

2023-2024 学年江苏省南通市海门区东洲国际学校九年级（上）开学英语 试卷

一.单项选择（每题 1 分，共 15 小题，共 15 分）

1. (1 分) Earth is _____ only home to everyone. Let's try to make it _____ greener world to live in. ()
A. a; a B. the; a C. a; the D. the; the
2. (1 分) - How are the two college students getting on with their project work?
- Pretty well. _____ of them enjoys working with the local students. ()
A. Both B. All C. Each D. Any
3. (1 分) To people's great surprise, the old building still _____ after the strong earthquake. ()
A. refused B. remained C. required D. reviewed
4. (1 分) I know the city _____ well that I don't need to use a map to get around. ()
A. quite B. very C. so D. such
5. (1 分) - Thanks for looking after me _____ my illness, Millie.
- Don't mention it. That's what friends are for. ()
A. through B. against C. with D. across
6. (1 分) The students stopped talking _____ the teacher came into the classroom. ()
A. when B. until C. and D. so
7. (1 分) - What do you think of the match?
- Wonderful! The Chinese team has never played _____. ()
A. better B. best C. worse D. worst
8. (1 分) After two years' physical training, he was _____ and healthier. ()
A. weaker B. longer C. stronger D. shorter
9. (1 分) The story is really _____. It makes all of us laugh a lot. ()
A. correct B. boring C. humorous D. direct
10. (1 分) Paula is pleased that she _____ her lost watch. ()
A. finds B. found C. has found D. will find
11. (1 分) You'd better speak aloud _____ we can hear you. ()
A. so that B. as ...as C. as if D. since
12. (1 分) _____ you offered him! ()

- A. What useful advice
- B. What a useful advice
- C. How useful advice
- D. How a useful advice

13. (1 分) - - - Could you tell me _____? I must find him.

- - - Sorry. I have no idea. But he was here just now. ()

- A. where Tom was
- B. where Tom has gone
- C. where can I find Tom
- D. where has Tom been

14. (1 分) When I am _____ a bad mood, I like wearing orange to _____. ()

- A. in; pick myself up
- B. on; cheer myself up
- C. in; cheer myself up
- D. on; wake myself up

15. (1 分) My uncle made up his mind to devote his life _____ pollution _____ happily. ()

- A. to prevent; to live
- B. to prevent; from living
- C. to preventing; to live
- D. to preventing; from living

二、完形填空 (满分 10 分) 阅读下面短文, 从短文所给各题的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

16. (10 分) Today we sadly buried (埋葬) our 20 - year - old son. He was (1) _____ in an accident on Friday night. How I wish I had told him, "Jim, I love you, and I'm so proud of you." I would have taken time to appreciate (欣赏) his beautiful smile, the (2) _____ of his laughter and his true love of people.

When you (3) _____ his good points, you forget about the radio that was always too loud, the haircut that wasn't to our liking, the (4) _____ socks under the bed. It really doesn't matter much now.

I won't get another chance to (5) _____ my son all I would have wanted him to hear, but you have a (n) (6) _____.

Tell your family and friends what you would want them to hear if you knew it would be your last talk. The (7) time I talked to Jim was the day he died. He called me to say: "Hi, Mom! I just called (8) _____ say I love you. Got to go to work. Bye." He gave me something to treasure (珍视) forever.

If there is any purpose to Jim's (9) _____, maybe it is to make others appreciate more of life and to have people, especially families, (10) _____ the time to let each other know just how much they care.

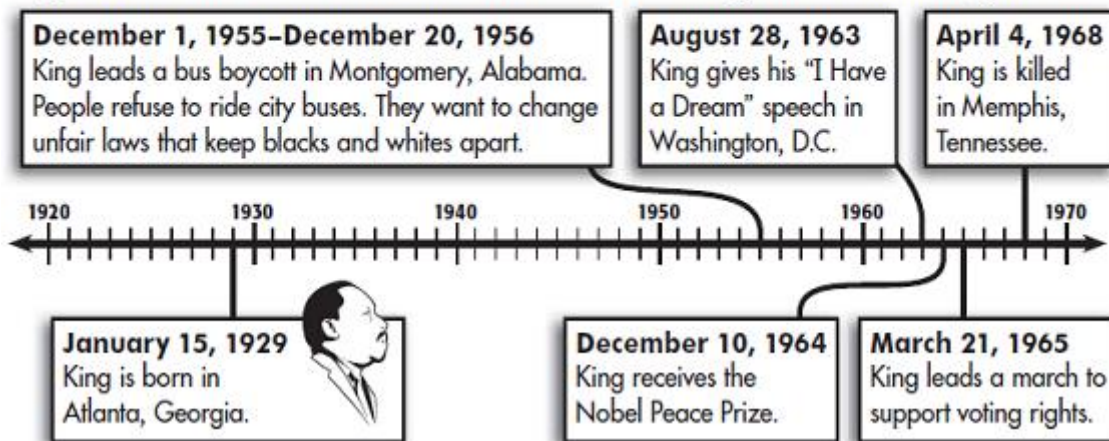
You may never have another chance. Do it today!

- | | | | | |
|------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| (1) | A. saved | B. injured | C. killed | D. hurt |
| (2) | A. look | B. sound | C. face | D. noise |
| (3) | A. make of | B. think of | C. tell of | D. hear of |
| (4) | A. clean | B. thick | C. long | D. dirty |
| (5) | A. talk | B. tell | C. speak | D. say |
| (6) | A. luck | B. advice | C. offer | D. chance |
| (7) | A. last | B. first | C. second | D. usual |
| (8) | A. for | B. in | C. to | D. of |
| (9) | A. diary | B. smile | C. death | D. laughter |
| (10) | A. take | B. pay | C. spend | D. cost |

三、阅读理解（满分 30 分）阅读下列材料，从每题所给四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Martin Luther King Jr.

Martin Luther King Jr. was an important American. Each year, people in the United States celebrate Martin Luther King Jr. Day. The holiday is on the third Monday in January. It honors King's life and work. Read the time line to learn more about King and to answer the questions.



17. (6 分)

(1) How old was King when he died? _____

- A. 29.
- B. 39.
- C. 65.
- D. 68.

(2) Which of the following is RIGHT? _____

- A. King was born in Tennessee.
- B. King led a bus boycott in Alabama.
- C. King received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1963.
- D. King gave his "I Have a Dream" speech in 1963 in Atlanta, Georgia.

(3) What's the purpose of the time line in this article? _____

- A. To teach the students to draw a time line.
- B. To introduce Martin Luther King Jr. Day.
- C. To tell more about Martin Luther King Jr.
- D. To explain why whites and blacks were separated.

18. (8分) Today almost everyone knows computers and the Internet. If I ask you "What is the most important thing in your life?" maybe you will say "Computers and the Internet".

The first computer was made in 1946. It was very big but it worked slowly. Today, computers are getting smaller and smaller, but they work faster and faster. What can computers do? A writer has said, "People can't live without computers today."

The Internet came a little later than computers. It is about 25 years later than computers. But now it can be found almost everywhere. We can use it to read books, send e-mails, do some shopping, play games or make friends.

