

2018~2019 学年度上学期高一期末考试 英语试卷

考生注意:

1. 本试卷共 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. Why did Professor Black refuse to meet Susan?
A. Because he doesn't like Susan.
B. Because he'll meet his parents at 10:00.
C. Because he'll meet his students at 10:00.
2. What color does the man prefer?
A. Blue. B. White. C. Brown.
3. What will the speakers do tomorrow afternoon?
A. Clean the classroom floor.
B. Prepare for an English examination.
C. Give a speech about a rich businesswoman.
4. Who does the man want to speak to?
A. Bob Harris. B. Elaine. C. Mark.
5. What does the man think the weather will be like in December?
A. Colder. B. Hotter. C. Windy.

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。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. Where did the woman spend the camping nights in the countryside?
A. At a hotel. B. In a teahouse. C. In the mountains.
7. How did the woman feel about the people in the countryside?
A. They were friendly.
B. They were strange.
C. They were tall.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What season is it now?
A. Summer. B. Autumn. C. Winter.
9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Guide and traveler.
B. Driver and passenger.
C. Salesman and customer.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When does the man usually eat fast food?
A. Every Saturday. B. On workdays. C. On weekends.
11. Which fast food does the man normally eat?
A. Bread. B. Salads. C. Hamburgers.
12. What does the man think of fast food?
A. It's very bad.
B. It's not bad.
C. It's his favorite.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the woman probably do?
A. A policewoman. B. An attacker. C. A shopkeeper.
14. What time did the man leave his office?
A. About 9:15 pm.
B. About 8:45 pm.
C. About 8:00 am.
15. What was the man doing when someone hit him on the head?
A. He was walking to his car.
B. He was working in his office.
C. He was locking his office door.
16. How did the man break his leg?
A. Someone knocked him.
B. A car accident happened to him.
C. The doctors suddenly dropped him.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where does Alfred Strong come from?
A. Africa. B. America. C. Australia.
18. When did Alfred Strong become famous?
A. About fifty years ago. B. Almost fifteen years ago. C. In 2003.
19. What did Alfred Strong mainly describe in his book *McElligot's Pool*?
A. The swimming skills.
B. The traffic safety problems.
C. The dangers of pollution.
20. How old is Alfred Strong now?
A. Less than 60. B. More than 80. C. 70.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 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。

A

Stories of Animals Acting Just Like Humans

◆ Monkeys do math



If monkeys manage the world, we might have stayed away from the recent banking hardship. In an experiment led by Keith Chen at Yale, monkeys showed an understanding of pricing and planing the money, as well as a wish to stay away from losses when required to buy food with money. This one is very intelligent. It's checking its stocks(股票) on a smart phone like humans. Think that's impressive?

◆ Camel eats breakfast with people



The first time Joe ate with British farmers, he was uninited. The four-year-old Bactrian camel stuck his head through their open kitchen window, and emptied a fruit bowl. Now the couple, who rent out reindeer, camels, goats, and other creatures for television shows, movies, and photo shoots in order to earn money, set a place at their table for the confident creature, where Joe eats grain food and his favorite: bananas.

◆ Marmots(土拨鼠) befriend a boy



A group of marmots in the Austrian Alps have made friends with eight-year-old Matteo Walch by chance, whose family spend vacation there in summer. Especially, they beat their tails and whistle to warn other marmots of danger, but with Matteo, they behave much differently, allowing the boy to feed, pet, and even touch their noses. "Watching them makes me feel a connection with nature," says Matteo. How sweet!

21. In what way do monkeys act like humans according to the text?
A. In character. B. In intelligence.
C. In communication. D. In the way of lifestyle.
22. Why do the British couple raise the animals?
A. To train them to act as humans.
B. To protect endangered animals.
C. To have dinner with them.
D. To make money.
23. Why does Matteo Walch go to the Austrian Alps?
A. To go on a holiday with his family.
B. To develop interest in nature.
C. To make friends with marmots.
D. To warn marmots of danger.

B

Today, after 10 days of medical treatment, for the first time, I went out alone to meet a motherly lady who I had met during my stay in a program. She had been unwell recently and lived alone. Her sons live in foreign countries.

After I called her and told about my plan to visit her, she started becoming excited and happily planning food at once. Nowadays, she has a lady cook coming by to help her but she does part of the work herself with her bandaged(绷带) leg.

I reached her home alone after being guided a couple of times by her before. I carried little things (snacks, books etc.) for her. She had been waiting for some time when I arrived. We talked about different things from health to her life and mine, from past to future, from food to travel etc. During the discussion, her care for me became clear when she made warm suggestions or supported me.

