

浙江省教辅畅销书排行榜前列

2020年中考必备

2019

中考利剑

浙江省中考试卷汇编



阳光文化考试研究室 编

英语

【本试卷由教育专家提供详细解答】

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新课标

宁波出版社
NINGBO PUBLISHING HOUSE



2019 年浙江省初中毕业生学业考试(杭州市卷)

英 语

题号	一	二	三	四	总分
得分					

得分	评卷人

一、听力(共 15 小题,第一、二节每小题 2 分,共计 30 分)

第一节:听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题。从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- Where is the man going?
A. To the post office. B. To the bank. C. To the bookstore.
- What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Father and daughter. B. Teacher and student. C. Salesgirl and customer.
- What will the two speakers probably do next?
A. Go on walking. B. See a doctor. C. Have a rest.
- How does Kate feel about the chess club?
A. Crowded. B. Helpful. C. Popular.
- How long will it take the two speakers to get to the concert?
A. Half an hour. B. One hour. C. One and a half hours.

第二节:听下面 3 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你有时间阅读各小题,每小题 5 秒钟。听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6~8 小题。

- What was the man planning to do last Sunday?
A. Go to New York. B. Meet a friend. C. Buy a book.
- Who did the man meet?
A. A famous scientist. B. A famous writer. C. A famous singer.
- What does the woman think of the man's experience?
A. Boring. B. Funny. C. Wonderful.

听下面一段对话,回答第 9~11 小题。

- What are the two speakers talking about?
A. A weekend plan. B. A business plan. C. An eating plan.
- How are they most probably going to the ski center?
A. By bus. B. On foot. C. By car.
- Why does Paul suggest taking some food?
A. There isn't any food on the mountain.

- The food on the mountain is not cheap.
 - Mom can make delicious sandwiches.
- 听下面一段独白,回答第 12~15 小题。
- Where did the speaker stay for six months last year?
A. In Africa. B. In America. C. In South America.
 - What did the speaker do as a volunteer?
A. She took care of young elephants.
B. She called on people to be volunteers.
C. She taught children from poor areas.
 - Which of the following is a must for a volunteer?
A. Being quiet and strong.
B. Loving different cultures.
C. Knowing about animals.
 - What's the speaker's telephone number?
A. 555-334-1565. B. 555-334-1665. C. 555-236-4556.

得分	评卷人

二、阅读理解(共 20 小题,第一、二节每小题 2 分,共计 40 分)

第一节:阅读下面四篇短文,从每题所给的四个选项 A、B、C 和 D 中选出最佳选项。

A

The Coffee Pot Restaurant

We're looking for Saturday assistants (帮手) in our busy town centre restaurant. The job will include setting and clearing tables, serving customers and helping in the kitchen. We're looking for polite and patient people who can work under pressure.

Hours: 10 a. m. - 4 p. m. including a half-hour lunch break.

Pay: £5 an hour+lunch.

Film Extras Wanted

Have you ever wanted to be in the movies? Are you interested in acting? We're making a film in the local area during July and August and we'll need several young people as extras (临时演员). We're looking for active and social 14-18-year-olds.

Pay: £50 a day+meals.

Please include a recent photograph in your application.

Newspaper Boys/Girls

We're looking for honest young people to deliver (投递) newspapers and magazines. We need one person for morning deliveries (7-8) and two people for evening deliveries (5-6). You must be at least 13 years old and have your own bicycle. For morning deliveries you need to be good at getting up early, too!

Pay: £30 a week.

When you apply (申请), please say whether you prefer mornings or evenings.

PART-TIME ASSISTANTS WANTED

Shop'n'Save Supermarket needs two young people (14-18) for evening and weekend work. The job includes helping customers, putting things on the shelves, collecting trolleys, etc.

Hours: 5-7 evenings or 10-5 Saturdays and Sundays.

Pay: £4 an hour and free lunch for weekend hours.

16. To be a film extra, one has to be _____.
- A. polite and patient B. active and social
C. honest and strong D. helpful and careful
17. A part-time assistant at *Shop'n'Save Supermarket* needs to _____.
- A. set and clear tables B. provide a photo
C. deliver newspapers D. help customers
18. If 13-year-old Tom is free from 5:00p. m. to 7:00p. m. , which job can he apply for?
- A. A restaurant assistant. B. A film extra.
C. A newspaper boy. D. A supermarket assistant.

B



This painting is called *The Fighting Temeraire*. *Temeraire* is the name of the big, old sailing ship that you can see on the left of the picture. People chose this picture to be the greatest painting in Britain.

J. M. W. Turner painted it in 1839. It shows the old sailing ship, the *Temeraire*, on the River Thames near London. There's a small tugboat pulling the old ship. It's in fact taking the *Temeraire* on its last journey. The old ship is going to the breaker's yard. In

the background we can see the sun setting.

The picture, however, is more than just a painting of two boats in the evening. The artist wanted to show the end of an era (时代). The time of the beautiful, old sailing ships is coming to an end. That's why we see this happening at sunset. In the little, brown tugboat we can see the new industrial era starting. The tugboat is small and dark and it's making a lot of smoke, but it's very strong, because it's pulling the much bigger ship.

The painting shows a real event. Turner watched the *Temeraire* taking its last journey up the Thames, but he changed some of the details. He painted the old ship white and gold so that it looks like a ghost. In fact, the real ship was black and yellow. We also see the sun setting behind the ship, but in fact, the ship travelled towards the sunset. However, Turner wanted to show the sun setting on the time of the beautiful old sailing ships.