Young men, especially the middle school students like the Internet very much. They often go into the Internet bars as soon as they are free. They make friends on the Internet and maybe they have never seen these friends. They don't know their names, ages and sex. They are so interested in making the "unreal friends" that they can't put their heart into study. Some of them play the games in the Internet bars all day and all night. Many of them can't catch up with others in many subjects because of that. ____

— Now the government has done many things. Some gangster Internet bars (黑网吧) have been banned. But that's not enough. The teachers and parents are still worrying about their students and children.

We can use computers and the Internet to learn more about the world. But at the same time, we should

remember that computers and the Internet could not do all the things.

(1) How was the first computers? _____

- A. It was not big.
- B. It couldn't work fast.
- C. It was very cheap.
- D. It was no useful.

(2) When did people begin to use the Internet? _____

- A. In the 19th century.
- B. In the 1980s.
- C. In the 1970s.
- D. In the 1960s.

(3) Which of the following is true? _____

- A. Computers can help people do everything.
- B. Middle school students aren't allowed to use the Internet.
- C. Some students have used the Internet bars to make the "unreal friends".
- D. Computer isn't good to students.

(4) Which is the best title of the passage? _____

- A. Computers and the Internet
- B. The Greatest Invention of This Century
- C. Gangster Internet Bars
- D. How to use the Internet

19. (8 分) When Abraham Lincoln was young, he worked in a store. One day a woman came into the store and bought some things. They added up to two dollars and six and a quarter cents.

The bill was paid, and the woman was satisfied. But the young storekeeper, not feeling quite sure about his calculations (计算), added up the things again. To his surprise, he found that it should have been but two dollars.

"I've made her pay six and a quarter cents more," said young Abe, upset.

It was an unimportant thing, and many salespersons would forget it, but Abe was too careful for that.

The money must be paid back, he decided.

At night, he closed the store and walked to the home of his customer. He explained the matter, paid over the six and a quarter cents, and returned satisfied.

Here is another story of young Lincoln's strict honesty. A woman entered the store and asked for half a pound of tea. The young man weighed it out. This was the last sale of the day.

The next morning, when beginning his duties, Abe discovered a four - ounce weight on the scales (磅秤). It flashed upon him at once that he had used this in the sale last night, and so, of course, given his customer short weight. Many people would not have been much worried by this discovery. But Abe weighed out four ounces of the tea, shut up the store, and carried it to the customer. I think that the name, so often given in late times to President Lincoln, of "Honest Old Abe", was well deserved (应得的).

(1) What did Abraham Lincoln use to be when he was young according to the passage? _____

- A. A teacher.
- B. A farmer.
- C. A storekeeper.
- D. A president.

(2) When young Abe found he made a wrong calculation, he _____.

- A. tried to forget it
- B. paid over the money
- C. felt it was unimportant
- D. gave back the short weight

(3) When did he find his mistake in the second story? _____

- A. At the end of that day.
- B. In the middle of that day.
- C. At the end of the next day.
- D. At the beginning of the next day.

(4) What can we know from the second story? _____

- A. Abe wasn't worried by this discovery.
- B. Abe didn't notice he put a five - ounce weight on the scales.
- C. Abe gave the customer enough weight at last.
- D. Abe gave his customer short weight on purpose.

20. (8分) There is an old Chinese saying, "If someone gives you a little drop of water, you should return a spring of water." That means if someone helps you a bit, you should remember it and thank them gratefully (感激地) in return.

We should live in a world of gratitude. We should prove it with actions, not just words. We thank people who hurt us, because they teach us important things. We thank people who give us up, because we learn how to be independent. We thank people who are selfish (自私的), because we learn the importance of being kind. Of course, we should thank people who help us. We should thank people who teach us. We should thank people who care about us.

We thank our parents. They work hard all the time in order to give their sons and daughters a better life. They cook meals for us, they do the chores for us, they always give us food and clothes, they teach us what is right and what is wrong.

We thank our teachers who give us dreams. They teach us a lot of things but they ask for nothing from us. We are well - educated of them.

There are a lot of people that we should be grateful to in our life. We should find a way to thank them.

(1) According to the writer, what should we do if someone helps us? _____

- A. We should thank them gratefully in return.
- B. We should do nothing.
- C. We just go away at once.
- D. We should give them money.

(2) The underlined word "them" in the fourth paragraph refers to (指代) _____.

- A. parents
- B. teachers
- C. friends
- D. students

(3) We should thank our parents because _____.

- A. they work hard for us all the time
- B. they give us everything they can
- C. they teach us what is right or not
- D. A, B and C

(4) Which of the following statements is TRUE? _____

- A. We don't have to care about those who care about us
- B. We learn nothing from our teachers
- C. Our parents work hard to give us a better life.

D. Our parents don't cook for us.

四、填空（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词，使句子意思完整正确，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 41—45 的相应位置上。

21. (1 分) Alex is crazy about computer. He wants to be a computer _____ (工程师) in the future.

22. (1 分) Being tall gives him an _____ (优势) over the other basketball players.

23. (1 分) The young detective decided to _____ (find out) the truth alone.

24. (1 分) My father is not in. He has gone _____ (away from one's own country) on business.

25. (1 分) _____ People can't hear, so they always use their hands to communicate.

五、请根据句意从方框中选择合适的单词，并用其适当形式填空，使句子通顺。

26. (1 分) The boy was born in a _____ (wealth) family, but he never shows off.

27. (1 分) Mike felt sleepy at the concert because he _____ (simple) has no interest in music.

28. (1 分) The _____ (decide) he has made attract me after the talk between us.

29. (1 分) The Outsider _____ (write) by US author S. E. Hinton in 1967 is still worth reading now.

30. (1 分) He spends more time than he used to _____ (practise) speaking English.

六、请根据句意从方框中选择合适的动词，并用其适当时态填空，使句子通顺。

31. (5 分)

promise chat choose discuss refuse

56. The two travellers _____ about the weather in a traditional English way when they met.

57. Mr Green never _____ anyone to do anything unless he is sure that he can do something well.

58. Most young people in the village agreed to move to town, but some of the elderly people _____.

59. We _____ Canada for the coming holiday, and the next step is to plan our route carefully.

60. —I heard lots of noise from your group, Suzy.

—Oh, sorry to have disturbed you. We _____ the history project.

七、句型转换（本题共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）请根据要求改写下列句子，每空一词。

32. (2 分) Amy is very careful. She notices small changes around her. (合并为一句)

Amy is careful _____ notice small changes around her.

33. (2 分) We would rather walk around than sit in the sofa after supper. (保持句意基本不变)

We _____ walking around _____ sitting in the sofa after supper.

34. (2 分) The magazine beside the TV is about how to make cakes. (对画线部分提问)

_____ is about how to make cakes?

35. (2 分) Stephen had a very exciting trip last month. (改为感叹句)

_____ exciting trip Stephen had last month!

36. (2 分) Sherry asked me if I was going to visit the Science Museum the next day. (改为直接引语)

Sherry asked, " _____ you going to visit the Science Museum _____? "

八、短文填空 (满分 20 分) 请认真阅读下面短文, 并根据各题所给首字母的提示, 写出一个合适的英语单词完整、正确的形式, 使短文通顺。

37. (20 分) Two days ago, I had taken a test in Biology, and I knew that I would get my scores in the same class today.

After the bell rang, every student sat in his or her seat impatiently. Then, one by one, the teacher called our names.

As each paper was given back to the correct student, the front of the answer paper would always be turned to face the ground and the paper itself would be slightly folded (折叠) to prevent anyone from seeing.

