



15. --- Are you satisfied with the result of the exam?  
--- Not at all. I can't have \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a worse one                      B. a better one                      C. the worst one
16. The old man used to raise many \_\_\_\_\_ to make a living on the farm.
- A. horse                              B. sheep                              C. cattles
17. --- Is there anyone here \_\_\_\_\_ name is Betty?  
--- Sorry, I don't know.
- A. who                              B. whom                              C. whose
18. Look! The \_\_\_\_\_ are playing football on the playground now.
- A. boy students                      B. boys students                      C. boys student
19. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. if she will come                      B. what was wrong with me                      C. how many books I want to have
20. We were told that since last year, each of them \_\_\_\_\_ a very expensive car.
- A. has had                              B. had                              C. have had
21. \_\_\_\_\_ many children like KFC, I think they had better try not to eat it too much.
- A. Because                              B. If                              C. Although
22. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ too late, or you will feel tired in class.
- A. wake up                              B. stay up                              C. get up
23. ---Guess what! The great movie is on in the cinema.  
--- Nothing new. I \_\_\_\_\_ it with my parents on the first day.
- A. have seen                              B. will see                              C. saw
24. The cakes in the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_, so they \_\_\_\_\_ well.
- A. taste nice, sell                      B. are tasted well, sell                      C. are tasted better, are sold
25. --- Can I speak to Mary, please?  
--- \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Who are you?                      B. Speaking, please.                      C. I'm Mike.

第二节 完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A,B,C 三个选项中, 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。

Jenny was a nurse who worked in Children's Hospital. One evening there was a big dance 26 the hospital. Most of the doctors and nurses would attend it, but of course some had to 27 the sick children, and Jenny was not among the lucky ones who were 28 to go to the dance. She enjoyed dancing very much, so when she had to start 29 while her friends were getting ready to go to the 30, she felt very sorry for herself. She went to each sick child one after another and said good night. And then she came to a little boy 31 name was Dicky. Poor Dicky had a very serious illness. He could hardly move any parts of his body except his

32 . Dicky knew that he would never get better, 33 he was always happy and always think about other people instead of himself.

He knew that Jenny loved dancing, so now when she came to 34 good night to him, he greeted (打招呼) her with the words, "I am very sorry that you can't go to the dance because of us. But we're going to have a party for you. Here's a cake. I saved it from 35 supper. And I would get up and dance with you myself if I was able to."

Suddenly the hospital dance seemed far away and not at all important to Jenny.

- |                 |              |               |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 26. A. to       | B. at        | C. on         |
| 27. A. look for | B. look like | C. look after |
| 28. A. free     | B. busy      | C. poor       |
| 29. A. work     | B. school    | C. class      |
| 30. A. meeting  | B. dance     | C. dinner     |
| 31. A. who      | B. whose     | C. whom       |
| 32. A. hands    | B. legs      | C. feet       |
| 33. A. so       | B. but       | C. or         |
| 34. A. give     | B. tell      | C. say        |
| 35. A. my       | B. her       | C. your       |

第三部分 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A,B,C 三个选项中, 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。

#### A

Ray Charles, a black singer and pianist of the USA. He had won 12 Grammy Awards (格莱美奖) and performed at 10,000 concerts around the world. Many musicians called him simply "the Genius" (天才).

Ray Charles was born into a poor family, without a father. When he was 5 years old, his younger brother died, and around the same time, Charles started to lose his sight. By the age of 7 he was completely blind. He had already been learning the piano for a year, and when he went blind, his mother knew this would be the only way he would make any money in the future. All his life, Charles remembered her saying: "Do it right, or don't do it at all."

Later he went to a school for blind and deaf children. There the teachers also encouraged him to study music. Sadly, while he was still at school, his mother died. He left school and in the early 1950s Charles organized a group of players. He sang, played the piano and wrote music.

He made many classical CDs with famous artists such as Elton John and the Beatles.

In 2003 a film of his life Ray was made. The part of Charles was played by a younger actor and musician called Jamie Foxx. The film director brought Foxx to meet Charles. After they had been playing together for two hours, Charles, then aged 73,

jumped up and said: “He’s the one ... he can do it.” A year later Charles died aged 74. The film of his life has been as popular as his songs and means that the memory of Charles’ music will live on.

36. What can we learn from Ray’s childhood story?

- A. His father died when he was 5 years old.
- B. He started to go blind at the age of 7.
- C. He started to learn the piano at the age of 6.

37. Ray Charles’ mother encouraged him to play music because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his father was a musician as well
- B. it was a good way for a blind person to get money
- C. because it would help him get used to being blind

38. Ray Charles thought that Jamie Foxx \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was the right person to play him in the film
- B. was a good film maker
- C. was a good director

39. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

- A. Becoming a musician.
- B. Childhood story.
- C. The film of Ray’s life.