Turner painted *The Fighting Temeraire* when he was quite old, so perhaps he wanted to show the sun setting on his own life, too. He loved the painting and he never sold it. You can see it today in the National Gallery in London.

19. *The Fighting Temeraire* _____.
- A. is the name of a big sailing ship
B. was thought the best painting in Britain
C. shows two nice new ships
D. was painted by a famous young artist
20. The old ship was pulled to the yard _____.
- A. to be painted new B. to be repaired
C. to be broken up D. to be sold
21. What does the tugboat stand for according to the passage?
- A. The new industrial era. B. The beautiful old era.

- C. The painter's own life. D. The white and gold ghost.
22. What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?
- A. The color of the real sailing ship was white and gold.
B. In the painting the sailing ship was going towards the sunset.
C. Finally Turner sold this painting because he didn't like it.
D. Today the painting is kept in the National Gallery in London.

C

Smile Train is a charity (慈善团体) that helps the millions of children around the world, who suffer from a facial defect (缺陷). The defect happens when a baby's top lip or mouth doesn't form properly before birth. Eating and drinking is very difficult for these babies. The charity provides free operations, which give these children a new smile, and with it, new hope and a new beginning.

Children with the defect need all the help. Although many sufferers are accepted by their families, sadly, others are not. In some countries, children with this defect are often **abandoned** at birth because their parents feel ashamed of them or cannot afford the operations. The good news is that the operation is not difficult. It takes less than an hour and costs the family nothing. The charity raises money and finds the right medical volunteers to perform the operations.

A *Smile Train* doctor from the UK said, "Each child who has the operation is given a second chance at life. After years of staying at home, the children can finally go to school and be happy. Every year I perform hundreds of operations free of cost through *Smile Train*. Some of the stories I have heard are quite surprising. One newborn baby girl was found abandoned on a train. Luckily for her, she was found and adopted (收养) by a passenger. This lady then heard about *Smile Train* and brought the baby to our hospital. I did the operation and gave hope to the family. Experienced doctors like me share our skills with local doctors. In this way we make sure that these operations will always be available."

23. *Smile Train* is a charity which _____.
- A. provides food and medical care for poor children
B. raises money for all the doctors working in the UK
C. offers free medical help to children with the facial defect
D. gives children without parents new hope and a new beginning
24. The underlined word "**abandoned**" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. given up B. dressed up C. called up D. brought up
25. What did the doctor from the UK think of his volunteer work?
- A. Dangerous. B. Surprising. C. Relaxing. D. Valuable.
26. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. children with the facial defect are becoming more ashamed than before
B. more doctors are trained to help children with the facial defect
C. fewer baby boys with the facial defect are operated on than girls
D. doctors in *Smile Train* are always well paid for doing the operations

D

If you go shopping in any toy store, you can see clearly the different games and toys for boys and girls; there are a lot of pink toys on one side of the store for girls; and dark-

colored cars, guns, and soldiers for boys. Some big stores with toys may even have a pink floor for girls and a blue floor for boys. In fact, it is difficult to buy a toy for a girl that is not pink.

Some people think that too much pink is bad for girls. Sue Palmer, writer of *Toxic Childhood*, is very worried that most girls over the age of three are crazy about the color. According to some scientists, this happens for two reasons. Firstly, most companies offer too many products in pink. Also, many parents think their little daughter looks cute in pink. Sur Palmer says that girls at this age cannot make proper decisions by themselves, but the pink can affect (影响) the choices and the decisions they will make in the future.

Some parents are worried too—for example, Vanessa Holburn, thirty-two, who has two girls under the age of four. Their bedrooms are a sea of pink and Vanessa is not happy. “Pink says that you are soft and gentle. Blus says that you are strong and powerful. I want my daughters to be strong and powerful. I’m worried that pink will not help them with that,” she says.

But not everyone thinks there’s something wrong with pink. Grayson Turner is a father of three girls and he isn’t worried at all. “People forget that things change all the time,” he says. “My girls used to love pink when they were little, but as they get older, they change.” Turner explains that his twelve-year-old daughter never wears pink clothes anymore. “This love of pink is just a fashion and all fashions change,” he adds. “It’s only since the 1940s that people have started dressing girls in pink—before that it was a color for boys.”

27. Which of the following best shows the structure of the passage?



28. The underlined word “that” in Paragraph 3 means _____.

- A. being soft and gentle
- B. being strong and powerful
- C. being gentle but powerful
- D. being cute and beautiful

29. According to Grayson Turner, _____.

- A. parents needn’t worry about pink toys
- B. all little kids love the color pink
- C. pink has always been a color for girls
- D. his girls now prefer the color blue

30. The purpose of this passage is to _____.

- A. explain why girls are crazy about the color pink
- B. make parents less worried about the color pink
- C. encourage girls to give up playing with pink toys
- D. show people’s different opinions about the color pink

第二节: 下面文章中有五处(第 31~35 小题)需要添加首句。请从以下选项(A、B、C、D、E 和 F)中选出符合各段意思的首句。选项中有一项是多余选项。

Where you sit and how you fit

31. _____ For more than seventy years, researchers and teachers have studied the link between the place where students choose to sit in class and what they are like as people and learners. Where do you usually decide to sit? Have you ever really thought about the reasons for your decision?

