格中所有信息, 可适当发挥;

2. 词数: 70 左右。

参考词汇: 女子 3 米板单人冠军 winner of Women's 3m Springboard, 女子 3 米板双人冠军 winner of Women's 3m Synchronized Springboard

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Module 9 测评卷

建议时间:90分钟

满分:100分

完成时间:

得分:

### 第一部分(听力 共30分)

#### I. 听选答案(共15小题,计20分)

第一节:听下面10段对话,每段对话后有一个问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。(共10小题,计10分)

- A. The car.                      B. The plane.  
C. The train.
- A. The light bulb.              B. The computer.  
C. The Internet.
- A. 8:30.                          B. 9:00.  
C. 9:30.
- A. The guitar.                  B. The piano.  
C. The drum.
- A. Because she is too busy.  
B. Because she has a bad cold.  
C. Because her computer doesn't work.
- A. The apple.                  B. The orange.  
C. The watermelon.
- A. In the living room.          B. In the washroom.  
C. In his bedroom.
- A. Money.                        B. Music.  
C. Medicine.
- A. Because he watched a football match last night.  
B. Because he stayed up late to revise his lessons last night.  
C. Because he had his final exam yesterday.
- A. She likes the invention.

- B. She thinks the invention is bad.  
C. She thinks the man is telling a lie.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有几道小题,请根据对话的内容,从题目所给的三个选项中选出问题的正确答案。每段对话读两遍。(共5小题,计10分)

听第11段对话,回答第11、12小题。

- How much is the iPad?  
A. \$ 105.      B. \$ 115.      C. \$ 150.
- Who bought the iPad?  
A. Carl.                          B. Carl's father.  
C. Carl's mother.

听第12段对话,回答第13至15小题。

- What is the machine used for?  
A. Washing clothes.  
B. Making dumplings.  
C. Cleaning the floor.
- How long has the woman had the machine?  
A. For a week.                  B. For two weeks.  
C. For three weeks.
- How many times has the woman used the machine?  
A. Once.      B. Twice.      C. Three times.

#### II. 听填信息(共5小题,计10分)

本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据独白内容,用所听到的单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空不超过三个单词。)

- It is said that e-textbooks will be used in \_\_\_\_\_.

17. An e-textbook is much lighter than a usual schoolbag and \_\_\_\_\_.
18. An e-textbook is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a book, but it can hold all the materials for study.
19. The students can \_\_\_\_\_ their homework to their teachers by sending emails.
20. To do all these things, all the students have to do is to \_\_\_\_\_.

### 第二部分(笔试 共70分)

#### III. 完形填空(共20小题,计20分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

Do you know printing? In the Song Dynasty, a man named Bi Sheng 21 printing. Later it 22 to other countries in the 1440s.

Gunpowder began in the Tang Dynasty. It was used in wars. During the Song and Yuan Dynasties some 23 weapons like “fire cannon” and “rocket” were produced.

China was 24 nation who invented paper. In the Eastern Han Dynasty, 25 person named Cai Lun made a new kind of paper. The invention of paper is an epoch-making(划时代的) event in human history.

The compass was invented 26 the Spring and Autumn Period. The circular centre represents Heaven, and the square plate represents the Earth. The handle of the spoon 27 south. The spread of the compass to Europe 28 the oceans of the world to travel

and led 29 the discovery of the New World.

The four great inventions of ancient China played an important role in the ancient history. Each Chinese 30 proud of every invention.

21. A. invented                      B. invents  
C. invent                            D. inventing
22. A. brings                            B. brought  
C. was brought                    D. is bringing
23. A. other                            B. others  
C. another                           D. the other
24. A. one                                B. first  
C. once                                D. the first
25. A. a                                B. an                                C. /                                D. the
26. A. on                                B. in                                C. for                                D. with
27. A. point                            B. pointing  
C. points                                D. pointed
28. A. open                                B. opened  
C. is opened                        D. is opening
29. A. on                                B. with                                C. to                                D. in
30. A. are                                B. is                                C. was                                D. were

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,然后从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

In recent years, with more and more cars on the road, flying robots are used to deliver(递送) mails. Flying robots can 31 mails to people's houses without having to deal with heavy 32. But they will spend too much time in returning. A research centre is trying to improve its flying robots with the 33 of homing pigeons(信鸽).

Homing pigeons are pigeons that are 34 trained to fly home from somewhere else. In tests, researchers 35 that homing

pigeons were 36 efficient (高效的) than flying robots at returning to their home. So the research centre is trying to use a flying robot, together with a 37, to deliver mails. After the robot finishes its tasks, it can 38 the pigeon back in the shortest possible time.

Although it will cost more money to 39 pigeons, the research center says that it can 40 time. And the time it saves will make up for the cost.

31. A. invite B. carry C. blow D. kick  
 32. A. traffic B. rain C. fire D. pollution  
 33. A. help B. luck C. treat D. interest  
 34. A. poorly B. carelessly C. specially D. musically  
 35. A. promised B. joked C. planned D. found  
 36. A. less B. more C. little D. much  
 37. A. homing pigeon B. big house C. leading person D. heavy car  
 38. A. train B. knock C. follow D. steal  
 39. A. dress B. paint C. clean D. raise  
 40. A. expect B. show C. kill D. save

#### IV. 阅读理解(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

第一节: 阅读下面一篇短文, 从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。

Looking for a children's book? Internet users can find hundreds of them. These books are from around the world. And they are free to readers. The United States has started a project called the International Children's Digital

Library. It is supported by the National Science Foundation, the Library of Congress and the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

The goal of the project is to offer more than 10,000 children's electronic books in at least 100 languages. Some of the books show the similarities and differences in ways of life around the world. They will enable children to have a better understanding of other people's cultures. People working for this project have tried to design easy ways to search the collection and read the books. A picture of each page appears on the computer. Users can also print the pages on paper if they want to.

The project is for two main groups of users. The first group is the children between the age of three and thirteen, along with their teachers and parents. The second group is the researchers of children's literature (文学). The books can help children understand more about the world.

41. The books in the project can make children better understand \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. other people's cultures  
 B. their own culture  
 C. their teachers and parents  
 D. researchers of children's literature
42. In this project, the electronic books are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. expensive to readers  
 B. from the USA  
 C. in different languages  
 D. for children only
43. The underlined word "goal" probably means "\_\_\_\_\_" in Chinese.

