

## 英语试卷

考生  
须知

1. 本试卷共 12 页，共两部分，共 38 题，满分 60 分，考试时间 90 分钟。
2. 在答题卡上准确填写学校、班级、姓名和准考证号。
3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。
4. 在答题卡上，选择题用 2B 铅笔作答，其它试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
5. 考试结束，请将答题卡交回。

### 第一部分

本部分共 33 题，共 40 分。在每题列出的四个选项中，选出最符合题目要求的一项。

#### 一、单项填空（每题 0.5 分，共 6 分）

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Ms. Li is in \_\_\_\_\_ eighties now but she is still young at heart.  
A. his                      B. her                      C. my                      D. its
2. We planted some trees \_\_\_\_\_ the park near our school last Sunday.  
A. in                      B. to                      C. on                      D. of
3. — \_\_\_\_\_ I use your dictionary, Tina?  
— Sure, here it is.  
A. Must                      B. Can                      C. Should                      D. Need
4. E-books can be stored in a reader, which is much \_\_\_\_\_ than paper books.  
A. light                      B. lighter                      C. lightest                      D. the lightest
5. — \_\_\_\_\_ did the Shenzhou-17 astronauts fly on the return journey?  
— For more than 9 hours.  
A. How long                      B. How far                      C. How many                      D. How often
6. Never give up! We're all good at different things \_\_\_\_\_ we can make a difference.  
A. or                      B. but                      C. and                      D. for
7. Matthew Cuthbert was a quiet man \_\_\_\_\_ didn't speak much, especially to strangers.  
A. who                      B. whose                      C. which                      D. whom

8. —Where are the students?  
— They \_\_\_\_\_ in the community center now.  
A. helped                      B. will help                      C. are helping                      D. were helping
9. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ when his parents came back home yesterday.  
A. cooks                      B. cooked                      C. is cooking                      D. was cooking
10. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ many skills since he joined the Football Club last year.  
A. learns                      B. learned                      C. has learned                      D. was learning
11. The book, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, \_\_\_\_\_ by Mark Twain many years ago.  
A. writes                      B. wrote                      C. is written                      D. was written
12. — Mary, do you know \_\_\_\_\_ the art festival next Friday?  
— Yes. In our school hall.  
A. where did we hold                      B. where we held  
C. where will we hold                      D. where we will hold

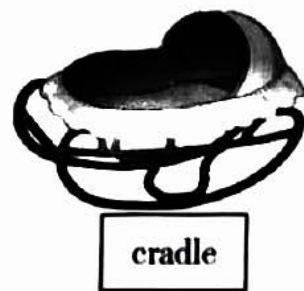
## 二、完形填空 (每题 1 分, 共 8 分)

阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

"I never knew before, Peter, that you were so interested in drawing," said Aunt Sophia, as she looked over the shoulder of the boy, who was busy with his 13.  
"You really have made great progress."

"I need to do so," cried Peter, "if I am to carry off the prize for drawing, as I have decided to do this term."

"I should have thought," said the aunt, "that you had little 14 against Lee. He is an artist's son, and has almost used the pencil from his cradle."



"That will 15 the pleasure of beating him!" cried Peter. "I'm working on this for four hours a day now; he never draws for more than two."

"You are not neglecting (忽视) your Latin for it, I hope? You have had the Latin prize every term for these three years past," said Aunt Sophia.

"Yes," replied Peter, with a proud smile; "there is no boy in our class who can

16 me in that, though Mike is now working hard. But I am not satisfied with one prize: I cannot rest till I have won the paint-box for drawing, of which Tom Lee makes so sure. It would be glorious (光荣的) to beat the son of an artist on his own ground!"

"Take care," said his aunt, 17 laying her hand on his shoulder, "that you do not lose the Latin prize, in trying for that which you are not likely to win. Remember the story of the dog that dropped the bone, in catching at the shadow (影子)." "

On the evening of the day on which the names of the prize-winners were read out, Peter came home from school gloomy (悲伤的). His looks told his aunt enough to make her spare him the pain of questions; but his little sister Rosey was not so 18 .

"Hi, Peter," she cried, running eagerly up to him, "tell me, are you to get the two prizes?"

"No," said Peter in a low angry voice.

"Only one?" cried the child in a sad tone.

"Not one," muttered the boy. "I was so busy trying to beat Lee, that I could not hold my ground against Mike. "

Peter threw himself on a chair, in so angry a mood that even Rosey did not dare to 19 him further.

Their aunt silently hoped that the 20 might prove worth the pain which it cost, and that the ambitious (有雄心的) boy might not again need to be reminded of the dog in the story.



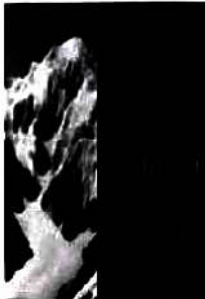
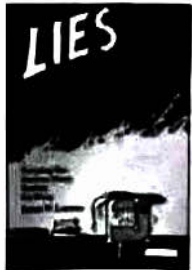
- |               |              |               |             |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 13. A. ruler  | B. eraser    | C. knife      | D. pencil   |
| 14. A. time   | B. courage   | C. chance     | D. patience |
| 15. A. spread | B. double    | C. reduce     | D. change   |
| 16. A. hurt   | B. match     | C. notice     | D. trouble  |
| 17. A. gently | B. excitedly | C. proudly    | D. bravely  |
| 18. A. bored  | B. amazed    | C. thoughtful | D. careful  |
| 19. A. praise | B. advise    | C. support    | D. question |
| 20. A. lesson | B. record    | C. exam       | D. activity |



### 三、阅读理解 (每题 2 分, 共 26 分)

(一) 阅读下列书籍的介绍, 请根据人物需求为其匹配最适合的书籍, 并将其对应的 A、B、C、D 选项填在相应位置上。选项中有一项为多余选项。

#### A

<p><b>A</b></p> <p>The book tells the story of a pig named Wilbur and his friend Charlotte, a spider. When Wilbur is in danger of being killed, Charlotte writes words in her web to save him. Her efforts make Wilbur famous and save his life.</p> 	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>It is about a boy named August who was born with a facial difference. He starts attending a school and faces challenges making friends. The story shows how acceptance, courage, and kindness can make a big difference in people's lives.</p> 
<p><b>C</b></p> <p>It is about the race to the South Pole between two explorers, Robert Scott and Roald Amundsen. It describes their difficult journeys through the freezing Antarctic, facing ice, snow, and danger. The book shows their bravery and determination to be the first to reach the pole.</p> 	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>The book shows how American history textbooks often leave out important facts and tell incomplete stories. It uncovers hidden truths and corrects common myths, helping readers see history more clearly. The writer offers some suggestions to make textbooks more honest.</p> 

21. \_\_\_\_\_



Patrick

Patrick is helping his father, a history teacher in an American school, look for a book. His father needs a book which can provide him with something that the textbooks do not mention.

22. \_\_\_\_\_



Linda

Linda wants to find a book as a present for her brother Alan to cheer him up, as he has had no friends since he moved to a new school.

23. \_\_\_\_\_



Jack

Jack is very interested in animals and hopes to read interesting stories about them in his free time. He dreams of writing his own animal stories someday.

(二) 阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

### B

I've got the worst name in the world. My name is Tom T. Terdle (sounds like "Tom The Turtle"). People often laughed at me because of my name. What was even worse, my dad had to move around with his job. Every time we moved, I had to get ready for the stupid names and a fight or two.

This time we moved to Port Aransas, on the Gulf of Mexico. I thought it was cool to live near the ocean, but going to another new school meant hearing new kids call me names. That was why I fought again. So I got kicked out of school—for three days.

Feeling frustrated, I walked on the beach and found lots of eggs, buried under the sand. The deeper I dug, the more eggs I found. Then I heard an angry voice, "What are you doing?"

"Huh?" I looked up, sand all over my face and an egg in my hand. Standing behind me was an old lady.

"You are going to kill every one of those!" she said.

"Kill what?" I asked.

"The turtles," she took the egg out of my hand while pointing to a wooden sign nearby: "Be Aware! Sea Turtle Nesting Area!"

I felt bad. Then we carefully put the soft eggs back in the hole and covered them with warm sand together. Finally, we finished. I found she was actually a kind lady and easy to talk to. Soon, I told her everything, the schools and the kids making fun of me. She smiled and laughed, "Well, Tom, they call me the Turtle Lady and I



take a lot of pride in being called that. I love turtles. By the way, since you're out of school for a few days, can you help me tonight when the eggs will probably hatch (孵化)?" How interesting it sounded! She might be old, but she was immediately my friend.

That night, was the one I would never forget. When we were watching for some signs that the eggs were going to hatch, she told me about the sea turtles. I learned more than what I had in all my science classes. Then, they came. Like a big wave, the little turtles began digging from the sandy nests and moving down to the sea. When most of them made their way to the water, she smiled, "Go back and get some sleep, Turtle Tom. Today is a big day." For the first time ever, I wasn't mad about that name.

From then on, I have gotten rid of my sensitivity (敏感,易生气) to being called Turtle Tom. Instead, now as a marine biologist (海洋生物学家), I am pleased when school kids call me that.