32. _____ But is this really true? Well, some researchers say it is not. In fact, shy students often choose the back row because it is far away from the teacher and they don’t want to answer questions. At the back, students probably won’t speak much, but in big classrooms, it can be hard to see the board and hear what the teacher is saying. This could be the reason why students who sit here often get lower grades on tests and exams. For students with poor eyesight or hearing, a seat at the back of the classroom is not a good choice.

33. _____ However, they like watching and listening rather than joining in. These students are usually also very good at taking notes. Next time you miss a class, borrow notes from someone who sits here. On the sides of the classroom you will generally find modest and thoughtful people. These people usually get good grades in school and are interested in learning.

34. _____ Then the statistics (统计数据) say you probably like your teacher. You probably also have a good relationship with your classmates. Caring, outgoing, and cheerful people usually sit in the middle. They are normally serious about learning and feel disappointed with low grades on tests and exams.

35. _____ Students who sit here usually want to discuss things with the teacher and are often very interested in the subject. They want to be in the best place to see and hear everything the teacher does and says. The only problem with sitting here is that it can be difficult to see and hear what other students do and say in class. So, if you really want to hear what everyone says in class, choose a different place to sit.

- A. You probably sit right at the front of the class if you’re longing for knowledge.
- B. Research suggests that the seat you choose in the classroom says a lot about you and your personality.
- C. Do you sit in the middle of the classroom?
- D. This means it’s a good idea to sit in a different place every day.
- E. People often think that students who sit at the back are lazy.
- F. Students who sit at the side of the classroom are normally interested in class.

得分	评卷人

三、英语知识运用(共 25 小题, 第一、二节每小题 1 分, 共计 25 分)

第一节: 完形填空

通读下面短文, 掌握大意, 然后在各题所给的四个选项 A、B、C、D 中选出一个最佳选项。

Katy Sullivan is an actress, an athlete (运动员), and a person who also refuses to accept the words *no* or *I can’t*.

She was born without the lower half of her 36 and has worn prosthetic (假体) ones all her life. She grew up in Alabama, US and had a(n) 37 childhood. She kept up with her sisters and brothers at the gym and the swimming pool. She feels lucky 38

her family treated her in just the same way as the other members.

When a person is born without legs, there are plenty of things that are 39 to do. But Katy believed she could 40 anything. So she chose two jobs that are difficult, 41 with both legs. As a teenager, she once saw a good movie. Before it was 42, Katy had made her mind up to be a(n) 43.

She did a degree in theater and then moved to Los Angeles, where she has played 44 in theater, television and movies. She has a positive (积极的) view of life. She thinks that if you believe 45 can do something, you should 46 it. So when Katy's friend asked her 47 she'd like to try running, she said "yes". She was given a pair of running legs and she 48 her new life.

Katy was the first person in the world with two prosthetic legs to 49 running as a competitive sport. She entered the final of the 100 meters in the 2012 London Paralympics.

Katy's family, friends, and fans look up to her as an 50 of someone who has overcome her difficulty and achieved her dreams.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. arms | B. legs | C. feet | D. hands |
| 37. A. embarrassing | B. lonely | C. active | D. strange |
| 38. A. though | B. unless | C. before | D. because |
| 39. A. difficult | B. important | C. possible | D. easy |
| 40. A. achieve | B. accept | C. examine | D. prevent |
| 41. A. just | B. also | C. even | D. ever |
| 42. A. up | B. over | C. on | D. out |
| 43. A. athlete | B. writer | C. actress | D. coach |
| 44. A. games | B. music | C. sports | D. roles |
| 45. A. you | B. we | C. she | D. they |
| 46. A. depend on | B. go for | C. get used to | D. look after |
| 47. A. whether | B. how | C. when | D. why |
| 48. A. shared | B. started | C. changed | D. prepared |
| 49. A. fix up | B. show up | C. take up | D. set up |
| 50. A. ancestor | B. enemy | C. influence | D. example |

第二节: 阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

The eco-house

Simon Dale didn't want to live in a city's apartment building. So he made up his mind 51 (build) his own home in the countryside. He moved to Wales with his family and built a wooden eco-house. With the help of his father-in-law, a builder, he moved into a 52 (comfort) new home after only four months. 53 only cost \$4,700 to build the house.

The eco-house is made of natural 54 (material). Simon Dale and his father-in-law 55 (dig) into the side of a hill and then used the mud and stone to make the walls. The floors 56 (make) from wood from the nearby area. The design is open-plan. There is no central heating, 57 there's a wood-burner and solar panels (太阳能电板) on the top 58 can provide power for lighting, music and computing. Drinking water is from a nearby spring. The fridge stays cool, thanks 59 air from under the ground. Simon Dale says, "We try to live in peace with the natural world." He has 60 (certain) done his best to achieve that.

得分	评卷人

四、写作(共 11 小题, 第一节每小题 1 分, 第二节 15 分, 共计 25 分)

第一节: 单词拼写

根据下列句子及所给的首字母, 按题号写出各单词的正确、完全形式(每空限填一词)。

- I'm very hungry. I haven't e _____ anything since 7:00 this morning.
- His team had lost the game because of him. He felt like there was a heavy w _____ on his shoulders as he walked home alone.
- A d _____ is a conversation between two people in a book, film or play.
- Judy is good-looking, but I think she looks much p _____ with long hair than with short hair.
- Growing vegetables looks easy, but a _____ it takes a lot of learning.
- Hearing the funny story, all the students began to l _____ loudly.
- The doctor told the patient to take the m _____ three times a day.
- J _____ 1st is Children's Day.
- She is nineteen, and next year she is going to celebrate her t _____ birthday.
- It takes me 45 m _____ to get to school by bike every morning.