During the last few months, she had struggled with health and housework. She had got over those difficulties and here she was telling me how all of us must face some problems. She had seen a few people facing worse problems in the hospital and mentioned about their cases and was grateful for her present condition which was manageable.

She wanted to gift me something—she kept thinking of a dress, watch, footwear etc. whatever was new and great in her home. I kept refusing but finally took the footwear out of politeness.

She loved the snacks I had brought and wanted to eat them with her tea. I was quite happy to see the childlike interest.

While I was spending time with my motherly friend, the following thought kept coming back to me—probably this is why I have lived through the 10 days in this city. The time I spent with her seemed so much needed. I felt the deep peace it could bring to me and that

brought such a big joy!

24. How did the lady feel when she heard the author's visit?
 A. Shocked. B. Pleased. C. Nervous. D. Embarrassed.
25. What can we learn about the lady from her talks with the author?
 A. She was considerate and very healthy.
 B. She wished the author to live with her.
 C. She showed much concern to her bandaged leg.
 D. She was grateful compared with those less lucky.
26. Why did the author accept the lady's gift?
 A. It would be a waste of money to keep shoes unused.
 B. She happened to need such shoes to wear.
 C. It is impolite to turn down the warm-hearted offer.
 D. She wanted to exchange gifts with her.
27. How did the time spent with the lady benefit the author?
 A. It helped the author to keep a peaceful mind.
 B. It gave the author a lot of advice on a better life.
 C. It enabled the author to live in the city so long.
 D. It helped the author stay away from loneliness in life.

C

A study has found that a lifetime of regular exercise and activity can slow down the aging process(衰老过程). Researchers say that getting older should not necessarily mean becoming more weak or sick. Their research shows that a devotion to a life of movement and exercise may help us live not only longer, but also healthier.

For their study, the researchers looked at two groups. The first group was made up of 125 non-professional cyclists between the ages of 55 to 79. This group included 84 healthy men and 41 healthy women. We will call this group the "cyclists".

Researchers then found 130 people to make up a second group. Within this group, 75 people were aged from 57 to 80. The other 55 were between the ages of 20 and 36. The people in this group were also healthy, but they did not exercise regularly. We will call this group the "non-exercisers". Smokers, heavy drinkers of alcohol and people with other health issues were not included in the study.

Then, researchers gave both groups a series of tests. They tested their muscle mass(肌肉质量), muscular strength, percentage of body fat and the strength of their immune(免疫的) systems. Then the researchers compared the results of the two groups.

Results showed that the cyclists did not experience body changes usually regarded as a normal aging process. For example, they did not lose muscle mass or muscular strength. Also, their body fat did not increase with age.

The researchers also found something they had not expected. The study showed that the immune systems of the cyclists did not age either.

The researchers advise us all to find an exercise that we like in our lives.

28. How did the researchers mainly carry out the study?
 A. By imagining. B. By discussing. C. By comparing. D. By reasoning.
29. Which of the following is a result of the research?
 A. The cyclists' muscles remained strong with age.
 B. The non-exercisers gained weight easily.
 C. The cyclists kept a thin body shape.
 D. The non-exercisers usually had health problems.
30. Which is an unexpected result for the researchers?
 A. The cyclists had normal aging process.
 B. The cyclists' immune systems didn't age.
 C. The cyclists lost nearly all their fat.
 D. Everyone needed an exercise in their lives.
31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
 A. Healthy People Need More Exercise
 B. Take an Activity: The Harder, the Better
 C. Cycling Is the Best Way to Prevent Aging
 D. A Lifetime of Exercise Slows down the Aging Process

D

Public Health England (PHE) is targeting pizzas, ready meals, ready meat and takeaways. The government has also required the food industry to start using healthier food and encourage the public to opt for lower calorie foods.

It is all part of an effort to cut calorie (卡路里) intake by 20% by 2024. The target will point to 13 different food groups, which are equal to about a fifth of the calorie taken by children. If action is not taken, PHE said, it would be prepared to ask the government to pass laws.

PHE would be strictly monitoring progress by looking at which products people were buying and would be prepared to punish companies which do not take their duties. The government is also organizing a program encouraging adults to consume (消耗) 400 calories at breakfast and 600 each at lunch and dinner.

At present, adults consume between 200 and 300 calories more than they should each day. PHE chief nutritionist Dr Alison Tedstone said the 400-600-600 tip would make it easier for "people to make healthier choices" by being able to judge what they should be eating in each sitting.

