

## 2018 北京 101 中学高一（上）期中

### 英 语

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分，共 120 分。考试时间 100 分钟。

#### 第 I 卷 选择题（共 89 分）

第一部分：听力理解（共三节，共 20 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

例：What is the man going to read?

A. A newspaper.      B. A magazine.      C. A book.

答案是 A。

1. What's the man's plan for the summer?

A. To be at home.      B. To stay at the beach.      C. To go to the mountains.

2. What does the woman think of the play?

A. Wonderful.      B. Disappointing.      C. So-so.

3. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Workmates.      B. Neighbours.      C. Friends.

4. Where are the two speakers?

A. In a bank.      B. At a store.      C. At a restaurant.

5. What are the two speakers talking about?

A. A new movie.      B. A weekend plan.      C. Online shopping.

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从每题所给的 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 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. What are the two speakers looking for?

A. A dress for work.      B. A dress for party.      C. A dress for wedding.

7. What is the woman not satisfied with about the blue dress?

A. The size.      B. The price.      C. The colour.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Why does the man prefer to travel by train?

A. It goes faster.      B. It offers a better view.      C. It has a better service.

9. What are they going to do next?

A. Book the tickets.      B. Pack the luggage.      C. Go to the railway station

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why is the woman unhappy with the dog?

A. It belongs to the boy.

- B. It looks seriously sick.  
 C. It will make a mess in the house.  
 11. Where did the boy find the dog?  
 A. On the street.      B. By the garbage can.      C. In front of the house.  
 12. What are they going to do with the dog?  
 A. Keep it.      B. Send it back.      C. Give it away.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. What's the woman doing on the phone?  
 A. Offering help for the ceremony.  
 B. Giving advice about the ceremony.  
 C. Making arrangements for the ceremony.  
 14. Where is the woman now?  
 A. In the garage.      B. On the highway.      C. At the ceremony.  
 15. When will the volunteers get to the ceremony?  
 A. After 7:30.      B. At 6:30.      C. By 6:00.

第三节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

听下面一段对话，完成第 16 至 20 五道小题，每小题仅填写一个词。听对话前，你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍。

PUBLIC LIBRARY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM	
Name	Peter <u>16</u>
Address	Sea View Guest House, 40 <u>17</u> Road
Date of birth	24 <sup>th</sup> , <u>18</u> , 1984
Telephone	<u>19</u>
Best time to contact	At the <u>20</u> break

第二部分：知识运用 (共两节，35 分)

第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- 1.—Did you see Harry just now?  
 —No, I \_\_\_\_ computer games.  
 A. have played    B. am playing  
 C. had played    D. was playing  
 2.As China grows stronger and stronger, Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.  
 A. teaches    B. is teaching  
 C. taught    D. is taught  
 3.Over the last 3 decades, the number of people taking part in voluntary work \_\_\_\_\_ sharply.  
 A. was increasing    B. has increased  
 C. had increased    D. will be increasing  
 4.You don't look well, you \_\_\_\_\_ see the doctor.

- A. ought to B. may  
C. can D. might
5. The Alibaba Group, \_\_\_\_\_ was founded in 1999, has become China's largest e-commerce company.  
A. which B. what  
C. whose D. where
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ for two weeks, and the whole area is flooded.  
A. had rained B. rains  
C. would rain D. has been raining
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ be careful with the camera. It costs!  
A. must B. may  
C. can D. will
8. I've known Sarah for nearly ten years. She \_\_\_\_\_ once my customer.  
A. is B. has been  
C. was D. had been
9. Exactly \_\_\_\_\_ the potato was introduced into Europe is uncertain, but it was probably around 1565.  
A. whether B. when  
C. why D. how
10. —Have you told Mr. Reeve about the meeting?  
—Not yet. I \_\_\_\_\_ him in a minute.  
A. called B. call  
C. will call D. have called
11. The young couple, who returned my lost wallet, left \_\_\_\_\_ I could ask for their names.  
A. while B. before C. after D. since
12. Meyer and his team were the first people \_\_\_\_\_ how the disease spreads from animals to human.  
A. showing B. show  
C. to show D. shown
13. With all the problems \_\_\_\_\_, we felt very happy.  
A. settled B. to settle  
C. being settled D. settling
14. Our English teacher is very strict not only \_\_\_\_\_ all his own work, but \_\_\_\_\_ every one of us.  
A. with; in B. in; with  
C. in; to D. about; on
15. With children, if you say "no", you have to mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that B. this  
C. it D. one

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It was Mother's Day and I was shopping at the local supermarket with my five-year-old son, Tenyson. As we were \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_, we realized that only minutes earlier an \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ woman had fallen over at the entrance and hit her head on the ground. \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ was with her, but there was blood everywhere and the woman was embarrassed and clearly in

shock. 19, a lot of people stopped to help out.

20 we were walking towards the scene, Tenyson became very 21 about what had happened to the elderly couple. He 22 to me, "Mom, it's not much fun falling over in front of 23." Seeing that there was a flower stall (摊位) at the front of the supermarket, he added, "Why shouldn't we 24 the lady a flower? It will make her feel better." I was 25 that he'd come up with this 26 idea. So we went over and told the flower seller 27 we wanted. "Just take it," she replied. "I 28 take your money for such a wonderful 29."

By now medical staff had arrived, and were 30 the injured woman. We gave the flower to the woman's husband and I told him it was 31 my son. At that, the old man started crying and said, "Thank you very much." He then turned to me, "You have a 32 son. Happy Mother's Day to you."

