

# 江西省2020年中等学校招生考试

## 英语学科说明

### 一、指导思想

江西省2020年中等学校招生统一考试英语学科的考试（以下简称2020年英语中考）将按照教育部颁发的《义务教育英语课程标准》（2011年版）（以下简称《课标》）的要求，参考英语学科核心素养的基本要求，结合我省初中英语教学的实际，兼顾初高中衔接和有利于学生未来英语学习的需求，科学地制定命题原则、考查目标及考查内容。注重测试的鉴定功能和激励功能，发挥测试对日常教学的积极反拨作用。

### 二、考试形式与试卷结构

#### （一）考试形式

英语考试的形式为闭卷答题形式。

试卷题型、题量、分值和时间安排如下：

考试类别	分值	考试水平	理解	应用	综合	累计分值	题目数量	答题方式	时间（分钟）
听力测试		简短对话理解	8			8	8	三选一	23
		对话或独白理解	14			14	14	三选一	
		独白理解			5	5	5	填空	
书面测试		单项填空		8		8	8	四选一	5
		完形填空		25		25	25	四选一 选词填空	27
		阅读理解	40			40	20	四选一 七选五	40
		补全对话			5	5	5	七选五	5
		书面表达			15	15	1	写一段话	20
累计			62	33	25	120	86		120

#### （二）试卷结构

2020年英语中考试卷由听力理解、语言知识运用、阅读理解、口语表达、书面表达五个部分组成。

试卷由试题卷和答题卷两部分组成。试卷有六大题，一至五大题在试题卷上；第六大题在答题卷上。满分120分，考试时间120分钟。

#### 第一部分 听力测试

听力试题旨在考查考生通过听来理解信息和获取信息的能力。

第一大题：听力测试。

本大题分 A)、B)、C) 三部分。每段录音材料播放两遍。

A) 部分：共 8 小题，计 8 分，每小题 1 分。要求考生根据所听到的 8 段简短对话，从每题所给的 3 个选项中选择最佳答案。

B) 部分：共 14 小题，计 14 分，每小题 1 分。要求考生听 5 段对话或独白，每段对话或独白给出 2-4 小题，从每题所给的 3 个选项中选出最佳答案。

C) 部分：共 5 小题，计 5 分，每小题 1 分。要求考生听一段独白，根据独白内容，用适当的词或短语完成 5 个句子，每个句子一空，每个空格不超过 3 个单词。

本大题所需时间约为 23 分钟。

## 第二部分 语言知识运用

语言知识运用能力题旨在考查考生在语境或语篇中运用语法、词汇及语用等语言知识的能力。该部分试题的考查方式是单项填空和完形填空题。

第二大题：单项填空。

本大题考查考生在一定的语境中运用语法、词汇等知识的能力。本大题共有 8 小题，计 8 分，每小题 1 分。每题留出 1 个空白，要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选项中选择最佳答案。

本大题所需时间约为 5 分钟。

第三大题：完形填空。

本大题测试考生在语篇中综合运用语言知识的能力。

本大题分 A)、B) 两部分。

A) 部分：共 15 小题，计 15 分，每小题 1 分。在一篇短文（280 词左右）中留出 15 个空白，要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案，使补充后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。

B) 部分：共 10 小题，计 10 分，每小题 1 分。在一篇短文（160 词左右）中留出 10 个空白，要求考生用方框中所给的词的适当形式填入空白处，使补充后的短文语法正确、意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。需要变形的词为 4 个。每词限用一次。每小题 1 分。

本大题所需时间约为 27 分钟。

## 第三部分 阅读理解

阅读理解题主要考查考生理解常见体裁和不同题材的书面材料的能力。

第四大题：阅读理解。

本大题分 A)、B) 两部分。

A) 部分：共 15 小题，计 30 分，每小题 2 分。本部分要求考生根据所提供的 4 篇短文的内容，从每题所给的 4 个选项中选择最佳答案。

B) 部分：共 5 小题，计 10 分，每小题 2 分。要求考生阅读一篇短文，然后根据短文内容从方框所给的 7 个选项中选择 5 个恰当的句子还原到文中，使短文意思通顺、结构完整。

本大题所需时间约为 40 分钟。

## 第四部分 补全对话

补全对话是口语表达的间接测试形式。本大题主要考查考生在真实语境中进行口语交际的能力。

第五大题：补全对话。

补全对话要求考生阅读一段对话，然后根据对话内容从方框所给的7个选项中选择恰当的句子，将对话内容补充完整。共5小题，计5分，每小题1分。

本大题所需时间约为5分钟。

### 第五部分 书面表达

书面表达是通过文字传递信息和表达思想的一种交际活动。书面表达题注重考查学生在特定情景中综合运用语言进行书面表达的能力，以控制性写作为主。本大题要求考生根据所给情景，用英语写一段不少于80个单词的短文。情景包括目的、对象、时间、地点、内容等。提供情景的形式有提纲、表格、图画、说明等。

第六大题：书面表达。

本大题计15分。

本大题所需时间约为20分钟。

#### (三) 试卷难度

试题按其难度分为容易题、中等题和难题，难度大于0.7的试题为容易题，难度在0.4~0.7之间的试题为中等题，难度小于0.4的试题为难题。易、中、难三种试题比例约为5:3:2。全卷难度约为0.60。

### 三、考试要求与内容

#### (一) 命题原则

1. 依据《课标》来确定考查的内容和标准。
2. 着重考查学生的综合语言运用能力。
3. 充分考虑学生的实际生活和身心发展水平。
4. 选用真实、地道的语言素材，根据语言的实际使用情形命题。
5. 确保试题的信度和效度，杜绝繁、偏、旧的试题。
6. 根据试题的考查目的和考查重点科学、合理地制定评分标准。

#### (二) 考查目标

中考是义务教育阶段的终结性考试，《课标》就终结性评价提出的评价原则是“要注重考查学生综合运用语言的能力”。这一能力建立在语言知识、语言技能、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识等五个方面的基础之上。在这五个方面中，有些目标（如情感态度、学习策略）不适合直接通过纸笔考试的方式进行考查，因此英语学业考试应侧重考查学生的语言知识、语言技能、跨文化交际意识和跨文化交际能力。具体地讲，英语学业考试应该考查学生英语听、说、读、写四种语言技能以及灵活运用词汇知识、语法知识和语言运用的能力。

#### (三) 考试要求

《课标》对九年级毕业生在听、说、读、写四个技能上要达到的目标分别提出了如下要求：

##### 1. 听

- (1) 能根据语调和重音理解说话者的意图；
- (2) 能听懂有关熟悉话题的谈话，并能从中提取信息和观点；
- (3) 能借助语境克服生词障碍、理解大意；
- (4) 能听懂接近正常语速的故事和记叙文，理解故事的因果关系；

(5) 能在听的过程中用适当的方式做出反应；

(6) 能针对所听语段的内容记录简单信息。

## 2. 说

(1) 能就简单的话题提供信息，表达简单的观点和意见，参与讨论；

(2) 能与他人沟通信息，合作完成任务；

(3) 能在口头表达中进行适当的自我修正；

(4) 能有效地询问信息和请求帮助；

(5) 能根据话题进行情景对话；

(6) 能用英语表演短句；

(7) 能在以上口语活动中语音、语调自然，语气恰当。

## 3. 读

(1) 能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义；

(2) 能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系；

(3) 能找出文章中的主题，理解故事的情节，预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局；

(4) 能读懂常见体裁的阅读材料；

(5) 能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息；

(6) 能利用字典等工具书进行学习；

(7) 除教材外，课外阅读量应累计达 15 万词以上。

## 4. 写

(1) 能根据写作要求，收集、准备材料；

(2) 能独立起草短文、短信等，并在教师的指导下进行修改；

(3) 能使用常见的连接词表示顺序和逻辑关系；

(4) 能简单描述人物或事件；

(5) 能根据所给图示或表格写出简单的段落或操作说明。

### (四) 考试内容

1. 听力理解的考查内容包括：理解对话或独白的具体细节、根据对话或独白内容作出简单的判断和推理、领悟对话或独白的主旨大意、理解说话者的言外之意等。

所涉及的话题包括：人物、职业、爱好、天气、学校生活、日常生活、问路、打电话、购物、看病、餐饮、聚会、旅游、节假日活动、语言学习等。

### 2. 单项填空

(1) 语法考查范围：时态、语态、形容词、副词等级比较等。

①时态：掌握和运用一般现在时、现在进行时、一般将来时、一般过去时、过去进行时和现在完成时的用法，了解过去完成时和过去将来时的用法；

②语态：掌握和运用一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、情态动词的被动语态的用法；

③从句：掌握和运用宾语从句、状语从句的用法；了解限定性定语从句的用法；

④掌握和运用形容词和副词的原级、比较级、最高级的用法。

(2) 词汇考查范围：名词、动词、形容词、副词、代词、连词及相关词组等，主要考查词义辨析。

### 3. 完形填空

完形填空的体裁以记叙文和夹叙夹议的议论文为主。题材主要反映人物、学习、生活、文化等方面的内容。所选的大部分材料具有鲜明的时代性、思想性、教育性、实用性或趣味性。文章内容贴近学生、贴近生活、贴近时代。