How many calories should we eat? It is suggested that women eat no more than 2,000 calories a day, while men should limit their intake to 2,500. For children, it depends on age. A four-year-old should consume no more than 1,300, while for teens aged 17 and 18, it is

about 3,000, but overweight children are eating up to 500 calories more than that.

Prof Russell Viner, of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, said it was a necessary move. He said, "Over the past 40 years, there had been a slow growth in food sizes, with pizzas and hamburgers simply much bigger than they were in our parents' time." The convenience of fast food at pocket money prices and the advertisement of unhealthy food and drinks to children add to the problem.

32. What does the underlined word "opt" in paragraph 1 mean?
A. Sell. B. Produce. C. Choose. D. Inspect.
33. What will happen to a company if it encourages high calorie food?
A. It will be punished by customers.
B. It will be forced to stop producing foods.
C. It will be punished by Public Health England.
D. It will be asked to throw away all the food.
34. Which of the following people should take in the most calories?
A. Teens aged 18. B. Babies.
C. Middle-aged women. D. Old men.
35. What can be inferred from the text?
A. The government has passed laws about using healthier food.
B. PHE is concerned about the British health problems.
C. Hamburgers are not bigger than before.
D. Men should eat no more than 2,000 calories.

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The smell of campfires attract many people into the woods and mountains for camping trips. Especially, the start of summer or perhaps fall is the perfect time to take a camp. Here are several reasons you should consider packing up the sleeping bags and heading into the mountains.

You get closer to nature

36. Campgrounds are about as close as you can get to some of the most beautiful places on the earth.

You get far away from technology

Communicate with nature. 37, so you and your children can leave the cellphones at home. You may get up close with wildflowers and the fresh air.

Food tastes much better in the outdoors

Cooking over an open fire gives meat a special taste which can't be done well on the stove at home. 38.

Camping is affordable

When short of cash for a vacation, many families can keep it cheap by heading into the woods for a camping trip. Camping equipment can be bought for very little money. 39.

40. Most of your friends will wish they had come along with you.

- A. Give your friends some advice about camp
B. You may want to enjoy yourself in nature
C. Most campgrounds don't have Wi-Fi or even a phone signal
D. The biggest cost is usually the gas to get to the campground
E. Post a few photos of your camping trip to mountains when at home
F. While camping, you're most likely to be in a national park or national forest lands
G. Camping food is some of the best-tasting food and it tastes even better in the fresh air

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面的短文,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。

I used to travel to make myself relaxed. Two years ago, I was rather busy with my business and under a lot of 41, so I went to Las Vegas for a holiday. I just wanted to get away and 42 for a while.

When I was on holiday, a(n) 43 suddenly came to me. I had long wished to pay a visit to the Greek island of Santorini. Therefore, the idea of a two-week European 44 alone was born.

I'd driven 45 across the US before, but traveling to other 46 whose languages aren't the same as mine 47 me. I was worried that I wouldn't be able to 48 with anyone.

But I soon 49 that if I wanted to follow my dreams, I had to 50 out of my comfort area. If I let 51 take control of me, I'd get nowhere.

As I was 52 more places to visit on my trip, I found Mykonos, Greece, which I 53 just as much as I liked Santorini. When I arrived in 54, it was like I was in a dream.

What I appreciated best was the bus ride to Venice. As I rode the bus and enjoyed every new thing I saw, I was completely 55 from the pressure of my work. How 56 it was to see people riding their bikes to the 57 they would like to go to!

Some people might say, "It's not a big 58; it's just Venice. Thousands of people go there every day." But it was more than that to me. It was about having a 59 and when it was time for it to come true, don't let it 60.

41. A. joy B. pressure C. loss D. pain
42. A. wait B. sleep C. work D. relax

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 43. A. idea | B. incident | C. stranger | D. invitation |
| 44. A. stay | B. research | C. vacation | D. study |
| 45. A. fast | B. alone | C. entirely | D. together |
| 46. A. cities | B. countries | C. parks | D. companies |
| 47. A. attracted | B. surprised | C. frightened | D. interested |
| 48. A. agree | B. play | C. communicate | D. travel |
| 49. A. realized | B. responded | C. selected | D. suggested |
| 50. A. look | B. leave | C. make | D. step |
| 51. A. fear | B. pride | C. anger | D. courage |
| 52. A. in charge of | B. in place of | C. in search of | D. in danger of |
| 53. A. explored | B. visited | C. doubted | D. liked |
| 54. A. Asia | B. Africa | C. America | D. Europe |
| 55. A. lost | B. free | C. different | D. tired |
| 56. A. peaceful | B. nice | C. hard | D. generous |
| 57. A. castles | B. homeland | C. situation | D. places |
| 58. A. deal | B. reality | C. order | D. ending |
| 59. A. business | B. future | C. dream | D. journey |
| 60. A. explore | B. go | C. decrease | D. happen |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

During the summer vacation, I took part in 61 16th Natural English Contest (竞赛), in which I was listed in the top 10 and 62 (gain) valuable experience.