The man bent down and gave his wife the flower, telling her who it was from. 33 being badly hurt, the old lady looked up at Tenyson with 34 in her eyes and gave him a little 35

- |                      |                  |                  |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 16. A. stopping      | B. driving       | C. moving        | D. leaving       |
| 17. A. elderly       | B. awful         | C. honest        | D. injured       |
| 18. A. The seller    | B. My son        | C. The crowd     | D. Her husband   |
| 19. A. Fortunately   | B. Particularly  | C. Interestingly | D. Importantly   |
| 20. A. If            | B. Since         | C. Unless        | D. While         |
| 21. A. guilty        | B. curious       | C. worried       | D. angry         |
| 22. A. shouted       | B. lied          | C. said          | D. answered      |
| 23. A. no one        | B. everyone      | C. someone       | D. anyone        |
| 24. A. buy           | B. bring         | C. leave         | D. lend          |
| 25. A. concerned     | B. shocked       | C. puzzled       | D. amazed        |
| 26. A. wise          | B. innocent      | C. sweet         | D. crazy         |
| 27. A. which         | B. what          | C. when          | D. whether       |
| 28. A. must not      | B. needn't       | C. may not       | D. can't         |
| 29. A. scene         | B. deed          | C. flower        | D. habit         |
| 30. A. checking with | B. praying for   | C. operating on  | D. looking after |
| 31. A. about         | B. to            | C. with          | D. from          |
| 32. A. wonderful     | B. cheerful      | C. successful    | D. respectful    |
| 33. A. Out of        | B. Regardless of | C. Thanks to     | D. As to         |
| 34. A. pity          | B. hope          | C. love          | D. pain          |
| 35. A. smile         | B. money         | C. idea          | D. comfort       |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 17 小题；每小题 2 分，共 34 分）

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

A

Every man wants his son to be somewhat of a clone (克隆), not in features but in footsteps. As he grows you also age, and your ambitions become more unachievable. You begin to realize that your boy, in your footsteps, could probably achieve what you hoped for. But footsteps can be muddied and they can go off in different directions.

My son Jody has hated school since day one in kindergarten. Science projects waited until the last moment. Book reports weren't written until the final threat.

I've been a newspaperman all my adult life. My daughter is a university graduate working toward her master's degree in English. But Jody? When he entered the tenth grade he became a "vo-tech" student (技校学生). They're called

“motorheads” by the rest of the student body.

When a secretary in my office first called him “motorhead”, I was shocked. “Hey, he’s a good kid,” I wanted to say. “And smart, really.”

I learned later that motorheads are, indeed, different. They usually have dirty hands and wear dirty work clothes. And they don’t often make school honor rolls (光荣榜).

But being the parent of a motorhead is itself an experience in education. We who labor in clean shirts in offices don’t have the abilities that motorheads have. I began to learn this when I had my car crashed. The cost to repair it was estimated at \$800. “Hey, I can fix it,” said Jody. I doubted it, but let him go ahead, for I had nothing to lose.

My son, with other motorheads, fixed the car. They got parts (零件) from a junkyard, and ability from vo-tech classes. The cost was \$25 instead of \$800.

Since that first repair job, a broken air-conditioner, a non-functioning washer and a non-toasting toaster have been fixed. Neighbors and co-workers trust their car repairs to him.

These kids are happiest when doing repairs. They joke and laugh and are living in their own relaxed world. And their minds are bright despite their dirty hands and clothes.

I have learned a lot from my motorhead: publishers need printers, engineers need mechanics, and architects need builders. Most important, I have learned that fathers don’t need clones in footsteps or anywhere else.

My son may never make the school honor roll. But he made mine.

36. What used to be the author’s hope for his son?

- A. To avoid becoming his clone.
- B. To look like him in appearance.
- C. To reach the author’s unachieved goals.
- D. To develop in a different direction.

37. What can we learn about the author’s children?

- A. His daughter does better in school.
- B. His daughter has got a master’s degree.
- C. His son tried hard to finish homework.
- D. His son couldn’t write his book reports.

38. The author let his son repair the car because he believed that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his son had the ability to fix it
- B. it would save him much time
- C. other motorheads would come to help
- D. it wouldn’t cause him any more loss

39. What did the author realize in the end?

- A. It is important for one to make the honor roll.
- B. It is unwise to expect your child to follow your path.
- C. Architects play a more important role than builders.
- D. Motorheads have greater ability than office workers.

**B**

When John was growing up, other kids felt sorry for him. His parents always had him weeding the garden, carrying out the garbage and delivering newspapers. But when John reached adulthood, he was better off than his childhood playmates. He had more job satisfaction, a better marriage and was healthier. Most of all, he was happier. Far happier.

These are the findings of a 40-year study that followed the lives of 456 teenage boys from Boston. The study showed that those who had worked as boys enjoyed happier and more productive lives than those who had not. “Boys who worked in the home or community gained competence (能力) and came to feel they were worthwhile members of society,” said George Vaillant, the psychologist (心理学家) who made the discovery. “And because they felt good about themselves, others felt good about them.”

Vaillant’s study followed these males in great detail. Interviews were repeated at ages 25, 31 and 47. Under Vaillant, the researchers compared the men’s mental-health scores with their boyhood-activity scores. Points were awarded for part-time jobs, housework, effort in school, and ability to deal with problems.

The link between what the men had done as boys and how they turned out as adults was surprisingly sharp. Those who had done the most boyhood activities were twice as likely to have warm relations with a wide variety of people, five times as likely to be well paid and 16 times less likely to have been unemployed. The researchers also found that IQ and family social and economic class made no real difference in how the boys turned out.

Working—at any age—is important. Childhood activities help a child develop responsibility, independence, confidence and competence—the underpinnings (基础) of emotional health. They also help him understand that people must cooperate and work toward common goals. The most competent adults are those who know how to do this. Yet work isn’t everything. As Tolstoy once said, “One can live magnificently in this world if one knows how to work and how to love, to work for the person one loves and to love one’s work.”

40. What do we know about John?

- A. He received little love from his family.
- B. He had few childhood playmates.
- C. He enjoyed his career and marriage.
- D. He was envied by others in his childhood.

41. Vaillant’s words in Paragraph 2 serve as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a description of personal values and social values
- B. an analysis of how work was related to competence
- C. an example for parents' expectations of their children
- D. an explanation why some boys grew into happy men

42. Vaillant's team got their findings by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. recording the boys' effort in school
- B. comparing different sets of scores
- C. evaluating the men's mental health
- D. measuring the men's problem solving ability

43. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Competent adults know more about love than work.
- B. Emotional health is essential to a wonderful adult life.
- C. Love brings more joy to people than work does.
- D. Independence is the key to one's success.