第二节: 书面表达

71. 假定你是李平, 最近收到意大利朋友 Linda 的电子邮件。以下是邮件的一部分, 请你阅读后回复, 词数 80 左右。



2019年浙江省初中毕业生学业考试(宁波市卷)

英 语

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分
得分							

得分	评卷人

一、完形填空(共15小题,每小题1分,共计15分)

阅读下面短文,掌握大意,然后从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Charlie Chaplin's parents separated a year after his birth in 1889. He lived with his mother and elder brother in a flat in London.

Mrs. Chaplin managed to 1 her children on her own with the money she made as a singer. 2, their economic (经济的) situation changed when she became ill with laryngitis (喉炎) in 1894. Instead of resting her 3 until it got better, Mrs. Chaplin kept on singing. Her voice got weaker and weaker and she began to find it 4 to find well-paid work.

One evening Charlie happened to be in the theatre 5 his mother singing on stage. Suddenly, her voice 6. She tried to finish the song, but the audience (观众) began to whistle and got angry. Mrs. Chaplin could not continue any longer and walked 7 the stage crying.

The stage manager knew he had to do something quickly to 8 the embarrassing situation. He remembered Charlie once sang at a party. He 9 took Charlie by the hand to the stage. After a brief introduction, he left Charlie to please the audience.

Charlie began to sing and dance in front of hundreds of people. The audience enjoyed the 10 very much and began to throw money. 11 Charlie saw this, he immediately stopped singing and announced to the audience that first he would 12 the money and then he would finish the song. The audience found this announcement especially 13 and started to throw even more money onto the stage.

Charlie felt perfectly at home on stage. He did not feel 14 at all and danced and sang more songs to the audience. To his amazement, there was more 15 and more money throwing.

That night was Charlie's first public performance on the stage and his mother's last.

1. A. support B. leave C. ask D. face
2. A. Though B. So C. However D. Besides

3. A. sight B. voice C. smell D. hearing
4. A. easy B. difficult C. interesting D. boring
5. A. feeling B. keeping C. realizing D. watching
6. A. rested B. dropped C. broke D. raised
7. A. onto B. off C. towards D. around
8. A. create B. save C. continue D. explain
9. A. slowly B. patiently C. quickly D. coldly
10. A. thought B. description C. speech D. performance
11. A. If B. Till C. When D. Before
12. A. take out B. throw away C. put down D. pick up
13. A. funny B. lucky C. helpful D. painful
14. A. shy B. sad C. satisfied D. excited
15. A. trouble B. anger C. silence D. laughter

得分	评卷人

二、阅读理解(共15小题,每小题2分,共计30分)

阅读下面四篇材料,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Sing a Song of People

by Lois Lenski

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Sing a song of people
Walking fast or slow;
People in the city
Up and down they go.</p> <p>5 People on the sidewalk,
People on the bus;
People passing, passing,
In back and front of us.</p> <p>10 People on the subway
Underneath the ground.
People riding taxis
Round and round and round.</p> <p>People with their hats on,
Going in the doors;</p> <p>15 People with umbrellas
When it rains and pours.</p> | <p>20 People in tall buildings
And in stores below;
Riding elevators
Up and down they go.</p> <p>25 People walking singly,
People in a crowd;
People saying nothing,
People talking loud.</p> <p>30 People laughing, smiling,
Grumpy people too;
People who just hurry
And never look at you!</p> <p>Sing a song of people
Who like to come and go;
Sing of city people
You see but never ▲ !</p> |
|--|--|

16. The poem is about a _____ city.
 A. beautiful B. busy C. rainy D. small
17. In Line 21, the word “singly” means _____.
 A. alone B. fast C. slowly D. quietly
18. According to the poem, the best word for the blank is _____.
 A. borrow B. throw C. know D. allow

B

Many people might think that if they had more money, then they would be happier in life. For example, people might look at what others have, like expensive clothes or nice cars, and wish they could have the same. But the things that money can buy can not bring happiness to a person for long.

① But is that really true? Studies have found that money can, in fact, make people happier. ② Instead, it's giving money to others that makes people happy. ③ It could be buying a present for a friend or a family member. ④ It could be buying a homeless person food to eat. It could be giving money to a person in need. Just think about the last time you used your own money to do something for someone else. How did you feel? Whether it is a small or large amount of money, people feel happier when they give. This is because making someone else happy makes the giver happy, too.

This idea of connecting your happiness to the happiness of others is described as *ubuntu* in an African language. There is even a story about a man visiting Africa who asked some kids to race to a nearby tree. The first child to touch the tree would get a sweet treat. Surprisingly, all the children held hands and ran together. They all touched the tree at the same time. The man asked why they had done this. The children simply said they could only enjoy eating the treat if everyone had one.

19. The writer says that buying things _____.
 A. can make people worried
 B. can make people nervous
 C. may lead to sadness for long
 D. may lead to happiness for a short time
20. Where can we best put “But it's not having money that brings happiness.” in Paragraph 2?
 A. ① B. ② C. ③ D. ④
21. Why does the writer quote (引用) a story in Paragraph 3?
 A. To explain Africans like sweets.
 B. To show examples are not enough.
 C. To make the writer's opinion clearer.
 D. To express happiness is from children.
22. What does the writer try to tell us?
 A. Buying new things can make people happy.