- A. 山羊                      B. 煤炭  
C. 进球得分                D. 目标

44. The third paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the purpose of the project  
B. the users of the project  
C. people working for the project  
D. museums and libraries

45. Where has the International Children's Digital Library been built?

- A. In the UK.                B. In China.  
C. In Japan.                 D. In America.

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项  
中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有  
两项为多余选项。

The car was invented more than a century ago. You may know all kinds of cars' names, but do you know the "horseless carriage"? 46 His name was Henry Ford.

Henry was born in a poor family. He was the eldest of the six children. 47 When he was thirteen years old, his mother died. Soon he had to work in a machine shop for two dollars and fifty cents a week. In the evenings he repaired watches for another dollar a week. 48

At that time, there was another interest in the life of the young Henry. 49 It could run without horses, so he named it "horseless carriage". He overcame a lot of difficulties and in April 1896, the "horseless carriage" was finally invented. It was his first car.

50 He became a successful businessman as well as a great inventor.

- A. When he was a boy, he became interested in fixing watches and machines.  
B. The car was invented not by an Englishman, but by an American.  
C. Henry Ford was born in an English family.  
D. The hard life made him strong and able.  
E. Later Henry Ford founded the Ford Motor Company.  
F. Although Ford worked very hard, he didn't succeed in the end.  
G. He dreamt of making a machine.

V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计5分)

51. 一些新的公路将于几周后建造。

Some new roads will be \_\_\_\_\_ in a few weeks.

52. 我们期待着收到你的来信。

We are looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_.

53. 他学习不努力,结果未通过考试。

He didn't study hard. \_\_\_\_\_, he failed his exam.

54. 在某种程度上你的观点是正确的。

Your idea is right \_\_\_\_\_.

55. 在互联网上能够看到一些好产品。

Some good products \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet.

VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次,每空限填一个单词。)(共10小题,计10分)

share, work, phone, encourage, protect, it, build, use, life, fast

Good news! China, which is proud of its

four great inventions in ancient times, has once again changed the world with 56. \_\_\_\_\_ new great inventions: high-speed railways, electronic payments, 57. \_\_\_\_\_ bicycles and online shopping.

### High-speed railways

China has 58. \_\_\_\_\_ the world's longest high-speed rail (HSR) network. HSR runs at a speed of 250—350 kilometres per hour (km/h). Now China is 59. \_\_\_\_\_ on next-generation bullet trains with a speed of 400 km/h.

### Electronic payments

Electronic payments have changed the way of paying. Just as some people say, our wallet is no longer 60. \_\_\_\_\_ by us. No matter what we want, it is OK with only our 61. \_\_\_\_\_. Even pancake grannies are using electronic payments.

### Shared bicycles

Shared bicycles are bringing cycling back to people's 62. \_\_\_\_\_ and they are making public transport more attractive and convenient(方便), and 63. \_\_\_\_\_ people to be more active. Of course, they are also helpful to environmental 64. \_\_\_\_\_.

### Online shopping

With more than one billion Internet users, China has been the world's largest and 65. \_\_\_\_\_ growing online shopping market. Online shopping has changed the way people buy things.

**VII. 任务型阅读: 阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 完成下列各题。(共5小题, 计10分)**

We all know that food will easily go bad if they get too warm. So we usually put them into

our fridges to keep cool in hot weather. But can you make it without fridges?

In 1995, Abba, a teacher from Nigeria, found a cool way. His invention was called the Pot-in-Pot Cooling System.

It uses two clay pots (陶罐). There is a smaller pot inside a larger one. The space between the two pots is filled with wet sand. Fruit, vegetables or drinks can be put into the smaller pot. A wet cloth covers the whole cooling system. Some food can be kept fresh for several weeks in it.

Abba built five thousand Pot-in-Pot Cooling Systems for the villagers in his home town. Then people all over the country began using the invention. Soon it became popular with farmers in other African countries.

In 2000, Abba got a prize—the Rolex Award. If you are trying to do something to improve human life, you may have the chance to get this prize.

66. Who invented the Pot-in-Pot Cooling System?

\_\_\_\_\_ invented it.

67. Where should you put things when you use this invention?

We should put things into \_\_\_\_\_.

68. How many Pot-in-Pot Cooling Systems were built for the villagers in his home town?

\_\_\_\_\_ were built.

69. How long can some food be kept fresh in the Pot-in-Pot Cooling System?

Some food can be kept fresh \_\_\_\_\_.

70. How could you have the chance to get the

Rolex Award?

To get the prize, we should \_\_\_\_\_.

### VIII. 补全对话(共5小题,计5分)

根据下面对话中的情境,在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句,使对话恢复完整。

A: I think that computers have been very important in people's life these days.

71. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I agree with you. And many people think they will be used even more widely in the future.

A: 72. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I usually use computers for looking up information, reading books and playing games.

A: 73. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes, I do. It's easy and convenient to shop online. I can save a lot of time by doing that.

A: That's true. However, sometimes it isn't safe to buy things online.

B: So we should be careful when shopping online. 74. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: I also like watching movies and chatting online.

B: 75. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Sure. I have 15 e-pals who are from different countries.

B: That sounds interesting.

### IX. 书面表达(共1题,计10分)

互联网已走进我们的生活,而其利弊也都不同程度地显现了出来。请以“Advantages and Disadvantages of the Internet”为题,写一篇不少于70词的短文。

提示:可以从读新闻、收发邮件、网上学习、网上聊天、网上游戏、看电影等方面展开阐述。

- 要求:1. 要有表明自己观点的句子;  
2. 书写工整,句式规范,条理清楚;  
3. 短文中应包含所有提示内容,可适当发挥。

---



---



---



---



---

## Module 10 测评卷

建议时间:90分钟

满分:100分

完成时间:

得分:

### 第一部分(听力 共30分)

#### I. 听选答案(共15小题,计20分)

第一节:听下面10段对话,每段对话后有一个问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。(共10小题,计10分)

- A. Australia.                      B. America.  
C. Canada.
- A. Sunny.                              B. Rainy.  
C. Windy.
- A. Because she wants to leave for Australia.  
B. Because she wants to see her father off.  
C. Because she wants to send her teacher back.
- A. For 5 years.                      B. For 10 years.  
C. For 15 years.
- A. \$ 10.50.                              B. \$ 10.16.  
C. \$ 10.17.
- A. Three times.                      B. Twice.  
C. Four times.
- A. Snowy.                              B. Sunny.  
C. Rainy.
- A. Go swimming.                      B. Surf.  
C. Watch the magic show.
- A. A woolen sweater.                      B. Some grapes.  
C. Some salad and ham.
- A. The sheep.                              B. The kangaroo.  
C. The koala.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有几道小题,请根据对话的内容,从题目所给的

三个选项中选出问题的正确答案。每段对话读两遍。(共5小题,计10分)

听第11段对话,回答第11、12小题。

- When did the man move to China?  
A. Half a month ago.  
B. Three months ago.  
C. Five years ago.
- What is the girl studying?  
A. Biology.                              B. Physics.  
C. Computer programming.