本题型主要考查考生在语篇中灵活运用词汇的能力。在考查内容方面，注重对实词的考查，以词汇辨析为主，主要考查考生结合文章上下文对词汇意义及其用法的理解和运用能力。在命题思路及设空特点上，试题考查点逐渐减少单句层次的试题，增加语篇理解的试题。设题角度突出考查对整句、对上下文乃至对全篇的理解，充分体现语言知识运用的特征。

### 4. 阅读理解

A) 部分考查内容包括几个重要的阅读技能：领悟文章的主旨；理解文章的具体细节；根据上下文推测生词词义；作出简单的判断和推理；理清指代关系；理解文章的脉络结构；揣测作者的意图和态度等。在选材上，阅读材料充分体现体裁和题材的多样性和丰富性。体裁涉及记叙文、说明文、议论文、科普文及各种应用文体，如广告、海报、地图、说明书、商品促销单、图表、书信等。题材反映人物、学习、生活、环保、科学、文化等各方面的内容。所选的大部分材料具有鲜明的时代性、思想性、教育性、实用性或趣味性。

B) 部分主要考查学生把握文章结构及根据上下文进行逻辑推理的能力。

文章在选材上，体裁以记叙文、夹叙夹议的议论文或简单的说明文为主。题材主要反映人物、学习、生活、文化等方面的内容。所选的大部分材料具有鲜明的时代性、思想性、教育性、实用性或趣味性。文章内容贴近学生、贴近生活、贴近时代。

### 5. 补全对话

话题贴近学生的生活实际。试题的设计突出考查考生在日常生活中恰当理解和表达问候、告别、感谢、介绍、邀请、同意、请求帮助、征询和发表意见等常用的交际功能。对话所涉及的话题为考生所熟悉的话题，包括：个人情况、家庭、朋友与周围的人、日常活动、学校生活、个人兴趣、情感与情绪、计划与安排、节假日活动、购物、饮食、天气、文娱与体育、旅游与交通、通讯、语言学习等。

### 6. 书面表达

书面表达考查话题包括：个人情况、家庭、朋友与周围的人、周围的环境、日常活动、学校生活、兴趣与爱好、个人感情、人际关系、计划与愿望、节假日活动、购物、饮食、健康、天气、文娱与体育、旅游与交通、语言学习等。

## 英语样卷（一）

说明：1. 全卷满分 120 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

2. 请将答案写在答题卡上，否则不给分。

### 一、听力测试（27 分）

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话，然后回答问题。

What is the boy going to buy?

- A. Some juice.                      B. Some oranges.                      C. Some apples.

答案是 C。

A)请听下面 8 段对话。每段对话后有一小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后，你都将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。（每小题 1 分）

1. How did Mr Sun like the journey?

- A. Interesting.                      B. Terrible.                      C. Exciting.

2. Whose schoolbag is this?

- A. Kate's.                      B. Susan's.                      C. Lucy's.

3. When will the man have the picnic?

- A. On Tuesday.                      B. On Wednesday.                      C. On Thursday.

4. Where does this conversation probably happen?

- A. At home.                      B. In a restaurant.                      C. At school.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A film.                      B. A song.                      C. A novel.

6. How long did it take Jane to write the article?

- A. Less than an hour.                      B. More than an hour.                      C. Two hours.

7. Why was the boy late?

- A. There was too much traffic.                      B. His bike was stolen.                      C. His bike went wrong.

8. What does the man mean?

- A. He will give them a speech this afternoon.  
B. He will go to Nanchang this afternoon.  
C. He will leave Nanchang this afternoon.

B)请听下面 5 段材料。每段材料后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。听每段材料前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段材料读两遍。（每小题 1 分）

请听第 1 段材料，回答第 9、10 小题。

9. Which language is Tom's book written in?

- A. Chinese.                      B. French.                      C. English.

10. How long will Mary keep the book?

- A. For a week.                      B. For a month.                      C. For a year.

请听第 2 段材料，回答第 11、12 小题。

11. What is the garden like?

- A. Beautiful.                      B. Small.                      C. Big.

12. Which of the following is true?

- A. The kitchen is very big.
- B. The living room is small.
- C. Jane's bedroom is upstairs.

请听第 3 段材料，回答第 13 至第 15 小题。

13. What's the girl's problem?
- A. Feeling nervous about tomorrow's test.
  - B. Feeling stressed about her study.
  - C. Feeling unbelievable about her test result.
14. How can the boy always be ready for tests?
- A. By asking teachers for help.
  - B. By studying in a group.
  - C. By studying hard all the time.
15. Which of the following is true?
- A. Deep breathing will make you even more nervous.
  - B. They will take part in a test tomorrow.
  - C. The boy always gets good grades in his tests.

请听第 4 段材料，回答第 16 至第 18 小题。

16. What are they talking about?
- A. How to save money.
  - B. How to protect the environment.
  - C. How to recycle waste paper.
17. Which is the last way?
- A. Using paper or cloth bags instead of plastic ones
  - B. Riding a bike instead of taking a bus or taxi.
  - C. Recycling paper.
18. What can we know about Linda from the conversation?
- A. Linda knows a lot about protecting environment.
  - B. There's little waste paper at Linda's home.
  - C. Linda's parents do most of the shopping.

请听第 5 段材料，回答第 19 至第 22 小题。

19. Where will the student travel next month?
- A. London.
  - B. New York.
  - C. Paris.
20. How long will the students stay with a family?
- A. For about a week.
  - B. For about half a month.
  - C. For about a month.
21. Which of the following will the students take with them?
- A. Four photos of their teacher.
  - B. The school letter.
  - C. The school picture.
22. What can we get from the passage?
- A. The students should wear red jackets.
  - B. The students don't need to take money.
  - C. The students can call 66804957 for help.

C)请听下面一段独白，根据独白内容完成下列句子，每个空格不超过 3 个单词。将答案填写到答题卷的相应位置。听独白前你将有 50 秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。(每小题 1 分)

23. Frank is working at a \_\_\_\_\_ shop when he is not at school.  
 24. He works \_\_\_\_\_ a week from 7:00pm until 10:00 pm.  
 25. On the first day, she \_\_\_\_\_ where everything in the shop is.  
 26. He would like to buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
 27. His phone number is \_\_\_\_\_.

## 二、单项填空(8分)

请阅读下面各小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卷上将其序号涂黑。(每小题 1 分)

28. There are lots of \_\_\_\_\_ that students have to follow in school.  
 A. exercises      B. problems      C. skills      D. rules
29. —How did you lose the soccer match?  
 —We had \_\_\_\_\_ players. They had eleven while we had nine.  
 A. less      B. fewer      C. more      D. better
30. I \_\_\_\_\_ arguing with my mother yesterday. I'm sorry about that. I promise I'll never do that again.  
 A. stop      B. forget      C. regret      D. mind
31. I can \_\_\_\_\_ work out these math problems. They are really difficult.  
 A. quickly      B. hardly      C. simply      D. gradually
32. —Have you finish using my dictionary?  
 —Yes, I put it back on your desk just now. Who \_\_\_\_\_ it away?  
 A. will take      B. takes      C. has taken      D. is taking
- 33.—A lot of Bob's time \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet every day?  
 —It's not good for his health. He should go out and do some sports.  
 A. spends      B. was spent      C. spent      D. is spent
34. —What do you think of the mooncakes made by my mother?  
 —Delicious. \_\_\_\_\_ they are not as beautiful as the one in the shop.  
 A. Though      B. Or      C. And      D. Because
- 35.—Who do you think \_\_\_\_\_ the 50000-meter race, Tom or Jack?  
 —It's hard to say. They are now nearly neck and neck.  
 A. won      B. wins      C. has won      D. will win

## 三、完形填空(25分)

A)请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卷上将其序号涂黑。(每小题 1 分)



There's an old saying that eyes are the windows to the soul. We should take good care of our eyes. However, when we can see well, we do not 36 about our eyes often. It is only when we can not see perfectly that we come to see how 37 our eyes are.

