

11. - - - How ____ is it from here Ningbo to Xi'an?
 - - - It's about two ____ flight. ()
 A. long, hour's B. far, hour's
 C. long, hours' D. far, hours'
12. - - - Excuse me, could you please tell me ____?
 - - - Yes, there is a history museum. ()
 A. how often do you go to the history museum
 B. are there any good museums in Kunming.
 C. how long it takes to get to the history museum
 D. if there are any good museums in Kunming.
13. - - - Excuse me, could I take this seat?
 - - - Sorry, _____. ()
 A. here you are B. take it
 C. it's taken D. never mind
14. The Yellow River _____ flood large areas, but now the waters of it are used to _____ energy. ()
 A. was used to; producing
 B. used to; producing
 C. was used to; produce
 D. used to; produce
15. The museum will not _____ people today because it's being repaired. ()
 A. be close to B. be open to
 C. be popular to D. be famous for

二、完形填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

Once a seeker (寻找者) wanted very much to know what truth was. After many years of (1) _____, the seeker was told to go to a cave, in which he would find a well. "Ask the well, "he was (2) _____, "and it will tell you what is truth. "

After he had found the well, the seeker asked the most (3) _____ question. From the depth came the answer, "Go to the village crossroad and you shall find what you are seeking. "

Full of (4) _____, the man ran to the crossroad to find only three (5) _____ shops. One shop was selling pieces of metal, another sold wood, and thin wires were for sale in the (6) _____. Nothing and no one at the crossroad seemed to have much to do with (7) _____. Disappointed (失望地), the seeker returned to the well to ask for an explanation, (8) _____ he was told only, "You will understand in the future. "

Although he was angry for being made a fool of, the seeker (9) _____ his search for truth. As years went by, the memory of his experience at the well was gradually disappearing until one (10) _____, while

he was walking in the moonlight, the sound of sitar (印度的西塔琴) music (11) _____ his attention.

Deeply moved by the wonderful music, the truth seeker walked towards the player. He looked at the (12) _____ dancing over the strings. He became aware of (意识到) the sitar itself. And then suddenly he came to realize in a cry of (13) _____ recognition (认出): the sitar was made out of wires and pieces of metal and wood just like those he had once seen in the three shops and had thought to be without any particular (14) _____.

At last he understood the message of the well: we have already been (15) _____ everything we need. Our task is to gather them together and use them in the proper way. Nothing is meaningful if we look at it as separate fragments (零碎的东西).

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. advising | B. searching | C. walking | D. looking |
| 2. A. ordered | B. asked | C. advised | D. puzzled |
| 3. A. troubling | B. happy | C. disappointing | D. important |
| 4. A. worry | B. hope | C. anger | D. disappointment |
| 5. A. attractive | B. wonderful | C. uninteresting | D. beautiful |
| 6. A. first | B. second | C. third | D. fourth |
| 7. A. truth | B. metal | C. wires | D. wood |
| 8. A. however | B. but | C. though | D. besides |
| 9. A. continued | B. stopped | C. prevented | D. started |
| 10. A. day | B. noon | C. morning | D. night |
| 11. A. paid | B. had | C. caught | D. gave |
| 12. A. arms | B. legs | C. fingers | D. feet |
| 13. A. angry | B. sad | C. puzzling | D. happy |
| 14. A. meaning | B. price | C. explanation | D. purpose |
| 15. A. shown | B. informed | C. given | D. helped |

三、阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

A

Would you like to live in a city where buildings turn the lights off for you, and self-driving cars will find the nearest parking space themselves? Although it might sound a little far from you, living in a "smart" city like this could happen sooner than you think.

Great changes have taken place in towns that we have lived in for centuries, while completely new cities are being built. One such place is the city of Songdo. Every home there will have a "telepresence" system (远程遥控系统) - allowing users to control the heating and locks, take part in video meetings, and receive education, healthcare and government services. Around the city, escalators (自动扶梯) will only move when

someone is on them, and offices and schools will all be connected to the system.

The great mind behind Songdo is from the company Cisco. In fact, technology companies around the world such as IBM, Siemens and Microsoft are already in the business.

About 75% of the world's population will live in cities by 2050, so cities will need to be more modern to deal with the coming problems. " Making cities smarter is one way out, and I think this will in turn make cities greener, "said Dan Hill, head of a research company.