听第12段对话,回答第13至15小题。

- Where did the girl go last month?  
A. To England.                              B. To Australia.  
C. To the USA.
- How did the girl feel about the beach there?  
A. Terrible.                              B. Wonderful.  
C. Awful.
- What did the girl do there?  
A. She went climbing.                      B. She went surfing.  
C. She went swimming.

#### II. 听填信息(共5小题,计10分)

本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据独白内容,用所听到的单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空不超过三个单词。)

- Sydney has a history of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The weather of Sydney is very good but it often \_\_\_\_\_.
- The sky is blue, the air is fresh and birds sing in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- People living in Sydney seem to have a(n)

\_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle.

20. People love to have a good time at the beach, \_\_\_\_\_.

### 第二部分(笔试 共70分)

#### III. 完形填空(共20小题,计20分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

In 1980, I went to Italy for business. One day, I sat with my friend in 21 well-known coffee shop in Venice (威尼斯), the city of lights and water.

As we enjoyed our coffee, a young man 22 glasses entered and sat at an empty table beside us. He called the waiter and placed his order saying, "Two cups of coffee, one of them there 23 the wall." We heard this order with interest and found that he was served with one cup of coffee but he paid for two. When he left, the waiter put a piece of paper on the wall 24 "A Cup of Coffee". We were very surprised at 25. We finished our coffee, 26 the bill and left.

After a few days, we had a chance to go to this coffee shop again. While we 27 enjoying our coffee, a man poorly dressed entered. As he seated himself, he looked at the wall and said, "One cup of coffee from the wall."

The waiter served coffee to this man with the customary respect. The man had his coffee and left without paying. We were amazed to watch all this as the waiter took off the piece of paper from the wall and threw it into the rubbish bin.

Now it was no 28 for us—the matter was very clear. The great respect for the needy shown by the inhabitants (居民) of this place 29 tears well up in our eyes.

Many years later, 30 I went to Venice for business again, I did the same thing as my appreciation to this beautiful world.

21. A. an      B. a      C. the      D. /
22. A. wearing      B. putting on  
C. wears      D. puts on
23. A. in      B. beside  
C. next to      D. on
24. A. say      B. says  
C. saying      D. said
25. A. it      B. itself  
C. him      D. himself
26. A. pay      B. paid  
C. pays      D. paying
27. A. are      B. were  
C. is      D. was
28. A. surprised      B. surprising  
C. surprise      D. surprises
29. A. makes      B. made  
C. will make      D. has made
30. A. when      B. how  
C. whenever      D. however

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,然后从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

Last summer, I had a five-day vacation in France. After arriving, we checked in a hotel, did a little food shopping and had dinner. It was a relaxing evening for the 31 day.

The next morning, after coffee at 8 am, we met our French guide at the cheese shop and

spent the next three hours on a French food tour tasting cheese, wine and bread. After the tour we visited the fresh 32 market and did what the native people do, shopping for their favourite foods.

The third morning we went to a French 33 shop and saw how the French make such wonderful bread. Having our very fresh baguette (法棍面包), we headed off to enjoy lunch.

34 was at our hotel that evening.

Our 35 met us at 9:30 am on the fourth day. We 36 the Louvre Museum (卢浮宫博物馆). Our next 37 was the Avenue des Champs Elysees (香榭丽舍大街). We would decide where we should have lunch here. At 1:30 pm we had our three-hour cooking class at the biggest hotel in Paris and we had dinner here.

On the last day, 38 a slow breakfast and a free day, we visited the Eiffel Tower at 5 pm. It was very beautiful. If you come to visit here, have your camera ready! After getting 39 ready for the trip on the fast train the next day, we enjoyed the last moment of the magic of France with a cup of tea and then said 40 to France. It's really worth a visit.

31. A. last      B. third      C. second      D. first  
 32. A. tea      B. vegetables      C. fruit      D. food  
 33. A. bread      B. cheese      C. soup      D. beef  
 34. A. Exercise      B. Breakfast  
     C. Lunch      D. Dinner  
 35. A. listener      B. doctor  
     C. guide      D. teacher  
 36. A. visited      B. kept      C. hated      D. built  
 37. A. way      B. palace      C. stop      D. point

38. A. before      B. after  
     C. with      D. without  
 39. A. him      B. ourselves  
     C. her      D. themselves  
 40. A. yes      B. no  
     C. hello      D. goodbye

#### IV. 阅读理解(共10小题,计10分)

第一节:阅读下面一篇短文,从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。

The Aborigines have lived in Australia for about 60,000 years. They painted pictures inside caves, and these are the rock paintings that have given us so much information about Aboriginal life. For example, some of the paintings that are about 10,000 years old show men with boomerangs. From this we know that the Aborigines started using boomerangs for hunting at that time. Other pictures show kangaroos, so we know that there were kangaroos at that time.

The Aborigines believed that spirits made people, animals and plants, and that these spirits still live on the earth. For Aborigines, no one can own the earth—the earth belongs to the spirits.

In 1700, there were many Aboriginal groups with a population of 750,000 all over Australia, and there were probably about 240 different Aboriginal languages. The groups did not have a leader. Instead, things were decided by the older men in a group. People from different groups often travelled hundreds of miles to meet each other.

Because of some reasons, Aboriginal life

changed and today there are only about 300,000 Aborigines in Australia.

41. The Aborigines painted pictures \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. on animals' fur      B. on the land  
C. on the trees          D. on the rocks
42. What do you think the Aborigines used boomerangs to do?
- A. To paint.              B. To hunt.  
C. To fight.              D. To play.
43. The Aborigines thought \_\_\_\_\_ were the most important on the earth.
- A. people                  B. animals  
C. spirits                  D. plants
44. What does the underlined phrase "belongs to" probably mean?
- A. 属于    B. 位于    C. 大于    D. 小于
45. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. The Aborigines have lived in Australia for about 600 years.  
B. The Aborigines grew some vegetables on the farm.  
C. The things were decided by the younger men in a group.  
D. The number of Aborigines is much smaller because of some reasons.

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项  
中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有  
两项为多余选项。

I'm Jim. I am a manager of a company.  
\_\_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_\_ We decided to drive across the country  
to Brisbane to visit another friend after the  
meeting ended.

The first day we were excited and laughing  
at each other's jokes. The second day was also  
interesting. \_\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_\_ We had been quiet for a few

hours when suddenly Chris saw some kangaroos.  
We were both excited and decided to get a closer  
look. Chris accelerated to catch up with the  
kangaroos. We got closer and closer, and Chris  
was doing 110 kilometres per hour. We were  
very close to the kangaroos—too close—when we  
heard a loud BANG!

\_\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_\_ Behind the car was a large kangaroo  
lying still on the ground. Chris went over to the  
kangaroo and put his baseball cap on its head.  
He took off his sunglasses and put them on the  
kangaroo and did the same with his jacket.  
Then, he put his arm around the kangaroo and  
told me to take a photo of them together. I was  
still in shock, but I took out my camera. \_\_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_\_  
It suddenly woke up, looked at Chris, and  
jumped away into the distance before we could  
do anything.

I started laughing but Chris looked very  
serious. He said his purse and passport(护照)  
were in the jacket. \_\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_\_ I stopped laughing,  
however, when he said our car keys were also in  
the jacket.

- A. Some years ago, I went to Australia for a meeting with my friend, Chris.  
B. The kangaroo is very friendly to Chris.  
C. While I was taking the photo, I saw the kangaroo move.  
D. By the third day of driving in the endless desert, we began to get bored.  
E. Chris stopped the car and we got out.  
F. I started laughing even harder.  
G. The kangaroo was killed by Chris.

V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计5分)

51. 他们将会根据你的能力支付报酬。

You will be paid by them \_\_\_\_ your ability.

52. 我们应该远离香烟并保持健康。

We should \_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes and keep healthy.

53. 我对他说的话感到吃惊。

I \_\_\_\_\_ what he said.

54. 你应该按照你自己的方式去做这件事。

You should do this thing \_\_\_\_\_.

55. 她跟她的邻居关系很亲密。

She has a close \_\_\_\_\_ with her neighbours.

VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次,每空限填一个单词。)(共10小题,计10分)

few, south, winter, city, you, be, small, season, kangaroo, call

Australia is the greatest island in the world.

It 56. \_\_\_\_\_ a little smaller than China.

Australia is big, but there are 57. \_\_\_\_\_ people there. The population of Australia is 58. \_\_\_\_\_ than that of Chongqing, a city of China.

Australia is in the 59. \_\_\_\_\_ part of the earth. So when it is hot summer in our country, Australia will be cold in winter. The 60. \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia and in China are just opposite. Summer in Australia is from December to February, and 61. \_\_\_\_\_ is from June to August. When it's spring in China, it will be autumn in Australia.

Australia is famous for sheep and

62. \_\_\_\_\_. They are both popular in Australia.

You can see kangaroos not only in zoos but also outside the 63. \_\_\_\_\_ and towns. There are ten times as many sheep as men in the country. So Australia is 64. \_\_\_\_\_ "The country on the backs of sheep". After a short drive from any town, you will find 65. \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of white sheep.

VII. 任务型阅读:阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,完成下列各题。(共5小题,计10分)

Canberra is the capital of Australia. It is a modern and lively city with a population of over 465,000.

**History**

Canberra is the eighth largest city in Australia. It is 238 km from Sydney and 507 km from Melbourne. Melbourne was once the capital of Australia. Sydney people also wished to make their city the capital. It was difficult for the government to make the decision. Then in 1911, the government chose a place to build the new capital. It was between Sydney and Melbourne, the two largest cities in Australia. It took more than 14 years to build this city. In 1927, the city was set up. It became the capital and was named Canberra. "Canberra" means "a place for friends to get together".

**Culture**

Canberra is a beautiful city with trees and flowers everywhere. There's the Flower Festival in September each year. People can enjoy all kinds of beautiful flowers and welcome the spring to arrive. A man-made lake—Lake Burley Griffin is in the centre of the city. It's about 25

km long. People like to ride bikes, walk or run around the lake. In Canberra, there are many famous universities, like the Australian National University and the University of Canberra. There are also many famous places that people like to visit, such as the National Library and the National Museum of Australia.

66. What's the population of Canberra?

It's \_\_\_\_\_.

67. How many cities are bigger than Canberra in Australia?

\_\_\_\_\_ cities are bigger than Canberra.

68. How long did it take to build Canberra?

It took \_\_\_\_\_ to build Canberra.

69. What do people like to do around the Lake Burley Griffin?

People like to \_\_\_\_\_ around it.

70. How many universities and famous places are mentioned in the last paragraph?

\_\_\_\_\_ are mentioned.

### VIII. 补全对话(共5小题,计5分)

根据下面对话中的情境,在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句,使对话恢复完整。

A: Jack! I went to Paris with my family last week.

B: Really? 71. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: It was wonderful! I had a great time there.

B: 72. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: First, by high-speed train, then by plane.

B: 73. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Only three days. But I found people there were very friendly!

B: 74. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: We visited the Arch of Triumph, the Louvre, the Eiffel Tower and some other well-known places.

B: 75. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: The food was very nice and tasted delicious.

### IX. 书面表达(共1题,计10分)

假如你叫李明,上周六参加了刘公岛一日游,请根据下面表格中的信息给你的同学汤姆写一封信,介绍刘公岛。

概况	威海东部,岛长 4.08 km,宽 1.5 km,面积 3.15 km <sup>2</sup> ,船程 20 分钟;花草树木覆盖,有历史博物馆、动物园等景点,可以进行水上环岛游等活动
交通	汽车、火车等
时间	一天

要求:1. 包含表格中所有要点,适当使用描述性语言,展现刘公岛的魅力;  
2. 不少于 70 词,开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Tom,

I visited Liugong Island last Saturday. Let me tell you something about it.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

I hope you can visit it one day.

Yours,  
Li Ming

## Module 11 测评卷

建议时间:90分钟

满分:100分

完成时间:

得分:

### 第一部分(听力 共30分)

#### I. 听选答案(共15小题,计20分)

第一节:听下面10段对话,每段对话后有一个问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。(共10小题,计10分)

1. A. Photos of elephants. B. Photos of lions.  
C. Photos of tigers.
2. A. Guangzhou. B. Hainan.  
C. Beijing.
3. A. Tim's family photo.  
B. Tim's younger brother.  
C. Tim's twin sister.
4. A. Reading a book.  
B. Touching a picture.  
C. Drawing a picture.
5. A. No swimming. B. No shouting.  
C. No smoking.
6. A. A blouse. B. A shirt.  
C. A skirt.
7. A. At 8:00. B. At 8:30.  
C. At 9:00.
8. A. Swimming. B. Skiing.  
C. Surfing.
9. A. Visit a factory. B. Give a talk.  
C. See a film.
10. A. Because he doesn't like the film.  
B. Because he will study all night.  
C. Because he feels sleepy and tired.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有

几道小题,请根据对话的内容,从题目所给的三个选项中选出问题的正确答案。每段对话读两遍。(共5小题,计10分)

听第11段对话,回答第11、12小题。

11. What is Michael planning to prepare for each classmate?  
A. A special gift.  
B. One or two books.  
C. A photo of his.
12. Where is Maria going to write her best wishes?  
A. On the card. B. On the wall.  
C. On the back of each photo.

听第12段对话,回答第13至15小题。

13. What does the girl suggest the boy buy for Tom at first?  
A. A music book. B. A concert ticket.  
C. A computer.
14. What does Tom like?  
A. Music. B. Sport.  
C. Photography.
15. What will the boy do next?  
A. Have a talk with Tom.  
B. Borrow some money.  
C. Talk to the people who will attend Tom's party.

#### II. 听填信息(共5小题,计10分)

本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据独白内容,用所听到的单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空不超过三个单词。)

16. Nowadays, more and more people are using their cameras or mobile phones to \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Don't always put your \_\_\_\_\_ in the center of your picture.
18. There will always be \_\_\_\_\_ around you.
19. When others are taking photos of you, don't just stand \_\_\_\_\_ the camera.
20. In the writer's opinion, paying more attention to the \_\_\_\_\_ is really important.

### 第二部分(笔试 共70分)

#### III. 完形填空(共20小题,计20分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

Do you like taking pictures? My first memory of being 21 in photography was seeing a beautiful picture in a magazine when I was 9 years old. I was so attracted by the picture 22 I cut it out and put it in my favourite book.

In high school, in order to own a camera, I found 23 part-time job during my summer vacation. 24 my camera, I can take pictures anywhere and at anytime. Gradually, photography 25 a hobby for me. However, I still had no concept(概念) of photographer or art or anything like that. I just thought it was fun 26 pictures. But was photography my profession(专业)? I would say it was as distant as saying, "I want to be a rock star 27 I grow up."

Some years later, I became a professional photographer, and I began to realize that many

people make a 28 by taking pictures. They go all over the world 29 take all kinds of pictures. It seems that it is a hard job, but it's so interesting for me. Now, I gradually understand 30 a photographer is.

21. A. interest                      B. interested  
C. interesting                    D. interests
22. A. that    B. until    C. after    D. as
23. A. a        B. an        C. the        D. /
24. A. In        B. On        C. By        D. With
25. A. become                      B. becomes  
C. is becoming                  D. became
26. A. take    B. to take    C. takes     D. took
27. A. when    B. before    C. while     D. until
28. A. live      B. lively     C. living     D. lives
29. A. but      B. and        C. or         D. so
30. A. who     B. that        C. which     D. what

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,然后从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

I could clearly remember my first day in the 5th grade. I was a new 31 there, having transferred(转学) to a local school for boys. Life was really 32 for my parents because the new school cost much more money. So we had to 33 as much money as we could. My parents worked harder than before to make money.

At school, we should wear a white shirt with the school's 34 on its left pocket that could be bought at the school shops. And at the top of this pocket a name tag(标签) should be worn to show your name. This tag was 35 at the shops too. To save money, Mum decided to make the tag herself. But I was not ready to wear

it, because I thought it was different and improper.

At school, some boys 36 and said, “Your helper surely did a terrible job.” And another said, “How strange it is! At least it caught our 37.” I knew it. At first, I tried to cover it. I tried many ways to do it. 38, put a small cartoon paper on it. At last I realized it should not stop me from doing my best, although it was different 39 others’. But I knew Mum always spent much time making it possible to give the best to me. I should be 40 of it. And I did. I wore this mum-made tag for the rest of the school years. I thought it was the deep love that my mother showed to me. Whether the tag was new or old, I used to wear it until I finished my school.

31. A. student                      B. doctor  
C. worker                         D. teacher
32. A. surprising                  B. interesting  
C. boring                         D. difficult
33. A. spend                         B. save  
C. waste                         D. kill
34. A. language                    B. shape  
C. sign                         D. gate
35. A. borrowed                  B. sold  
C. gone                         D. showed
36. A. laughed                    B. cried  
C. sat                         D. waited
37. A. idea                         B. attention  
C. safety                         D. heart
38. A. After all                    B. At once  
C. For example                 D. In all
39. A. of                      B. to                      C. from                      D. with
40. A. hard                         B. tired

- C. sad                              D. proud

#### IV. 阅读理解(共10小题,计10分)

第一节:阅读下面一篇短文,从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。

When Vivienne Harr was 8 years old, she saw a photo she would never forget. It was a photo of two young boys carrying large, heavy rocks on their backs. These children were the same age as Vivienne. But they did not have the same freedom and opportunities that she had.

In some parts of the world, children have to work hard long days and they can't go to school. Vivienne wanted to change this. “I want all kids to be able to go to school and play,” said Vivienne. “I want them to be happy.”

To help raise money for children like the two boys in the photo, Vivienne started a lemonade stand(柠檬汽水摊位) near her home in Marin County, California. She promised to work every day for a year, rain or shine. “Sometimes, it was hard for me, when the weather was bad or I wasn't feeling well,” said Vivienne. “But I knew that some children were having a harder time than I was.”

Vivienne's goal was to raise \$ 100,000 in 365 days. On Day 175, she reached her goal. But that didn't stop Vivienne from working. With the help of her family, she started Make A Stand. The company now puts Vivienne's lemonade into bottles and sells it in 130 stores around the USA. A small part of sales goes to help achieve Vivienne's dream—to make the world a better place for all children.

41. How old was Vivienne when she saw the photo that she would never forget?  
 A. 8 years old.      B. 9 years old.  
 C. 7 years old.      D. 10 years old.
42. The underlined word “this” in Paragraph 2 refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. some children have to work all day and can't go to school  
 B. some children don't have clean water to drink  
 C. some children don't have enough food to eat  
 D. some children have no homes
43. Vivienne reached her goal of raising \$ 100, 000 by working for \_\_\_\_\_ after she started the lemonade stand.  
 A. 130 days              B. 175 days  
 C. 10 months            D. a year
44. Make A Stand is the name of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a kind of lemonade    B. a kind of bottle  
 C. a store                D. a company
45. Which is the best title of the passage?  
 A. Vivienne and Her Dream  
 B. A Young Inventor  
 C. The Story of Two Young Boys  
 D. How to Make Lemonade

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项  
 中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有  
 两项为多余选项。

Lily dreamed of being a dancer. 46 All her teachers thought she was an excellent student.

One day Lily saw a notice. 47 She thought, “I must show the group leader my

dancing skills.” She waited for the leader. When the leader appeared, she came up and handed him some flowers. The thorns (刺) hurt her fingers and blood (血) came out. But she was too excited to mind the pain. She showed her strong will to be a dancer and begged (乞求) to show her dance.

The leader agreed. But half way through the dance, he stopped her, “Sorry, I don't think you're good enough!” 48 It was hard for her to accept this. Then she gave up her dream.

Several years later, the dancing group came to her town again. 49

This was his reply, “I tell this to every student.”

“You've ruined (毁灭) my life!” she shouted angrily.

The leader went on, “I remember your present of flowers and the thorns hurt your fingers but you carried on bravely. 50 So you're still not good enough for dancing!”

- A. The leader of the famous dancing group didn't let Lily dance at all.  
 B. She took dance lessons.  
 C. On hearing this, Lily ran away as fast as possible.  
 D. It was a pity that you didn't take dancing like that and stopped trying so easily.  
 E. The leader's words made Lily very happy.  
 F. She decided to find out why the leader told her she wasn't good enough.  
 G. It said that a famous dancing group would come to her town.

V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计5分)

51. 我认为我们有可能打败他们。

I think we are \_\_\_\_\_ of beating them.

52. 李明对我们的礼物很满意。

Li Ming \_\_\_\_\_ our presents.

53. 多亏了我的英语老师,我的英语水平提高了很多。

\_\_\_\_\_, My English has improved a lot.

54. 这位老人已经习惯了住在农村。

The old man has been used to \_\_\_\_\_ in the country.

55. 你认为这部电影怎么样?

\_\_\_\_\_ this film?

VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次,每空限填一个单词。)(共10小题,计10分)

compare, win, be, present, wonder,  
compete, result, fan, thank, congratulate

Attention please, boys and girls! There was a student photo 56. \_\_\_\_\_ in our school last week. 57. \_\_\_\_\_ with last year, more students took part in the activities. Here are the 58. \_\_\_\_\_ of the competition. Zhang Chen, a 14-year-old boy from Class Two was the 59. \_\_\_\_\_ of first prize. His photo of this year's best band Big Baby shows the fun which their 60. \_\_\_\_\_ are having.

All the winners 61. \_\_\_\_\_ from Grade Nine. 62. \_\_\_\_\_ to them, we enjoyed so many nice photos. Our headmaster Mr Yang

63. \_\_\_\_\_ the prizes at the Prize-giving Ceremony. We shouted and said 64. \_\_\_\_\_ to them. We all had a 65. \_\_\_\_\_ time!

VII. 任务型阅读:阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,完成下列各题。(共5小题,计10分)

As an autistic (患孤独症的) teen, Niam Jain doesn't speak much. But ever since the 13-year-old picked up a paintbrush last summer, he's found a way to express himself, and the art world is listening.

Niam, who lives in Toronto, was diagnosed (诊断) with autism at the age of two. Niam is in special education class and loves school.

Last summer Nina Jain bought her son some art supplies to give him something to do. She never thought it would lead to a passion (酷爱) and a career, but soon after she posted Niam's first paintings online, a lot of people started buying them. Some were from family and friends. But most came from sharp-eyed collectors.

Niam has already sold 46 paintings across Canada and the US. He's made nearly \$20,000, and the number keeps growing.

"I don't know how he can do this because this is the work of a kind of successful mid-career painter," says a gallery owner after he pointed out Niam's mastery (精通) of the technique of mixing and layering (分层堆积) colours.

"Since he has paintings and he loves to do what he does, he has a reason to get up in the morning and that's really, really important," Nina says.

Morning and night, Niam can be found in his studio, sometimes painting for hours at a time, on more than one canvas (画布) at a time.

For this artist, there's no way of knowing what his next creation will be or what will encourage him next. The future is a canvas for his imagination.

66. How old was Niam when he picked up a paintbrush?

He was \_\_\_\_\_.

67. Why did Nina Jain buy Niam some art supplies?

She did that to \_\_\_\_\_.

68. What kind of people bought Niam's paintings most?

People who were \_\_\_\_\_.

69. How much money has Niam made?

He has made \_\_\_\_\_.

70. Where can Niam be found morning and night?

He can be found \_\_\_\_\_.

### VIII. 补全对话 (共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

根据下面对话中的情境, 在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句, 使对话恢复完整。

A: Hi, Tom. What are you going to do this Saturday?

B: Nothing much. 71. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: I am going to watch a traditional art show. Some of my paper-cutting works will be shown there.

B: Wow, you are so great! 72. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: They are about flowers, birds and fish. They stand for happiness and good luck in China.

B: It's fantastic! 73. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: I learn paper-cutting in our school art club.

B: Well, I am also interested in Chinese culture and I want to learn it. 74. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Of course. So would you like to watch the show with me?

B: Yes, I'd love to, and I can't wait. 75. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Let's meet at the school gate at 9:00 in the morning.

B: OK. See you then.

A: See you.

### IX. 书面表达 (共 1 题, 计 10 分)

最近某英文网站正在评选年度最佳照片, 需要参赛者提供自己拍摄的照片及对照片的简要描述。请你为这次评选准备一张照片并以 "My Favourite Photo" 为题对其进行简要描述。

要求: 1. 词数不少于 70;

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。

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Module 12 测评卷

建议时间:90分钟

满分:100分

完成时间:

得分:

### 第一部分(听力 共30分)

#### I. 听选答案(共15小题,计20分)

第一节:听下面10段对话,每段对话后有一个问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。(共10小题,计10分)

1. A. Go hiking.      B. Go fishing.  
C. Go shopping.
2. A. Planting trees.    B. Watering the flowers.  
C. Watching TV.
3. A. A quarter to nine.  
B. A quarter past nine.  
C. Twenty to nine.
4. A. By bus.      B. By bike.  
C. By car.
5. A. Find a job.      B. Have a trip.  
C. Stay at home.
6. A. Turn off the shower.  
B. Turn off the lights.  
C. Turn on the lights.
7. A. Ways to protect the environment.  
B. Ways to learn English.  
C. Ways to keep healthy.
8. A. By car.      B. By taxi.      C. On foot.
9. A. Some fruit.      B. Some flowers.  
C. Some furniture.
10. A. Because it's too hot.  
B. Because it's too crowded.  
C. Because it's too expensive.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有

几道小题,请根据对话的内容,从题目所给的三个选项中选出问题的正确答案。每段对话读两遍。(共5小题,计10分)

听第11段对话,回答第11、12小题。

11. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. Disease.      B. Hunger.  
C. Environment.
12. What can we take according to John's opinion?  
A. Buses.      B. Boats.      C. Cars.

听第12段对话,回答第13至15小题。

13. What does the boy want to do?  
A. Write an article.  
B. Save some money.  
C. Recycle paper.
14. How many ways do they talk about to save the environment?  
A. Two.      B. Three.      C. Four.
15. What will the boy tell his parents to do?  
A. Turn on the lights.  
B. Take plastic bags for shopping.  
C. Take a cloth bag for shopping.

#### II. 听填信息(共5小题,计10分)

本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据独白内容,用所听到的单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空不超过三个单词。)

16. The passage mainly talks about 3 kinds of new energy in the \_\_\_\_\_ century.
17. Wind is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ energy.
18. Energy from the water can make electricity

- \_\_\_\_\_.
19. To use energy from the water, people have to \_\_\_\_\_ building.
20. Solar power is clean and \_\_\_\_\_, but it depends on the fine weather.

**第二部分(笔试 共 70 分)**

**III. 完形填空(共 20 小题,计 20 分)**

第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

I live near a forest. I used to love going there 21 with my dog.

But one day there was so much litter there that I became very 22. I decided to clean up 23 forest. I made my 24 trip to clean the forest that afternoon. I took a big black rubbish bag with me. Ten minutes later, my bag was full 25 litter! There 26 cans, bottles, broken glass and newspapers in it.

Since then, I go to the forest four times a month to pick up litter. I'm often there for three hours. It makes me 27 great to do something for the environment. After each trip, I look at all the litter 28 has been found by me. If any of it is recyclable, I keep 29. I can't understand why people drop litter. But I will keep picking it up until people stop 30 it. I know I'm only doing a small bit to help the Earth, but I still think it's important.

21. A. playing                      B. play  
C. played                         D. to play
22. A. happy                         B. unhappy  
C. happily                         D. happiness
23. A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /

24. A. one                      B. first                      C. once                      D. firstly
25. A. of                         B. with                      C. in                         D. on
26. A. is                         B. are                         C. was                         D. were
27. A. feel                         B. feeling                      C. to feel                      D. felt
28. A. that                         B. who                         C. where                      D. when
29. A. they                         B. them                         C. its                         D. it
30. A. drop                         B. dropping  
C. to drop                         D. dropped

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,然后从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

My father told me that there used to be a forest near our town. But the farmer who owned the forest 31 trees every year until one year, there were no trees left.

One day, our teacher took us out and we had a 32 in the field where the forest used to be. While eating and drinking, we 33 about the beautiful forest we once had. One of my classmates comes from a tribe (部落) that lived in the west of our country. He told us what he thought about the change. "It makes me really 34 to learn that a forest has disappeared. My people have taught me to 35 think seven generations (七代人) in the future. That's to say, when we do something to the land, we should never 36 it. We must care about nature and leave it good enough for later generations.

When we heard what he said, we kept 37 first. "Let's plant some trees!" said our teacher after a moment. "It will be a good 38!" So that's what we did. For the rest of the spring, we worked hard and we planted

thousands of trees.

That was five years ago. Today, when I stand in that field which was once empty, I see 39 about as tall as I am. It's great to see how we've 40 the field. It taught us the power of thinking about the future.

31. A. cut up                      B. cut down  
C. looked for                  D. looked after
32. A. picnic                        B. test  
C. wish                            D. lesson
33. A. planned                      B. feared  
C. knew                            D. talked
34. A. tired                         B. excited  
C. sad                               D. hopeful
35. A. sometimes                 B. always  
C. seldom                         D. never
36. A. protect                       B. hurt  
C. study                            D. sell
37. A. thankful                     B. happy  
C. silent                            D. shy
38. A. start                         B. mistake  
C. mess                             D. warning
39. A. trees    B. leaves    C. grass    D. flowers
40. A. broken    B. bought    C. wasted    D. changed

#### IV. 阅读理解(共10小题,计10分)

第一节:阅读下面一篇短文,从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。

Sometimes people call ours a “throwaway society”. That means we are always throwing away old things and buying new ones. Many times, you no longer need something, but someone else may just need to buy one. For example, if your baby doesn't like his toy car any

longer, why not give it to another family who has a little kid? That's one less plastic toy car that they need to buy. It's also one less plastic toy that needs to be produced, packaged and shipped to toy store.

Here are some other ways to help save resources for the society.

- Use the other side of the paper.
- Use rechargeable(可再充电的) batteries for your electric toys, MP3 players, cell phones, and cameras.
- Choose reusable travel cups instead of disposable paper or plastic cups.
- Take your own cloth shopping bags when you go shopping.
- Drink tap water instead of buying bottled water.

And there are some things you can exchange with your friends, for example, books.

It's a way for everyone to get something new without spending any money and without throwing many things away.

41. The underlined word “ours” in the passage refers to(指代)\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. our old things    B. our society  
C. our life            D. our throwaway things
42. According to the writer, if we give a second-hand toy car to a neighbour kid, we can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. buy another new one  
B. help toy business develop  
C. help save resources for the society  
D. make the family very thankful to us
43. Which of the following is NOT true

according to the passage?

- A. We should buy things that can be reused in our daily life.
  - B. We can exchange some things with others for further use.
  - C. We are supposed to give the things we no longer need to our neighbours.
  - D. It's good for us to throw away old things and buy new ones.
44. What should we do in our daily life after reading the passage?
- A. Try to throw as few old things as we can.
  - B. Use as many disposable things as possible.
  - C. Drink bottled water even though there is tap water around.
  - D. Buy everything we need instead of exchanging them with others.
45. What's the best title of the passage?
- A. How to Protect Our Environment
  - B. Make a Good Society
  - C. Ways to Save Resources
  - D. How to Keep Healthy

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

At Yellowstone National Park, the cups used for soda are made of a special kind of plastic.

46

At Ecco, a popular restaurant in Atlanta, waiters no longer throw uneaten food into trash cans. 47

In America, a new activity known as “zero

waste” is becoming popular. It is carried out in schools, cafes, gyms, restaurants and other places. 48 It also encourages people to reuse whatever they can reuse.

Although the idea seems to be a little unrealistic (不实际的), it is necessary. According to a new report, American people produce the largest amount of rubbish in the world. Each person produces almost 4.6 pounds of rubbish every day. More than half of the rubbish is put into landfills (垃圾填埋地) and then burnt. 49 Besides this, more landfills are needed.

“Nobody wants to have a landfill near his house,” said Jon D. Johnson from the Environmental Protection Agency, which helps to carry out “zero waste” activity. “There aren't enough landfills, so we can't put all our rubbish into them. 50 ”

- A. “Zero waste” activity calls on people to produce less rubbish.
- B. When they are heated for a few minutes, they will break up.
- C. There are enough landfills in America.
- D. Instead, the food is sent away and used to make compost(混合肥料).
- E. We should try to recycle it as much as we can.
- F. Actually, this is bad for the environment.
- G. “Zero waste” is becoming popular all over the world now.

V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计5分)

51. 冲着他大喊大叫是没有用的。

It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ at him.

52. 决定如何处理这么多的垃圾是不容易的。

It's not easy to decide \_\_\_\_\_  
so much rubbish.

53. 我们被老师分成六个小组。

We \_\_\_\_\_ six groups by  
the teacher.

54. 我们必须采取措施保护濒危动物。

We must \_\_\_\_\_  
endangered animals.

55. 我已经尽了我最大的努力来保护环境。

I have already \_\_\_\_\_  
protect the environment.

VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次,每空限填一个单词。)(共10小题,计10分)

be, reuse, include, we, bottle, recycle,  
pass, centre, want, habit

Switzerland (瑞士) is one of the most developed countries in Europe. It 56. \_\_\_\_\_ famous as one of the cleanest countries in the world.

The Swiss (瑞士人) think that 57. \_\_\_\_\_ is important. The government has made laws (法律) which require everyone to recycle. In 1998, the Swiss government 58. \_\_\_\_\_ a law which says that people can not throw away any electronic machines. Instead, people are told to bring old ones, such as televisions, computers and fridges, to special 59. \_\_\_\_\_ when they don't need them. Many parts of the old machines are 60. \_\_\_\_\_, and only the parts that can't be used are thrown away.

The government also charges a rubbish bag

tax (税). If people 61. \_\_\_\_\_ their rubbish to be collected, they must buy yellow stickers and put them on their rubbish bags. In 2003, 47% of all rubbish in the cities was recycled. This 62. \_\_\_\_\_ 70% of paper, 95% of glass, 71% of plastic 63. \_\_\_\_\_ and 85%—90% of cans. Until recently, people can get a small amount of money when they recycle their bottles. Recycling has become a daily 64. \_\_\_\_\_ for the Swiss.

Everyone should learn from the Swiss, and 65. \_\_\_\_\_ country will be clean like Switzerland.

VII. 任务型阅读:阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,完成下列各题。(共5小题,计10分)

“Green” is more than just a colour. It means that you should live to protect the environment—the water, the land and the air. You can be a green kid by following these steps.

#### Reduce it.

When you use less of something, you do a good thing for the Earth. For example, a shorter shower means you use less water. Turn off the water when you are brushing your teeth.

#### Reuse it.

Many times, even if you don't need something, someone else might just need it. For example, if your younger sister doesn't play with her bear toy, you can give it to your neighbour. Try to exchange books, toys, and even clothes with friends.

#### Enjoy it.

It's true that pollution is a great problem now, but the Earth is still a beautiful and interesting place to explore (探索). Go for a

hike(远足), visit nature centres and gardens, climb mountains and take a boat in the rivers... Outdoor activities are good for you. You can also plant trees, collect reusable things...

Being a green kid is so easy.

66. What does “green” mean in the passage?

It means that you should live to \_\_\_\_\_.

67. How many steps are mentioned in the passage?

\_\_\_\_\_ steps are mentioned.

68. What should you do when you are brushing your teeth?

We should \_\_\_\_\_.

69. What can you do with the things when you don't need them?

We can give them to others or \_\_\_\_\_.

70. What can you do besides taking part in some outdoor activities?

We can also \_\_\_\_\_.

### VIII. 补全对话(共5小题,计5分)

根据下面对话中的情境,在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句,使对话恢复完整。

A: Hi! I am from *China Daily*. I want to write a report about the environment. 71. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes, of course.

A: 72. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I think the environment is better than before, but we still need to do something to improve it.

A: 73. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I think we should reduce pollution, plant more trees and recycle reusable things.

A: Yes, I agree. 74. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I have joined the “Greener China” and planted more trees.

A: Good. I think everyone should do something to protect the environment.

B: 75. \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Thank you.

B: You are welcome.

### IX. 书面表达(共1题,计10分)

当前我国政府正致力于建设“节约型”社会,倡导节约,抵制浪费。作为学生,我们也能做些力所能及的事情,如步行或骑自行车去上学;随手关水、断电;提高废旧物品的回收、再利用等。请根据要求和提示完成主题为“*How to Save*”的海报,号召更多的人加入到“节约”的行动中来。开头、结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

要求: 1. 不少于70词; 2. 文中不要出现作者本人的真实信息。

提示: tap(水龙头), uneaten food/leftovers(剩余饭菜)

#### How to Save

Our government is aiming to build an “economized society”. I think it is every citizen's duty to work hard to achieve this goal.

---



---



---



---



---



---

In a word, I think, one thing we should keep in mind is that no matter what a small effort we make, it does make a difference.