- B. The key to happiness is making others happy.
 C. If you want to be happy, you can visit Africa.
 D. People who have a lot of money might not be happy.

C

The year was 1859. America and England had already fought two wars. Now, they were at peace. But one day a pig got hungry. And it nearly caused another war between the two countries.

The pig was owned by a British man who lived on a small island. The island was just off the western part of North America. Both England and the US said the island was theirs. Across the island from the British man lived some American farmers. Everyone on the island got along peacefully. But the peace ended the day the British man's pig decided to eat some of an American farmer's potatoes.

One of the American farmers shot and killed the pig. Then the pig's owner wanted \$100 from the man who shot the animal. That was a lot of money, so the farmer refused to pay it. The British and Americans began to argue, and the situation got worse. The farmers asked the governor over the island at that time for help. He sent a group of soldiers to protect the farmers. The British answered by sending 2,000 soldiers. The British were on one side of the island, and the Americans were on the other. The problem that began with the pig was about to become a shooting war.

When news of the problem reached Washington and London, both leaders were surprised. Neither country wanted another war. They sent some men to try to fix the problem. After a discussion, it was decided that each country would keep a small group of soldiers on the island. **They** would stay there until the two countries could decide who owned the island. Then the others would have to leave.

Twelve years went by. Neither side wanted to give up the island, but they knew they had to do something. They asked the leader of Germany to help decide. After nearly a year of discussion, a decision was made. America would get the island.

Finally, the Pig War was over and only one shot was fired. That was the shot that killed the pig!

23. What caused the problem on the island according to the passage?
 A. An American shot a British man.
 B. A group of soldiers came to the island.
 C. British men destroyed an American's farmland.
 D. A British man's pig ate some potatoes of an American farmer's.
24. The underlined word “**they**” in Paragraph 4 refers to _____.
 A. the farmers B. the leaders C. the soldiers D. the Germans
25. According to the passage, the real purpose of the two countries was _____.
 A. to own all island B. to kill a pig

- C. to get more money
D. to start a war
26. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?
A. *The Pig Island*
B. *The Pig War*
C. *The Pig on the Island*
D. *The Island War*

D

Big data (数据) is a lot of sets of information that are put together so they can be used by a computer program. The computer program looks for different kinds of answers or patterns in the data. Big data can have different kinds of information from many sources, such as information that comes from schools, social media sites, companies, and governments. One set of data can have people's names and addresses. Another set can have what they like, where they go to school, and how much time they spend on the computer.

Big data can be used in many ways. The government uses it to understand how many people travel on buses or trains. This information is then used to make bus or train systems better. Some schools use big data to understand which children may need extra help in class. The teacher can then give certain students more help or support so those students can succeed in school. Companies use big data, too. It helps them understand who buys their products. For example, one company uses weather data to see when people eat the most ice cream.

Big data can be used for good reasons. Some hospitals use big data to predict if a baby who is born too early will get sick. The hospital can then take extra steps to take care of that baby so he or she does not get sick. Big data can also be used for bad reasons. It can be used to predict which kinds of people are likely to break the law or hurt others, even if they have not done anything wrong.

How can big data be used for good and bad things? It is because the computer programs used to look at big data and understand it are written by people. People think a certain way. Because they think a certain way, they build a model of those ideas. These ideas are then used to look at the data. Sometimes, these ideas are helpful for people or businesses. Other times, bad ideas can cause problems for certain groups of people.

27. This reading is about _____.
A. what big data is and how it is used
B. what schools and hospitals people like
C. where important data is collected and stored
D. how big data is controlled by governments and companies
28. One company uses weather information to _____.
A. help children in need
B. know when people will visit the hospital
C. find out who rides the bus or train
D. understand when people will need ice cream

29. The main idea of Paragraph 3 is _____.
A. big data can be used for good reasons
B. we can use big data in a number of ways
C. big data can be used for both good and bad reasons
D. we can use big data to prevent babies from getting sick
30. The overall tone (总基调) of this reading is _____.
A. sad and personal
B. personal and scientific
C. informative but silly
D. scientific and informative

得分	评卷人

三、任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共计 5 分)

阅读下面材料,将图片所示步骤(A—D)与第 31~34 小题相应的文字匹配,并完成第 35 小题。

Some experts believe that burpee (立卧撑) is the best exercise in the world because this exercise is one that anyone can do very easily and extremely cheaply.

How to perform the basic burpee correctly:



31. _____ Keep your back straight, squat (下蹲) down and place your hands on the floor.
32. _____ Begin in a standing position with your back straight and your arms at your sides.
33. _____ Bring your feet back to the squat position by placing your hands on the floor. Then jump straight up as high as you can after the squat position, holding your arms up directly over your head.
34. _____ Move your feet back behind you, so that you move from a squat position to a full-length leg extension. Keep both arms and legs straight and strong.
35. As a form of exercise, the burpee is _____.
A. difficult and boring
B. useful but difficult
C. simple and inexpensive
D. simple but expensive

得分	评卷人

四、词汇运用(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共计 15 分)

- A. 根据下列句子及所给汉语注释,写出空缺处各单词的正确形式(每空一词)。
36. The two little girls often stay together to _____ (分享) their secrets.