- (1) According to the text, living in a "smart" city _____.
- A. is not a green way
 - B. will be far from you
 - C. will soon become true
 - D. is completely impossible
- (2) What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?
- A. A city of the future.
 - B. A meeting in Songdo.
 - C. A plan to build a house.
 - D. A report on public health.
- (3) Which company offers the great mind to build Songdo?
- A. Cisco.
 - B. IBM.
 - C. Siemens.
 - D. Microsoft.
- (4) Dan Hill thinks that making cities smarter is one way to _____.
- A. drive people out of cities
 - B. control the world's population
 - C. develop his own company
 - D. solve the cities' coming problems
- (5) Which of the following might be the best title for the text?
- A. Future Education
 - B. Smart Cities
 - C. Government Services
 - D. Famous companies

B

What are some of the best stories you have ever read? Fairy tales from the Danish writer Hans Christian Andersen, or Sir Arthur Conan Doyle? Now, you can add another person to your list of favourite authors. His name is Cao Wenxuan, and he is a Chinese writer who is well known for writing children's fiction.

On April 4, Cao won the 2016 Hans Christian Andersen Prize (国际安徒生奖) in Italy. He is the first Chinese writer to ever win this important award for children's literature. "The unanimous (全体一致的) choice of the jury (评委会). Cao writes beautifully about the complex (复杂的) lives of children facing great challenges," Patricia Aldana, the 2016 Hans Christian Andersen jury president, said to Xinhua. Cao was born in a poor family in 1954 and lived there for 20 years. Cao's books are set in the 1950s and 1960s in the countryside of China, drawing from his childhood experiences. Many of his books have been put into different languages for readers around the world to enjoy.

If you read Cao's stories, you will find many beautiful and poetic (诗意的) descriptions of scenery. For example, in *The Grass House* (《草房子》, 1997), Cao writes, " (The grass) grows tough. When the sun shines, the grass shines like copper wire (铜线). When the wind blows from the sea, the grass makes surprisingly metal-like sounds." Cao also uses love as a theme in his stories, and he describes it with great beauty. You can find this theme in *Bronze and Sunflower* (《青铜葵花》, 2005). A country boy named Bronze who cannot speak meets a city girl named Sunflower. He takes Sunflower as his little sister after her father dies in an accident. Bronze does everything he can to make Sunflower happy: He leaves school to make sure there is money for Sunflower's studies, he catches fireflies (萤火虫) for her and he makes a light to help Sunflower do her homework. But it seems they are doomed (命中注定的) to be pulled apart (分离)...

Though the ending is sad, it helps make the story more realistic. "Sadness is a beautiful emotion (情感). It helps kids understand the real world when it is expressed properly," Cao once told *The Wen Hui Daily*.

When Cao creates a story, he does not write specially for someone. Adults can find beauty in his stories, and the plots (情节) he invents tend to impress children. "I tell authentic (地道的) Chinese stories, but they are stories that all humans can relate to (关联). This might be a key reason why I won this award," he said.

(1) The Hans Christian Anderson Prize is an award for _____.

- A. detective stories
- B. historical stories
- C. children's literature
- D. foreign literature

(2) 22. The underlined word "tough" in paragraph 4 probably mean " _____ " in Chinese.

- A. 艰苦的
- B. 粗暴的
- C. 坚强的
- D. 生动的

(3) Cao describes the following in his stories EXCEPT _____.

- A. the complex lives of children
- B. beautiful scenery

- C. the theme of love
 - D. the challenges adults face
- (4) What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?
- A. The happy ending makes the story realistic.
 - B. Cao thinks sadness helps kids to grow.
 - C. Cao writes stories for someone.
 - D. Adults can't find beauty in Cao's stories.
- (5) Cao won the 2016 Hans Christian Andersen Prize probably because _____.
- A. many of his books have been translated into different languages so far
 - B. his books are full of attractive fairy tales and exciting detective stories
 - C. in his books he tells true Chinese stories that all humans are connected to
 - D. his childhood experiences in the countryside are vividly described in his books

C

As a student, I was most afraid to answer questions in class, and I found that the students around were just like me. At the beginning of each class, when the teacher asked a question, I always lowered my head because I was afraid that the teacher saw me.

One day, in a foreign language class, Mr. Black gave us a lesson. He wanted us to be active in class, so he asked us some questions, but no one answered. "Let me tell you a story first," he said.

"When I came to the United States to study, the university often invited famous people to make speeches. Before the beginning of every speech, I found an interesting thing. The students around me always took a cardboard folded (折叠的) in half, wrote their names in bold with the most eye-catching color, and then placed the cardboard on the seat. So when the speaker needed the answers from the students, he could see and call a listener's name directly."

"I couldn't understand that. My classmate told me the speakers were all top people, who meant chances. When your answer was to his surprise, it meant he might give you more chances. In fact, I really saw a few students got great chances because of that."