People who are nearsighted (近视) can only see things that are very close to their eyes. Then they have to wear glasses in order to see things far away 38.

People who are farsighted (远视) face just the 39 problem. They can see things far away, but they have difficulty reading a book 40 they hold it at arm's length (长度). If they want to do much reading, they must wear 41, too.

Other people do not see clearly because of cataracts (白内障). Long ago these people often became 42. Now, however, it is possible to operate on the cataracts and remove them. Also, some people's eyes are not 43 the right shape. When night 44, colors become very weak

to the eyes and finally disappear. After your eyes have become used to the 45, you can see better if you use the side of your eyes rather than the centers. Sometimes, after dark, you see a small thing to one side of you, which seems to 46 if you turn your head in its direction. This is because when you turn your head, you are 47 at the thing too directly. People sometimes think they see 48 moving to one side of them. When they turn to look straight at it, they can not see it any more, and they believe they were mistaken. However, this 49 happens because the center of the eye is very sensitive (敏感的) in daylight and it's not as sensitive as the sides of the eye after dark.

In a word, we should 50 our eyes well.

- |                   |               |                |               |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. laugh      | B. think      | C. talk        | D. know       |
| 37. A. important  | B. unusual    | C. necessary   | D. valuable   |
| 38. A. quickly    | B. completely | C. clearly     | D. softly     |
| 39. A. opposite   | B. useful     | C. difficult   | D. similar    |
| 40. A. though     | B. because    | C. unless      | D. if         |
| 41. A. trousers   | B. hats       | C. shirts      | D. glasses    |
| 42. A. blind      | B. deaf       | C. smart       | D. active     |
| 43. A. widely     | B. exactly    | C. gradually   | D. recently   |
| 44. A. leaves     | B. passes     | C. remains     | D. falls      |
| 45. A. dark       | B. sunlight   | C. temperature | D. heat       |
| 46. A. close      | B. hurt       | C. change      | D. disappear  |
| 47. A. pointing   | B. arriving   | C. looking     | D. shooting   |
| 48. A. something  | B. anything   | C. nothing     | D. everything |
| 49. A. action     | B. event      | C. mistake     | D. story      |
| 50. A. take after | B. care for   | C. depend on   | D. look over  |

**B)** 请先阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后用方框中所给的词的适当形式填空。每个词限用一次。(每小题 1 分)

include   main   be   famous   home   often   like   language   important   while

Tea, coffee and cocoa are three major drinks all over the world. Tea is drunk by the largest number of people in the world. Tea, as well as silk and porcelain (瓷器), began 51 known by the world over a thousand years ago and has been a(n) 52 Chinese export since then. Tea has a history of over 4, 000 years and China is the 53 of tea. In ancient China, tea was used as a kind of medicine, 54 nowadays people drink tea daily.

Longjing, Pu'er, Wulong and Tieguanyin are all 55 tea. Thanks to the mild climate and rich soil in Fujian, Zhejiang and Yunnan, tea is produced 56 in these provinces.

The words for tea in different 57 came from Chinese, like "cha' i" in Russian. And the Japanese character for tea is written exactly the same as it is in Chinese.

Over the past centuries, Chinese people have developed their unique(独特的)tea culture, which 58 tea-planting, tea-leaf picking, tea making, tea drinking and so on. Tea is also popular in some sayings, like "A friendship between gentlemen is 59 a cup of tea." In dances, songs, poems and novels, tea is 60 mentioned, too.

#### 四、阅读理解(40分)

**A)** 请阅读下面短文,根据短文内容从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项,并在答题卷上将其序号涂黑。(每小题 2 分)

**A**

**Artist training course**

Do you want to get \$75—\$200 each hour? You will get good jobs if you spend only a week on our course about ads, TV programs, films and fashion.

Website: //www.awardmakeupschol.com

Telephone number: 3103640665

**Teaching English overseas**

A 4-week language course is offered monthly in Prague. It's helpful for you to get good jobs around the world.

Cost: 1,300 dollars

Website: <http://www.teflworldwideprague.com>

**Looking for a housemate**

I'm Mary. I have a house with 3 bedrooms. There are many things in it including a TV, a washing machine and a refrigerator. You only need to pay \$300 for a bedroom each month. And it includes the cost of surfing the Internet. There are two rules for you to obey: you mustn't make lots of noise in the house and you must keep the house clean.

Email: [room.to.rent@hotmail.com](mailto:room.to.rent@hotmail.com)

61. How long does the artist training course last?  
A. Two days.      B. Four days.      C. Seven days.      D. A month.
62. Mary's house provides the following things except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a TV      B. a computer      C. a refrigerator      D. a washing machine
63. Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. If you are Mary's housemate, you can surf the Internet for free.  
B. People who take the 4-week language course can all get a job overseas.  
C. The cost of the artist training course is \$75 each hour.  
D. Someone who wants to be Mary's housemate should pay \$300 a year.

**B**

A popular shopping bag has been seen on the arm of some of the world's most beautiful women. It sells at an official price of £ 5, but as much as £ 400 online. The bag called "I'm Not a Plastic Bag" is made of cotton. It is so "hot" that now everyone wants to get one. It's fashionable, and it's green! Supporters see the bag as a way to move away from throwaway (一次性的) plastic bags that are given away in large numbers by supermarkets every year.



When the bags were first sold, about 500 people waited in line to buy one. So far, 20,000 of the popular bags have been sold at the second largest supermarket in Great Britain. It is one of the ways to encourage shoppers to use the reusable bags, rather than the plastic ones. The bag has also become a must-have for many famous people who want to be fashionable, and at the same time care about the environment.

The designer of the bag has been asked to develop the bag by the "We Are What We Do" group. The group believes that each person in Great Britain uses about 167 plastic bags every year.

It says that small lifestyle changes can have a strong effect on reducing waste and the environmental pollution. It also says that everyone should try his best to protect the earth from being polluted.

64. Where can we buy the popular bag at a price of £ 5?
- A. On the Internet.                      B. From the shops all over the world.  
C. At the designer's home.              D. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest supermarket in Britain.
65. What's the purpose of designing the popular bags?
- A. To make money.                      B. To reduce the environmental pollution.  
C. To help famous people.              D. To make women fashionable.
66. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. The popular shopping bag is made of leather.  
B. Everyone in Britain has bought such a bag so far.  
C. The "We Are What We Do" group may be an organization to protect environment.  
D. Plastic shopping bags are not allowed in the supermarket in Britain any more.
67. What does the last paragraph mainly tell us?
- A. The designer has been asked to develop the bag.  
B. It's everyone's duty to protect the environment.  
C. Each person can use about 167 plastic bags every year.  
D. Small lifestyle changes can hardly affect the environment.

### C

Naturally, American schoolchildren love holidays. And they get a lot of them each year. Besides having national holidays such as Thanksgiving and Presidents' Day off from school, students get longer breaks in the spring and during the summer holidays. In fact, kids in the US only attend school for about 180 days a year. To students, holidays are perfect. However, parents think there are advantages and disadvantages.

On the one hand, school holidays allow families to spend time together. Many American parents take time off from work during June, July or August to travel with their children on vacations either in the US or in a foreign country. On the other hand, schoolchildren get much more time off school than parents get vacation time. This means that parents with young children may have to pay more in babysitting or daycare costs. As well, the long summer holidays mean that students sometimes get bored.

Besides going on trips with their parents, American students enjoy taking part in different kinds of activities during the holidays. For example, some kids enjoy summer camps and outdoor adventure(冒险)holidays. Such trips are great for adventurous students. **They** also have a lot to offer students who aren't usually interested in traditional PE activities. You can do courses in survival(生存)skills, for example. Students learn how to make a camp in the forest, which wild food they can eat and how to find their way back to the center.