B

Want to know what we can do to help make our city a better place to live in? Why not take part in “Clean & Green Weekend”? Join us, and you can make new friends and help protect the environment at the same time.

Do you like hanging out in the park with your friends? If so, why not take the chance to come with us and tidy up the park as you go? To add some fun, there is a gift for the person who collects the most rubbish! Meet us at the south entrance to Taohe Park at 9 a.m. next Saturday if you want to join in.

A great way to make the air we breathe cleaner is by planting lots of trees! It is a fact that trees slowly filter(过滤) a lot of pollutants from the air. So come and help us plant some new ones in Fenhe Park at 2 p.m. next Sunday.

Some people think graffiti is cool. Well, it is not! The best way to stop buildings from becoming totally covered in ugly graffiti is to get rid of it as soon as possible. And that is exactly what we are going to do. We are repainting the school walls from 1 p.m. on Saturday. You don't have to bring any tools. Just remember to wear some old clothes!

40. The main purpose of “Clean & Green Weekend” is to \_\_\_\_\_.

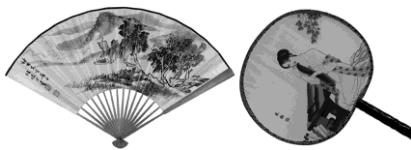
- A. make our city more beautiful
- B. offer the chance to have fun
- C. help students meet old friends

41. The students who want to join in the rubbish collecting activity must meet

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. at 1 p.m. on Saturday  
B. at 2 p.m. next Sunday  
C. at 9 a.m. next Saturday
42. If we're going to repaint the school walls, we need to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. draw pictures well  
B. bring some tools with us  
C. wear some old clothes
43. We might read the above passage \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in a fashion magazine  
B. on a school notice board  
C. in a newspaper advertisement

C

Stories and Art of Chinese Fans



You may think you cannot live through summer without air conditioners. But in ancient China, hand fans were almost the only help for people to drive the heat away.

Chinese people started to use hand fans over 2,000 years ago. The fans came in different shapes, such as round and square. They were also made from all kinds of materials. Palm leaf fans were cheap and easy to make. Feather fans showed the owner's high status (地位). Sandalwood(檀香) fans could send out a sweet smell.

Later, hand fans became far more than just something that could cool you down. They developed into art works, in which *tuanshan*(round fans) and *zheshan*(folded fans) were the most common.

In the shape of a full moon, *tuanshan* was usually made of silk. They had beautiful embroidery (刺绣) featuring birds and flowers on them. Women, especially those in the imperial palace, liked to use them. Poets in ancient China often compared a woman's abandoned fate (被抛弃的命运) to *tuanshan*. Nalan Xingde wrote during the Qing Dynasty, "If only life were as beautiful as when we first met, why should the autumn wind bother to pity deserted painted fans? (人生若只如初见, 何事秋风悲画扇)"

Meanwhile, men, especially the literati (文人), used *zheshan*, or folded fans. The literati liked them because *zheshan* were usually made of paper and they could paint and write poems on them. It was a way for them to show off their capability(能力) in literature, painting and calligraphy(书法). Almost anything can be painted on *zheshan*, but the most popular ones usually featured landscapes.

Today, Chinese people still use these fans, only not many write or paint on them any more. Next time when you are waving a fan, you may think of the stories behind it.

44. Which of the following about hand fans is NOT true?
- A. There were two shapes of hand fans.    B. They help people cool down in summer.  
C. They were made from different materials.
45. According to the story, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. palm leaf fans were seen as a symbol of rich people
- B. sandalwood fans were cheap and easy to make
- C. *tuanshan* and *zheshan* became art works

46. The poem in the fourth paragraph tells readers \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. why women liked *tuanshan*
- B. *tuanshan* had a special meaning in poems
- C. *tuanshan* were popular among poets

47. What do we know about *zheshan*?

- a. *Zheshan* were made for the literati.
- b. Most *zheshan* were made of paper.
- c. People could write and paint on them.
- d. The literati could paint nothing but

landscapes.

- A. bc
- B. cd
- C. ab

D

Perhaps you've already watched or heard about *Readers*, a TV show that has recently become popular. It invites different people to read aloud on the stage, as well as tell the touching stories behind them. They can read everything, like poems, novels and letters.

Many people are fans of the show and begin to enjoy reading aloud at home. Now the show gives people a special place to read across China. Reading pavilions(亭子) are now in cities like Shanghai, Hangzhou and Xi'an.

The pavilion is quite small. Only one person can come into it each time. There is a microphone in it and it records people's voices. Everyone can read anything they like for three minutes in the pavilion. The show will later pick some of the readers and invite them to read on TV.

