

英语试卷

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满分：150 分，时间：120 分钟

第 I 卷

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Which color will the man choose?

A. Blue.

E Green.

C. Brown.

2. How much money will the man lend to the woman?

A. 285 yuan.

B. 145 yuan.

C. 140 yuan.

3. What kind of tea does the woman want?

A. Tea with milk.

B. Tea with sugar.

C. Tea with milk and sugar.

4. What can we learn about the woman?

A. She is good at algebra.

B. She is not good at algebra.

C. She will help the man with algebra.

5. How did the woman like the movie?

A. Terrible.

B. Wonderful.

C. So-so.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the date today?

A. May 21.

B. May 20.

C. May 19.

7. Why can't the woman go to the lecture?

A. She doesn't like it.

B. She has to take care of her mother.

C. She has been ill.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What was the main problem with the woman?

- A. She often falls onto the floor.
- B. She feels too nervous about her exam.
- C. She cannot fall asleep at night these days.

9. What did the doctor suggest the woman do?

- A. Take some medicine.
- B. Go to another hospital.
- C. Get enough sleep.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the man want to take a book with him?

- A. To guide him on his travels.
- B. To kill time.
- C. To give his friend as a gift.

11. Where is the speakers' first stop?

- A. Indonesia.
- B. Australia.
- C. America.

12. How will the speakers get to Australia?

- A. By air.
- B. By sea.
- C. By train.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Which position does the woman prefer?

- A. Writer.
- B. Teacher.
- C. Translator.

14. What kind of customers does the company have most?

- A. French Customers.
- B. Oversea customers.
- C. Spanish Customers.

15. Which language can the woman write well?

- A. French.
- B. French and Spanish.
- C. Spanish.

16. What might be the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Writer and author.
- B. Teacher and student.
- C. Interviewer and interviewee.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why did the speaker's family move to New York City?

- A. To meet her father's business.
- B. To go to a better school.
- C. To experience more cultures.

18. What did the speaker dislike about her new building?

- A. It was noisy outside.
- B. It was far from her school.
- C. It wasn't in a safe neighborhood.

19. What was the speaker's favorite thing about the city?

- A. Eating delicious food.
- B. Making a lot of new friends.
- C. Going to museums and theaters.

20. What did the speaker mainly think of the city?

- A. It was mostly positive.
- B. Everything was not that easy.
- C. Things changed from bad to good.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 25 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

There are a number of special days of the year that are celebrated in different countries. The origins of most of the days are unknown. They were certainly not created by individual people. Other days, however, especially those celebrated in western countries often owe (归功于) their origins to a particular person. One of the most popular of these, even though it is fairly recent, is Mother's Day. Mothers have always been highly regarded in all cultures. The ancient Romans had a festival known as Hilaria, during which children took presents to the temple of the "Mother of the Gods". The Christian Church adopted (采用) this idea and called it Mothering Sunday. However, over the years this custom was gradually forgotten, and almost disappeared by the end of the 19th century.

Born in 1864 in Virginia, US, Anna Jarvis was a school teacher and believed children should show gratitude (感激) to their mothers for all their love and care. Encouraged by a friend, she wrote to thousands of important people--politicians, churchmen, doctors, city officials and asked them to support her idea: a special day of the year for thanking mothers.

In 1910 the Governor of Western Virginia introduced Mother's Day in the state. The date chosen was May 10 -- the second Sunday in May, which is still observed in America today. This date was chosen because May 10 was the date on which in 1908 Anna Jarvis's mother died. In 1914 President Woodrow Wilson made May 10 the official date for Mother's Day throughout the United States.

Soon there was a Mother's Day International Association and the custom began to be adopted in many countries of the world.

21. Anna Jarvis intended to establish a festival for mothers because _____.

- A. there was a long history to thank mothers
- B. she wanted to get close to important people
- C. she wanted people to feel grateful to their mothers
- D. she wanted to do something in memory of her mother

22. The underlined word "observed" in Paragraph 3 most probably means _____.

- A. followed
- B. ruled
- C. watched
- D. set

23. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. who brought up Mother's Day
- B. how Mother's Day came into being
- C. how people celebrate Mother's Day
- D. what custom is adopted on Mother's Day

B

If you are given only 1 yuan, could you live in a city for one day? It seems this may be a little difficult. But students from Xi'an did it.

On April 10, more than 60 students from the Middle School Attached to Northwestern Polytechnic University took part in the One Yuan Metropolis Survival. Students not only have to live, but they also have to deal with a lot of hard tasks. It has happened in eight cities and is going to four others, including Beijing, in June.

To make money, many students looked for part-time jobs and saw how hard life was. Zhang Qiyue, 14, asked more than 10 restaurants for a job and finally got one chance. "We were sad when they said no. But gradually, we got used to it," he said. After being a waiter for an hour, he got 25 yuan.

Some made use of their talents by singing and dancing in parks or shopping malls. Many people who walked by took notice and helped them. Zhao Jincheng, 14, drew pictures and made paper crafts (手工). "This showed it's important to learn a special skill," he said.

Living was hard, but finishing the tasks wasn't any easier. They went to different places to finish tasks in a short time. The most amazing one was when they had to exchange (交换) things worth thousands yuan with only a piece of paper in half an hour. "We learned how to persuade others. From a balloon to a cake to a bottle of yogurt... after almost 20 tries, we got an expensive necklace," he said. It's comforting that they will give all of the money they made to poor schools in Tibet.

24. Why did the students take part in the One Yuan Metropolis Survival?

- A. To get a chance to try different kinds of part-time jobs.
- B. To advertise their school and the activity they took part in.
- C. To see how much talent they have to make money.
- D. To taste the hardness of life and raise money for charity.

25. In this activity, which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Not only teenagers but also adults joined to offer help.
- B. Students were not willing to make paper crafts by themselves.
- C. Zhang Qiyue didn't give up when he was refused.
- D. Students were given little money to survive for one day.

26. What's the author's attitude toward the One Yuan Metropolis Survival?

- A. Positive.
- B. Negative.
- C. Unconcerned.
- D. Neutral (中立的).

C

Some people love eating food right after it is cooked. I prefer food that is just taken out from the freezer. Fruit, candies, nuts, chocolate, cake with buttercream frosting (糖霜), even peas, all of them taste delicious when frozen. In fact, I often eat them that way.

I was eight years old when I picked up the habit. In my family, lots of things were thrown into the freezer -- finally, two freezers -- to prevent them from going bad. Among them were some of the candies my sisters and I had collected on Halloween.

If we eat when they are still warm, we'll find ourselves taking the cookies more than we should. It's better if we can put them into the freezer and wait. That way we'll eat less and enjoy them more because they are hard and chewing becomes a slower, more patient effort. That's the point about frozen buttercream frosting. Put it in your mouth at room temperature, and it's gone very quickly. But when it's frozen, you can enjoy the taste much longer as it melts(融化) in your mouth.

The freezer treats a lot of fruit kindly. Take frozen grapes for example, I keep a bowl of grapes in my freezer. They become a little icy, and somehow their sweetness is improved. They are perfect and healthy dessert. This is the same with oranges, apples, bananas... You might think bananas would get superhard when frozen. Wrong! They become cool, creamy and sweet. If you have wisely covered some or all of the bananas with melted chocolate before putting them into the freezer, they will have a double flavour.

As long as you aren't eating anything that truly has to be hot, go ahead and experiment.

27. The author began to enjoy frozen food when he _____.
A. bought two freezers
B. fell in love with cooking
C. was just a child
D. was burnt by hot food
28. Why does the author advise us NOT to take cookies when they are warm?
A. Because they need more time to prepare before ready.
B. Because the taste is not good when they are warm.
C. Because they are too delicious to prevent us from overeating.
D. Because we may eat them quickly and enjoy them less.
29. What does the underlined word "it" in the third paragraph refer to?
A. The taste.
B. Frozen buttercream frosting.
C. The cookie.
D. Buttercream.
30. What can we infer from the passage?
A. Hot food is unhealthy for teenagers to eat.
B. Frozen food has more benefits than hot food.
C. Fruit should be frozen before one eats it.
D. The author prefers frozen food to hot food.

第二节(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。其中两项为多余选项。

It seems that there is never enough time in the day. However, since we all get the same 24 hours, why is it that some people achieve much more than others? 31.

Keep a to-do list.

You should have a reminder system to tell you when you need to do what. F ³²
Carry a pen and paper wherever you go and write down the things you need to do, including appointments and deadlines.

Set goals.

Set yourself specific goals, and make sure that they are realistic. To do this, you first need to examine your present situation and assess (判断) which goals are important to you. Have a secondary route to your goals in case you have to change your plans.

Break down (分解) tasks.

Break goals down into different parts so that you can accomplish them one step at a time. 33 Try to complete one task before you go on to the next.

Organize your time.

34 A good way to do this is to record everything you do for a week in detail and then examine your record to see how you use or waste your time.

35

Work to schedule (按计划) so that you can meet deadlines in good time—don't leave everything until the last minute. A good arrangement of daily work will definitely do good to improve your work efficiency.

☒ A. Develop a regular work order.

☒ B. Make a detailed plan to go with the tasks.

☒ C. The answer lies in good time management.

☒ D. Don't try to remember everything in your head.

E. The best time to do something is usually NOW.

☒ F. Write these steps down, and try to be as detailed as you can when you do this.

☒ G. Identify areas of your life where you are wasting time and try to reduce them.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

It was snowing heavily. My wife and I were warmly invited to dinner at a friend's house. As we hurried toward the house, with its 36, I noticed a car pulling out from the roadside. Just ahead, another car was waiting to 37 into the parking space. But before he could do so another car came up from behind, and sneaked (溜入) into the 38.

"That's a 39 trick." I thought. While my wife went ahead into our friend's house, I stepped into the street to give the guilty (有过失的) driver a piece of my mind. A man 40 work clothes 41 the window.