Students who are not excited about summer camps and outdoor adventure may take part in courses in computer game design, film making and photography during the holidays. Finally, the traditional school trip to foreign countries is always a popular choice. Students can practice their foreign language skills and experience everyday life in a different culture.

68. How long are kids in the US at school every year?
- A. About 180 days.                      B. About 280 days.  
C. About 200 days.                      D. About 300 days.

69. What does the underlined word “**They**” refer to (指代) in the third paragraph?  
 A. Some kids. B. Different traditional PE activities.  
 C. Parents. D. Summer camps and outdoor adventure.
70. Which of the following is true?  
 A. Both parents and students think school holidays are perfect.  
 B. Parents can take care of their young children during all the holidays.  
 C. Students enjoy taking part in different kinds of activities during holidays.  
 D. Students don’t like to have school trips to foreign countries during holidays.
71. What would be the best title for the passage?  
 A. School Trips in the US. B. School Holidays in the US.  
 C. School Activities in the US. D. Outdoor Adventure in the US.

**D**

When I crossed a small road on my first day in Kolkata, I was surprised because I heard a bell – not a horn (喇叭). It was a tiny man pulling a rickshaw (人力车). He stopped and picked up two children from the front door of their house and pulled them to school. For many people, the rickshaw in Kolkata has many advantages. When the traffic is bad, rickshaws find a way through the traffic. If you miss your bus and there aren’t any taxis, you can always find a rickshaw in Kolkata. Rickshaws are also very popular with local shoppers. The driver takes you from your house to the market and waits for you. Then he loads (装载) all your things, drops you off outside your home and helps you unload. No other type of public transport offers this kind of service.

From June to September, Kolkata gets heavy rain. Sometimes it rains for 48 hours without a break. In some parts of the city, the roads flood (水淹), and anything with an engine (发动机) is useless. But the rickshaw drivers never stop working, even with water all around them.

But not everyone thinks rickshaws are a good thing. The local government want to **ban** rickshaws. They believe it is wrong for one man to pull another person when there is modern transport in the city. However, there is a problem with this plan. Many of the rickshaw drivers come from the countryside. The only job they can find in Kolkata is pulling a rickshaw. If the city bans rickshaws, these men won’t have a job. So for the moment, the people of Kolkata still go by rickshaw.

72. What is the main idea of Paragraph 1?  
 A. Rickshaws are very useful for the people’s daily life in Kolkata.  
 B. Parents need rickshaws for taking children to school in Kolkata.  
 C. Rickshaws can find a way through the bad traffic in Kolkata.  
 D. The Rickshaw drivers carry things for local people in Kolkata.
73. Which type of transport may you take when the roads flood in Kolkata?  
 A. A bus. B. A taxi. C. A car. D. A rickshaw.
74. What does the underlined word “**ban**” mean?  
 A. Collect. B. Increase. C. Not allow. D. Not improve.
75. What can we learn from the passage?  
 A. The rickshaws in Kolkata have loud horns.  
 B. The rickshaw is still a part of public transport in Kolkata.  
 C. The local government offer many other jobs to the rickshaw drivers.  
 D. The people in Kolkata are supposed to take rickshaws instead of cars.
- B) 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择

五个还原到文中，使短文意思通顺、结构完整，并在答题卷上将其序号涂黑。(每小题 2 分)

### Hip-hop Planet

\_\_\_\_\_ 76 \_\_\_\_\_ Countries like France, Brazil and even Japan have their own hip-hop culture. But where did this strange speaking-singing style come from? Many centuries ago, in West Africa, traditional storytellers played musical instruments while they were telling stories. When this tradition travelled from West Africa to the USA, it developed into different musical styles. For example, blues and jazz. \_\_\_\_\_ 77 \_\_\_\_\_ And in the 1970s, there were many poor areas in New York. There wasn't any money for music lessons in schools, so kids made their own music. Teenagers Afrika and DJ Herc played their records outside in the streets.

Everybody joined in. MCs had rapping (说唱) competitions. Every week, there were talented new dancers, new DJs and new MCs. Hip-hop culture was born.

\_\_\_\_\_ 78 \_\_\_\_\_ It was 1980. I was at a party in New York. There was a young DJ at the party. He was playing records. While he was putting a record on, a kid picked up a microphone (话筒) and began rapping. Some other kids were break-dancing to the music. It was loud and boring, and I hated it. I prefer jazz.

\_\_\_\_\_ 79 \_\_\_\_\_ Today's successful American artists like Missy and her friend Tim heard it on the radio when they were growing up.

The last time I heard hip-hop, I was in Senegal, West Africa. \_\_\_\_\_ 80 \_\_\_\_\_ I was going to interview a traditional storyteller when I met a young hip-hop artist. He told me there are hundreds of rap groups in Africa today. We live on a hip-hop planet.

- |  |
|--|
| <p>A. I remember the first time I heard hip-hop.</p> <p>B. You can find hip-hop everywhere you go.</p> <p>C. I was writing a book about African-Americans.</p> <p>D. Many Americans gave music lessons to poor children.</p> <p>E. These styles all started in poor African-American areas.</p> <p>F. During the 1980s, hip-hop became popular all over the USA.</p> <p>G. Some people don't like hip-hop because of its spoken words.</p> |
|--|

### 五、补全对话 (5 分)

请阅读下面对话，根据对话内容从方框中选择恰当的句子填入空白处，使对话通顺、合理，意思完整，并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。(每空一句，每小题 1 分)

A: Hi, how are you?

B: Not very well, I think I have the flu.

A: Oh no! You poor thing. \_\_\_\_\_ 81 \_\_\_\_\_

B: It might be, I suppose, but it doesn't feel like it. I've had it for a few days now. I just feel really weak and tired all the time.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 82 \_\_\_\_\_ Maybe you should go home and get some rest.

B: Yes, you are right.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 83 \_\_\_\_\_

B: That's true. Could you tell Mr. Smith I'm sick?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 84 \_\_\_\_\_

B: And could you give him my homework?

A: Sure.

B: Thanks.

A: No problem. \_\_\_\_\_ 85 \_\_\_\_\_

B: I'll try my best. Thanks. Bye.

A: Bye. See you.

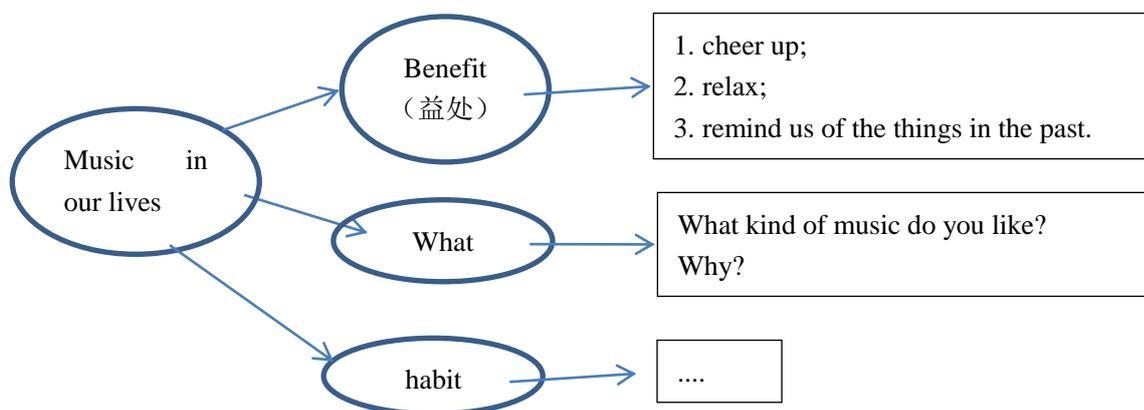
B: You're welcome!

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. It doesn't matter.
- C. That sounds terrible.
- D. Are you sure it's not just a cold?
- E. How long have you been like this?
- F. You take it easy and get well soon.
- G. No one will thank you if you stay and spread it.

### 六、书面表达 (15 分)

生活中离不开音乐，音乐与生活密切相关。请根据下面的图表信息写一篇短文，介绍音乐在生活中的益处，你对音乐的喜爱情况以及你所听音乐的习惯。

- 提示：1. 短文应包括图表中的全部信息，条理清楚，行文连贯；  
2. 词数不少于 80，开头已给出，不计入总词数。



Music plays an important role in our lives. \_\_\_\_\_

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## 英语样卷（一）听力材料

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话，然后回答问题。

M: I'm going shopping, mum. Do you need anything?

W: Yes, get some apples and some oranges to make juice with.

M: Well, we already have lots of oranges.

W: OK, just some apples then.

答案是 C。

A)请听下面 8 段对话。每段对话后有一小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后，你都将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。（每小题 1 分）

1. W: Hello, Mr Sun. Welcome to Shanghai. How was your journey?

M: It was terrible. You know, the plane was late and the weather was too bad.

2. M: Kate! Does this schoolbag belong to your sister, Susan?

W: No, it's not hers. It's Lucy's.

3. M: Oh, today is Wednesday. And we'll have a picnic tomorrow. How's the weather tomorrow?

W: The radio says it will be fine. Have a good time!

4. M: It's almost 1:30 pm, Julie. Aren't you hungry?

W: Yes, I'm drinking a cup of milk. How about making lunch today?

M: Well! Why not just have a meal in a restaurant?

5. M: Have you heard of *My heart will go on*?

W: Yes, it's very beautiful. It is sung by Celine Dion.

6. M: Jane, how much time did you have for writing this article?

W: We were given two hours, but I finished it in less than half the time.

7. W: Don't you know that you are an hour late?

M: I'm terribly sorry, madam. My bicycle broke down on the way and I had to mend it myself.

8. W: Mr. Green, Would you like to give us a speech this afternoon?

M: I'd love to. But I'll leave for Nanchang for a meeting at 3:00 pm.

B)请听下面 5 段材料。每段材料后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。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，各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。（每小题 1 分）

请听第 1 段材料，回答第 9、10 小题。

W: Oh, *Gone with the wind*. Where did you buy the book, Tom?

M: My sister bought it for my birthday.

W: That's cool. I have read one in Chinese. But I haven't read one in English.

M: If you like, you can take this one.

W: Thanks. How long may I keep it?

M: A month is enough, I think.

请听第 2 段材料，回答第 11、12 小题。

M: Jane, let's go and see our new house.

W: Which house is it, Dad?

M: This one. Here we are.  
W: Wow! It's great and the garden is beautiful.  
M: I've got the key. Let's go in.  
W: This is nice. The living room is very big.  
M: Yes, but the kitchen is quite small. Let's go upstairs.  
W: Which is my bedroom?  
M: This one here. It's your favorite color - blue.  
W: It's great. Thank you, dad.

**请听第 3 段材料，回答第 13 至第 15 小题。**

M: What's your problem? You seem to have been thinking about something.  
W: I'm thinking of tomorrow's test. I'm afraid I can't pass this time.  
M: Cheer up. You've been working very hard these days. There is no doubt that you'll pass.  
W: In fact, I always feel nervous as soon as I enter a test room.  
M: Try to relax. With the help of deep breathing, you will not feel so nervous.  
W: Thanks for your kind advice. You seem to be well prepared the test, don't you?  
M: Yes. If you work hard all the time, you will be always ready for tests.  
W: Nice talking with you. Have a good day!  
M: You, too, and good luck tomorrow.

**请听 4 段材料，回答第 16 至第 18 小题。**

M: Hi, Linda. Would you like to help protect the environment?  
W: I don't know. What can I do?  
M: Well, you can start by turning off the lights, first.  
W: Yes, that's easy. What's next?  
M: Second, you can ride a bike. Don't take a bus or taxi if you don't have to.  
W: That will save money, too. What else?  
M: Try to recycle paper.  
W: Mm, newspapers and magazines... We get a lot of paper at home. Good idea!  
M: And the last way is using paper or cloth bags instead of plastic ones.  
W: OK! My parents do most of the shopping. I will tell them.

**请听第 5 段材料，回答第 19 至第 22 小题。**

Morning, boys and girls! Here is something important for everyone who is going to London next month. You are going to stay with a family for about two weeks. So you should take enough money. You must remember to wear a red shirt when you arrive, so your new family will find and meet you easily. You need to take four photos of yourself with you. And of course, it's important that you take the school letter. While you are there, if you have any problems, you can call Leech School office. The number is 66804957. Mrs Brown is in the office from 9:00 am until 5:00 pm every day. Have a good journey.

**C)**请听下面一段独白，根据独白内容完成下列句子，每个空格不超过 3 个单词，将答案填写到答题卷相应位置。听独白前你将有 50 秒钟时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。（每小题 1 分）

Good morning, everyone! I'm Frank. I'm doing a lot these days. I'd like to tell you about my new job.

I'm working at a clothes shop when I'm not at school. I'm a shopping assistant there. I put the clothes in the right places in the shop. I work two nights a week from 7:00pm until 10:00pm.

On the first day I learned where everything in the shop is. My workmate taught me very carefully. It was a bit tiring but it's great to have a job. I've bought a new mobile phone. And my phone number is 521-6937. Also I'd like to buy a bicycle so that it takes me less time to go to work. That's all. Thank you!

## 英语样卷（一）参考答案及评分意见

### 一、听力测试（共 27 小题，每小题 1 分）

1~8 BCCABACB      9~12CBAC      13~15ACB

16~18 BAC      19~22 ABBC

23. clothes      24. two nights/2 nights      25. learned/learnt/was taught

26. a bike/a bicycle      27. 521-6937

### 二、单项填空（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分）

28~31 DBCB      32~35 CDAD

### 三、完形填空（共 25 小题，每小题 1 分）

A) 36~40 BACAC      41~45 DABDA      46~50 DCACB

B) 51. to be      52. important      53. home      54. while      55. famous

56. mainly      57. languages      58. includes      59. like      60. often

### 四、阅读理解（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分）

61~63 CBA      64~67 DBCB      68~71 ADCB      72~75 ADCB

76~80 BEAFC

### 五、补全对话（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分）

81~85 DCGAF

### 六、书面表达（15 分）

Music plays an important role in our lives. Firstly, Listening to music can cheer people up quickly whenever they are down. People often make themselves cheerful in this way. Secondly, gentle music can make people feel relaxed. So people always listen to gentle music when they are tired or bored. Thirdly, music can change behaviors. As you know, people will behave gently and politely while soft music is played. Lastly, music can remind people of the things in the past. Old songs often make us think of things that happened in our childhood.

Listening to music is my hobby. I often listen to music after school. And I prefer dance music because I can dance to it.

#### 评分意见：

##### （一）总体原则

考查学生思维品质，文化意识和综合运用语言的能力，注重语言表达的意义和流畅性。

##### （二）内容要点

1. 介绍音乐在生活中的益处
2. 你对音乐的喜爱情况
3. 你所听音乐的习惯

##### （三）评分档次

##### 1. 第一档（13-15 分）

信息完整，表达流畅，无语言错误或基本无语言错误。

##### 2. 第二档（10-12 分）

信息基本完整，表达较流畅，有少量错误，但不影响意思表达。

##### 3. 第三档（7-9 分）

能传递部分信息，表达不够流畅，但句子基本可读。

4. 第四档（4-6分）

只能传递少量信息，表达不通顺，只有少量句子可读。

5. 第五档（1-3分）

只能传递个别信息，表达不清楚，只有个别句子可读。

（四）建议

3个内容要点：第1个要点4分；第2个要点8分；第3个要点3分。

## 英语样卷（二）

说明：1. 全卷满分 120 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

2. 请将答案写在答题卡上，否则不给分。

### 一、听力测试（27 分）

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话，然后回答问题。

What is the boy going to buy?

- A. Some juice.      B. Some oranges.      C. Some apples.

答案是 C。

A)请听下面 8 段对话。每段对话后有一小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后，你都将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。（每小题 1 分）

1. When does the boy do his homework?

- A. In the morning.      B. At night.      C. In the afternoon.

2. Where did the man eat?

- A. At home.      B. At school.      C. At a restaurant.

3. Which sport is Jim's favorite?

- A. Swimming.      B. Football.      C. Running.

4. What's the weather like in Shanghai?

- A. Rainy.      B. Cloudy.      C. Snowy.

5. How does the man come to the university each day?

- A. By bus.      B. On foot.      C. By car.

6. Who likes ice-cream best?

- A. Tina.      B. Bill.      C. Sandra.

7. How much do the hat and the dress cost?

- A. \$33.      B. \$36.      C. \$37.

8. What does the boy mean?

- A. The girl can't find her jeans.  
B. The boy needs a pair of jeans.  
C. The boy advises her to wear the jeans.

B)请听下面 5 段材料。每段材料后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段材料前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段材料读两遍。（每小题 1 分）

请听第 1 段材料，回答第 9、10 小题。

9. How does the girl feel now?

- A. Relaxed.      B. Stressed.      C. Excited.

10. What does the girl do before an exam?

- A. Ask teachers for help.      B. Do more homework.      C. Listen to music.

请听第 2 段材料，回答第 11、12 小题。

11. When did the man move to a new place?

- A. Last week.      B. Last month.      C. Last year.

12. Which of the following is true?

- A. The streets are dirty in the new area.
- B. There are few cars around the new area.
- C. The man may think about buying a bike.

请听第 3 段材料,回答第 13 至第 15 小题。

13. What does Bill want to invite Mary to do?

- A. Watch an opera.
- B. Watch a movie.
- C. Watch a game.

14. Where did Bill get the tickets?

- A. From the manager.
- B. From his friend.
- C. From his sister.

15. Which of the following is true?

- A. Bill works in a movie theater.
- B. Mary isn't sure if she can go.
- C. The manager will go with them.

请听第 4 段材料, 回答第 16 至第 18 小题。

16. What time is the man going to get up tomorrow morning?

- A. At 6:00.
- B. At 7:00.
- C. At 8:00.

17. Where would the man like to have a meal this evening?

- A. In the street.
- B. In his room.
- C. In the dining hall.

18. What can we get from the conversation?

- A. There is a restaurant next to the hotel.
- B. The man can get a free dinner at the hotel.
- C. The guests can use the Internet in the hotel.

请听第 5 段材料, 回答第 19 至第 22 小题。

19. What does James like to watch on TV?

- A. Cartoons.
- B. Talk shows.
- C. Comedies.

20. When does James usually watch them?

- A. On Friday.
- B. On Saturday.
- C. On Sunday.

21. What do we know about Lucy' parents?

- A. They are doing business.
- B. They like watching TV very much.
- C. News and sitcoms are their favorite.

22. Which of the following is true?

- A. Lucy laughs a lot in her life.
- B. James and Lucy are classmates.
- C. There're over two TV sets in Lucy's family.

C)请听下面一段独白, 根据独白内容完成下列句子, 每个空格不超过 3 个单词。将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。听独白前你将有 50 秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。(每小题 1 分)

23. The school opens \_\_\_\_\_.

24. There are \_\_\_\_\_ for their lessons.

25. The students go to \_\_\_\_\_ to do their test.

26. The students can buy \_\_\_\_\_ and snacks at break.

27. The English test only takes \_\_\_\_\_.

## 二、单项填空(8 分)

请阅读下面各小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。(每小题 1 分)

28. We must get back to work, \_\_\_\_\_ we won't finish everything.  
 A. and                      B. but                      C. so                      D. or
29. Sleeping is a good thing, but some people sleep \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. easily                      B. badly                      C. quickly                      D. well
30. —Do you have any \_\_\_\_\_ for tonight yet?  
 —Not yet. What about having a picnic on the beach?  
 A. problems                      B. news                      C. plans                      D. rules
31. I've just returned from my trip to London. I \_\_\_\_\_ many interesting places there.  
 A. visit                      B. will visit                      C. am visiting                      D. visited
32. —I want to buy a shirt. But I have a little money.  
 —The shirts here are all very cheap. And the yellow one is \_\_\_\_\_. Do you like it?  
 A. cheap                      B. cheaper                      C. the cheapest                      D. expensive
33. —Would you like to see a movie with me on Saturday night?  
 —Sorry, I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ it. Could you please say it again?  
 A. receive                      B. catch                      C. find                      D. finish
34. Since we began to use the Internet, our lives \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.  
 A. change                      B. had changed                      C. will change                      D. have changed
35. A baby's first month birthday is a special event in China and \_\_\_\_\_ with a special party.  
 A. is celebrated                      B. is celebrating                      C. was celebrated                      D. celebrates

### 三、完形填空 (25 分)

A) 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。(每小题 1 分)

Most of us have three meals a day. We take food for granted (想当然). And we don't think about it. 36 experts argue a food crisis (危机) is coming. This crisis is going to make us 37 the way we think about food.

Food is in great need 38 a growing of world population. By 1960, the population was three billion. It doubled to six billion by 1999. By 2050, this planet will need to 39 at least nine billion people. As a result, the food prices get higher and higher.

So, what can a 40, crowded world do? One suggestion is to eat 41 meat. Meat uses more natural resources (资源) than grains (谷). It requires more 42 to produce one pound of meat than to produce one pound of grain. It also requires between 5 and 10 times more 43 than vegetables. So, eating less meat will 44 more land for farming, and it will save water.

To eat less meat, people will need to change their eating habits. That will not be 45. Americans, for example, have 46 loved meat. In general, they eat twice as much meat as people in other countries. At the same time, in developing countries like China and Brazil, sales of meat have doubled in the last 20 years. 47 will double again by 2050. Growing need of meat will 48 to put pressure on natural resources.

World population is increasing, resources are becoming fewer, and food prices are rising. Therefore, we need to rethink 49 we eat every day. For meat lovers, we don't need to give up meat 50. But we need to eat more grains and less meat.

36. A. And                      B. But                      C. Or                      D. Until
37. A. change                      B. find                      C. get                      D. tell
38. A. instead of                      B. thanks to                      C. because of                      D. as for
39. A. help                      B. have                      C. feed                      D. meet

40. A. busy                      B. tired                      C. thirsty                      D. hungry  
 41. A. less                      B. more                      C. much                      D. little  
 42. A. time                      B. land                      C. people                      D. place  
 43. A. air                      B. meat                      C. money                      D. water  
 44. A. provide                      B. produce                      C. waste                      D. need  
 45. A. important                      B. hard                      C. easy                      D. necessary  
 46. A. never                      B. seldom                      C. hardly                      D. always  
 47. A. It                      B. They                      C. We                      D. That  
 48. A. continue                      B. stop                      C. have                      D. start  
 49. A. how                      B. when                      C. what                      D. where  
 50. A. quickly                      B. completely                      C. finally                      D. especially

B) 请先阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后用方框中所给词的适当形式填空。每个词限用一次。(每小题 1 分)

know life different back and interesting sign real find they

The planet Mars is the closest and most similar planet to Earth. It is very 51 to scientists. For example, Mars has seasons with 52 weather, but other planets have the same temperatures all year round. Was there 53 on Mars?

To find out, scientists need 54 if Mars ever had water. In 2004, two robot explorers (探测器), or 'rovers', called Spirit and Opportunity were sent to look for 55 of water. These rovers can drive over rocks 56 all kinds of rough ground. They can also use cameras and send photos 57 to Earth. First, the two rovers found chemicals and patterns (图纹) in the rocks that were probably made by water. Then, they moved to another area and 58 other rocks which may have been created by water. Now scientists think there was probably water on the planet long ago. Today 59 are still not sure if there was life on Mars. They 60 need more information to decide. The discoveries of the two rovers answered some old questions, but they also brought up many new ones.

#### 四、阅读理解 (40 分)

A) 请阅读下面短文,根据短文内容从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选出最佳选项,并在答题卷上将其序号涂黑。(每小题 2 分)

A

**Science Museum**  
 (The Science of Survival, IMAX & SIMEX)

This Science Museum has something for everyone. Entry to the Museum is free. Offer applies to IMAX 3D Cinema, SIMEX and the Science of Survival exhibition only.

IMAX     £ 7.50  
 SIMEX    £ 4.00  
 The Science of Survival    £ 6.00

**Opening Times:** Daily 10:00-18:00  
**Visit Time:** 2 hours

<b>National Gallery</b>
<b>Opening Times:</b> Daily 10 am-7 pm, Wednesday until 9 pm
<b>Admission:</b> £ 8 adults, £ 4 students, under 12s free
<b>Tickets:</b> Available daily from 10 am
<b>Telephone:</b> 020 7747 2885
<b>Visit us:</b> www.nationalgallery.com

<b>ZSL London Zoo</b>
There are over 12,000 amazing animals for you to see. These are just a few things which make a visit to ZSL London Zoo a great day.
<b>Ticket Price:</b> £ 17.00
<b>Opening Times:</b> Daily 10:00-17:30
<b>Visit Time:</b> 4 hours

61. How much does the ticket for ZSL London Zoo cost?  
 A. £ 8.00.                      B. £ 17.50.                      C. £ 17.00.                      D. £ 7.50.
62. Where is the Science of Survival exhibition held?  
 A. At the National Gallery.                      B. At the Science Museum.  
 C. At ZSL London Zoo.                      D. At IMAX 3D Cinema.
63. How long is the National Gallery open on Wednesday?  
 A. 4 hours.                      B. 8 hours.                      C. 7 hours.                      D. 11 hours.

**B**

Have you ever wanted to achieve something really amazing in life? Well, Greg Mortenson wanted to climb a mountain, but he ended up helping thousands of people to have a better life.

Greg's story began with failure. In 1993, he set out to climb K2, the world's second highest mountain. But Greg never made it to the top. After five days, he stumbled (踉跄) into the village of Korphe in northern Pakistan, injured (受伤) and hungry. The kind villagers there looked after him for several days.

Greg saw that the villagers were very poor and hungry, and there was a lot of illness. Also, the village school didn't have a roof (屋顶) and the children wrote on the ground with sticks. Greg knew he wanted to do something to help. "I'll build you a school," he told the villagers. "I promise."

Greg went back home to the USA to raise money for the school. He even lived in the car to save money! Finally he went back to Korphe and built the school. But **this** was just the beginning of something bigger! Since then, Greg's organization has built around 80 schools and runs many others in Pakistan and other countries, too.

Greg hasn't finished yet. He does many other things to help people in poor countries. He has got many prizes, but it's the smiles of the children he has helped that makes him happy!

Greg has just written a best-selling book about his story called *Three Cups of Tea*. It's an interesting and exciting book which tells us what ordinary (普通的) people can do with courage and determination (决心)!

64. What was wrong with Greg when he got to the village for the first time?  
 A. He fell ill.                      B. He was badly hurt and hungry.  
 C. He lost his way.                      D. He failed in his business.
65. How did Greg keep his promise to build a school?  
 A. He raised and saved money.  
 B. He did business to make money.  
 C. He wrote a book to sell for money.



71. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Not all the fires in the forests must be put out.
- B. People's carelessness leads to dangerous fires.
- C. Australia allows all the fires to burn naturally.
- D. There are more fires in Russia than in the USA.

**D**

In many countries, tattoos are in fashion. On TV you can often see a famous actor or musician with a tattoo on his arm or foot. Many sports players have them, too. In the US, tattoos are very popular. Forty percent of Americans aged between 26 and 40 have a tattoo, and 60 percent of customers in US tattoo parlors are women. These people are often professional people like doctors, teachers and lawyers.

However, tattoos are not modern. In fact, they are very old in human history. For example, archaeologists (考古学家) found a human in ice from 5,000 years ago. He had 57 tattoos on his back, ankles, legs, knees and feet. Tattoos were used for many different reasons. In ancient Egypt, people got tattoos because they were "beautiful". But in ancient Rome, tattoos were negative(负面的) and put on criminals and prisoners. In India, tattoos were religious(宗教的).

In the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century, European sailors(船员) arrived on the islands of Polynesia. They saw tattoos for the first time. The people on the islands had tattoos on their shoulders, chests, backs and legs. Often the tattoos were of animals or natural features like a river or a mountain. The European sailors liked them and made their own tattoos, so the idea traveled to Europe. Tattoos in Polynesia are still important today. They show information about a person's history, their island or their job.

So is there a connection (联系) between traditional tattoos and fashionable tattoos? And can you call tattoos a fashion? Chris Rainier is an expert in tattoos and his book *Ancient Marks* has photos of tattoos from all over the world. He thinks people in modern societies often have tattoos because they are a connection to the traditional world. But tattoos aren't a fashion like clothes or a haircut because you can't put them on and take them off again like a jacket or a hat. They are permanent (永久的) and for life.

72. When were tattoos brought to Europe?

- A. 5000 years ago.
- B. 60 years ago.
- C. Until recently.
- D. In the 16th and 17th century.

73. What does the underlined word "parlors" mean?

- A. Schools.
- B. Stores.
- C. Hospitals.
- D. Theaters.

74. What's the writer's opinion about tattoos?

- A. Tattoos are religious in modern societies.
- B. Tattoos connect tradition with fashion.
- C. Tattoos are a fashion among famous people.
- D. Tattoos show information about a person's hobby.

75. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Tattoos' History
- B. Tattoos in Polynesia
- C. Tattoos on a Human in Ice
- D. Tattoos in Fashion and for Life

B) 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个还原到文中，使短文意思通顺、结构完整，并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。(每小题2分)

A problem is only a problem until there is a solution (解决办法). We find solutions by thinking

creatively. 76 In other words, we think outside the box. Sometimes, thinking outside the box solves not just one, but two problems.

Amsterdam is one of the most crowded cities in Europe. As a result, housing is very expensive, especially for students. 77 However, finding this type of apartments was almost impossible until recently.

While the colleges in Amsterdam were trying to solve the housing problem, thousands of shipping containers (集装箱) were lying quietly in ports (港口) around the world. These huge steel containers carry products from one country to another. The life of each container is about 10 years. 78 Yet they can't recycle all of them because there are so many.

Back in Amsterdam, a company came up with an amazing idea. Why not reuse these shipping containers as student apartments? 79 They are all the same size and fit together perfectly. The steel is strong. Moreover, these containers are so widely available that they are quite cheap to buy. For all these reasons, they can be used to build apartments quickly and cheaply. Building began in 2005, and after only a few weeks, hundreds of Amsterdam students had new homes.

When students first heard about this idea, they thought the container apartments would be small, noisy, and cold. 80 Each container apartment has a kitchen, a bedroom with a study area, and a bathroom. The apartments are warm and quiet. They even have a high-speed Internet connection. Living in a shipping container has become popular. Today over 3,000 Amsterdam students live in the container village.

- |  |
|--|
| <p>A. Students need low-cost apartments.</p> <p>B. The containers are great for building apartments.</p> <p>C. In fact, these apartments are not in good condition.</p> <p>D. However, they were surprised when they saw them.</p> <p>E. Steel companies recycle some of the old containers.</p> <p>F. Recycling the steel containers has many advantages.</p> <p>G. We use our imagination and come up with creative ideas.</p> |
|--|

### 五、补全对话 (5分)

请阅读下面对话, 然后根据对话内容从方框中选择恰当的句子填入空白中, 使对话通顺、合理, 意思完整, 并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。(每空一句, 每小题1分)

A: Hi, Tom! Did you have a good weekend?

B: Yeah, it was relaxing.

A: 81

B: Nothing much. I went for a walk with some friends.

A: 82

B: Yes. It was a bit cold, but it was great. I was taking photos with my new camera.

A: 83 Wow! That's quite nice.

B: I'm really pleased with it. It's really good quality.

A: 84

B: Not really. There are a few things I don't know yet, but it's OK.

A: Yeah. 85

B: Hmm, yeah! It's cool.

- A. What did you do?
- B. Let me have a look.
- C. Is it difficult to use?
- D. Where did you go?
- E. What's the weather like?
- F. It's a lovely nice day, wasn't it?
- G. The pictures taken with it are amazing.

**六、书面表达 (15 分)**

假如国外中学生来你校交流学习，期间计划参加一项中国传统文化的主题活动，为此向你们征询活动方案(plan)。请你根据下面表格中的信息提示，写一篇英语短文，介绍你提供的活动方案，内容包括：茶或者民乐介绍，活动安排以及与之相关的理由。

- 要求：1. 从表格中任选一个主题，合理安排活动；  
 2. 短文条理清楚，行文连贯，内容可适当发挥；  
 3. 短文中不能出现真实的人名和地名；  
 4. 词数不少于 80，开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Chinese Culture	A Short Introduction	Schedule	Reasons
Tea	Past and present	Time: _____ Place: <u>tea farm, tea house</u> Activities: <u>1. tea processing</u> <u>2.a tea art performance</u>	...
Folk Music	Music pieces and traditional instruments	Time: _____ Place: <u>music room, school hall</u> Activities: <u>1.take musical instrument classes</u> <u>2.attend a folk music concert</u>	...

Hello, friends. I've got a plan for you which might be helpful to your stay here in Jiangxi. First of all, I'd like to introduce \_\_\_\_\_

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Hope you will have a good time.

## 英语样卷(二) 听力材料

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话, 然后回答问题。

M: I'm going shopping, Mum. Do you need anything?

W: Yes, get some apples and some oranges to make juice with.

M: Well, we already have lots of oranges.

W: OK, just some apples then.

答案是 C。

A) 请听下面 8 段对话。每段对话后有一小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后, 你都将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. W: Do you do your homework every night?

M: No, I never do. I usually do it in the morning.

2. W: Shall I make you something to eat?

M: Don't worry about it. I'm fine. I ate at school about an hour ago.

3. W: Do you like sports, Jim?

M: Of course. I like many sports, but my favorite is swimming.

4. W: Hi! John. It's Linda.

M: Oh, hi, Linda! Are you enjoying yourself in Shanghai?

W: Yes, it's really cold and snowy, but I'm having a great time.

5. W: How do you come to the university each day? By car or by bus?

M: Oh, I always walk. I live quite close.

6. M: Hi, Tina. The food's delicious. There's a lot to choose from and everyone is enjoying it.

W: That's good, Bill. My favorite is ice-cream on the dessert table.

M: The chocolate is also popular. Sandra can't stop eating it.

7. W: The hat looks beautiful!

M: Yes. It's at a good price, only three dollars. And the dress is nice, too, only thirty-three dollars.

W: Well, I'll get them for my little daughter.

8. W: I can't decide what to wear today.

M: Where are the jeans you bought last Sunday?

B) 请听下面 5 段材料。每段材料后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段材料前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段材料读两遍。

请听第 1 段材料, 回答第 9、10 小题。

M: How are your exams going?

W: Not bad actually. I think I'm doing pretty well.

M: I don't know how you stay so relaxed about it all. I'm really stressed.

W: I always listen to relaxing music before I have an exam. That keeps my head cool.

M: That sounds like a good idea. I'll try it.

请听第 2 段材料, 回答第 11、12 小题。

W: I hear you moved to a new place.

M: Yeah, I did. I moved last month.

W: So how do you like your new area?

M: Well, it's OK. The streets are really clean and there are a lot of parks nearby, but the traffic is really heavy.

W: Yeah? Maybe you should take the train.

M: I thought about it, but it doesn't suit.

W: So why don't you buy a bike? It's good exercise.

M: That's a good idea. I'll think about it.

**请听第 3 段材料,回答第 13 至第 15 小题。**

M: Hi, Mary. It's Bill speaking.

W: Hi, Bill. Sorry, but I'm at work. I can't talk too much with you.

M: I know, but I'm going to the theater. I've got two tickets for an opera. My friend works at the theater and sometimes he gets free tickets.

W: Thanks, I'd love to. When is it?

M: Tonight.

W: Tonight?

M: Yes, are you free?

W: I'm sorry, but I'm working late tonight.

M: Oh. Can't you ask your manager for a leave?

W: I can try.

M: OK. Bye.

**请听第 4 段材料, 回答第 16 至第 18 小题。**

W: Good afternoon, sir. Can I help you?

M: Hello! Yes. I want to get up early tomorrow. I'd like an alarm call at 6:00, please.

W: In the morning? Certainly, sir. What's your room number?

M: 327.

W: OK, 327... an alarm call for 6:00.

M: And I'd like to have a meal in my room this evening.

W: Of course. There's a menu in your room. It's on the desk.

M: Oh, yes!

W: Call 101 for room service.

M: Fine. I'd like to use the Internet, too.

W: No problem, sir. There's Wi-Fi in all the rooms.

M: Great. Oh, and is there a bank near the hotel?

W: Yes, there is one in this street. It's next to the cinema.

M: OK, thanks very much.

**请听第 5 段材料, 回答第 19 至第 22 小题。**

W: What do you like to watch on TV, James?

M: I love to watch talk shows. I usually watch them on Saturday night. What about you, Lucy?

W: I like cartoons. But comedies are my favorite, because life needs laughter.

M: Really? Do your mum and dad watch much TV?

W: Not much. They're too busy. And they are interested in the news and sitcoms. They just watch TV on Sunday night.

M: Everybody has different tastes and interests. So, you should have more than one TV set then.

W: We do. We have one for each in the family.

C)请听下面一段独白, 根据独白内容完成下列句子, 每个空格不超过 3 个单词。将答案填

写到答题卡的相应位置。听独白前你将有 50 秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。

Hello, I have some information about your English classes. Listen carefully. The school opens on Monday and all students do an English test. Your first lesson is on Tuesday. There are three levels. If your lesson is too easy or too difficult, don't worry. You can try a different level on Wednesday.

Now, about the rooms. English lessons are usually held in rooms 14, 15 and 16. But when you go to do your test, please go to room 16. It's the only one that's big enough for everyone to sit and write at the same time.

English lessons usually last for two hours. You have two lessons each morning with a twenty-minute break between them when you can buy coffee and snacks. Your English test only takes an hour, however. So you have time to look around the school on your first day.

## 英语样卷（二）参考答案及评分意见

### 一、听力测试（共 27 小题，每小题 1 分，共 27 分）

1~5 ABACB      6~10 ABCAC      11~15 BCABB      16~22 ABCBBCC  
23. on Monday      24. 3 levels / three levels      25. Room 16  
26. coffee      27. an hour / one hour / 1hour

### 二、单项填空（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

28~31 DBCD      32~35 CBDA

### 三、完形填空（共 25 小题，每小题 1 分，共 25 分）

A) 36~40 BACCD      41~45 ABDAC      46~50 DBACB  
B) 51. interesting      52. different      53. life      54. to know      55. signs  
56. and      57. back      58. found      59. they      60. really

### 四、阅读理解（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

61~63 CBD      64~67 BADC      68~71 DBCA      72~75 DBBD  
76~80 GAEBD

### 五、补全对话（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

81~85 AFBCG

### 六、书面表达（15 分）

#### Possible Version One:

Hello, friends. I've got a plan for you which might be helpful to your stay here in Jiangxi. I'm glad to introduce tea. It has a long history. It is said that Shen Nong discovered it as a drink. Tea is one of the most popular drinks in China. So I will have some interesting activities for you.

On Saturday morning we are going to visit a big farm where we can learn about tea processing. On Saturday afternoon, we are going to a tea house after dinner where we can watch a tea art performance show.

Why will we go to a tea house? Because we can learn a lot more about tea culture. You will see a young lady in a Chinese traditional dress who shows us how a cup of tea is made with tea sets. You can enjoy it and relax yourselves while listening to pieces of traditional folk music.

#### Possible Version Two:

Hello, friends. I've got a plan for you which might be helpful to your stay here in Jiangxi. I'm glad to introduce Chinese folk music. We have many famous pieces of music such as *Jasmine Flowers*, *Gaoshan Liushui*. We have *erhu*, *dizi* and some other different musical instruments.

You are going to take musical instrument classes on Friday afternoon and our music teachers are going to teach you how to play them in the music rooms. On Saturday night you are going to attend a folk music concert in the school hall.

Why will we hold a concert for you? There are some music talents in our school who can play very well. It's a good chance for you to enjoy the beauty of some famous pieces and you will sure lose yourselves in them.

#### 评分意见:

##### （一）总体原则

考查学生思维品质，文化意识和综合运用语言的能力，注重语言表达的意义和流畅性。

(二) 内容要点

1. 茶或者民乐介绍
2. 活动安排
3. 相关的理由

(三) 评分档次

1. 第一档 (13-15 分)

信息完整，表达流畅，无语言错误或基本无语言错误。

2. 第二档 (10-12 分)

信息基本完整，表达较流畅，有少量错误，但不影响意思表达。

3. 第三档 (7-9 分)

能传递部分信息，表达不够流畅，但句子基本可读。

4. 第四档 (4-6 分)

只能传递少量信息，表达不通顺，只有少量句子可读。

5. 第五档 (1-3 分)

只能传递个别信息，表达不清楚，只有个别句子可读。

(四) 建议

3 个内容要点：第 1 个要点 4 分；第 2 个要点 8 分；第 3 个要点 3 分。