People of all ages have come and read in the pavilion, according to People's Daily. "Reading should be just like singing and talking," said Dong Qing, the host of the show. "We can actually express our deep feelings through reading aloud."

Both the TV show and the pavilion are **promoting** reading among the public, reported China Youth Daily. Quite a lot of people are more and more interested in reading. In fact, this is also what our country is trying to do now.

48. Which of the following is TRUE according to the first paragraph?

- A. *Readers* is a popular book.
- B. Only famous stars can read on the stage.
- C. People can read everything on *Readers*.

49. What is in a reading pavilion?

- A. A telephone.
- B. A microphone.
- C. A tape recorder.

50. What does the underlined word "promoting" mean in Chinese?

- A. 推动
- B. 抵制
- C. 拒绝

51. From the passage we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people must pay to record their voices in the pavilions

- B. few people are interested in the reading pavilions
- C. the TV show aims to encourage more people to read aloud

### E

Bike sharing has swept across China, with an increasing number of people choosing bike riding instead of driving. The bike that the service company provides has GPS or Bluetooth on it, and those bikes can be easily unlocked with a smartphone and left anywhere in public. Bike sharing allows people to borrow a bike from one place and return it at another place easily.

In some cities, we can see more and more people riding this kind of sharing bikes. It's very convenient to use the bike if you have a smartphone. First, you have to download such an APP on your smartphone. Then what you need to do is to find a nearest bike through the APP, scan the QR code on the bike or connect your phone with the bike over a Bluetooth wireless connection. You will find the bike can be unlocked itself. Then you can enjoy your trip. What's more, the greatest advantage of bike sharing is that you can easily find one and never worry about where to park it. The cost of riding depends on the time that you spend. Normally, every hour you ride, you need to pay one yuan. It doesn't cost so much, does it?

At the same time, some people park the bikes in their own homes. Besides, some people don't value the bikes. Now service companies are trying to solve the problem like being stolen.

Technology and science have changed our social lifestyles. We have to say bike sharing brings us more convenience without doubt. And we also hope that people can not only enjoy it but also put it to good use.

52. From the first paragraph, we know \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bike sharing is invented in China
- B. sharing bikes are used by some people
- C. most people in cities don't drive

53. If you want to use a sharing bike, you must \_\_\_\_\_ first.

- A. have a smartphone and download an APP
- B. download an APP and pay for the trip
- C. unlock the bike and download an APP

54. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in this passage?

- A. Bike sharing is very cheap.
- B. Sharing bikes may be stolen.
- C. Bike sharing is a kind of green transport.

55. The passage probably comes from a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. science textbook
- B. tourist guide
- C. website news report

### 第二卷

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 短文填词（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 20 分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文意思，从方框中选择一个适当的词填入短文的相应空格处，使短文意义准确，内容连贯，并把该词完整地填写在短文下方相对应的横线上。然后将答案转填到答题卡上。

successful, their, either, working, carefully, few, makes, closest, ones, but

Do you use your right hands more or left hands more? Very 56 of us use both of our hands well. Most people use right hands. Only about five people of a hundred use left hands. New-born babies can take things with 57 of their hands, 58 in about two years, they like to use 59 right hands. Scientists don't know why this happens. They've studied it. They think our animal ancestors used their right hands. This may not be true. Monkeys are our 60 relatives in the animal world. Scientists have found that monkeys like to use one of their hands more than the other----- but it can be either hand. There are as many right-handed monkeys as the left-handed 61. Next time you visit the zoo and do watch the monkeys 62, you'll see that some of them will use their right hands and others will use their left hands. But men use their right hands better and this 63 life difficult for the left-handed ones. We live in a right-handed world. Some scientists have found out that more of the 64 people are left-handed, but they don't know why. But they are 65 hard to discover the secret.

56 \_\_\_\_\_                      57 \_\_\_\_\_                      58 \_\_\_\_\_                      59 \_\_\_\_\_  
 60 \_\_\_\_\_                      61 \_\_\_\_\_                      62 \_\_\_\_\_                      63 \_\_\_\_\_  
 64 \_\_\_\_\_                      65 \_\_\_\_\_

第二节 书面表达（满分 20 分）

假如你是李华，你们学校将举行“中华传统文化戏曲进校园”展演活动，你打算邀请你的美国朋友 Mike 参加。请你根据以下提示用英文给他写一封电子邮件。

1. 时间：7 月 1 日下午 2 点；
2. 地点：学校操场；
3. 内容：文化展览、戏曲节目表演等。

提示词：戏曲 opera n.                      表演 performance n.

- 注意：1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
  3. 信中不能出现与本人相关的信息；
  4. 开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

Dear Mike,

I know you are interested in Chinese traditional culture.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
Li Hua