C

### How Room Designs Affect Our Work and Feelings

Architects have long had the feeling that the places we live in can affect our thoughts, feelings and behaviors. But now scientists are giving this feeling an empirical (经验的, 实证的) basis. They are discovering how to design spaces that



promote creativity, keep people focused and lead to relaxation.

Researches show that aspects of the physical environment can influence creativity. In 2007, Joan Meyers-Levy at the University of Minnesota, reported that the height of a room's ceiling affects how people think. Her research indicates that higher ceilings encourage people to think more freely, which may lead them to make more abstract connections. Low ceilings, on the other hand, may inspire a more detailed outlook.

In additions to ceiling height, the view afforded by a building may influence an occupant's ability to concentrate. Nancy Wells and her colleagues at Cornell University found in their study that kids who experienced the greatest increase in greenness as a result of a family move made the most gains on a standard test of attention.

Using nature to improve focus of attention ought to pay off academically, and it seems to, according to a study led by C. Kenneth Tanner, head of the School Design & Planning Laboratory at the University of Georgia. Tanner and his team found that students in classrooms with unblocked views of at least 50 feet outside the window had higher scores on tests of vocabulary, language arts and maths than did students whose classrooms primarily overlooked roads and parking lots. Recent study on room lighting design suggests than dim (暗淡的) light helps people to loosen up. If that is true generally, keeping the light low during dinner or at parties could increase relaxation. Researchers of Harvard Medical School also discovered that furniture with rounded edges could help visitors relax.

So far scientists have focused mainly on public buildings. "We have a very limited number of studies, so we're almost looking at the problem through a straw (吸管)," architect David Allison says. "How do you take answers to very specific questions and make broad, generalized use of them? That's what we're all struggling with."

44. What does Joan Meyers-Levy focus on in her research?

A. Light. B. Ceilings. C. Windows. D. Furniture.

45. The passage tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.

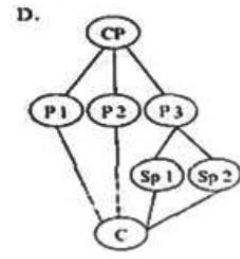
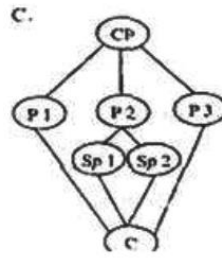
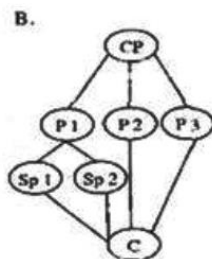
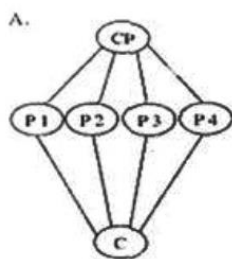
- A. the shape of furniture may affect people's feelings
- B. lower ceilings may help improve students' creativity
- C. children in a dim classroom may improve their grades
- D. students in rooms with unblocked views may feel relaxed

46. The underlined sentence in the last paragraph probably means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the problem is not approached step by step
- B. the researches so far have faults in themselves
- C. the problem is too difficult for researchers to detect
- D. research in this area is not enough to make generalized patterns

47. Which of the following shows the organization of the passage?

CP: Central Point P: Point SP: Sub-point (次要点) C: Conclusion



D

阅读短文，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。(E=AB, F=AC, G=AD)

### How Can I Fight Laziness?

Lazy people will never amount to anything in life. However, laziness can be defeated once a few changes have been made in your mind.

48. Many people always lack sleep, since they stay up too late and get up too early to prepare for work. These people have little motivation (动力) once they arrive home. Laziness works hand in hand with a lack of motivation and a tendency to put off things. By adjusting your sleep schedule to provide a few more hours of meaningful rest, you can fight laziness throughout the day.

Another way to fight laziness is to change your mind from passive to active. Some people treat their lives as if they were pushed from task to task. Others take a more active method, viewing each task as a challenge they must overcome alone. 49

Some people fight laziness by removing the temptations(诱惑) that are around them. A television in the living room may provide entertainment, but watching too much TV often contributes to laziness. 50 Complete a few tasks and reward yourself with what you enjoy, such as a good dinner or a film.

Laziness can also be a lasting problem at home. Couples and children may all have different energy levels, but laziness can be spread if not dealt with immediately. 51 Be the first to collect and wash dishes after a meal. Others in the home may finally follow your example and perform their own task. It is difficult to practice laziness when you are surrounded by motivated people.

52 Enough exercise and a balanced diet can help you to develop a healthy lifestyle, thus enabling you to have more energy and help lift your spirits.

- A. With strong determination, you will be able to achieve your goal.
- B. One way to fight laziness is to get enough sleep.
- C. Finally, taking exercise regularly can help you fight laziness.
- D. Laziness sets in when you no longer feel in charge of your own life.
- E. To fight family laziness, set an example.
- F. Knowing how to fight laziness is important.
- G. Create a reward system for yourself, just as parents do for a child.

### 第 II 卷 非选择题 (共 31 分)

(请将第二卷所有答案作答在第 11--12 页答题纸上, 答题时请注意相应题号)

—

单词拼写

53. The city was completely d\_\_\_\_\_ by the earthquake.
54. We d\_\_\_\_\_ the Christmas tree with lights and gifts..
55. All the participants were required to sign in as they entered the hall to a\_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.
56. Without family's s\_\_\_\_\_, I do not know where I would be now.
57. Please accept my warmest c\_\_\_\_\_ on this 20th anniversary of the founding of your business.
58. I will g\_\_\_\_\_ from Peking University this July. I have majored in accounting.
59. After \_\_\_\_\_(退休), I will take some art classes and spend more time with my family.
60. Everyone is e\_\_\_\_\_ (平等的) under the law.
61. The \_\_\_\_\_ (传统的) friendship between our two countries dates back to ancient days.
62. I still had many friends there, \_\_\_\_\_ (包括) Bruce.



二

完成句子

63. 要改变这种局面, 在我看来, 老师和学生应该一起努力。

To change this situation, \_\_\_\_\_, the teachers and the students should work together.

64. 如果你想申请我所在单位的工作, 我可以替你美言几句。

If you want to \_\_\_\_\_ a job at the office where I work, I'll put in a good word for you.

65. 英吉利海峡把英国和法国分开了。

English Channel \_\_\_\_\_ England \_\_\_\_\_ France.

66. 盖比和他们认为的一样坚强, 我希望她能够渡过难关。

Gabby is as tough as they think, and I am hopeful that she's going to \_\_\_\_\_.

67. 她在 16 岁的时候就对设计方面表现出强烈的兴趣。

She \_\_\_\_\_ in designing when she was 16.

68. 对于服务, 她没有什么可抱怨的。

As to the service, she has nothing to \_\_\_\_\_.

三

短文填空

Tu Youyou, an 84-year-old researcher at the China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, was given the Nobel Prize in Medicine on Oct 5. She is the 1.f 69 Chinese citizen who has 2.w 70 a Nobel Prize in science. Tu 3.d 71 a new drug for malaria. The disease infects around 200 million people and kills about half a million people each year. In the late 1960s, Tu and her workmates joined a government 4.p 72 to find a new malaria drug. In 1971, after 5.f 73 more than 190 times, Tu 6.f 74 made an extract called *qinghaosu* that was effective 7.a 75 malaria. It has 8.s 76 millions of lives. The discovery is also a gift to mankind from traditional Chinese medicine. It has greatly 9.i 77 human health and 10.r 78 suffering.

四、书面表达 (15分)

79. 你的英国朋友 Tom 将来你家共度除夕, 你打算当天下午去地铁站接他。请你用英文写一封电子邮件, 告知他相关信息。

1. 你们全家都欢迎他;
2. 接他的地点和时间: 地铁四号线中关村站西北出口, 2月18日下午4点;
3. 晚上的主要安排: .....

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 所有要点必须包括在内;
3. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Tom,

How is everything going? \_\_\_\_\_

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Best wishes

Li Hua

## 2018 北京 101 中学高一（上）期中英语参考答案

### 第二部分：知识运用 (共两节，35 分)

#### 第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分)

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1.

【答案】D

【解析】

试题分析：考查时态：句意：--杰克，你刚刚看见 Harry 了吗？--没有，--我正在玩电脑游戏。可知刚刚我正在玩电脑游戏，用过去进行时，选 D。

【名师点评】英语中的时态主要由动词的形式决定，因此在学习英语时态时，要注意分析动词形式及具体语境，想象在那个特定的时间动作所发生的背景，这个动作是经常性动作、一般性动作、进行性动作、完成性动作还是将要发生的动作。和将来某个具体时间（段）连用，用将来进行时。

考点：考查时态语态

2.

【答案】D

【解析】

【分析】

考查动词时态语态

【详解】句意：随着中国越来越强大，现在汉语在全世界被教授。根据题干中 grows 得知是一般现在时，而且汉语和教是被动关系，要用一般现在时的被动语态。故选 D。

3.

【答案】B

【解析】

【分析】

考查动词时态

【详解】句意：在过去三十年里，参加志愿者活动的人们的数量急剧增长。根据题干中 Over the last 3 decades 得知是现在完成时，主语 the number 是第三人称单数，谓语动词用单数。故选 B。

4.

【答案】A

【解析】

【分析】

考查情态动词

【详解】句意：你看起来不好，你应该去看看医生。根据“看起来不好”可以得知是应该去看医生。A. ought to 应该； B. may 可能； C. can 会； D. might 可能。故选 A。

5.

【答案】A

【解析】

【分析】

考查定语从句

【详解】句意：阿里巴巴集团，1999年成立的，已经成为中国最大的电商公司。The Alibaba Group 做先行词，在定语从句中做主语，指物，用关系代词 which。故选 A。

【点睛】定语从句由关系代词 who、whom、whose、which、what、as 和关系副词 where、when、why 等引导，但须记住：

1. what 不能引导定语从句。

2. 关系词的分析须考虑它在定语从句中的成分。

一. 指人的关系代词有 who、whose、whom、that. :

The old man who/whom /that we visited yesterday is a famous artist.

Miss Wang is taking care of the child whose parents have gone to Beijing .

The man with whom my father shook hands just now is our headmaster. (=The man who/whom that my father shook hands with just now is our headmaster.) 注：

二. 指物的关系代词有 which、whose(=of which)、that. :

1. I like the books which / that were written by Lu Xun.

2. The desks (which/that) we made last year were very good.

3. This is the house in which we lived last year. (= This is the house which /that we lived in last year.)

4. I live in the room whose windows face south. (= I live in the room ,the windows of which face south.)

三. 关系副词 where, 引导表示地点的定语从句；关系副词 when, 引导表示时间的定语从句；关系副词 why, 引导表示原因的定语从句；

Shanghai is the city where I was born.

I still remember the day when I first came to this school.

Tell me the reason why you missed the plane.

6.

【答案】D

【解析】

【分析】

考查动词时态

【详解】句意：连续下雨已经两周了，整个地区都发洪水了。根据题干中根据句中时间状语 for two weeks, 表示雨持续了两周，即：雨一直在进行，要用现在完成进行时态，故选 D。

7.

【答案】A

【解析】

试题分析：根据下文的 it costs 可知，照相机很昂贵，故选择 A。句意：你必须得小心摆弄相机，它老贵了。

8.

【答案】C

【解析】

试题分析：本题考查的是时态。句意：我认识 Sarah 近十年了。她曾经是我的一个顾客。根据句意可知，Sarah 曾

经是我的一个顾客，即现在不是了，所以选择 C was 一般过去时，表示过去的事实，A is 表示现在的事实；B has been 过去发生的动作，但是现在仍然是 D had been 过去的过去。

考点：考查时态

9.

【答案】B

【解析】

【分析】

考查主语从句

【详解】句意：土豆被引进欧洲具体的时间不确定，但是可能是在 1565 年左右。分析句子成分可知，此处是主语从句，从句缺少状语，根据题干中 around 1565 得知这里是指时间不确定。故选 B。

10.

【答案】C

【解析】

【分析】

考查动词时态

【详解】--你已经告诉 Reeve 先生这个会议了吗？--还没有。我一会儿打电话给他。根据题干中的 in a minute 得知用一般将来时态。故选 C。

11.

【答案】B

【解析】

试题分析：考查连词辨析。A 当...时；B 在...之前；C 在...之后；D 自从，句意：在我问他们的名字之前，这对年轻夫妇归还了我的钱包就离开了。故选 B

考点：考查连词辨析

12.

【答案】C

【解析】

【分析】

考查非谓语动词

【详解】句意：Meyer 和他的团队第一个证明了这种疾病是如何由动物传播给人类的。the first 后面用不等式作后置定语，不等式作定语时，通常与被修饰名词构成主动或被动关系，本题表示主动，故选 C。

13.

【答案】A

【解析】

【分析】

考查非谓语动词

【详解】句意：所有的问题都解决了，我们都感到非常快乐。此处考查 with+宾语+宾语补足语，表示被动完成用过去分词，表示将来用动词不定式，表示主动进行用现在分词。根据“感到开心”可知，问题已经解决，且

problems 用 settle 是被动关系，故用过去分词表示被动完成，故选 A。

【点睛】with 复合结构在句子中作状语，表示原因、时间、条件、伴随、方式等。

with+宾语+宾语补足语，构成 with 复合结构，宾语可以是名词或是代词，宾语补足语可以是介词短语、过去分词、现在分词、形容词、动词不定式、副词。且 with 后面的宾语与其后的宾语补足语有逻辑上的主谓关系。

1)with+宾语+介词短语

He was asleep with his head on his arms.

2)with+宾语+过去分词(宾语与宾补之间是被动完成关系)

All the afternoon he worked with the door locked.

He lay in bed with his head covered.

3)with+宾语+现在分词(宾语与宾补之间是主动进行关系)

With winter coming on, it's time to buy warm clothes.

4)with+宾语+todo(不定式做宾补有“将来”的含义)

I can't go out with all these dishes to wash.

5)with+宾语+形容词/副词

With John away, we've got more room.

Anderson was lying on the bed with all his clothes on.

14.

【答案】B

【解析】

【分析】

考查介词

【详解】句意：我们英语老师不仅对自己的工作非常严格，而且对我们每一个学生也非常严厉。be strict in something 对某事严格，be strict with somebody 对某人严厉。故选 B。

15.

【答案】C

【解析】

试题分析：句意：--有了孩子，如果你说“不”，你得是认真的。Mean it 可以表示“认真的”，所以选 C。

考点：考查代词

## 第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

【答案】16. D 17. A 18. D 19. A 20. D 21. C 22. C 23. B 24. A 25. D 26. C 27. B 28. D 29. B 30. D 31. D 32. A 33. B 34. C 35. A

【解析】

本文是一篇小故事。主要叙述了作者在母亲节这天超市购物，遇到了一位老人摔倒，作者的儿子买花送给那位老人，这是作者在母亲节这天收到的儿子送给自己最好的母亲节礼物。

【16 题详解】

考查动词辨析及语境理解。A 停止；B 开车；C 移动；D 离开。此处是作者一家将在超市购完物后离开，故选 D。

【17 题详解】

考查形容词辨析及语境理解。A 年长的；B 尴尬的，笨拙的；C 诚实的；D 受伤的。根据第二段中的 the elderly



couple 得知这里是指上年纪的妇女。判断选 A。

**【18 题详解】**

考查名词辨析及语境理解。A. 卖家； B. 我的儿子； C. 人群； D. 她的丈夫。根据第二段的 couple 判断，应是 woman 的丈夫和她在一起。故选 D。

**【19 题详解】**

考查副词辨析及语境理解。A 幸运地； B 特别地，尤其地； C 有趣地； D 重要的。那位妇女遇到难处了，周围的陌生人都伸出援助之手，故应是“幸运地”，故选 A。

**【20 题详解】**

考查状语从句。A 如果； B 自从，既然； C 除非； D 当……时候。根据句意：当我们向那场景走去时，……。故选 D。

**【21 题详解】**

考查形容词辨析及语境理解。A 有罪的； B 好奇的； C 忧虑的； D 生气的。第一段提到 Tenyson 是作者五岁的儿子，看到这样的场景会“担心、忧虑”。故选 C。

**【22 题详解】**

考查动词辨析。A 喊叫； B 撒谎； C 说； D 回应。根据孩子后面所说的内容判断选 C。

**【23 题详解】**

考查代词辨析及语境理解。A 没有一个人； B 每一个人； C 某个人； D 任何人。句意：在大家面前摔倒是不好玩的。everyone 大家，每个人。此处这个孩子说的是客观事实，不是针对这对老人摔跤这件事。故选 B。

**【24 题详解】**

考查动词辨析及语境理解。A 购买； B 带来； C 离开； D 借出。根据下文作者和儿子一起去花店“买”花，判断选 A。

**【25 题详解】**

考查形容词辨析及语境理解。A 担心，忧虑的； B 震惊的； C 困惑的； D 惊叹的。自己的儿子那么有爱心，当然作者感到惊喜。故选 D。

**【26 题详解】**

考查形容词辨析及语境理解。作者在为儿子的想法感到喜在心头，a sweet idea 一个令人思之如饴的美好想法，A 智慧的，明智的； B 天真的； C 甜蜜的； D 疯狂的。故选 C。

**【27 题详解】**

考查宾语从句。told 后跟的间接宾语是 the flower seller，宾语从句是间接宾语，从句中 wanted 缺少宾语，what 可在宾语从句中作主语或宾语。故选 B。

**【28 题详解】**

考查情态动词辨析及语境理解。A 严禁，禁止； B 不必； C 可能不； D 不可能。店主也被孩子的主意所感动，故坚持不能收钱。所以选 D。

**【29 题详解】**

考查名词辨析及语境理解。A 场景； B 好事； C 花； D 习惯。这应该是店主也认为这是件好事，故选 B。

**【30 题详解】**

考查短语辨析及语境理解。A 与...协商； B 为……祷告； C 手术； D 照看，照顾；根据空前的 medical staff 判断，故选 D。

**【31 题详解】**

考查词义辨析及语境理解。A 关于；B 去；C 带有，携带；D 来自。作者将花给了受伤的女士的丈夫，并告诉他这花是来自儿子，故选 D。

**【32 题详解】**

考查形容词辨析及语境理解。A 极好的；B 欢乐的；C 成功的；D 恭敬的，有礼貌的。从老人所说的感谢话中可判断，故选 A。

**【33 题详解】**

考查短语辨析及语境理解。A 出自；B 不管；C 幸亏，由于；D 至于。根据句意：尽管伤得很厉害，……。故选 B。

**【34 题详解】**

考查名词辨析。A 遗憾；B 希望；C 爱；D 痛苦。根据空前老人虽然痛地厉害，但仍然充满爱意地看着作者的儿子。故选 C。

**【35 题详解】**

考查名词辨析及语境理解。A 微笑；B 金钱；C 主意；D 安慰。句意：……眼中充满爱意，给了孩子一个微笑。故选 A。

**第三部分：阅读理解（共 17 小题；每小题 2 分，共 34 分）**

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

**A**

**【答案】** 36. C 37. A 38. D 39. B

**【解析】**

**【分析】**

本文讲述了一种社会现象：父母希望孩子成为自己的“克隆”，希望孩子能继续“接力”自己年轻时的任务。随后作者通过记叙自己在校表现并不优异的儿子的帮自己修好了车的事例来表达观点——出版社需要打字员，工程需要技工，建筑行业需要建造者，每个人都有自己的价值，只要用在合适的地方，虽然自己的儿子从未上过学校的光荣榜，作者为自己的儿子感到骄傲。

**【36 题详解】**

推理判断题。本题需理解作者一开始对儿子的期望是什么。由第一段的 *As he grows you also age, and your ambitions become more unachievable. You begin to realize that your boy, in your footsteps, could probably achieve what you hoped for.* 可知作者一开始期望自己的儿子能够实现作者自己未完成的目标，故选 C。

**【37 题详解】**

推理判断题。由第三段的 *My daughter is a university graduate working toward her master's degree in English.* 可以得知作者的女儿学业比儿子更好，故选 A。

**【38 题详解】**

细节理解题。在第五段可以找到答案。 *I doubted it, but let him go ahead, for I had nothing to lose.* 可知，我让儿子修车的原因是——我并没有什么损失，故选 D。

**【39 题详解】**

推理判断题。本题需猜测作者情感态度。由最后一段 *I have learned that fathers don't need clones in footsteps or anywhere else. My son may never make the school honor roll. But he made mine.* 可知作者想要表达的全文的中心思

想，作者对社会上的普遍观点持否定态度的——希望自己孩子“继承”自己的志愿是不明智的，故选 B。

**【点睛】**细节事实理解题主要考查考生对文章中某一些特定细节或文章的重要事实的理解能力。它一般包括直接理解题和语义理解题两种。直接理解题的答案与原文直接挂钩，从阅读材料中可以找到。此外，在阅读中可以使用定位法与跳读法解决细节理解题。定位法即根据题干和选项所提供的信息直接从原文中找到相应的句子(即定位)，然后进行比较和分析(尤其要注意一些同义转换)，从而找出正确答案。跳读法即根据题干和选项所提供的信息跳读原文，并找到相关的句子(有时可能是几个句子)或段落，然后进行分析和推理等，从而找出正确答案。

以本文为例，第 2 小题运用定位法：我们根据题干中“*What can we learn about the author’s children ...对作者孩子有什么了解.....*”，其关键词是 *children*，从而直接定位到第三段的 *My daughter is a university graduate working toward her master’s degree in English.*可以得知作者的女儿学业比儿子更好。故选择 A。

## B

**【答案】** 40. C 41. D 42. B 43. B

**【解析】**

**【分析】**

本文是一篇说明文。本文根据一个叫 John 的男孩的事例结合一项实验表明从小帮忙做家务和其他事情的孩子，长大后会更快乐，甚至非常出色。

**【40 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据第一段中的“*He had more job satisfaction, a better marriage and was healthier*”可知，约翰享受工作和婚姻带来的快乐。故选 C。

**【41 题详解】**

推理判断题。第二段的第二句话“*The study showed that those...than those who had not*”告诉我们，小时候劳动的男孩要比不劳动的男孩成年后更能享受生活且更富有创造性，后面紧接着引用 Vaillant 的话来进一步解释为什么有些男孩成年后会享受快乐的生活。故选 D。

**【42 题详解】**

细节理解题。由第三段 *the researchers compared the men’s mental-health scores with their boyhood-activity scores.*可知，Vaillant 的团队通过比较几组不同的得分情况得出了他们的结论。故选 B。

**【43 题详解】**

推理判断题。根据最后一段：*One can live magnificently in this world if one knows how to work and how to love, to work for the person one loves and to love one's work.* 孩提时代的劳动能够培养一个人多方面的能力，这些能力正是情感健康的基础，同时也能帮助他们过上更快乐的生活。由此可推断出情感健康对享受精彩的成年生活十分重要。故选 B。

**【点睛】**推理判断题要求在理解原文表面文字信息的基础上，做出一定的推理判断，从而得到文章的隐含意义和深层意义。推理判断题所涉及的内容可能是文中的某一句话，也可能是某几句话，所以，推理题的答案只能是根据原文表面文字信息一步推出的答案：即对原文某一句话或某几句话所作的同义改写或综合。推理判断题的题干中通常含 *infer, suggest, imply, conclude, indicate* 等标志性词语。这种题型主要包括细节判断题、态度观点推断题、写作意图推断题、文章出处推断题和猜测想象推断题。例如第 4 小题 根据最后一段：*One can live magnificently in this world if one knows how to work and how to love, to work for the person one loves and to love one's work.* 孩提时代的劳动能够培养一个人多方面的能力，这些能力正是情感健康的基础，同时也能帮助他们过上更快乐的生活。由此可推断出情感健康对享受精彩的成年生活十分重要。故选 B。

C

【答案】44. B 45. A 46. D 47. C

【解析】

试题分析: 本文是说明文, 讲述房间的设计是如何影响我们的工作和感觉的。

【44 题详解】

B 考查细节理解题。根据第二段提到 Joan Meyers-Levy focus on ceilings 可知选 B 项。

【45 题详解】

A 考查细节理解题。BC 项与事实相反, D 项属于接木是错误, 根据倒数第二段提到 furniture with rounded edges could help visitors relax 圆边会帮助人放松, 故选 A 项。

【46 题详解】

D 考查推理判断题。根据倒数第二段提到 We have a very limited number of studies 和 How do you take answers to very specific questions and make broad, generalized use of them? That's what we're all struggling with. 可知对这个地区的研究不足以制定出大众化模式, 故选 D 项。

【47 题详解】

C 考查推理判断题。根据文章先总述房子的设计影响人的创造性, 专注性和休闲性, 再分述这三个方面, 并对第二方面加以分点阐述, 最后得出结论, 经初步研究结构成立, 但我们的研究远远不足, 还将继续努力, 故选 C 项。

考点: 科普类阅读

D

【答案】48. B 49. D

50. G 51. E

52. C

【解析】

【分析】

本文属于说明文阅读, 作者通过这篇文章主要向我们描述了几种克服懒惰的方法, 懒惰对人影响巨大, 我们必须击败它。

【48 题详解】

考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。后句 lack sleep, adjusting your sleep schedule to provide a few more hours of meaningful rest 要讲的是有些人为了准备工作熬夜太晚起床又早, 导致下班回家后就没有动机和冲劲, 通过调整睡眠多一些休息, 可以让你一整天精神饱满, 由此判断空格处的内容是: 克服懒惰的方法之一就是要有充足的睡眠。

故选 B。

【49 题详解】

考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。根据后文 Others take a more positive approach, viewing each task as a challenge they must overcome alone 可知懒惰常常出现在你消极的时候, 故选 D。

【50 题详解】

考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。根据后文 Complete a few tasks and reward yourself with what you enjoy, such as a good dinner or a film 可知你需要为自己创造奖励制度, 就像父母为孩子做的一样, 故选 G。

【51 题详解】

考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。根据后面内容 laziness can be spread if not dealt with immediately. Be the first to collect and wash dishes after a meal 懒惰可能会传递给你的配偶或小孩，要发挥榜样作用，所以平时一个人干活的话，其他人也会去做自己的事情，故选 E。

### 【52 题详解】

考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。根据后文 Enough exercise and a balanced diet can help you to develop a healthy lifestyle 可知经常锻炼可以帮助你对抗懒惰，故选 C。

### 【点睛】七选五的解题技巧

1、先看选项。跟完形填空不一样，七选五的答案选项较少，并且给出的都是句子，因此，我们可以通过句子的完整性或者句子后面的标点符号来判断该句在文章中的位置。另外，通过阅读选项，有可能找出跟其他选项表达完全不同意思的句子，这样的话我们就可以直接将该项排除。

2、再看空前空后。由于七选五空出的是整个句子，而这些句子与句子之间，必然有一种联系，因此我们可以通过选项中某个名词或动词跟空前或空后的一致性或者相关性来确定这两个句子之间有一种关联性，从而选择正确的答案。比如第 1 小题：空格后句 lack sleep, adjusting your sleep schedule to provide a few more hours of meaningful rest 要讲的是有些人为了准备工作熬夜太晚起床又早，导致下班回家后就没有动机和冲劲，通过调整睡眠多一些休息，可以让你一整天精神饱满，由此判断空格处的内容是：克服懒惰的方法之一就是充足的睡眠。故选 B。

3、注意代词或定冠词。在做这类题目的时候，一定要注意句子中出现的人称代词或者指示代词，因为我们知道，代词是指代一个名词或者一个句子的，然后通过代词在句子中所做的成分我们可以推断出它指代的句子的类型，我们要做的就是从选项中找这类句型就可以了。

4、注意一些特殊疑问词。如果选项中或空前出现特殊疑问词，一定要把这句话仔细读几遍，因为对于不同特殊疑问词的回答方式是不一样的，比如对 why 的回答，后面要有 because 等表原因的词，对 when 的回答，后面要有表时间的状语，对 where 的回答，后面要有表地点的名词，对 how 的回答，后面要有方式状语等。

5、注意一些连词。如一些表示转折的连词，but, However, yet, though, nevertheless 等，另外还有一些表示并列关系的连词如 and, also, as well as, neither nor, either or, not only...but also, on one hand...on the other hand 等。因为这些连词可以表现句子与句子之间的关系，通过不同的连词我们可以推知句子与句子之间不同的关系。

例如第 5 小题，设空位置在最后，表示最后总结：经常锻炼可以帮助你对抗懒惰。故选 C. Finally, taking exercise regularly can help you fight laziness.

## 第 II 卷 非选择题（共 31 分）

一

单词拼写

【答案】53. destroyed

54. decorated/decorate

55. attend 56. support

57. congratulation/ congratulations

58. graduate

59. retiring/retirement



60. equal 61. traditional

62. including

【解析】

【53 题详解】

考查过去分词。句意：这个城市被地震彻底破坏。城市和破坏是被动关系，be+动词的过去分词。故填 destroyed。

【54 题详解】

考查动词。句意：我们用灯光和礼物装饰圣诞树。主语后缺少谓语动词，可以用过去时或现在时，故填 decorated/decorate。

【55 题详解】

考查动词。句意：所有出席会议的人都被要求进入会场前签到。表示目的用不定式后用动词原形。故填 attend。

【56 题详解】

考查名词。句意：没有家人的支持，我不知道我现在会走到哪里。介词后用名词。故填 support。

【57 题详解】

考查名词。句意：请接受我对你公司成立 20 周年热烈的祝贺。形容词后用名词，故填 congratulation/congratulations。

【58 题详解】

考查谓语动词。句意：我今年 7 月将从北京大学毕业。我的专业是会计。will 后面用动词原形。故填 graduate。

【59 题详解】

考查动名词或名词。句意：退休以后，我会上一些艺术课并且花费时间和家人度过。介词后用名词或动名词。故填 retiring/retirement。

【60 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：法律面前人人平等。be 动词后用形容词。故填 equal。

【61 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：两国之间的传统友谊起源于古代。形容词修饰名词。故填 traditional。

【62 题详解】

考查介词。句意：我仍然有很多朋友，包括布鲁斯。包括某人用 including somebody，故填 including。

二

完成句子

【答案】63. (1). in (2). my (3). opinion

64. (1). apply (2). for

65. (1). separates, (2). from

66. (1). pull (2). through

67. (1). had/expressed (2). a (3). great/keen (4). interest

68. (1). complain (2). about

【解析】

根据汉语提示完成句子。

【63 题详解】

考查介词短语。英语中缺少短语“在我看来”，故填 (1). in (2). my (3). opinion。



**【64 题详解】**

考查动词短语。英语中缺少短语“申请”，故填 (1). apply (2). for

**【65 题详解】**

考查动词短语。英语中缺少短语“分开”，故填 (1). separates, (2). from

**【66 题详解】**

考查动词短语。英语中缺少短语“渡过难关”，故填 (1). pull (2). through

**【67 题详解】**

考查动词短语。根据汉语得知下面缺少“表现出强烈的兴趣”。题干中 when she was 16.提示用一般过去时，故填 (1). had/expressed (2). a (3). great/keen (4). interest 。

**【68 题详解】**

考查动词短语。根据句意得知下面缺少“抱怨”，这里要用动词短语。故填 (1). complain (2). About。

三

短文填空

**【答案】** 69. first

70. won 71. discovered/ developed

72. project/program(me)

73. failing

74. finally

75. against

76. saved 77. improved

78. reduced

**【解析】**

本文介绍了中国第一位获得诺贝尔科学奖的女科学家屠呦呦，屠呦呦致力于研究抗疟疾药物最终发现了青蒿素。

**【69 题详解】**

考查序数词。句意：屠呦呦是中国第一位获得诺贝尔科学奖的女科学家，表示第一个，故填 first 。

**【70 题详解】**

考查过去分词。句意：屠呦呦是中国第一位获得诺贝尔科学奖的女科学家，has+ 过去分词，表示赢得，故填 won 。

**【71 题详解】**

考查动词时态。句意：屠呦呦发现了一种抗疟疾的新药物。故填 discovered/ developed 。

**【72 题详解】**

考查名词。句意：屠呦呦和他的同事们加入了政府发现新的疟疾药物的项目中。冠词后用名词。故填 project/program(me) 。

**【73 题详解】**

考查动名词。句意：在失败了 1 9 0 次以后，介词后用动名词。故填 failing 。

**【74 题详解】**

考查副词。句意：最终屠呦呦从青蒿素中提取了有效的成分来抵抗疟疾。这里表示最后，故填 finally 。

**【75 题详解】**

考查介词。句意：最终屠呦呦从青蒿素中提取了有效的成分来抵抗疟疾。这里表示最后，故表示抵抗，故填 against。

【76 题详解】

考查过去分词。句意：它已经拯救了几百万人民的生命。has+过去分词，故填 saved。

【77 题详解】

考查过去分词。句意：青蒿素大大提升了人类健康。根据 has+过去分词得知，故填 improved。

【78 题详解】

考查过去分词。句意：青蒿素大大减少了人类的痛苦。根据 has+过去分词得知，故填 reduced。

四、书面表达（15 分）

79.

【答案】Dear Tom,

How is everything going? I am so glad that you are coming to spend the Spring Festival's Eve with us. I, on behalf of my whole family, welcome you to join us!

I will pick you up at the northwest exit of Zhongguancun subway station on Line 4, and I will be there at 4 p.m. on February 18th. We have already prepared various activities for you. We can watch the Spring Festival Gala, make dumplings together, and set off some firecrackers, which are the traditional activities we Chinese people do during the Spring Festival. I am sure you will enjoy it.

I do believe that you will have a great time with our family, hope to see you soon in Beijing.

Best wishes

Li Hua

【解析】

【分析】

本文是一篇应用文，属于书信类作文。

【详解】第一步：审题

体裁：应用文

时态：根据提示，时态应为一般现在时和一般将来时。

结构：我们需要在应用文的三段式中体现出通知的相关信息。具体结构分布应该是，首段，要包括对 Tom 的到来表示欢迎与接待；主体段，即中间段，内容需要包含接待的具体情况，除了要说明接 Tom 的确切时间和地点，还要介绍下除夕的活动安排；尾段，主要是对 Tom 的到来表示再次的欢迎之情和期待之意。

第二步：列提纲（重点词组）

on behalf of; pick you up prepare for.; set off; have a great time.

第三步：连词成句

根据提示及关键词（组）进行遣词造句，注意主谓一致和时态问题。

第四步：连句成篇（衔接词）

1.表文章结构顺序：First of all, Firstly/First, Secondly/Second... And then, Finally,

2.表并列补充关系：What is more, Besides, Moreover, Furthermore, In addition

3.表转折对比关系：However, On the contrary, but, Although+clause(从句), In spite of+n/doing, On the one hand..., On the other hand...

4.表因果关系: Because, As, So, Thus, Therefore, As a result

5.表总结: In short, In a word, In conclusion, In summary, all in all, briefly/ in brief ; generally speaking, as you know, as is known to all

连句成文, 注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接与过渡, 书写一定要规范清晰,

第五步: 润色修改

要完成该题目的写作要求, 并拿到高分, 不仅需要涵盖各个要点内容, 还要在行文中正确运用一些表达事件和情感的短语和句式, 使该通知类应用文内容全面的同时, 还要体现出对收信人 Tom 的诚挚欢迎。

**【点睛】**范文内容完整, 要点全面, 语言规范, 语篇连贯, 词数适当, 上下文意思连贯, 符合逻辑关系。作者在范文中使用了主从复合句, 如 We can watch the Spring Festival Gala, make dumplings together, and set off some firecrackers, which are the traditional activities we Chinese people do during the Spring Festival.还运用了一些固定词组, 如 on behalf of ; pick you up prepare for.; set off; have a great time. 等。全文中没有中国式英语的句式, 显示了很高的驾驭英语的能力。另外, 文章思路清晰、层次分明, 上下句转换自然, 为文章增色添彩。