After listening to the story, I understood that the chance will not find you itself. You must show yourself all the time so that you can find a chance on the card.

- (1) What did Mr. Black want the students to do in his class?
- A. Read loudly.
 - B. Take notes carefully.
 - C. Be active.
 - D. Listen to him quietly.
- (2) How did the writer's classmates behave when they were asked questions?
- A. They raised their hands.

- B. They shook their heads.
- C. They closed their eyes.
- D. They lowered their heads.

(3) How did the speaker get to know the students' names?

- A. He got them from the computer.
- B. He saw the card boards on the seats.
- C. He asked the students for their names.
- D. He got them from the name list on the teacher's desk

(4) What does the underlined word "eye-catching" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. 引人注目的
- B. 眼睛疼痛的
- C. 目光呆滞的
- D. 泪眼朦胧的

(5) What does the writer mainly tell us?

- A. Doing as others do is necessary.
- B. Answering questions bravely is easy.
- C. Attracting others' attention is interesting.
- D. Showing yourself bravely can win chances.

四、六选五 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

It's important to learn how we can protect the environment. Here are 5 rules for us.

Reduce

If you want to reduce waste, you should use things more wisely. (1) _____ If everyone uses paper carelessly, soon we would not have any trees left. Other things are also being wasted, and people don't know what to do with the waste in big cities. So it is necessary to reduce the amount of waste we produce.

Reuse

You should always think of reusing things before throwing them out. For example, (2) _____ In a family, you may pass on such clothes to younger brothers or sisters.

Recycle

Bottles, cans and paper can easily be recycled. By doing so we save lots of time and money. For example, (3) _____ The metal can be used to make new coke cans.

Recover

(4) _____ You have two choices: one is to throw the apples away, the second is to throw the rotten ones and keep the good ones. In this way, you are recovering the eatable parts of food.

Repair

If one of the legs of your table is broken, you should repair it. If you want to buy something newer and better, it is better for you to sell the old item, or (5) _____

Learn the rules to protect our environment. Let's try our best to make the earth cleaner and more beautiful.

- A. give the clothes you do not use or the ones which are too small to the poor.
- B. coke cans are sent to a factory, where they are smashed flat and melted.
- C. A large number of trees are being cut down to make paper.
- D. There are planted every year.
- E. give it to people who can use it after repairing it.
- F. Don't throw it away if you can use it.
- G. When you buy a box of apples, there may be a few rotten ones.

五、词汇题（共 20 题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

A. 汉译英或者用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. China has the biggest _____ (人口) in the world.
2. There are many different kinds of books in the _____ (书店).
3. The Great Wall of China is one of the _____ (奇迹) of the world.
4. It's necessary to _____ (交流) with your parents as often as possible.
5. Don't look down, or you'll be thought _____ (不诚实).
6. On my way home, I found a wallet _____ (lie) on the ground.
7. We often see our English teacher _____ (wear) a smile on her face.
8. The Spring Festival _____ (celebrate) in China.
9. It's a _____ (sun) day today. Let's go for a picnic.
10. This moment is so valuable that it is worth _____ (record).

B. 根据短文内容及所给首字母提示，填写所缺单词，每空一词。

Hong Kong is a beautiful seaport which attracts (1) t _____ from all parts of the world. (2) A _____ it is very small, the scenery (风景) is (3) w _____. At night, Hong Kong is covered with so many electric lights that it looks like a Christmas tree. There is a road around the middle of mountain and the electric lights along the road look like a long dragon winding its way in the darkness. Houses (4) b _____ on the top of the mountain seem like many lonely people (5) s _____ there waiting and waiting.

When the moon rises, the gentle soft light shines over sea. (6) S _____ twinkle all night in the sky. Many ferries and boats go (7) a _____ the sea and leave silver lines behind them in the water that ripples along. (8) W _____ you are crossing the harbour at night, your heart will be caught by the beauty of Hong Kong's night. The lights of Hong Kong glimmer all the time. Their (9) c _____ - white, red, yellow, and green - glimmer are like many kinds of diamonds.

Hong Kong is a beautiful city in the day but it is (10) e _____ more wonderful at night.

六、书面表达（共 1 小题，共 10 分）

学会自我保护是青少年需要具备的一种意识和能力。请根据以下提示，并结合自己的观点，以 "How Can We Protect Ourselves?" 为题，写一篇不少于 80 词的短文，谈谈在生活中青少年应该怎样自我保护 (self-protection)。

提示：

1. never swim alone;
2. be careful to make friends;
3. call the police when you are in danger;
4. eat healthy food;
5. don't crowd (go upstairs and downstairs)

要求：

1. 句子结构准确，要点齐全，内容合理，篇章结构连贯；
2. 文中不能出现真实姓名、校名、地名。

Dear Mr Wu,

I am writing to recommend Sun Haijun as our new English subject representative. We think he has many strong qualities for this position.