In fact, folding each test paper is a way to make sure that each student sees only his or her own scores. The scores are seen as private information not to be announced or shown to others. As a way to keep the students' score records secret, each student is given an online account (账号) with which to check his or her grades posted on the official school website.

Protecting students' private information always comes first in US schools that want to free students from unnecessary pressure. School reports are guarded closely to prevent poor grades from damaging a student's dignity and reputation (尊严和声誉), which are for himself or herself only.

However, some insist that although students' feelings and self-dignity are easily hurt, they cannot be forever protected. They say that school also teaches their students to make themselves stronger in mind, and the classroom should show the reality of competition in society. Scores that everyone can see might better encourage students to work harder to be better than others.

Protect students' private information in US schools	
The writer's (1) _____	※ After the bell rang, it's (2) _____ of students to sit and wait for their scores for a test in Biology.

	<p>※ The teacher called (3) _____ names and handed out the papers.</p> <p>※ He (4) _____ test papers that faced down and was slightly folded.</p>
Other way taken	<p>Each student is even (5) _____ with an online account with which to check his or her grades on the official school website.</p>
(6) _____ behind	<p>※ Schools want to free students from unnecessary pressure.</p> <p>※ Schools are trying to prevent poor grades from damaging a student's (7) _____ dignity and reputation among his or her classmates.</p>
Different ideas	<p>※ Some think students are (8) _____ too much.</p> <p>※ Schools should teach their students to be stronger in mind and try to make greater (9) _____ than others.</p> <p>※ The classroom should show the reality of (10) _____ in society.</p>

九、书面表达（20 分）

38.（20 分）随着社会的发展，通讯的方式从远古时代的书信到当今的互联网，经历着巨大的变化。请你写一篇短文，谈谈你对现代通讯工具的使用及看法。内容包括：

1. 你喜欢使用的通讯方式有哪些？
2. 它们的优点和缺点是什么？
3. 你认为使用现代通讯工具要注意什么？

要求：1. 不能照抄原文，不得在作文中出现真实的学校名称和姓名；

2. 语意连贯，词数 80 左右。开头已给出，不计入总词数。

As time goes by, there are many different kinds of communication methods now. As for me, _____

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参考答案与试题解析

一. 单项选择（每题 1 分，共 15 小题，共 15 分）

1. (1 分) Earth is _____ only home to everyone. Let's try to make it _____ greener world to live in. ()

- A. a; a B. the; a C. a; the D. the; the

【答案】B

【分析】地球是每个人的唯一家园。让我们努力让它成为一个更环保的世界。

【解答】考查冠词。句意“地球是每个人的唯一家园。让我们努力让它成为一个更环保的世界。”。第一个空，特指唯一的家。用定冠词 the。第二个空，泛指一个更环保的世界。greener 是以辅音音素/g/开头，用 a 修饰。

故选：B。

2. (1 分) - How are the two college students getting on with their project work?

- Pretty well. _____ of them enjoys working with the local students. ()

- A. Both B. All C. Each D. Any

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】- - 这两个大学生的项目工作进展如何？

- - 很好。他们每个人都喜欢和当地的学生一起工作。

【解答】考查代词。A 两者都。B 全部（三者以上）。C 每个。D 任何（通常用于否定句或一般疑问句）。句意“这两个大学生的项目工作进展如何？很好。他们____都喜欢和当地的学生一起工作。”。可知，两个人，B，D 不正确。谓语动词 enjoys 第三人称单数。both of them 做主语谓语动词应该用复数。A 不正确。Each of... 做主语，谓语动词用单数。

故选：C。

3. (1 分) To people's great surprise, the old building still _____ after the strong earthquake. ()

- A. refused B. remained C. required D. reviewed

【答案】B

【分析】让人大吃一惊的是，那座老建筑物在强震之后还是留下了。

【解答】考查动词。A 拒绝。B 留下。C 要求。D 检验。结合语境“让人大吃一惊的是，那座老建筑物

在强震之后还是___了。". 可知，应该是"留下".

故选：B.

4. (1 分) I know the city _____ well that I don't need to use a map to get around. ()

A. quite B. very C. so D. such

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】我对这个城市了如指掌，以至于不需要用地图去逛.

【解答】考查固定句式. A 相当. B 非常. C 如此. D 如此 (与 that 连用, 通常修饰名词). 句意"我对这个城市了如指掌, ___不需要用地图去逛. ". 可知, so...that 如此...以至于...固定搭配. 中间用副词 well.

故选：C.

5. (1 分) - Thanks for looking after me _____ my illness, Millie.

- Don't mention it. That's what friends are for. ()

A. through B. against C. with D. across

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】- - Millie, 谢谢你在我生病期间照顾我.

- - 不用谢, 朋友就是这样的.

【解答】考查介词. A 穿过 (物体内部). B 反对. C 和, 带有. D 穿过 (物体表面). 句意"- - Millie, 谢谢你在我生病期间照顾我. - - 不用谢, 朋友就是这样的. ". through one's illness 意思是"在某人生病期间"固定搭配.

故选：A.

6. (1 分) The students stopped talking_____ the teacher came into the classroom. ()

A. when B. until C. and D. so

【答案】A

【分析】当老师来到教室, 学生们停止交谈.

【解答】when 当...时候; until 直到; and 并且; so 因此. 根据 The students stopped talking (学生们停止交谈) 可知, 当老师来到教室, when 引导时间状语从句.

故选：A.

7. (1 分) - What do you think of the match?

- Wonderful!The Chinese team has never played _____. ()

A. better B. best C. worse D. worst

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】- 你觉得这次比赛怎样？

- 太精彩了，中国队从来没打过这么好的一次比赛。

【解答】答案：A. 考点是副词的比较级。在题干里根据 Wonderful 可知句意是“中国队从来没打过这么好的一次比赛”，“打得好”是 play well；这里是指以前打得没有现在好，强调现在更好，有两者比较的意味，所以应用副词 well 的比较级 better。故选 A。

8. (1 分) After two years' physical training, he was_____and healthier. ()

A. weaker B. longer C. stronger D. shorter

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】经过两年的体能训练，他又强壮又健康。

【解答】根据 he was_____and healthier, 可知 and 前后都是比较级，结合 After two years' physical training, 推出是强壮的。

故选：C。

9. (1 分) The story is really _____. It makes all of us laugh a lot. ()

A. correct B. boring C. humorous D. direct

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】这个故事真的很幽默，它使我们大家都笑得很开心。

【解答】答案：C; correct 正确的，形容词；boring 无聊的，形容词；humorous 幽默的，形容词；direct 直接的，形容词；根据句意 It makes all of us laugh a lot 推测：这个故事很幽默；故选 C。

10. (1 分) Paula is pleased that she _____ her lost watch. ()

A. finds B. found C. has found D. will find

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】宝拉很高兴她找到她的手表了。

【解答】现在完成时态表示过去发生的事情对现在造成的影响和结果。根据事情的结果 Paula is pleased 可知，宝拉已经找到表了，故用现在完成时态。故选：C

11. (1 分) You'd better speak aloud _____ we can hear you. ()

A. so that B. as ...as C. as if D. since

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】你最好大声说，以便于我们能听到。

【解答】根据句意：你最好大声说，以便于我们能听到。A. 以便于 B. 和...一样 C. 似乎 D. 自

从，选项 A 符合题意。

故选：A.