37. This kind of silk feels much _____ (柔软的) than that one.
38. I plan to go abroad to celebrate my twentieth birthday in _____ (八月).
39. At the meeting the boss _____ (赞扬) John for the progress he made.
40. More and more people have realized the importance of spreading our _____ (传统的) culture.
41. We can see clearly that Mongolia _____ (位于) between China and Russia on the map.
42. Could you please show me your _____ (护照), young men?
43. You'll forget the dancing skills easily _____ (除非) you practice them often.
44. We _____ (很少地) hang out at weekends recently.
45. In Ningbo, everyone knows that things in blue rubbish bins can be _____ (回收利用).

B. 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空, 每词仅用一次(每空一词)。

how	seem	produce	leaf	widely
-----	------	---------	------	--------

Annie: Li Tao, China is famous for tea, right?

Li Tao: Yes, both in the past and now.

Annie: Where is tea 46 in China?

Li Tao: In many different areas. For example, Anxi and Hangzhou are 47 known for their tea.

Annie: Well, can you tell me 48 to produce tea as much as you can?

Li Tao: Sure. As far as I know, tea plants are grown on the sides of mountains. When the 49 are ready, they are picked by hand and then are sent for processing.

Annie: What happens next?

Li Tao: The tea is packed and sent to many different countries and places around China.

Annie: It 50 that many people all over the world drink Chinese tea.

Li Tao: Yes, people say that tea is good for both health and business!

得分	评卷人

五、语法填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共计 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的词, 或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。

An old man went to India. When he got there, he saw some fruit for sale, but most of it was very cheap. The 51 (cheap) thing was a basket of red fruit.

“How much per kilo?” the old man 52 (ask).

“Two rupees (卢比),” the shopkeeper answered. Two rupees in India is almost nothing, 53 the old man bought a whole kilogram and started eating it.

However, as soon as he started eating, his mouth began 54 (burn), his eyes began to water, and his whole face became as red 55 the fruit. As he coughed and

struggled to breathe, he jumped up and 56, screaming, “Ah! Ah! Ah!”

And yet he continued to eat the fruit. Some people who were looking at him shook their 57 (head) and said, “You are crazy! Those are chili peppers(辣椒)! You can't just eat them by the handful!”

The old man said to 58 (he), “I paid for them, so I must eat them.”

This old man seemed pretty stupid. But are we so much smarter? All of us have 59 (spend) money and time on something—maybe a relationship, or a business, or a job—and sometimes, even if we know there's no hope that things will change, we still continue with it.

What we can learn 60 the old man is this: if you've lost a lot over something that doesn't work, let it go and move on. It's better than continuing to lose.

得分	评卷人

六、书面表达(共 1 小题, 共计 20 分)

61. 回顾初中三年, 有许多事令人难忘。校英语报 *Have Your Say* 栏目正面向九年级毕业生征文。假如你是李华, 请你选择其中一个话题, 并结合具体事例, 用英语写一封信表达你对某个人的谢意或歉意, 参加此次征文活动。

要点如下:

say “thanks” to _____	say “sorry” to _____
1. be not good at...	1. argue with...
2. encourage me to...	2. not talk to each other
3. make great progress	3. regret doing...
4. ...	4. ...

注意: (1) 短文必须包括你所选择话题的所有要点, 并适当拓展;

(2) 文中不得出现真实的人名和校名;

(3) 词数: 80~100。书信格式已给出;

(4) 首句供参考: Looking back on the past three years, I'd like to say...

Dear _____,

Yours,
Li Hua



2019 年浙江省初中毕业生学业考试(温州市卷)

英 语

题号	一	二	三	四	五	总分
得分						

得分	评卷人

一、单项填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共计 10 分)

请从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- Peter, shall we go for a picnic this Sunday?
—OK. Let's add it to _____ weekend plan.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- Sir, did you enjoy your stay in our _____?
—Yes. I slept well and I like the breakfast.
A. hotel B. school C. factory D. company
- The living room becomes _____ as the sunlight comes in through the windows.
A. bigger B. cleaner C. quieter D. brighter
- Sam finds sweeping robots useful, and he plans to buy _____ for his grandma.
A. it B. one C. this D. that
- Betty felt so tired last night that she _____ fell asleep in bed after lying down.
A. recently B. suddenly C. frequently D. immediately
- We don't allow taking magazines out, but you _____ copy the article you need on the machine over there.
A. can B. must C. should D. would
- The instructions tell us everything _____ about how to make the model ship.
A. by hand B. by chance C. in detail D. in person
- Linda. Dad has finished his work and we _____ to the gym to pick you up.
—Thank you, Mum.
A. drive B. drove C. have driven D. are driving
- Could you tell me _____?
—You will stay with an English family and take part in their daily life.
A. when I should pay for the course
B. what the best part of the course is
C. how long the shortest course lasts

- D. where I can go sightseeing after class
10. —Tony, hurry up and don't forget to lock the door.
— _____. I'm getting my coat.
A. Wait a minute B. No deal
C. Nothing serious D. Bad luck

得分	评卷人

二、完形填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共计 15 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握大意,然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Ashley was outspoken, fashionable, and the "Queen Bee" in my school.

I looked up to her and idolized her. I listened to the music she listened to, wore the clothes she wore. I even took art class though I had really wanted to take theatre. I finally fitted in 11 group.



One day, I skipped out of my last class a few minutes early to 12 seats for our group at the dining hall. Concentrating on my homework, I didn't notice they had sat down behind me. Before I could say a word, I realized what they were 13.

I listened silently. "She's such a loser," one girl said.

Another girl added, "Ashley, she 14 follows you, trying to copy you."

"I wish she would leave us alone. We were in the same summer school and now she thinks we're best friends." The once familiar voice sounded so 15 and strange.