参考答案

一、选择题(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

1、A

【解析】考查名词。句意“环游桂林很有趣。”。funny有趣的,形容词。fun乐趣,不可数名词。It is great fun to do sth 意为“做某事很愉快”,因此答案是 A。

2、C

【解析】考查冠词。句意“海口,海南省的省会。是一个美丽的城市。”。第一个空, the capital of...“...的省会、首都”,表特指因此用 the。第二个空,泛指一个美丽的城市, pretty 是以辅音音素开头的,因此用 a 修饰。答案是 C

3、A

【解析】it 表示它,表示特指,指代同名同物; one 表示泛指,同名不同物; 根据语境,我还没有找到“它”,表示特指,指代我的英语书; 但是我从杰克那里借了一本,表示泛指,是一本英语书,故用 one 指代,故选 A

4、B

【解析】all 意思是“全部”; neither 意思是“两者都不”; both 意思是“两者都”; none 意思是“三者或三者以上都不”; 根据“I have two sisters”可知介绍的是两者怎么样? 又根据“but”表转折,因此可知她们俩都不是老师,故选 B

5、C

【解析】根据 terrible weather we have today!可知这里考查了感叹句,本句的中心词是 weather,它是一个不可数名词,terrible 是一个形容词,在这里修饰 weather,根据 What+形容词+可数名词复数/不可数名词+主语+谓语!这里应该用 what,故选 C

6、B

【解析】基数词+thousand+名词复数形式表示“几千...”表确数; thousands of+名词复数表示“数千的...成千上万的...”,表约数,根据选项中如果有基数词应用 thousand 的单数形式,表确数例如 two thousand“两千”,如果以复数形式出现后面要跟 of 短语,例如 thousands of“数千的”,根据句意及常识歌迷的人数应是不确定的,所以应填 thousands of 表约数

7、A

【解析】考查常用日常交际用语。句意:——下周我们将有个学校旅游去福州市博物馆参观。——玩得开心;我相信你会学到很多东西。Have fun 玩得开心; cheer up 高兴起来; Best wishes 最美好的祝愿; Never mind 不要紧。根据题干 We'll have a school trip to Fuzhou City Museum next week. 下周我们将有个学校旅游去福州市博物馆参观。可知应说玩得开心;我相信你会学到很多东西。故选 A

8、A

【解析】根据“It's too noisy”可知,他不喜欢摇滚乐。A 我不能忍受它; B 我也喜欢; C 我不介意听它; D 轻音乐是我的最爱。只有 A 符合语境,故答案为 A

9、D

【解析】used to do sth. 意思是"过去常常做某事"暗含现在不那么做了；be used to doing sth. 意思是"习惯于做某事"to 是介词，后面需要跟动名词。根据"She used to _____ a bus"以及"she is used to _____ to school"可知第一个空需要用动词原形，意思是"过去经常坐公共汽车去上学"；第二个空需要用动名词，意思是"习惯于做某事"，综合二者，故选 D

10、A

【解析】分析句子结构，这是一个宾语从句，通常 that 接从句，从句要有主语，谓语和宾语；该句填 that 就缺主语了，所以考虑另外一种形式，it+adj. to do sth. 此时 it 作形式宾语，真正的宾语为后面的不定式 to master a foreign language。故选：A

11、D

【解析】根据句中信息 from here Ningbo to Xi'an 推测该句是询问路程的；故填 far；根据答语信息 It's about two _____ flight 可知该处用名词所有格，因为前面是复数名词 two，故用 hours'

12、D

【解析】根据选项内容和 Could you please tell me 可知，宾语从句中一般为陈述语序，选项 AB 是疑问语序，故排除；又因为答句是：Yes, there is a history museum 可知，所以问句不应该用特殊疑问词 how long (多长时间)，而应该用"是否有..."