12. (1 分) _____ you offered him! ()

- A. What useful advice
- B. What a useful advice
- C. How useful advice
- D. How a useful advice

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】你给他提了多么有用的建议啊！

【解答】感叹句中，what 修饰名词，how 修饰形容词/副词，语境中 advice 是不可数名词，建议，句型结构为：What +形容词+不可数名词+主语+谓语动词！

故选：A.

13. (1 分) - - - Could you tell me _____? I must find him.

- - - Sorry. I have no idea. But he was here just now. ()

- A. where Tom was
- B. where Tom has gone
- C. where can I find Tom
- D. where has Tom been

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】你能告诉我汤姆去哪儿了吗？我必须找到他。

对不起，我不知道，但他刚才在这里的。

【解答】宾语从句要用陈述语序，排除选项 CD。主句中的 could 不表示过去时，表示委婉语气，再结合后句"I must find him"是一般现在时可知，宾语从句要用现在完成时，选项 A 时态不对。

故选：B.

14. (1 分) When I am _____ a bad mood, I like wearing orange to _____. ()

- A. in; pick myself up
- B. on; cheer myself up
- C. in; cheer myself up
- D. on; wake myself up

【答案】C

【分析】当我心情不好时，我喜欢穿橙色的衣服来让自己高兴起来。

【解答】in a bad mood 心情不好，固定短语；cheer up 振作起来；wake up 叫醒；pick up 捡起，拾起。

根据句意可知，应是当我心情不好时，我喜欢穿橙色的衣服来让自己高兴起来。

故选：C。

15. (1 分) My uncle made up his mind to devote his life _____ pollution _____ happily. ()

A. to prevent; to live

B. to prevent; from living

C. to preventing; to live

D. to preventing; from living

【答案】C

【分析】我的叔叔决定把全身心投入到阻止污染为了过得幸福。

【解答】答案：D.

在题干中有一个词是 devote，意思是"把…献给；把…用在"常与介词 to 搭配，构成 devote…to…结构，介词 to 之后跟名词或动词 - ing 形式。to live 动词不定式表目的。因此可知这句话的意思是"我的叔叔决定把全身心投入到阻止污染为了过得幸福。"综上所述，故选：C。

二、完形填空（满分 10 分）阅读下面短文，从短文所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

16. (10 分) Today we sadly buried (埋葬) our 20 - year - old son.He was (1) C in an accident on Friday night.How I wish I had told him, "Jim, I love you, and I'm so proud of you."I would have taken time to appreciate (欣赏) his beautiful smile, the (2) B of his laughter and his true love of people.

When you (3) B his good points, you forget about the radio that was always too loud, the haircut that wasn't to our liking, the (4) D socks under the bed.It really doesn't matter much now.

I won't get another chance to (5) B my son all I would have wanted him to hear, but you have a (n) (6) D.

Tell your family and friends what you would want them to hear if you knew it would be your last talk.The(7) A time I talked to Jim was the day he died.He called me to say: "Hi, Mom!I just called (8) C say I love you.Got to go to work.Bye." He gave me something to treasure (珍视) forever.

If there is any purpose to Jim's (9) C, maybe it is to make others appreciate more of life and to have people, especially families, (10) A the time to let each other know just how much they care.

You may never have another chance.Do it today!

- | | | | | |
|------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| (1) | A. saved | B. injured | C. killed | D. hurt |
| (2) | A. look | B. sound | C. face | D. noise |
| (3) | A. make of | B. think of | C. tell of | D. hear of |
| (4) | A. clean | B. thick | C. long | D. dirty |
| (5) | A. talk | B. tell | C. speak | D. say |
| (6) | A. luck | B. advice | C. offer | D. chance |
| (7) | A. last | B. first | C. second | D. usual |
| (8) | A. for | B. in | C. to | D. of |
| (9) | A. diary | B. smile | C. death | D. laughter |
| (10) | A. take | B. pay | C. spend | D. cost |

【答案】CBBDB DACCA

【分析】这篇短文主要写了一个父母在儿子去世后的悔恨和反思。

【解答】(1) 考查动词。句意：他在周五晚上的车祸中去世了。A.saved 救；B.injured 伤害；C.killed 杀死；D.hurt 伤害。根据上一句 Today we sadly buried (埋葬) our 20 - year - old son. (今天我们悲伤地埋葬了我们 20 岁的儿子。) 可知，他在周五晚上的车祸中去世了。故选：C。

(2) 考查名词。句意：我本来要花时间欣赏他的笑容、笑声和对人的真爱。A.look 看；B.sound 声音；C.face 面对；D.noise 噪音。空格后面的词语是 his laughter (他的笑声) 可知，我本来要花时间欣赏他的笑容、笑声和对人的真爱。故选：B。

(3) 考查动词短语。句意：当你想起他的优点时，你会忘记总是太吵的收音机，不符合我们喜好的发型，床下的脏袜子。A.make of 理解；B.think of 想起；C.tell of 告诉；D.hear of 听说。根据下文 It really doesn't matter much now. (现在真的没什么大不了的。) 可知，当你想起他的优点时，你会忘记总是太吵的收音机，不符合我们喜好的发型，床下的脏袜子。故选：B。

(4) 考查形容词。句意：当你想起他的优点时，你会忘记总是太吵的收音机，不符合我们喜好的发型，床下的脏袜子。A.clean 干净的；B.thick 厚的；C.long 长的；D.dirty 脏的。根据下文 It really doesn't matter much now. (现在真的没什么大不了的。) 可知，当你想起他的优点时，你会忘记总是太吵的收音机，不符合我们喜好的发型，床下的脏袜子。故选：D。

(5) 考查动词。句意：我再也没有机会告诉我的儿子所有的我本想让他听到的，但你有机会。A.talk 讨论；B.tell 告诉；C.speak 说；D.say 说。空格后面的词语是 my son all I would have wanted him to hear,

（所有的我想让我的儿子听到的，）可知，告诉我的儿子所有的我想让他听到的东西。tell 后面跟双宾语，所以要用 tell 来填空。故选：B。

（6）考查名词。句意：我再也没有机会告诉我的儿子所有的我本想让他听到的，但你有机会。A.luck 运气；B.advice 建议；C.offer 官员；D.chance 机会。根据下文 Tell your family and friends what you would want them to hear if you knew it would be your last talk.（告诉你的家人和朋友你想让他们听到什么，如果你知道这将是你的最后一次谈话。）可知，我再也没有机会告诉我的儿子所有的我本想让他听到的，但你有机会。故选：D。

（7）考查形容词。句意：我和 Jim 最后一次谈话是在他去世的那天。A.last 最后的；B.first 第一；C.second 第二；D.usual 通常。根据句子后半部分 the day he died（他去世的那天）可知，我和 Jim 最后一次谈话是在他去世的那天。故选：A。

（8）考查不定式符号。句意：嗨，妈妈！我只是打电话说我爱你。A.for 为了；B.in 在...里面；C.to 不定式符号；D.of...的。空格后面的词语是动词原形，所以要用动词不定式符号来填空，动词不定式表目的。故选：C。