I was mortified. My hands were shaking. I couldn't help crying 16. I felt heart-broken for the very first time. How did this happen? I 17 we were friends.

I ran home. My mother just held me while I sobbed for hours. The advice she gave me was so 18, and I had heard it a million times, "Just be yourself and people will like you for 19 you are." This time it became so profound*. Then and there I 20 to find myself back. That was exactly what I did.

Over the next month, I went through a lot of 21. I bought new clothes that I wanted to wear. I no longer went to art class 22 them, and took theatre. I began making new friends. I developed my own 23 and never again followed the crowd*.

I had an amazing school year. 24 I look back, I think it was the year when I discovered the person I was going to be. Despite the pain I felt that day, it was a 25 they had given me.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11. A. my | B. her | C. his | D. our |
| 12. A. get | B. buy | C. rent | D. move |
| 13. A. thinking about | B. talking about | C. waiting for | D. asking for |
| 14. A. once | B. always | C. hardly | D. never |
| 15. A. serious | B. special | C. weak | D. cold |
| 16. A. sadly | B. shyly | C. excitedly | D. nervously |
| 17. A. found | B. admitted | C. realized | D. thought |

18. A. funny B. simple C. useful D. different
 19. A. where B. what C. how D. who
 20. A. failed B. forgot C. decided D. continued
 21. A. pains B. doubts C. changes D. troubles
 22. A. with B. about C. against D. without
 23. A. skills B. habits C. projects D. opinions
 24. A. Before B. Unless C. When D. If
 25. A. gift B. choice C. promise D. surprise

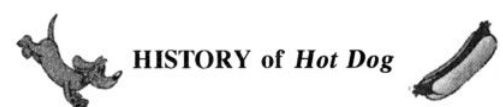




得分	评卷人

三、阅读理解(共 15 小题,第 26~28 小题,每小题 1 分;第 29~39 小题,每小题 2 分;第 40 小题 5 分,共计 30 分)

阅读下面短文:客观题请从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项;主观题请在相应区域作答。

A

Hot Dog is popular. It's not a dog, but a cooked sausage in a long piece of bread. Here are some stories and facts about it from English websites.

 <p>HISTORY of Hot Dog</p>	<p>HOT DOG FUN FACTS</p>
<p>The 1600s A German called Johann Georghehner created the “dachshund” sausage. “Dachshund” is a German small long thin dog.</p> <p>The 1860s The very first hot dog—the “dachshund” sausage in a roll—was sold by Germans in New York. It became popular in the US later.</p> <p>1871 Charles Feltman, a German, started the first Coney Island hot dog stand. It made hot dogs known to more people.</p> <p>1893 Chris Von Der Ahe started the American tradition of eating hot dogs at baseball parks, making hot dogs more popular.</p> <p>1901 A New York cartoonist, Tad Dorgan, saw the red hot “dachshund” sausages sold on streets. He wanted to draw a picture of it, but he wasn't sure how to spell “dachshund”, so he simply wrote “Hot Dog”. It is widely believed how Hot Dog had its name.</p> <p>1949 The first vegetarian hot dogs came out.</p>	<p>World record for eating hot dogs: 73 in ten minutes </p> <p> Hot dogs were one of the first foods eaten on the moon!</p> <p>About 150 million hot dogs are eaten by Americans each July 4th. </p> <p> About 21 million hot dogs were sold at American baseball parks in 2010.</p> <p>New Yorkers eat more hot dogs than any other city population in the US.</p>

26. Americans started the tradition of eating hot dogs at baseball parks in _____.
 A. 1871 B. 1893 C. 1901 D. 1949
 27. It's believed that the name “Hot Dog” was created by _____.
 A. Tad Dorgan B. Charles Feltman
 C. Chris Von Der Ahe D. Johann Georghehner
 28. What can we know about hot dogs from the passage?
 A. New Yorkers like eating hot dogs most in the world.
 B. Germans eat about 150 million hot dogs each July 4th.
 C. A world record says someone ate 73 hot dogs in 10 minutes.
 D. About 21 million hot dogs were sold in America in the 1860s.

B

Have you ever jumped on a trampoline? Today many people use it for exercise.



Back in the 1980s, researchers found that jumping on a trampoline was a good way to help astronauts regain their strength. Actually, trampolining has many advantages. It helps bones* and muscles* grow and improves your balance by stimulating* the inner ear. It is especially useful for increasing flow of the lymphatic system, which helps your body get rid of harmful toxins. Trampolining has benefits similar to those of running, but without too much stress on knees and ankles.

If you would like to start trampolining, you may first need to ask a doctor to make sure it's a safe activity for you. It's easy to find an inexpensive trampoline, but it should be well-made and strong enough to support your weight. To avoid accidents, some trampolines have a safety net around them. Remember; whenever you are on a trampoline, be careful not to jump near the edge of it.

Here are a few exercises for beginners:

- High Knee Lift. Raise one knee at a time. Lift your knee higher than you usually do when you are running.
- Star Jump. Jump into the air and spread your arms and legs into a star shape. As you gain more confidence, practice more difficult levels.
- Tuck Jump. At the top of your jump, bring the knees to the chest*, with the arms holding the legs.
- Pike Jump. Jump high, bring the legs up, and point the toes* forward. Touch your toes with hands.

There are many more exercises you can try. Happy trampolining!

29. According to the passage, what benefit can we get from trampolining?
 A. It helps with bone growth.
 B. It cures illnesses in our knees.
 C. It helps reduce stress on muscles.
 D. It prevents ears from being hurt.