I often walk on the beaches at Port Aransas. I feel Turtle Lady is still there in spirit, guarding the sea turtles.

24. What did Tom find while walking on the beach alone?
- A. Some kids.      B. A sign.      C. Some eggs.      D. A biologist.
25. How did Tom feel about being called "Turtle Tom" after he became a marine biologist?
- A. He was still angry about it.      B. He was indifferent to it.  
C. He was still sensitive about it.      D. He was pleased with it.
26. What most probably changed Tom?
- A. Moving around with his family.  
B. The interesting lessons in his school.  
C. Being kicked out of his school for 3 days.  
D. The unforgettable experience with Turtle Lady.

### C

On 20 July 1969, the world celebrated an important moment in history when American astronaut Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon, making a giant leap for humanity. For more than five decades (十年), human beings

have made numerous attempts to understand the space environment. These efforts have paid off, sparking innovations (激发创新) in science and technology and generating (产生) much interest in science and science education. Today, we are in a better position to understand our universe and the solar system in which we live, thanks to space exploration.

Space exploration has made advances in the areas of science and technology which have benefitted humans and improved the quality of life on Earth. Several societal benefits are linked to new knowledge and technology from space exploration such as solar panels, satellite communications, global positioning system (GPS), and weather forecasting. The development of satellite technology, for example, provides valuable information about climate change such as the thinning of the ozone layer, enabling governments around the world to take action to protect the ozone layer and manage climate change.

With the excitement and curiosity generated, space exploration is attracting young people to careers in engineering, science, technology, and mathematics, which helps to expand the global capacity for innovations in science and technology. Even if interested youngsters do not end up in a job in these areas, space technology sparks their imagination about the possibility of life beyond Earth and space travel. Space exploration continues to encourage human imagination, inspiring people to write stories and create movies, photographs, and songs about space exploration.

Despite the many benefits, space exploration has often been criticized for its high cost. According to the University of Florida, it costs about \$500 million to launch a space shuttle, and many argue that this money could be better spent on solving the problems on Earth such as hunger, pollution, diseases, and climate change. Although space exploration cannot directly provide immediate solutions to these problems, it generates many useful technologies and new knowledge in sciences necessary to improve the conditions of human life on Earth. Every year, about a thousand innovations generated in the space programs find their way into earthly technology that leads to better farming technology to increase food production, better medical instruments to improve diagnosis and treatment, and more energy-efficient vehicles to mitigate climate change. Accordingly, the money spent on space



exploration does eventually benefit human beings.

There is no doubt that space exploration has produced many benefits for humanity, with significant contributions to the fields of science and technology. It has also encouraged many to understand Earth and the universe in a deeper way. In the coming decade, we can continue to look forward to more exciting discoveries as more human and robotic missions are planned to destinations such as the moon and Mars. We may eventually even find another planet where humans can live.

27. What benefit does space exploration probably bring us directly?
- A. Solutions to diseases.                      B. Better medical instruments.  
C. Global warming.                              D. Information about climate change.
28. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Space exploration is criticized for having few benefits for humans and society.  
B. Space exploration is mainly aimed at finding another planet to live on.  
C. Space exploration inspires people to choose some imaginative work.  
D. Space exploration solves the pollution problems directly.
29. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. The future discoveries in space.  
B. The benefits of space exploration.  
C. The solutions to problems on Earth.  
D. The advantages of science and technology

#### D

Nowadays, many people prefer audiobooks, a more convenient choice, to old-fashioned reading. You can listen to the latest bestseller while commuting or cleaning up the house. But is listening to a book really the same as reading one? There's some evidence that reading on a screen reduces learning and comprehension (理解力) compared to reading from printed text.



If you're wondering why printed books may be better than screen-based reading, it may have to do with your inability to tell where you are in an audiobook. "As you're reading a story, the order of events is important, and knowing where you are in a



book helps you build the storyline,” says Daniel Willingham, a professor of psychology.

The self-directed pace (速度) related to reading may also differentiate books from audiobooks. “About 10% to 15% of eye movements during reading are actually regressive,” Willingham explains. “This happens very quickly when a reader needs to re-read a sentence or a passage to better understand its content. And it’s sort of naturally fit into the process of reading a sentence.” He thinks this reading behavior almost certainly improves comprehension.

A study in 2010 found students who listened to a podcast lesson performed worse on a comprehension quiz than students who read the same lesson on paper. Interestingly, at the start of the experiment, almost all the students wanted to be in the podcast group. “But then right before I gave them the quiz, I asked them again which group they would want to be in, and most of them had changed their minds—they wanted to be in the reading group,” Willingham says. “They knew they hadn’t learned as much.”