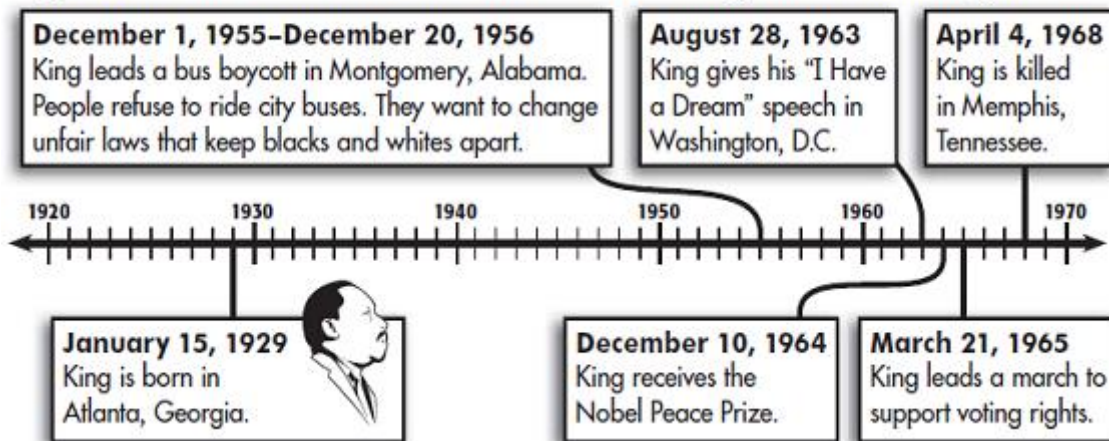
（9）考查名词。句意：如果 Jim 的去世有什么意义的话，也许就是让别人更多地欣赏生活，让人们，尤其是家人，花费时间让彼此知道他们有多在乎。A.diary 日记；B.smile 微笑；C.death 死亡；D.laughter 笑声。根据下文 maybe it is to make others appreciate more of life and to have people,（也许就是让别人更多地欣赏生活，）可知，如果 Jim 的去世有什么意义的话，也许就是让别人更多地欣赏生活，让人们，尤其是家人，花费时间让彼此知道他们有多在乎。故选：C。

（10）考查动词。句意：如果 Jim 的去世有什么意义的话，也许就是让别人更多地欣赏生活，让人们，尤其是家人，花费时间让彼此知道他们有多在乎。A.take 花费；B.pay 支付；C.spend 花费；D.cost 价值。空格后面的词语是 the time to let each other know（时间让彼此知道）可知，take some time to do sth.固定短语，花费时间做某事。其他几个词不能用于这个结构。故选：A。

三、阅读理解（满分 30 分）阅读下列材料，从每题所给四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Martin Luther King Jr.

Martin Luther King Jr. was an important American. Each year, people in the United States celebrate Martin Luther King Jr. Day. The holiday is on the third Monday in January. It honors King's life and work. Read the time line to learn more about King and to answer the questions.



17. (6 分)

(1) How old was King when he died? B

- A. 29.
- B. 39.
- C. 65.
- D. 68.

(2) Which of the following is RIGHT? B

- A. King was born in Tennessee.
- B. King led a bus boycott in Alabama.
- C. King received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1963.
- D. King gave his "I Have a Dream" speech in 1963 in Atlanta, Georgia.

(3) What's the purpose of the time line in this article? C

- A. To teach the students to draw a time line.
- B. To introduce Martin Luther King Jr. Day.
- C. To tell more about Martin Luther King Jr.
- D. To explain why whites and blacks were separated.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】短文主要介绍了美国的一位著名人物马丁·路德·金的事迹。

【解答】(1) B 细节理解题。根据表格句子"January 15, 1929, King is born in Atlanta, Georgia"和"April 4, 1968, King is killed"可知金出生于 1929 年，死于 1968 年，他死时 39 岁。故选 B。

(2) B 细节判断题. 根据表格句子"King leads a bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama. "可知金在阿拉巴马州的蒙哥马利领导了一次公共汽车的抵制运动. 故选 B.

(3) C 主旨归纳题. 根据整篇文章内容及其句子"Read the time line to learn more about King"可知这个时间轴的主要目的是多了解一些金的情况. 故选 C.

18. (8 分) Today almost everyone knows computers and the Internet.If I ask you "What is the most important thing in your life? " maybe you will say "Computers and the Internet".

The first computer was made in 1946.It was very big but it worked slowly.Today, computers are getting smaller and smaller, but they work faster and faster.What can computers do? A writer has said, "People can't live without computers today."

The Internet came a little later than computers.It is about 25 years later than computers.But now it can be found almost everywhere.We can use it to read books, send e - mails, do some shopping, play games or make friends.

Young men, especially the middle school students like the Internet very much.They often go into the Internet bars as soon as they are free.They make friends on the Internet and maybe they have never seen these friends.They don't know their names, ages and sex.They are so interested in making the "unreal friends" that they can't put their heart into study.Some of them play the games in the Internet bars all day and all night.Many of them can't catch up with others in many subjects because of that.____

__ Now the government has done many things.Some gangster Internet bars (黑网吧) have been banned.But that's not enough.The teachers and parents are still worrying about their students and children.

We can use computers and the Internet to learn more about the world.But at the same time, we should remember that computers and the Internet could not do all the things.

(1) How was the first computers? B

- A. It was not big.
- B. It couldn't work fast.
- C. It was very cheap.
- D. It was no useful.

(2) When did people begin to use the Internet? C

- A. In the 19th century.
- B. In the 1980s.
- C. In the 1970s.

D. In the 1960s.

(3) Which of the following is true? C

A. Computers can help people do everything.

B. Middle school students aren't allowed to use the Internet.

C. Some students have used the Internet bars to make the "unreal friends".

D. Computer isn't good to students.

(4) Which is the best title of the passage? A

A. Computers and the Internet

B. The Greatest Invention of This Century

C. Gangster Internet Bars

D. How to use the Internet

【答案】 BCCA

【分析】这篇短文主要讲述了计算机和互联网的重要性。计算机从 1946 年开始发展，如今越来越小但速度越来越快。互联网出现稍晚，但现在几乎无处不在，可以用来阅读书籍、发邮件、购物、玩游戏或交朋友。年轻人尤其是中学生非常喜欢互联网，他们经常在空闲时间去网吧，与虚拟的朋友交流。一些人沉迷于网吧的游戏，影响了学业。政府已经采取措施禁止一些不良的网吧，但教师和家长仍然担心学生和孩子们。我们可以利用计算机和互联网了解更多世界知识，但同时也要记住它们不能代替一切。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第二段 The first computer was made in 1946.It was very big but it worked slowly. (第一台电脑是 1946 年制造的。它很大，但工作缓慢。) 可知，第一台电脑工作不快。故选 B。

(2) 细节理解题。根据第二段 The first computer was made in 1946.It was very big but it worked slowly. (第一台电脑是 1946 年制造的。它很大，但工作缓慢。) 和第三段 The Internet came a little later than computers.It is about 25 years later than computers. (互联网比电脑来得晚一点。它比计算机晚了大约 25 年。) 可知，人们在 1970 年代开始使用互联网的。故选 C。

(3) 细节理解题。根据第四段 They often go into the Internet bars as soon as they are free.They make friends on the Internet and maybe they have never seen these friends.They don't know their names, ages and sex.They are so interested in making the "unreal friends" that they can't put their heart into study. (他们经常一有空就去网吧。他们在网上交朋友，也许他们从未见过这些朋友。他们不知道自己的名字、年龄和性别。他们对交"虚幻的朋友"如此感兴趣，以至于他们无法全身心投入到学习中。) 可知，以下正确的是选项 C：一些学生利用网吧结交"不真实的朋友"。故选 C。

(4) 标题归纳题。根据第一段 Today almost everyone knows computers and the Internet.If I ask you "What is

the most important thing in your life? " maybe you will say "Computers and the Internet".（今天几乎每个人都知道电脑和互联网。如果我问你"你生命中最重要的事情是什么？"也许你会说"电脑和互联网"。）和最后一段 We can use computers and the Internet to learn more about the world.But at the same time, we should remember that computers and the Internet could not do all the things.（我们可以使用电脑和互联网来了解更多的世界。但与此同时，我们应该记住，计算机和互联网不可能做所有的事情。）可知，这篇文章的标题是"计算机和互联网"。故选 A。

19.（8分）When Abraham Lincoln was young, he worked in a store.One day a woman came into the store and bought some things.They added up to two dollars and six and a quarter cents.