13、C

【解析】here you are 给你；take it 拿去，带走它；it's taken 有人占了；never mind 没关系，不要记在心上。根据答语 Sorry 推测下句句意：座位"有人占了"；故选 C

14、D

【解析】本题考查对短语的用法的理解，be used to do sth. 被用来做某事；be used to doing sth. 是习惯于做某事；used to do sth. 是过去常常做某事，故选 D

15、B

【解析】根据题意：今天博物馆不对人们开放，因为它在修理。由 because it's being repaired 可知，不开放，结合选项，A. 关对...闭 B. 对...开放 C. 受欢迎 D. 因为...出名，选项 B 符合题意，故选 B

二、完形填空 (共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分)

【答案】BCDBC CABAD CCDAC

【解析】1. B, 本题考查动词。根据文中 After many years of . . . , the seeker was told to go to a cave 句意：经过多年的寻找，这个寻找者被告知去一个山洞。结合 seeker 可知选项中 search 有寻找的意思。符合题意。故选：B。

2. C, 本题考查动词。根据文中 "Ask the well, "he was . . . , "and it will tell you what is truth. " 句意："问这口井，"他被建议道"它会告诉你什么是真理。"。结合选项 A. ordered 命令 B. asked 要求 C. advised 建议 D. puzzled 迷惑不解。可知寻找者被指引的人建议那样去做，故选：C。

3. D, 本题考查形容词。根据文中 After he had found the well, the seeker asked the most...question. 句意：他找到井之后，他问了最重要的问题。结合选项 A. troubling 令人不安的 B. happy 高兴的

C. disappointing 令人失望的 D. important 重要的. 可知要用 important, 表示要问的问题对他要找的真理是很关键重要的线索. 故选: D.

4. B, 本题考查名词. 根据文中句意: 充满了希望, 这个跑去了那个十字路口. 结合选项 A. worry 担忧 B. hope 希望 C. anger 愤怒 D. disappointment 失望, 可知听到了建议对能找到真理充满了希望. 故选: B.

5. C, 本题考查形容词. 根据文中 the man ran to the crossroad to find only three. . shops. 句意: 那人跑到十字路口找到只有三个无趣的商店. 结合选项 A. attractive 有吸引力的 B. wonderful 很棒的 C. uninteresting 无趣的 D. beautiful 漂亮的, 结合 only 和后文提到的三个商店卖得的是简单的商品来看, 可知这三个店没有什么令人感兴趣的地方. 故选: C.

6. C, 本题考查序数词. 根据文中 One shop was selling pieces of metal, another sold wood, and thin wires were for sale in the... 句意: 一个商店卖的金属零件, 另一个卖木材, 细的电线被在第三家店出售. 敬尔在知被提到的这家是第三家商店. 故选: C.

7. A, 本题考查名词. 根据文中 Nothing and no one at the crossroad seemed to have much to do with... 句意: 在十字路口, 似乎没有什么, 也没有人与真理有什么关系. 结合文意可知他在寻找真理, 而在的人和真理跟真理一点也没有关系. 故选: A.

8. B, 本题考查连词. 根据文中...he was told only, "You will understand in the future." 句意: 但是他只被告知, "将来你就会明白.". 可知结果与预想的存在很大差别, 用表示转折的连词 but 来连接. 故选: B.

9. A, 本题考查动词. 根据文中 Although he was angry for being made a fool of, the seeker...his search for truth. 句意: 尽管他很生气的被愚弄, 但他继续寻找真理. 结合选项 A. continued 继续 B. stopped 停止 C. prevented 阻止 D. started 开始. 文中 Although 虽然, 可知他没有放弃而是继续寻求真理. 故选: A.

10. D, 本题考查名词. 根据文中 As years went by, the memory of his experience at the well was gradually disappearing until one..., while he was walking in the moonlight, 句意: 随着时间的流逝, 他的经历的记忆逐渐消失, 直到一个晚上, 当他走在月光下. 根据 "while he was walking in the moonlight" 可知当时是在晚上. 故选: D.

11. C, 本题考查动词. 根据文中 the sound of sitar music...his attention. 句意: 锡塔尔琴的音乐声音吸引他的注意. 可知要用词组 catch one's attention 吸引... 的注意. 故选: C.

12. C, 本题考查名词. 根据文中 He looked at the...dancing over the strings. 句意: 他看着在琴弦上跳舞的手指. 可知印度的西塔琴是弹奏乐器, 要用手指来弹奏. 故选: C.

13. D, 本题考查形容词. 根据文中句意: 在一声"我找到了"的快乐的呐喊声中, 突然他意识到: 锡塔琴是电线、金属和木头做的, 就像那些他曾经在三个商店见过的材料. 可知寻找真理的人顿悟时候快乐的心情. 故选: D.

14. A, 本题考查名词. 根据文中 he had once seen in the three shops and had thought to be without any particular... 句意: 他曾经在三个商店中见过的, 并认为是没有任何特定意义的东西. 结合选项 A. meaning

意义 B. price 价格 C. explanation 解释 D. purpose 目的, 可知当时他的想法是这些东西对于寻找这里一点意义都没有. 故选: A.