But audiobooks also have some strengths. “Human beings have been sharing information orally for tens of thousands of years,” Willingham says, “while the printed word is a much more recent invention.” When we’re reading, we’re applying parts of the brain to the cognitive task of reading. Listeners, on the other hand, can get a lot of information from a speaker’s lively pronunciation or intonations. People who hear Shakespeare spoken out loud tend to gain a lot of meaning from the actor’s performance.

All that said, if you’re reading or listening for relaxation—not for work or study—the differences between audiobooks and print books are probably “small potatoes”. If you are not, that’s where personal preference and the specific context of your reading or listening experience come into play.

30. What does the word “**regressive**” in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?

- A. Recording what you read.
- B. Explaining what you read.
- C. Returning to what you read.
- D. Comparing with what you read.

31. Which of the following would Professor Willingham ~~most~~ probably agree with?
- A. Reading printed books keeps people more relaxed.
  - B. Listening to audiobooks gives people a better understanding.
  - C. Listening to audiobooks helps people build a clear stroyline.
  - D. Reading printed books allows people to read at their own pace.
32. Why does the writer mention the 2010 study in Paragraph 4?
- A. To show the benefits of listening to audiobooks.
  - B. To express the effectiveness of listening to audiobooks.
  - C. To prove that printed books can make us work or study better.
  - D. To stress that choosing what kind of books depends on our needs.
33. Who would probably choose to read printed books?
- A. People who are doing some housework.
  - B. People who plan to take an oral examination.
  - C. People who get ready to perform on the stage.
  - D. People who prepare for the comprehension test.

## 第二部分

本部分共 5 题，共 20 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

### 四、阅读表达 (第 34-36 题每题 2 分，第 37 题 4 分，共 10 分)

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

Did you know that some people don't do their reading assignments (指定的作业)? It's shocking, but it's true.

Some students don't even read short texts that they are assigned in class. There are many reasons for this. They

may be distracted or bored. They may be unwilling to focus. They may be unconfident readers. Whatever the reason, it has to stop today. Here's why.

Reading stimulates (刺激) your mind. It is like a workout for your brain. When





people get old, their muscles become worse. They get weaker and their strength leaves them. Exercise can prevent this loss. The same thing happens to people's brains when they get older. Reading strengthens your brain and prevents declines (下降) in brain power and speed.

You can benefit from reading in the near-term too. Reading provides knowledge. Knowledge is power. Therefore, reading can make you a more powerful person. You can learn to do new things by reading. Do you want to make video games? Do you want to design clothing? Reading can teach you all this and more. But you have to get good at reading, and the only way to get good at something is to practice.

Read everything that you can at school, regardless of whether you find it interesting. Reading expands your vocabulary. Even a "boring" text can teach you new words. Having a larger vocabulary will help you better express yourself. You will be able to speak, write, and think more intelligently. What's boring about that?

Do not just doubt a text because it is unfamiliar to you. Each time you read, you are exposed to new ideas and perspectives (看法). Reading can change the way that you understand the world. It can give you a broader perspective on things. It can make you worldlier. You can learn how people live in faraway places. You can learn about cultures different from your own.

Reading has a calming effect. It is good for your state of mind. It can lower your stress levels and help you relax. You can escape (摆脱) from your troubles for a moment when you read, and it's a positive escape. The benefits of reading far outweigh those of acting like a fool. So do yourself a favor: the next time you get a reading assignment, take as much as you can from it. Squeeze it for every drop of knowledge that it contains. Then move on to the next one.

34. What are the benefits of reading for our brain?

35. How can we get good at reading?

36. How can reading improve our state of mind?

37. What do you think of reading? Why? (Please give two reasons.)

## 五、文段表达 (10 分)

38. 从下面两个题目中任选一题, 根据所给的中文和英文提示, 完成一篇不少于 50 词的英语文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出真实的校名和姓名。

### 题目 1

某英文网站正在开展以 “My Role Model” 为主题的征文活动。假设你是李华, 请用英语写一篇短文投稿, 谈谈谁是你心中的榜样, 你为什么敬佩他/她。

提示词语: helpful, patient, example, stick to

提示问题: • Who is your role model?  
• Why do you admire him/her?

#### *My Role Model*

*Everyone may have his role model.* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 题目 2

假设你是李华, 你校英语社团正在开展以 “Which do you prefer—eating at home or dining out?” 为主题的调研。请用英语写一篇短文, 谈谈你对在家用餐还是外出就餐的看法, 并说明理由。

提示词语: advantage, convenient, cost, opinion, support

提示问题: • Which do you prefer—eating at home or dining out?  
• Why do you choose to do so?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_