The bill was paid, and the woman was satisfied.But the young storekeeper, not feeling quite sure about his calculations（计算）, added up the things again.To his surprise, he found that it should have been but two dollars.

"I've made her pay six and a quarter cents more, "said young Abe, upset.

It was an unimportant thing, and many salespersons would forget it, but Abe was too careful for that.

The money must be paid back, he decided.

At night, he closed the store and walked to the home of his customer.He explained the matter, paid over the six and a quarter cents, and returned satisfied.

Here is another story of young Lincoln's strict honesty.A woman entered the store and asked for half a pound of tea.The young man weighed it out.This was the last sale of the day.

The next morning, when beginning his duties, Abe discovered a four - ounce weight on the scales（磅秤）.It flashed upon him at once that he had used this in the sale last night, and so, of course, given his customer short weight.Many people would not have been much worried by this discovery.But Abe weighed out four ounces of the tea, shut up the store, and carried it to the customer.I think that the name, so often given in late times to President Lincoln, of "Honest Old Abe", was well deserved（应得的）.

（1）What did Abraham Lincoln use to be when he was young according to the passage? C

- A. A teacher.
- B. A farmer.
- C. A storekeeper.
- D. A president.

（2）When young Abe found he made a wrong calculation, he B .

- A. tried to forget it
- B. paid over the money

C. felt it was unimportant

D. gave back the short weight

(3) When did he find his mistake in the second story? D

A. At the end of that day.

B. In the middle of that day.

C. At the end of the next day.

D. At the beginning of the next day.

(4) What can we know from the second story? C

A. Abe wasn't worried by this discovery.

B. Abe didn't notice he put a five - ounce weight on the scales.

C. Abe gave the customer enough weight at last.

D. Abe gave his customer short weight on purpose.

【答案】 CBDC

【分析】 本文主要讲述了年轻时的林肯在商店工作时的两个故事，展示了他的严谨和诚实。

【解答】 (1) 细节理解题。根据第一段 When Abraham Lincoln was young, he worked in a store. (当亚伯拉罕·林肯年轻的时候，他在一家商店工作。) 可知，林肯年轻时是一名商店的店员。故选 C。

(2) 细节理解题。根据第五段 The money must be paid back, he decided. (这笔钱必须还，他决定。) 以及第六段 At night, he closed the store and walked to the home of his customer. He explained the matter, paid over the six and a quarter cents, and returned satisfied. (晚上，他关了店，走到顾客家里。他解释了这件事，多付了六角五分，然后满足地归还了。) 可知，当他发现计算错误，找错了钱，他去找那个顾客解释清楚，并归还了那些多收的钱。故选 B。

(3) 细节理解题。根据最后一段 The next morning, when beginning his duties, Abe discovered a four - ounce weight on the scales (磅秤). It flashed upon him at once that he had used this in the sale last night, and so, of course, given his customer short weight. (第二天早上，当他开始工作时，亚伯发现秤上有一个四盎司的重量。他立刻想起来，他在昨晚的销售中使用了这个，所以，当然，少给了他的顾客重量。) 可知，他在第二天早上发现少给顾客四盎司。故选 D。

(4) 推理判断题。根据最后一段 Abe weighed out four ounces of the tea, shut up the store, and carried it to the customer. (亚伯称了四盎司茶，关了店门，把茶拿给顾客。) 可知，在第二个故事中，亚伯最后给了那个顾客足称的茶。故选 C。

20. (8 分) There is an old Chinese saying, "If someone gives you a little drop of water, you should return a spring

of water."That means if someone helps you a bit, you should remember it and thank them gratefully（感激地）in return.

We should live in a world of gratitude.We should prove it with actions, not just words.We thank people who hurt us, because they teach us important things.We thank people who give us up, because we learn how to be independent.We thank people who are selfish（自私的）, because we learn the importance of being kind.Of course, we should thank people who help us.We should thank people who teach us.We should thank people who care about us.

We thank our parents.They work hard all the time in order to give their sons and daughters a better life.They cook meals for us, they do the chores for us, they always give us food and clothes, they teach us what is right and what is wrong.

We thank our teachers who give us dreams.They teach us a lot of things but they ask for nothing from us.We are well - educated of them.

There are a lot of people that we should be grateful to in our life.We should find a way to thank them.

（1）According to the writer, what should we do if someone helps us? A

- A. We should thank them gratefully in return.
- B. We should do nothing.
- C. We just go away at once.
- D. We should give them money.

（2）The underlined word "them" in the fourth paragraph refers to（指代） B.

- A. parents
- B. teachers
- C. friends
- D. students

（3）We should thank our parents because D.

- A. they work hard for us all the time
- B. they give us everything they can
- C. they teach us what is right or not
- D. A, B and C

（4）Which of the following statements is TRUE? C

- A. We don't have to care about those who care about us

- B. We learn nothing from our teachers
- C. Our parents work hard to give us a better life.
- D. Our parents don't cook for us.

【答案】ABDC

【分析】这篇短文主要写了感恩的重要性以及我们应该感谢的人。作者引用了一句中国谚语来说明如果别人给予我们一点帮助，我们应该回报他们更多的帮助。我们应该生活在一个充满感激的世界中，用行动而不仅仅是言语来证明。我们感谢伤害我们的人，因为他们教会了我们重要的东西。我们感谢放弃我们的人，因为我们学会了独立。我们感谢自私的人，因为我们学会了善良的重要性。当然，我们也应该感谢帮助我们的人，感谢教导我们的人，感谢关心我们的人。我们应该感谢父母，他们为了给我们更好的生活而辛勤工作。他们为我们做饭，做家务，给我们提供食物和衣物，教导我们是非对错。我们应该感谢教师，他们给予我们梦想，他们教会我们很多东西，却不向我们索取任何回报。在我们的生活中有很多人值得我们感激，我们应该找到一种方式来感谢他们。

【解答】（1）细节理解题。根据第一段 That means if someone helps you a bit, you should remember it and thank them gratefully（感激地） in return.（这意味着如果有人帮了你一点忙，你应该记住并感激地回报他们。）可知如果有人帮了你一点忙，我们应该记住并感激地回报他们。故选 A。

（2）代词指代题。根据前文 We thank our teachers who give us dreams.They teach us a lot of things but they ask for nothing from us.（我们感谢给我们梦想的老师。他们教给我们很多东西，但是他们什么也不向我们索取。）可知这里讲的是我们应该感恩老师，所以此处的 them 指的是"老师"，意为"我们受过他们良好的教育。"故选 B。

（3）细节理解题。根据第三段 We thank our parents.They work hard all the time in order to give their sons and daughters a better life.They cook meals for us, they do the chores for us, they always give us food and clothes, they teach us what is right and what is wrong.（我们感谢父母。为了给儿女更好的生活，他们一直努力工作。他们为我们做饭，他们为我们做家务，他们总是给我们食物和衣服，他们教我们什么是对的，什么是错的。）可知 ABC 三项都与文意相符。故选 D。

（4）细节理解题。根据第三段 We thank our parents.They work hard all the time in order to give their sons and daughters a better life.（我们感谢父母。为了给儿女更好的生活，他们一直努力工作。）可知我们的父母努力工作给我们更好的生活，C 项符合文意。故选 C。

四、填空（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词，使句子意思完整正确，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 41—45 的相应位置上。

21.（1 分）Alex is crazy about computer. He wants to be a computer engineer（工程师）in the future.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】Alex 对电脑很疯狂。他想要在未来成为一名电脑工程师。

【解答】答案：engineer 根据所给含义“工程师”，可知需要名词 engineer，因为这是名词，应该考虑单复数形式。根据其前的 a，可知此处需要名词的单数形式。故答案为 engineer

22. (1 分) Being tall gives him an advantage (优势) over the other basketball players.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】个子高给了他超出其他篮球运动员的一个优势。

【解答】答案：advantage 根据 an，可知其后需要可数名词单数。根据所给词“优势”，可知其可数名词单数形式为 advantage。故答案为 advantage。

23. (1 分) The young detective decided to discover (find out) the truth alone.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】这个年轻的侦探决定独自去发现真相。

【解答】答案：discover. 括号中的 find out 是表示找到，查清楚，可以用动词 discover 发现来表达，decide to do sth 表示决定做某事，故答案是 discover。

24. (1 分) My father is not in. He has gone abroad (away from one's own country) on business.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】我的爸爸不在家，他去国外出差了。

【解答】答案：abroad. 结合括号中的含义，表示离开自己的国家，故也就是出国，go 是动词去，后用副词 abroad 表示在国外，故答案是 abroad。

25. (1 分) Deaf People can't hear, so they always use their hands to communicate.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】耳聋的人听不见，所以他们总是用他们的手交流。

【解答】答案：Deaf. 结合句意，表示听不见，只用手交流，故就是耳朵听不见的人，people 是名词人们，前用形容词修饰，deaf 形容词耳聋的，故答案是 Deaf。

五. 请根据句意从方框中选择合适的单词，并用其适当形式填空，使句子通顺。

26. (1 分) The boy was born in a wealthy (wealth) family, but he never shows off.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】这个男孩出生在一个富有的家庭，但他从不炫耀。

【解答】题干意思是：这个男孩出生在一个富有的家庭，但他从不炫耀。从 in a - - (wealth) family, 可知这里修饰名词用形容词形式。

故填 wealthy.

27. (1 分) Mike felt sleepy at the concert because he simply (simple) has no interest in music.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】迈克在音乐会上犯困，因为他对音乐一点也不感兴趣。

【解答】根据空格后面的词语是 has no interest，所以要用副词来修饰动词，结合给出的英语提示，因此可知这句话的意思是“迈克在音乐会上犯困，因为他对音乐一点也不感兴趣。”

故填 simply.

28. (1 分) The decisions (decide) he has made attract me after the talk between us.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】经过我们之间的谈话，他做出的决定吸引了我。

【解答】答案：decisions. 考查名词. 句意“经过我们之间的谈话，他做出的决定吸引了我.”. decide 决定. 动词. 这里做主语用名词 decision 决定. 由谓语动词 attract 原形. 可知，主语是复数 decisions.

29. (1 分) The Outsider written (write) by US author S. E. Hinton in 1967 is still worth reading now.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】由美国作家 SE Hinton 在 1967 年写的《局外人》现在还是值得一读的。

【解答】根据 The Outsider - - (write) by US author S. E. Hinton in 1967 is still worth reading now. 可知由美国作家 SE Hinton 在 1967 年写的《局外人》现在还是值得一读的. 这里用过去分词短语作定语，含有被动的意思. 故填 written.

30. (1 分) He spends more time than he used to practising (practise) speaking English.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】他花了比以前更多的时间练习英语。

【解答】根据 He spends more time than he used to - - (practise) speaking English, 可知这里考查 spend doing sth 表示花费时间做某事.

故填: practising.

六.请根据句意从方框中选择合适的动词，并用其适当时态填空，使句子通顺。

31. (5 分)

promise chat choose discuss refuse

56. The two travellers chatted/were chatting about the weather in a traditional English way when they met.

57. Mr Green never promises anyone to do anything unless he is sure that he can do something well.
58. Most young people in the village agreed to move to town, but some of the elderly people refused.
59. We have chosen Canada for the coming holiday, and the next step is to plan our route carefully.
60. —I heard lots of noise from your group, Suzy.
- Oh, sorry to have disturbed you. We discussed the history project.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】56. 这两个旅游者见面时用传统的英国人的方式聊了天气的话题。/当这两个旅游者见面时正用传统的英国人的方式聊天气的话题。

57. 格林先生从来没有许诺任何人做任何事，除非他确信他能把手做好。
58. 在村庄里大部分的年轻人都同意搬到城镇，但有一些年长的人拒绝。
59. 作为即将来临的假期我们已经选择了加拿大，下一步是认真的计划我们的路线。
60. - Suzy, 从你们组里我听到了很多噪音。
- 哦，很抱歉打扰你了，我们讨论了历史项目。

【解答】56. chatted/were chatting 根据句意和句中关键词 met，可知前后时态要一致，应用一般过去时完成这个句子，所以 chat 的过去式应为 chatted，注意双写 t 再加 ed. 另外结合语境及 when they met. 此句也可理解为当他们以前见面时正在发生的事情或动作，所以也可用过去进行时表达，构成为：was/were+现在分词，主语为复数故用 were，chat 的现在分词为 chatting，故 were chatting. 故答案为：chatted/were chatting

57. promises 根据句意可知这句话应用一般现在时去完成，由于主语 Mr Green 是第三人称单数，所以谓语动词也要用第三人称单数形式，故在后面加 s，即为 promises

58. refused 根据句意和关键词 agreed to 的时态，可知这个句子应用一般过去时完成，所以 refuse 的过去式为 refused.

59. have chosen 根据后半句 and the next step is to plan our route carefully. 的意义可知，前面这个句子的动作已经完成，就是已经选好了加拿大作为度假的地点，所以应用现在完成时完成句子。主语是 We，所以助动词用 have，choose 的过去分词为 chosen，故答案为 have chosen.

60. discussed 根据对话的含义及关键词 heard 判断出这个句子应用一般过去时完成，所以 discuss 的过去式为 discussed.

七、句型转换（本题共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）请根据要求改写下列句子，每空一词。

32. (2 分) Amy is very careful. She notices small changes around her. (合并为一句)

Amy is careful enough to notice small changes around her.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】句意：艾米很细心。她注意到了她周围小的变化。艾米是足够细心注意到了她周围小的变化。

【解答】本题考查 enough 的用法。形容词+enough to do sth. 表示足够…做某事；根据 Amy is very careful. She notices small changes around her. 可知，应是艾米是足够细心注意到了她周围小的变化。故答案是：enough to.