I never expected 63 (go) that far. And I had never thought about standing that high on the stage. 64 at that moment, I set out for the long ride. All I had to do was try.

Preparing for the contest, practicing a 3-minute speech, and overcoming stage fright (怯场), I spared no effort to take part in the competition.

One of my 65 (teammate), my good friend in my school, gave me lots of encouragement and advice during the contest. Her ideas were new and powerful and she stayed quite calm when she was fighting against her 66 (compete). She was like my coach, 67 showed me how to search for related materials online and how to express my own view 68 (logical).

Thanks 69 the contest and the help of my friend, I now feel relaxed on stage and confident when I am 70 (talk).

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Last week, my English teacher let us did some research on "How to study English well".

She asked us to form a small group, that was made up with five students. In my group, there are three girls and two boys. I suggested we each play different role in it. Then I prepared the questions, and the rest of my group collected students' answer. Because we worked as a team, so the research went very good and ended within two hours. The teacher praised me group, and I learned the important of cooperation (合作).

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华。你的交换生朋友 Mary 在你市举办的青年歌唱比赛中荣获一等奖。请你用英语给她写封信。内容包括:

1. 表示祝贺;
2. 询问比赛情况;
3. 邀请她周末到你家教你唱歌。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已经为你写好, 不计入总词数。

Dear Mary,

Yours,

Li Hua

2018~2019 学年度上学期高一期末考试

英语试卷参考答案

听力部分录音材料

听力部分。该部分分为第一、第二两节。

注意:做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

停顿 00'10"

现在是听力试音时间。

M: Hello. International Friends Club. Can I help you?

W: Oh, hello. I read about your club in the paper today and I thought I'd phone to find out a bit more.

M: Yes, certainly. Well, we are a sort of social club for people from different countries. It's quite a new club—we have about 50 members at the moment, but we are growing all the time.

W: That sounds interesting. I'm British actually, and I came to Washington about three months ago. I'm looking for ways to meet people. Er, what kinds of events do you organize?

M: Well, we have social get-togethers, and sports events, and we also have language evenings.

W: Could you tell me something about the language evenings?

M: Yes. Every day except Thursday we have a language evening. People can come and practice their languages—you know, over a drink or something. We have different languages on different evenings. Monday—Spanish; Tuesday—Italian; Wednesday—German; and Friday—French. On Thursday we usually have a meal in a restaurant for anyone who wants to come.

W: Well, that sounds great. I really need to practice my French.

M: OK. Well, if you can just give me your name and address, I'll send you the form and some more information. If you join now you can have the first month free.

试音到此结束。

听力考试正式开始。

停顿 00'10"

请看听力部分第一节。

第一节

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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。

停顿 00'02"

例如:现在你有 5 秒钟的时间看试卷上的例题。

停顿 00'05"

你将听到以下内容:

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

停顿 00'02"

你将有 5 秒钟的时间将正确答案画在试卷上。

停顿 00'05"

衬衫的价格为 9 镑 15 便士,所以你选择 C 项,并将其划在试卷上。

现在,你有 5 秒钟的时间阅读第 1 小题的有关内容。

停顿 00'05"

哔—

(Text 1)

W: Can I come to see you at 10:00, Professor Black?

M: I'm sorry, Susan, but I'll meet my students then. Why not come half an hour later?

停顿 00'10"

哔—

(Text 2)

W: Would you like to see the coat in another color? It is brown.

M: Actually I prefer blue and something in wool.

停顿 00'10"

哔—

(Text 3)

W: Wendy was once a cleaner. Now she's a very rich businesswoman.

M: Wow! She's great. Why don't we give a speech about her tomorrow afternoon?

W: Good idea. Let's prepare for it.

停顿 00'10"

哔—

(Text 4)

W: International Shipping, Elaine speaking, may I help you?

M: Allan MacFarlane speaking. Could I speak to Bob Harris, please?

W: Hold on a moment please, Mr MacFarlane. I'll just put you through.

停顿 00'10"

哔—

(Text 5)

W: What's the temperature today?

M: It's 20 degree centigrade.

W: Another cool day, isn't it? I wonder how long this comfortable weather will last.

M: It's just November. It will be colder next month.

停顿 00'05"

哔—

第一节到此结束。

第二节

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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。

哔—

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。现在,你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

停顿 00'10"

哔—

(Text 6)

M: Morning, Sue. Did you enjoy your holiday in the countryside?