15. C, 本题考查动词. 根据文中 we have already been . . . everything we need . Our task is to gather them together and use them in the proper way. 句意: 我们已经被给了一切我们所需要的. 我们的任务是收集起来并以适当的方式使用它们. 结合选项 A. shown 展示 B. informed 通知 C. given 给 D. helped 帮助. 可知要用 given 来说明世界上万物的存在是大自然给我们提供的财富, 关键是看我们怎么样去利用. 故选 C

三、阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

A

【答案】CAADB

【解答】(1) C 细节理解题, 根据 living in a "smart" city like this could happen sooner than you think. 住在这样一个"智能"城市会比你想象的更早发生, 可知. 住在这样一个"智能"城市很快要变成现实, 故选 C.

(2) A 主旨大意题, 根据 Every home there will have a "telepresence" system (远程遥控系统) - allowing users to control the heating and locks, take part in video meetings, and receive education, healthcare and government services. Around the city, escalators (自动扶梯) will only move when someone is on them, and offices and schools will all be connected to the system. 每个家庭都有一个远程遥控系统 - 允许用户控制暖气和锁, 参加视频会议, 接受教育、医疗和政府服务. 在城市的周围, 自动扶梯只有在有人在上面时才会移动, 办公室和学校都将与系统相连. 可知这说的是未来的城市状况, 故选 A.

(3) A 细节理解题, 根据 The great mind behind Songdo is from the company Cisco. 可知 Songdo 背后的伟大思想来自于思科公司, 故选 A.

(4) D 细节理解题, 根据 "Making cities smarter is one way out, and I think this will in turn make cities greener," said Dan Hill, 丹希尔说: "让城市变得更聪明是一条出路, 我认为这将反过来使城市更加环保.", 可知丹希尔认为让城市变得更聪明是解决城市未来问题的一种方式, 故选 D.

(5) B 标题归纳题, 根据文章第一段的开篇之句 Although it might sound a little far from you, living in a "smart" city like this could happen sooner than you think. 尽管这听起来有点离你有点远, 但住在这样一个"聪明"的城市可能比你想象的要早, 可知文章介绍的是未来的"聪明"城市, 故选 B.

B

【答案】CCDBC

【解答】(1) C 细节理解题. 根据 He is the first Chinese writer to ever win this important award for children's literature. 可知国际安徒生奖是针对儿童文学的一项奖励. 故选: C.

(2) C 词义猜测题. 根据 When the sun shines, the grass shines like copper wire. 当太阳照耀时, 草像铜线一样闪闪发光, 可知草长得很强壮. 可知 tough 意思是坚强的. 故选: C.

(3) D 理解判断题. 根据 If you read Cao's stories, you will find many beautiful and poetic (诗意的) descriptions of scenery. 如果你读曹的故事, 你会发现许多美丽而富有诗意的对风景的描述. Cao also uses

love as a theme in his stories, and he describes it with great beauty. 曹在他的小说中也以爱情为主题, 描写得非常美。You can find this theme in *Bronze and Sunflower* (《青铜葵花》, 2005). A country boy named Bronze who cannot speak meets a city girl named Sunflower. He takes Sunflower as his little sister after her father dies in an accident. Bronze does everything he can to make Sunflower happy: He leaves school to make sure there is money for Sunflower's studies, he catches fireflies (萤火虫) for her and he makes a light to help Sunflower do her homework. But it seems they are doomed (命中注定的) to be pulled apart (分离)... 你可以在《青铜与太阳花》中找到这个主题。一个叫青铜的不会说话的乡下男孩遇到了一个叫向日葵的城市女孩。向日葵的父亲在一次事故中去世后, 他把向日葵当成了他的妹妹。青铜竭尽全力制造。向日葵快乐: 他离开学校是为了确保有足够的钱让向日葵学习, 他抓萤火虫 (萤火虫) 为了她, 他做了一盏灯来帮助向日葵做作业。但是看起来他们注定要被拉开... 只有 D 项未被提及, 故选 D。

(4) B 推理判断题。根据 *Sadness is a beautiful emotion* (情感)。It helps kids understand the real world when it is expressed properly, 可知曹文轩认为悲伤是一种美丽的感情, 它可以让孩子理解真正的世界。故选: B。

(5) C 细节理解题。根据 "I tell authentic (地道的) Chinese stories, but they are stories that all humans can relate to (关联)。This might be a key reason why I won this award," he said. 可知在曹文轩看来, 他获得国际安徒生奖是因为他讲了地道的中国故事, 这些故事与所有的人类有关。故选: C。

C

【答案】CDBAD

【解答】(1) C 细节理解题。由 He wanted us to be active in class 可知布莱克想让学生在课堂上积极一点, 选 C。

(2) D 细节理解题。由 and I found that the students around were just like me 和, I always lowered my head because I was afraid that the teacher saw me 可知作者的同学在被问到问题时的表现是低下头, 选 D。

(3) B 推理判断题。由 wrote their names in bold with the most eye-catching color, and then placed the cardboard on the seat. So when the speaker needed the answers from the students, he could see and call a listener's name directly 可推知是通过座位上的纸板来知道学生的名字, 选 B。

(4) A 词义猜测题。由 he could see and call a listener's name directly 可知是最引人注目的颜色, 选 A。

(5) D 归纳概括题。由 You must show yourself all the time so that you can find a chance on the card 可知本文的主旨是要勇于表现自己, 机会才会到来, 选 D。

四、六选五 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

【答案】CABGE

【解析】细节推理题。

(1) C. 根据后句 "If everyone uses paper carelessly, soon we would not have any trees left. 如果大家不小心用纸, 很快我们就不会剩下任何树了。" 可知说的是树和纸, 结合选项, 应说大量的树木被砍

伐用来造纸。故选 C。

(2) A. 根据后句 "In a family , you may pass on such clothes to younger brothers or sisters . 在家庭中, 你可以把这种衣服传给弟弟妹妹。" 可知说的是衣服, 结合选项, 应说把你不用了的衣服或太小的衣服给贫穷的人。故选 A。

(3) B. 根据前句 "Recycle Bottles, cans and paper can easily be recycled . 回收瓶、罐和纸很容易回收。" 可知说的是回收利用, 结合选项, 应说可乐罐被送到一家工厂, 在那里被压扁, 然后熔化。故选 B。

(4) G. 根据后句 "You have two choices : one is to throw the apples away , the second is to throw the rotten ones and keep the good ones . 你有两个选择: 一个是把苹果扔掉, 二是扔掉腐烂的苹果把好的留着。" 可知说的是苹果, 结合选项, 应说当你买一箱苹果时, 可能有一些烂的。故选 G。

(5) E. 根据前句 "If you want to buy something newer and better , it is better for you to sell the old item , 如果你想买些新的更好的东西, 最好是卖掉旧的东西, " 可知说的是处理旧的东西, 结合选项, 应说把它送给修好后可以使用的人。故选 E。

五、词汇题 (共 20 题, 每题 1 分, 共 20 分)

A. 汉译英或者用所给词的适当形式填空。

1、population

【解析】考查翻译填空。句意: 中国是世界上人口最多的国家。根据汉语提示及其英语句子, 可知要翻译的部分为: 人口。英语表达是 population, 这里是一个集体概念用单数即可, 故答案为 population。

2、bookstore

【解析】考查首字母填空。根据句意: 这个书店有很多不同种类的书。书店用单数名词 bookstore。

3、wonders

【解析】根据 "one of the ____" 可知空格处需要一个名词的复数形式, 意为 "...之一"。结合给出的汉语提示 "奇迹", 所以要用名词 wonders, 故填 wonders。

4、communicate

【解析】考查翻译填空。句意: 尽可能多地和你的父母沟通是必要的。根据汉语提示及其英语句子, 可知要翻译的部分为: 交流。英语表达是 communicate, It's necessary to do sth 有必要做某事。故答案为 communicate。

5、dishonest

【解析】考查翻译填空。句意: 别往下看, 否则你会被认为是不诚实的。根据汉语提示及其英语句子, 可知要翻译的部分为: 不诚实。英语表达是 dishonest, 形容词。故答案为 dishonest。

6、lying

【解析】根据 On my way home, I found a wallet -- (lie) on the ground 可知在回家的路上, 我发现地上有个钱包。find sth doing。故填 lying。

7、wear.

【解析】根据 We often see our English teacher -- (wear) a smile on her face, 可知我们经常看到我们的英语老师面带笑容. see sb do sth 表示看到某人做某事. 故填 wear.

8、is celebrated

【解析】根据 The Spring Festival -- (celebrate) in China, 可知在中国庆祝春节. 句子叙述一件事实, 时态用一般现在时, 主语是动作的承受者, 用被动语态, 所以句子使用一般现在时的被动语态, 构成 be+动词的过去分词. 故填 is celebrated.