"Hey," I said, "this parking space belongs to that guy." I 42 toward the man ahead, feeling pretty manly in my new coat.

"Must you get involved?" the driver 43, "None of your business!"

"No," I said. "You don't understand. That fellow was waiting for this space." He had stared at me angrily until 44 he rushed out of the car. The huge man 45 me and bent me back over the hood (车盖) of his car. I was 46. I scrambled (跌跌撞撞) to my friend's front door. Seeing that I was 47, my wife and friends asked me what had happened. All I could say was that I had had a(n) 48 about a parking space. They decided to let it go.

Perhaps half an hour later, the doorbell rang. I was sure the guy had 49 for me. My hostess got up to answer it, but I 50 her. I was morally bound to answer it myself.

I walked down the halfway with 51. Yet I knew I had to face up to my fear. I opened the door. There he stood, a big man. "I came back to apologize," he said in a low 52. "I felt bad today. Not 53 my work, my boss kicked me out today. I hope you'll accept my apology."

I often remember that big man. I think of the 54 and courage it took for him to come back. He was a man at his 55.

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|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 36. A. decoration | B. light | C. sign | D. road |
| 37. A. step | B. back | C. cut | D. break |
| 38. A. garden | B. house | C. playground | D. spot |
| 39. A. good | B. logical | C. dirty | D. magic |
| 40. A. on | B. in | C. with | D. by |
| 41. A. opened up | B. put up | C. rolled down | D. took down |
| 42. A. gestured | B. looked | C. hurried | D. moved |
| 43. A. shouted | B. smiled | C. chatted | D. agreed |
| 44. A. gradually | B. politely | C. finally | D. cheerfully |
| 45. A. pushed | B. pressed | C. laid | D. hugged |
| 46. A. disappointed | B. excited | C. frustrated | D. terrified |
| 47. A. encouraged | B. punished | C. drunken | D. shaken |
| 48. A. discussion | B. bargain | C. apology | D. argument |
| 49. A. moved | B. returned | C. changed | D. delivered |
| 50. A. stopped | B. allowed | C. encouraged | D. reminded |
| 51. A. joy | B. patience | C. scare | D. love |
| 52. A. sound | B. voice | C. noise | D. shout |
| 53. A. satisfied with | B. surprised at | C. astonished by | D. frightened at |
| 54. A. humor | B. confidence | C. effort | D. energy |
| 55. A. cost | B. risk | C. best | D. fortune |

第 II 卷

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 55 分）

第二节（共 10 个小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Some people think that classical music 56 (belong) to old people because its 57 (limit) listeners are usually over the age of fifty. 58, others say classical music gains 59 (many) fame than we imagine. For example, it is often used in a film or 60 advertisement which young people are extremely familiar 61 but they haven't realized it yet. In 62 (add), young people still keep their 63 (curious) about classical music and combine it with new music. The discussion makes 64 more difficult to say 65 classical music will be able to win young people back.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节：应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假如你是李华，你从朋友 Chris 处借的电子词典不幸遗失，请用英语给他写封信，内容包括：

1. 告知词典遗失并致歉；
2. 描写遗失经过；
3. 承诺赔偿并请求原谅。

注意 1. 词数 80 左右； 2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据其内容写一篇 150 词左右的内容概要。

A 12-year-old boy saw something in a shop window that set his heart racing. And he thought of his mother who deserved it on her birthday. But the price—five dollars—was far beyond Reuben Earle's ability to pay. Five dollars would buy almost a week's food for his family. Reuben couldn't ask his father for the money. Everything his father made through fishing went to her mother, Dora, who struggled to feed and clothe their five children.

Nevertheless, he opened the shop's door and went inside. Standing proud and straight in rags, he told the shopkeeper what he wanted, adding, "But I don't have the money right now. Can you please hold it for me for some time?"

"I'll try," the shopkeeper smiled.

Reuben respectfully touched his worn cap and walked out. He would raise the money and not tell anybody. On seeing workers building houses on a side street, Reuben suddenly had an idea. People built houses in Bay Roberts, using nails (钉子) bought in sacks (麻袋) from a local factory. Sometimes the used sacks were thrown away, and Reuben knew he could sell them back to the factory for five cents a piece.

That day he collected two sacks, which he sold to the man in charge of packing nails. The boy's hand tightly held the five-cent pieces as he ran the two kilometers home. Near his home stood an ancient barn. Reuben found a waste soda bottle and dropped his coins inside.

It was dinner time when Reuben got home. His mother was ready to serve dinner as Reuben took his place at the table. He looked at his mother and smiled. Slim and beautiful, she was the center of the family, the glue that held it together. Her chores (家常杂务) were never-ending, but she was happy as her family and their happiness always came first to her. "My mother is surely worth that gift on her day!" Reuben thought to himself.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 词左右;
2. 应使用 5 个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
3. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好;
4. 续写完成后, 请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

Soon winter vacation came, and no student was more delighted than Reuben.

Paragraph 2:

Racing home, Reuben burst through the house, where his mother was busy in the kitchen.