W: Yes, thanks. We had a great time. And some friends went with us.

M: Where did you stay at night? At a hotel?

W: No. We camped in the mountains, near Snowtown. We cooked all our meals over an open fire.

M: Sounds wonderful. Did you like the people there?

W: Yes, they were great. We met some farmers and had tea in their houses.

停顿 00'02"

重复

停顿 00'10"

啞—

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。现在,你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

停顿 00'10"

啞—

(Text 7)

M: Where do you want to go, madam?

W: Hilton Hotel, please. Brrr! It's cold. I'm freezing.

M: Come in. San Francisco is usually cold in winter, you know. It's often very rainy, which makes the weather colder and it sometimes...

W: Well, it gets very hot in summer, doesn't it?

M: Not really. It gets warm in July and August. That's the best time to visit the city. Oh, here comes the rain!

W: It's raining hard.

M: And there is no traffic jam. Would you like to listen to some light music?

W: That would be lovely.

停顿 00'02"

重复

停顿 00'10"

啞—

听下面一段对话,回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。现在,你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

停顿 00'15"

啞—

(Text 8)

W: Do you ever eat fast food?

M: Yes, I do.

W: What kind of fast food do you normally eat?

M: Oh, you know, hamburgers, sandwiches, well, sometimes a pizza.

W: Well, right. And how often do you eat fast food?

M: Well, Monday to Friday when I'm working, every day, um, but not usually on weekends.

W: And when do you eat fast food of the day?

M: Oh, at work as I said, you know at lunchtime.

W: OK. How about its taste?

M: Not as good as food in a good restaurant, but it's not bad.

停顿 00'02"

重复

停顿 00'15"

哔—

听下面一段对话,回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。现在,你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

停顿 00'20"

哔—

(Text 9)

W: Now Mr Stone, what can you remember about the attack?

M: Well, I was working late yesterday evening.

W: What time did you leave your office?

M: About a quarter to nine.

W: Are you sure?

M: Oh, yes. I looked at my watch.

W: What did you do then?

M: Well, I locked the door, and I was walking to my car when somebody hit me on the head.

W: Did you see the attacker?

M: No, he was wearing a stocking over his head.

W: Tell me, Mr Stone, how did you break your leg?

M: Well, when the doctors were putting me into the car, they suddenly dropped me!

停顿 00'02"

重复

停顿 00'20"

哔—

听下面一段独白,回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。现在,你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

停顿 00'20"

哔—

(Text 10)

One of the best-known American writers of children's books is Alfred Strong, or Doctor Strong, as is well known to readers everywhere. Now, an art show called "Doctor Strong from Then to Now" is traveling around the United States. The pictures and drawings show the history of Doctor Strong. Doctor Strong first became famous almost fifty years ago when his first children's book was published. Since then, he has written forty-five books that have sold more than one hundred million copies around the world. Most of Doctor Strong's books, though written in a funny way, have serious messages. For example, in *McElligot's Pool*, he describes the dangers of pollution. Doctor Strong is more than 80 years old now. He says he uses easy words so that everyone, even a child, can understand.

停顿 00'02"

重复

停顿 00'20"

哔—

第二节到此结束。

现在,你有一分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

停顿 02'00"

啲—

听力部分到此结束。

试题答案

1~5 CACAA 6~10 CACBB 11~15 CBABA 16~20 CBACB

21~23 BDA 24~27 BDCA 28~31 CABD 32~35 CCAB 36~40 FCGDE

41~45 BDACB 46~50 BCCAD 51~55 ACDDB 56~60 BDACB

61. the 62. gained 63. to go 64. But 65. teammates

66. competitors 67. who 68. logically 69. to 70. talking

短文改错

Last week, my English teacher let us did some research on “How to study English well”. She asked us to do form a small group, that was made up with five students. In my group, there are three girls and two boys. I suggested we each play ^ different role in it. Then I prepared the questions, and the rest of my group collect-a ed students' answer. Because we worked as a team, ~~so~~ the research went very good and ended within two answers well hours. The teacher praised me group, and I learned the important of cooperation (合作). my importance

书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Mary,

I'm very glad to learn that you've just won the first place in the Youth Singing Competition held in our city. So I'm writing to offer my congratulations to you.

Did you feel nervous when you were performing? And what did you do when you were nervous in the competition? Is there anything unforgettable to share with me about this competition? I hope I can have a chance to invite you to teach me how to sing in my home this weekend, which I have been thirsty for so long.

Wish you greater progress in singing! I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua