

听力理解 ( 共25小题 , 每题1分 , 满分25分 )

1. 0:00 / 0:32

Which program did the woman want to watch?

- A. The talk show.                      B. The news.                      C. The cartoon.

2. 0:00 / 0:37

- A. In France.                      B. In China.                      C. In Canada.

3. 0:00 / 0:25

How will the man get to school?

- A. By bike.                      B. By taxi.                      C. On foot.

4. 0:00 / 0:29

What will the man do after school?

- A. See a film.                      B. Help his uncle.  
C. Do some shopping.

5. 0:00 / 0:56

( 1 ) Why is the woman calling?

- A. To invite the man.  
B. To thank the man.  
C. To encourage the man.

( 2 ) What is the man going to do next Friday evening?

- A. Visit a town.  
B. Play a football game.  
C. Look after his brother.

0:00 / 0:59

( 1 ) What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Husband and wife.
- B. Brother and sister.
- C. Teacher and student.

( 2 ) Which camp do the speakers decide to choose?

- A. A drawing camp.
- B. A swimming camp.
- C. A cooking camp.

7.

0:00 / 1:27

( 1 ) What does the woman probably do?

- A. A nurse.
- B. A teacher.
- C. A student.

( 2 ) What's wrong with the man's son?

- A. His arm hurt.
- B. His back hurts.
- C. His legs hurt.

( 3 ) When will the man's son come to the office?

- A. At 10:00 a.m.
- B. At 1:00 p.m.
- C. At 2:00 p.m.

8.

0:00 / 1:46

( 1 ) Where will the students gather tomorrow morning?

- A. At the school gate.
- B. In the classroom.
- C. On the playground.

( 2 ) What will the students do in the second week?

- A. Do sports.
- B. Study the beaches.

( 3 ) What will the students prepare before travelling?

- A. A report.
- B. A trip plan.
- C. A question list.

9. 0:00 / 1:42

( 1 ) Who wants to learn guitar?

- A. The woman.
- B. The man.
- C. The woman's daughter.

( 2 ) When does the man's next class begin?

- A. On July 5.
- B. On July 7.
- C. On July 9.

( 3 ) What is the woman doing?

- A. Asking for information.
- B. Offering help.
- C. Giving advice.

10. 0:00 / 2:11

( 1 ) Why does the man look for Ms. White?

- A. To hand in his homework.
- B. To tell her he can take the trip.
- C. To ask her some math questions.

( 2 ) What does the woman say about the animals?

- A. They are very clever.
- B. They are afraid of people.
- C. They don't like to go out in the rain.

( 3 ) What will the man probably do next?

- A. Go home.
- B. Go to the library.
- C. Go to Mr. Green's office.

Room Service Ordering Form	
Room No.	Room <u>  1  </u>
Food	a <u>  2  </u> sandwich a <u>  3  </u> salad
Drink	a glass of <u>  4  </u> juice
Delivery Time (送餐时间)	at <u>  5  </u> p.m.

**完形填空 (共15小题, 每小题1分, 满分15分)**

12. A few years ago, I went to Disneyland with my sister and her two children. At that time, they were probably 10 and 8.

We were walking down Main Street to go across to Downtown Disney when John, the younger of my two nephews,   1   walking. He stood there for a few seconds with his eyes looking across the   2  . As I started to walk towards him to tell him to   3   so we could stay with the group, he started walking across the street.

I was just standing there thinking and trying to   4   what he would do.   5   he got to the other side of the street, he stopped in front of a couple and their crying child. If I had to guess, this kid was probably around the same   6   as John, if not a little bit younger.

I saw them talking to each other for a moment, then John   7   his balloon that he had just got within 10 minutes to the kid. The parents looked absolutely   8  . The kid took the balloon, stopped   9   smiled at John and said something to him.

Then John came walking back over to me, totally   10  . The parents were still watching him as if he was a miracle (神奇的人). And the kid was smiling and talking   11   to his parents, pointing at my nephew. By the time he got back over to me, I was obviously confused. So I asked him, "What was that about?"

John answered calmly, "He looked sad. He shouldn't be   12   at Disneyland, so I gave him my   13   to make him happy."

Then I asked, "You gave him your balloon?"

"Yes. His balloon might have flown away, or he didn't get one,   14   mom bought me lots of toys, so it's OK." he answered.

To me, it's hard to imagine that this kid, this 8-year-old kid, did that.

The story is definitely not as   15   as some of the other stories we have ever read, but to this day it still kind of blows me away.

1. A. disliked                      B. stopped                      C. continued                      D. finished

- |                  |              |              |               |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 3. A. help       | B. return    | C. hurry     | D. rest       |
| 4. A. discover   | B. explain   | C. prove     | D. show       |
| 5. A. Since      | B. Though    | C. If        | D. When       |
| 6. A. age        | B. hobby     | C. height    | D. weight     |
| 7. A. lent       | B. threw     | C. moved     | D. handed     |
| 8. A. bored      | B. worried   | C. surprised | D. frightened |
| 9. A. jumping    | B. crying    | C. playing   | D. running    |
| 10. A. crazy     | B. happy     | C. afraid    | D. sorry      |
| 11. A. hopefully | B. nervously | C. slowly    | D. excitedly  |
| 12. A. sad       | B. angry     | C. shy       | D. quiet      |
| 13. A. ticket    | B. money     | C. balloon   | D. food       |
| 14. A. or        | B. for       | C. but       | D. so         |
| 15. A. true      | B. touching  | C. simple    | D. tiring     |

阅读理解 ( 共两节 , 满分40分 )

13.

A

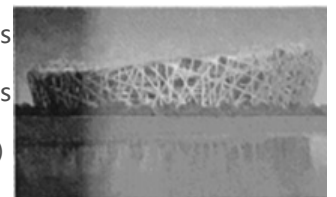
**Camp Nou**

Camp Nou is a football stadium in Barcelona, Spain. It is the largest stadium in Europe and the tenth largest in the world. Many international matches are played there. There is a museum in the stadium—the FC Barcelona Museum. It is considered the best football museum in the world. There are multi-media displays ( 多媒体展示 ) about the Barcelona Club and its history as well as a fantastic view of the stadium. Camp Nou is also a place where you can enjoy major concerts and other non-football events.



**Beijing National Stadium**

Beijing National Stadium, also called the Bird's Nest, is located in China. It was designed for use during the 2008 Summer Olympics and Paralympics. It is the world's largest steel structure ( 钢结构 ) . The stadium has recently been transformed ( 改造 ) so that it can be used for winter sports.



**Maracana Stadium**

Maracana Stadium is an open-air stadium in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It was opened in 1950 for the FIFA World Cup. Since then, it has mainly been used for football matches between the major football clubs in Ri de Janeiro. It is the largest stadium in South America.



**Wembley Stadium**

Wembley Stadium is located in Wembley Park in London, England. The England national football team play most of their home matches there. The stadium is also used for other sporting events. It is the second largest stadium in Europe ( after Camp Nou ) and one of the largest and the tallest in the world, with every seat under a roof. It was very expensive to build.



- ( 1 ) What is the theme of the museum in Camp Nou?
- A. Film.
  - B. Music.
  - C. History.
  - D. Football.
- ( 2 ) Which stadium has been changed for winter sports recently?
- A. Camp Nou.
  - B. Beijing National Stadium.
  - C. Maracana Stadium.
  - D. Wembley Stadium.
- ( 3 ) What was Maracana Stadium opened for in 1950?
- A. The Olympics.
  - B. Major concerts.
  - C. Multi-media displays.
  - D. The FIFA World Cup.
- ( 4 ) From the passage, we can know that Wembley Stadium is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. in South America.
  - B. the largest stadium in Europe.
  - C. used for different sporting events.
  - D. the largest steel structure in the world.

14.

B

Welcome to your future life!

You get up in the morning and look into the mirror ( 镜子 ) . Your face is not likely to change and stays young-looking. In 2035, medical science is better than ever. Many people of your age could live to be 150, so at 40, you're not old at all. And your parents just had an anti-aging nanotechnology treatment. Now, all three of you look the same age!

You say to your shirt, "Turn red." It changes from blue to red. In 2035, "smart clothes" contain particles, which are very tiny in size and can be programmed to change your clothes' color or pattern.

You walk into the kitchen. You get the milk, but a voice says, "You shouldn't drink that!" Your

fridge has read the FRID chip, a piece of electronic equipment, on the milk bottle, and it knows the milk is old. In 2035, every food item in the supermarket has an FRID chip.

It's time to go to work. In 2035, cars drive themselves. Just tell your "smart car" where to go.

On the way, you can call a friend using your jacket sleeves ( 袖子 ). Nano-sized "smart technology" is all around you. "Your whole body and everything around you will become part of the same network," says scientist Ampy Buchholz.

So will all these come true? For new technology to succeed, says scientist Andrew Zoll, "it has to be so much better that it replaces what we have already." The Internet is one example—what will be the next?

- ( 1 ) According to the passage, in 2035 \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. people could live to be 150
  - B. clothes could be much cheaper
  - C. cars could change color themselves
  - D. food could stay fresh for a longer time
- ( 2 ) The underlined word "old" in Paragraph 4 means \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. not free
  - B. not fresh
  - C. not expensive
  - D. not young
- ( 3 ) Scientist Ampy Buchholz thinks that smart technology \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. can be highly dangerous
  - B. can become very common
  - C. can cause stress for people
  - D. can take the place of humans
- ( 4 ) What is the best title for the passage?
- A. How Will We Live in 2035?
  - B. What Will We Eat and Wear in 2035?
  - C. Why Will Everyday Life Be Changed?
  - D. When Will Smart Technology Be Used?

15.

C

English is an important global language—but that doesn't mean it's easy to learn. Many experts have tried to make English easier for students to learn, but they weren't always successful.

In 1930, Professor C. K. Ogden of Cambridge University invented Basic English. It had only 850 words ( and just 18 verbs! ) and Ogden said most people could learn it in just thirty hours. The problem was that those people who learned Basic English could write and say simple messages, but they couldn't understand the

wanted a watermelon (西瓜), you asked for "a large green fruit with the form of an egg, which has a sweet red inside and a good taste.

R. E. Zachrisson, a university professor in Sweden, decided that the biggest problem for learners of English was spelling, so he invented a language called Anglic. Anglic was similar to English but with much simpler spelling. "Father" became "faadher", "new" became "nue", and "years" became "yeerz". Sadly, Anglic never became popular.

Even easier is the language which ships' captains use: it's called "Seaspeak". It uses a few simple phrases for every possible situation. In "Seaspeak", for example, you don't say "I'm sorry, what did you say?" or "I didn't understand. Can you repeat that?" ... it's just "Say again." No more grammar!

In the age of computers and international communication through the Internet, a new form of English might appear. A large number of the world's e-mail messages are in English and indicate examples of Netlingo like O.I.C. (Oh, I see!) and T.T.Y.L. (Talk to you later). In another fifty years English as we know it might not exist. We will probably all speak fluent Internetish!

(1) What did Professor C. K. Ogden invent?

- A. Basic English
- B. Anglic
- C. Seaspeak
- D. Netlingo

(2) R. E. Zachrisson invented Anglic to solve the problem of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. listening
- B. speaking
- C. spelling
- D. reading

(3) In "Seaspeak", what do people say "I didn't understand. Can you repeat that?"

- A. Faadher.
- B. Say again.
- C. O.I.C.
- D. Talk to you later.

(4) What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Why English has become popular.
- B. What English has brought to people
- C. Where people have used English widely.
- D. How people have tried to make English easier.



In next week's lecture, we will be discussing identity. Social experts suggest that we have three basic types of identity. First, your given identity includes your gender ( 性别 ), your birthplace, and your age. These are aspects of identity that are almost impossible to change. Second is your chosen identity, groups you choose to become a part of. Chosen identity can include your beliefs, your professions ( 职业 ), or your community organizations. Finally, your core identity is what makes you unique. Your behaviors, personality, values, and skills are all part of your core identity. Before Monday's lecture, post a short reply to this question.

**QUESTION:** How has your identity changed in the last few years, including the three aspects of identity?

**Posted by Ali K.**

When I started high school, I thought that I knew exactly who I was and where I was headed. I was a star soccer player, and my entire identity was soccer—I lived it and breathed it. This was my chosen identity. Everything changed when I had a terrible knee injury during my second year. After several months, it was clear that I wouldn't be able to play soccer competitively again. I felt really sad when I had to quit the team, and I was very unhappy. Slowly I started to see that I was still the same person on the inside. I was still a very hard-working person, someone who didn't easily give up, and someone who loved being on a team. These were part of my core identity. I had to rediscover my values ( hard work and competition ) to get me through this hard time. I've been developing a new sense of identity. Although I've had to change part of my chosen identity, I now understand that my core identity ( who I am inside ) is the most important for me.

**Posted by Paul S.**

Like Ali, I had a very hard time in high school. I felt like my parents didn't understand or respect me and nothing I did was right in their eyes. ① They didn't think I was trustworthy, and I admit that sometimes I didn't make great choices. But my parents are part of my given identity, and therefore they are very important in my life. During high school, my chosen identity was the group of friends that I belonged to. ② However, some friends were influencing me in bad ways. I felt really lost and unhappy with my life. Later, when I started at the university in my city, I decided to find some new friends.③ Now I can realize the changes in me and feel more comfortable around my parents because they respect me as an adult. ④ It is important to remember that your chosen identity is not who you are. You can make other choices, and change your life.

( 1 ) Which of the following belongs to your given identity?

- A. Professions.
- B. Behaviors.
- C. Personality.
- D. Birthplace.

( 2 ) Why did Ali change part of his chosen identity?

- A. He lost interest in sport at school.
- B. He found a new sense of identity.
- C. He injured his knee playing soccer.

( 3 ) Where should the following sentence be put?

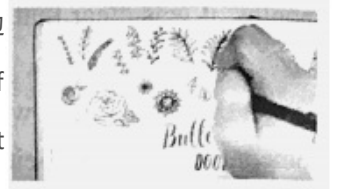
"I've connected with friends who better understand my family background and my values."

- A. ①
- B. ②
- C. ③
- D. ④

( 4 ) What kind of passage is it?

- A. A blog.
- B. A poster.
- C. A news report.
- D. A book review.

17. When you are sitting in class, have you ever drawn pictures in the margins ( 页边的空白处 ) of your notebooks? If so, you are doodling. Many people think of doodling as a distraction ( 分心 ) from more important things. But it might be just the opposite.



One study shows that doodling may help you remember things you hear. In 2009 researchers asked two groups of people to listen to a phone message. One group was encouraged to doodle, but the other was not. Neither group knew that it would be asked to remember information from the message. But the group that doodled remembered 29% more.

Other people have suggested other uses for doodling. Jesse Prinz, a professor who studies doodling, says it can help you think creatively. Walking away from a problem to draw might actually help you solve it. When you come back, you'll have a fresh perspective ( 观点 ) and figure out an answer more quickly.

An author named Sunni Brown wrote a book on doodling. She argues that doodling is a tool that can help people think. She admits that people see doodling as doing nothing, but she wants to change that. In fact, she runs a business that helps companies improve organization and planning through doodling.

Brown believes doodling is helpful because it includes many ways of learning. You learn in four ways: seeing, hearing, reading or writing, and through movement. The more ways you use, the better you learn. And when you doodle while listening to a lecture, you use all four.

You might think that being good at drawing is important for doodling. But if the point of doodling is to help you think, then it doesn't matter what the picture looks like. Even if you're not an artist, doodling can help you. So next time you need help focusing, pick up a pen and doodle away.

- ( 1 ) What does "doodle" mean? ( 不多于两个单词 )
- ( 2 ) What does the study in Paragraph 2 show? ( 不多于八个单词 )
- ( 3 ) What does Jesse Prinz say about doodling in Paragraph 3? ( 不多于六个单词 )

书面表达 ( 满分20分 )

18. 根据题目所提出的具体要求，在写出一篇连贯完整的短文。词数不少于60。

假如你是李华，你们学校上个月举办“诵读经典”系列活动。请参考下表提供的信息，用英语写一篇短文，给校刊“英语园地”投稿，介绍相关情况，并谈谈你的感受。

短文的开头已为你写好，不计入总词数。

Time	Activities
in the first two weeks	read great books
on May 18	hold a poem competition
in the last week	act out famous works

Last month, we had a series of reading activities.

听力理解 (共25小题, 每题1分, 满分25分)

1. 【答案】A

2. 【答案】B

3. 【答案】C

4. 【答案】B

5. 【答案】(1) A

(2) B

6. 【答案】(1) A

(2) B

7. 【答案】(1) A

(2) A

(3) C

8. 【答案】(1) A

(2) B

(3) C

9. 【答案】(1) C

(2) B

(3) A

10. 【答案】(1) B

(2) C

(3) C

11. 【答案】1. Q212

2 . fish

3 . small

4 . apple

5 . 6

**完形填空 ( 共15小题 , 每小题1分 , 满分15分 )**

12. 【答案】 BACAD ADCBB DACCB

**阅读理解 ( 共两节 , 满分40分 )**

13. 【答案】 ( 1 ) D

( 2 ) B

( 3 ) D

( 4 ) C

14. 【答案】 ( 1 ) A

( 2 ) B

( 3 ) B

( 4 ) A

15. 【答案】 ( 1 ) A

( 2 ) C

( 3 ) B

( 4 ) D

16. 【答案】 ( 1 ) D

( 2 ) C

( 3 ) C

( 4 ) B

17. 【答案】 ( 1 ) Draw pictures.

( 2 ) Doodling may help people remember things they hear.

( 3 ) Help people think creatively.

( 4 ) Useful and helpful.

18. 【答案】 略