33. (2 分) We would rather walk around than sit in the sofa after supper. (保持句意基本不变)

We prefer walking around to sitting in the sofa after supper.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】晚饭后我宁愿在周围散步也不愿意坐在沙发上。

【解答】would rather do than do 与短语 prefer doing to doing sth 宁愿做某事而不愿做某事是同义词词组。故答案为：prefer; to.

34. (2 分) The magazine beside the TV is about how to make cakes. (对画线部分提问)

Which magazine is about how to make cakes?

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】在电视旁边的那本杂志是关于如何做蛋糕的；

【解答】该题考查学生对特殊疑问句句型的掌握；句子中划横线的部分是介词短语作定语，所以对其提问用 which，故答案为 Which magazine.

35. (2 分) Stephen had a very exciting trip last month. (改为感叹句)

What an exciting trip Stephen had last month!

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】上一个月 Stephen 有一个非常激动人心的旅行。

【解答】英语中的感叹句要有 what 和 how 来引导，其句型是：How+形容词+主语+谓语+其他！What+a/an+名词+主语+谓语+其他！根据所给的单词，形容词是 exciting，名词是 trip，应用 what 来感叹名词短语 exciting trip，exciting 前面应用 an 表示一，故填写：What an.

36. (2 分) Sherry asked me if I was going to visit the Science Museum the next day. (改为直接引语)

Sherry asked, " Are you going to visit the Science Museum tomorrow ? "

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】Sherry 问我第二天是否打算去科技博物馆。

【解答】间接引语变成直接引语，要注意人称，时态和句序的变化，过去将来时要改为一般将来时，was 要改为 are，I 改为 you，the next day 改为 tomorrow，故填写：Are; tomorrow

八、短文填空（满分 20 分）请认真阅读下面短文，并根据各题所给首字母的提示，写出一个合适的英语单词完整、正确的形式，使短文通顺。

37. (20 分) Two days ago, I had taken a test in Biology, and I knew that I would get my scores in the same class today.

After the bell rang, every student sat in his or her seat impatiently. Then, one by one, the teacher called our names.

As each paper was given back to the correct student, the front of the answer paper would always be turned to face the ground and the paper itself would be slightly folded (折叠) to prevent anyone from seeing.

In fact, folding each test paper is a way to make sure that each student sees only his or her own scores. The scores are seen as private information not to be announced or shown to others. As a way to keep the students' score records secret, each student is given an online account (账号) with which to check his or her grades posted on the official school website.

Protecting students' private information always comes first in US schools that want to free students from unnecessary pressure. School reports are guarded closely to prevent poor grades from damaging a student's dignity and reputation (尊严和声誉), which are for himself or herself only.

However, some insist that although students' feelings and self-dignity are easily hurt, they cannot be forever protected. They say that school also teaches their students to make themselves stronger in mind, and the classroom should show the reality of competition in society. Scores that everyone can see might better encourage students to work harder to be better than others.

Protect students' private information in US schools	
The writer's (1) <u>experience</u>	<p>※ After the bell rang, it's (2) <u>impatient</u> of students to sit and wait for their scores for a test in Biology.</p> <p>※ The teacher called (3) <u>students'</u> names and handed out the papers.</p> <p>※ He (4) <u>received</u> test papers that faced down and was slightly folded.</p>
Other way taken	Each student is even (5) <u>provided</u> with an online account with which to check his or her grades on the

	official school website.
(6) <u>Reasons</u> behind	<p>※ Schools want to free students from unnecessary pressure.</p> <p>※ Schools are trying to prevent poor grades from damaging a student's (7) <u>personal</u> dignity and reputation among his or her classmates.</p>
Different ideas	<p>※ Some think students are (8) <u>protected</u> too much.</p> <p>※ Schools should teach their students to be stronger in mind and try to make greater (9) <u>progress</u> than others.</p> <p>※ The classroom should show the reality of (10) <u>competition</u> in society.</p>

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】这篇短文通过一次生物考试发放试卷的情景，说明了美国的学校保护学生的信息避免给他们带来不必要的压力，但是一些人认为学生们应该面对压力，使他们变得更坚强。

【解答】1. experience; 概括短文大意题；根据文章大意可知此文主要讲了作者的一次经历。故答案是 experience.

2. impatient; 细节理解题；根据 After the bell rang, every student sat in his or her seat impatiently. 学生们不耐烦地坐在位子上，可知答案。

3. students'; 细节理解题；根据 Then, one by one, the teacher called our names. 可知老师点学生的名字。

4. received; 细节理解题；根据文章中这句话 As each paper was given back to the correct student, the front of the answer paper would always be turned to face the ground and the paper itself would be slightly folded (折叠) to prevent anyone from seeing. 可知作者收到了试卷。

5. provided; 细节理解题；根据 each student is given an online account (账号) with which to check his or her grades posted on the official school website.

可知学生被提供一个账号，provide with 的被动语态。

6. Reasons; 概括段落大意题；从两方面说了原因。一是 Schools want to free students from unnecessary

pressure. 二是 Schools are trying to prevent poor grades from damaging dignity.

7. personal; 细节理解题; 根据文章 Schools are trying to prevent poor grades from damaging 可知为了保护学生个人自尊心.

8. protected; 细节理解题; 根据句意 However, some insist that although students' feelings and self - dignity are easily hurt, they cannot be forever protected. 可知有些学生被过度保护.

9. progress; 细节理解题; 根据 They say that school also teaches their students to make themselves stronger in mind, and the classroom should show the reality of competition in society. 可知为了让学生心理更强大, 取得进步更快.

10. competition; 细节理解题; 根据 the classroom should show the reality of competition in society. 可得出答案.

九、书面表达（20 分）

38. (20 分) 随着社会的发展, 通讯的方式从远古时代的书信到当今的互联网, 经历着巨大的变化. 请你写一篇短文, 谈谈你对现代通讯工具的使用及看法. 内容包括:

1. 你喜欢使用的通讯方式有哪些?
2. 它们的优点和缺点是什么?
3. 你认为使用现代通讯工具要注意什么?

要求: 1. 不能照抄原文, 不得在作文中出现真实的学校名称和姓名;

2. 语意连贯, 词数 80 左右. 开头已给出, 不计入总词数.

As time goes by, there are many different kinds of communication methods now. As for me, ____.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】高分句型:

By using net software, we can easily see the people we talk to on the Internet. 通过使用网络软件, 我们可以很容易地在网上看到我们交谈的人. 这里 by 是一个介词, 后面跟动名词形式.

In my opinion, we should pay more attention to the face to face communication and try not to waste too much time on mobile phones. 在我看来, 我们应该多注意面对面的交流, 尽量不要在手机上浪费太多的时间. 这里 face to face 表示面对面, try not to do sth 表示尽量不要做某事.

【解答】As time goes by, there are many different kinds of communication methods now. As for me, I prefer to chat with others by mobile phone, but sometimes I chat by communication software, such as WeChat and QQ. (喜欢使用的通讯方式)

Mobile phones bring great convenience to people, but people can only hear the sound by phones. By using

net software, we can easily see the people we talk to on the Internet. （高分句型）However, sometimes we concern more about mobile phones instead of the people around. （优点和缺点）

In my opinion, we should pay more attention to the face to face communication and try not to waste too much time on mobile phones. （高分句型）（使用现代通讯工具要注意的事情）