9、sunny

【解析】根据 It's a -- (sun) day today. Let's go for a picnic. 可知今天天气晴朗, 我们去野餐吧. 句子中 day 是个名词, 修饰名词应该用形容词形式, sun 的形容词是 sunny. 故填 sunny.

10、recording

【解析】联系语境, 根据关键部分 it is worth...并联系提示词为动词 record"记录", 可知此处应用固定表达 be worth doing sth, "值得做某事", 所以此处应用 record 的动名词 recording, 这里的意思是: 这一刻是如此的珍贵值得记录. 符合意义及用法. 故填: recording

B. 根据短文内容及所给首字母提示, 填写所缺单词, 每空一词。

【解析】1. tourists, 本题考查名词. 根据文中 Hong Kong is a beautiful seaport which attracts...from all parts of the world. 句意: 香港是一个美丽的海港吸引了来自世界各地的游客. 可知香港是一个美丽的海港到这里旅游的游客很多, 要用名词 tourist 游客的复数形式. 故填: tourists.

2. Although, 本题考查连词. 根据文中...it is very small, the scenery (风景)...句意: 虽然香港很小, 但是风景很精彩. 可知两个句子有转折以为, 要用表转折的连词 Although 来连接. 故填 Although:.

3. wonderful, 本题考查形容词. 根据文中句意: 但是他的风景很棒. 结合下文说到香港的美丽风貌可知这里要用形容词 wonderful. 故填: wonderful.

4. built, 本题考查动词. 根据文中 Houses... on the top of the mountain seem like many lonely people...there waiting and waiting. 句意: 建在山顶房屋看起来像许多孤独的人站在那里等待和等待. 可知要用动词过去分词形式来做定语修饰 houses, 表示被动含义. 故填: built.

5. standing, 本题考查动词. 根据文中... seem like many lonely people...there waiting and waiting. 句意: 像许多孤独的人站在那里等待和等待. 可知要动词 stand 的现在分词形式 standing 来做定语修饰 many lonely people. 表示"正在做的"含义. 故填: standing.

6. Stars, 本题考查名词. 根据文中...twinkle all night in the sky. 句意: 晚上星星在夜空闪烁. 结合动词 twinkle 可知要用名词 stars 星星来做主语. 故填: stars.

7. across, 本题考查介词. 根据文中 Many ferries and boats go... the sea 句意: 很多渡船和船在海上往来. 可知要用词组 go around 来来往往. 故填: around.

8. When/While, 本题考查连词. 根据文中...you are crossing the harbour at night, your heart will be caught by the beauty of Hong Kong's night. 句意: 当晚上你穿越港湾的时候, 你的心会被香港的美丽夜晚吸引. 可知要用连词 When/While 当...的时候来引导时间状语. 故填: When/While.

9. colours, 本题考查名词. 根据文中 Their... white, red, yellow, and green - glimmer are like many

kinds of diamonds. 句意：他们的颜色白、红、黄和绿色的闪光就像各种各样的钻石。结合 white, red, yellow, and green 可知这里要用名词 colour 的复数形式 colours 颜色。故填：colours。

10. even, 本题考查副词。根据文中 Hong Kong is a beautiful city in the day but it is...more wonderful at night. 句意：在白天，香港是一个美丽的城市，但它在晚上更美丽。可知要用副词 even 来修饰比较级 more wonderful, 使程度加深。故填：even。

六、书面表达 (共 1 小题, 共 10 分)

【分析】这是一篇议论文。文章要阐述的话题是“我们怎样保护自己”。根据题目中的提示可知分别从以下几方面进行叙述：一、游泳安全；二、交友安全；三、应对危险措施；四、食品安全；五、防止踩踏。可以看出自我保护有很多方面，所以叙述时可加一些关联词，使文章看起来有逻辑性，如：first; second; also; besides 等等。最后还要注意总结性的语言。

【解答】One possible version

How Can We Protect Ourselves

Self-protection is one of the most important skills for teenagers. But how can we protect ourselves? Here are some suggestions.

First, we should be careful when we make friends, especially on line. Second, if we are in danger, we must call the police for help in time so that we can keep ourselves safe. Also, we should eat healthily and safely. Besides, we shouldn't crowd each other when we go upstairs or downstairs at school. Last, summer is coming, we must remember it's dangerous to swim alone.

In short, everyone needs to learn how to protect ourselves and stay away from danger.

【点评】在“谋篇”写作的过程中同学们注意：我们写出的句子，段落段子都要围绕主题展开，所描述的细节，事例和发表观点，情感态度等都要为主题服务。连贯性，要求所写文章有逻辑，有条理，不要让人读过之后感到只是若干句子的机械拼凑。