30. How can we do trampolining safely?
 A. Buy an expensive trampoline.
 B. Jump in the center of a trampoline.
 C. Choose a trampoline without a net.
 D. Lose weight before starting trampolining.
31. Which picture shows Tuck Jump?



32. This passage introduces _____.
 A. an exercise to improve our fitness
 B. an exercise to gain self-confidence
 C. a way to keep balance when we jump
 D. a way to avoid accidents when exercising

C

Many objects in the universe are invisible*, but they send radio waves. The radio telescope* thus appeared, and it is considered one of the greatest inventions in the twentieth century. Reber built the world's first radio telescope in 1937. Ryle and Hewish developed radio telescope systems for the location of weak radio sources, and they shared the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1974.

A radio telescope is usually made up of:

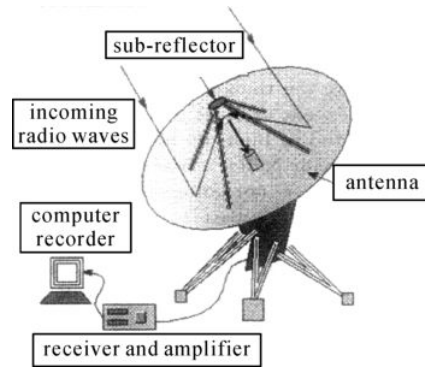
◆ One or more antennas to collect the radio waves. Most antennas are made in the shape of a dish to collect and reflect* the radio waves to the sub-reflector, in the same way as a curved mirror focuses visible light to one point.

◆ A receiver and amplifier to receive the radio waves from the sub-reflector, and make these weak radio waves strong enough to be recorded and turned into electronic signals*. To make an amplifier sensitive enough, it is usually cooled to very low temperatures (e. g. as low as - 270°C).

◆ A recorder to keep a record of the electronic signals. Most radio telescopes today keep the signals to the computer's memory disk for astronomers to analyze later.

Radio wavelengths are much longer than those of visible light, and the radio waves from deep space are always weak. To catch these waves, radio telescopes usually have huge antennas. The sizes of most antennas in use today are around 50 to 300 metres in diameter. The antenna of FAST in Guizhou, China, the latest and largest radio telescope in the world, is 500 metres in diameter, as large as the size of 30 football fields.

To avoid **interferences**, and keep the telescopes sensitive, radio telescopes are built in places where there are no human radio waves or electronic signals. For example, FAST is



5 kilometres away from the closest village and 25 kilometres away from the nearest town.

Radio telescopes create pictures of the sky, not in visible light, but in radio waves. This is extremely useful, because there are objects that can't be seen, objects that we wouldn't even know were there without radio telescopes.

33. Radio telescopes help collect _____ from the universe.
 A. light B. objects C. radio waves D. visible signals
34. Most antennas of radio telescopes are made in the shape of a dish to _____.
 A. make the antennas strong enough
 B. increase the number of radio waves
 C. turn radio waves into electronic signals
 D. focus radio waves on the sub-reflector
35. The underlined word "**interferences**" in the passage refers to _____.
 A. the noises made by villagers and animals
 B. the sounds from the radios and televisions
 C. the people who go to Guizhou to watch FAST work
 D. the radio waves and electronic signals from humans
36. What have we done with the help of radio telescopes?
 A. We have received pictures of deep space.
 B. We have discovered unknown lives in the universe.
 C. We have found some unknown objects in the universe.
 D. We have turned the radio waves from space into light.

D

I live in Mentone, a quiet, simple, restful place, where the rich never come. I met Theophile Magnan, a retired, rich, old man from Lyons yesterday, in the Hotel des Anglais. Theophile looked sad and dreamy, and didn't talk with anybody else, which brought me back to the past.

A long time ago, Francois Millet, Claude, Carl and I were young artists—very young artists—in fact.

Yes, Francois Millet, the great French artist, was my friend.

Millet wasn't any greater than we were at that time. He didn't have any fame, even in his own village. We were all poor though we had stacks and stacks of as good pictures as anybody in Europe painted. Once a person ever offered four francs* for Millet's "Angelus", which he intended to sell for eight.

It was a fact in human history that a great artist would never be acknowledged* until after he was starved and dead. His pictures climbed to high prices after his death.

Then we made a decision that one of us must die, to save the others and himself.

Millet was elected* —elected to die.

During the next three months Millet painted with all his might, enlarged his stock all he could, not pictures, no! sketches, studies, parts of studies, fragments of studies, of course, with his cipher* on them. They were the things to be sold.

Carl went to Paris to start the work of building up Millet's name. Claude and I went to sell Millet's small pictures and to build up his name as well.

We made Millet a master. I always said to my customer, "I am a fool to sell a picture of Francois Millet's at all, for he is not going to live three months, and when he dies his pictures can't be had for love or money." Claude and I took care to spread that little fact as far as we could.

Carl made friends with the correspondents, and got Millet's condition reported to England and all over the continent, and America, and everywhere.

The sad end came at last, Millet died, not really. He became Theophile Magnan.

The pictures went up. There's a man in Paris today who owns seventy Millet pictures. He paid us two million francs for them. Do you still remember the "Angelus"? Carl sold it for twenty-two hundred francs. And as for the bushels of sketches and studies which Millet produced in the last six weeks, well, it would astonish you to know the figure we sell them at nowadays.

We are no longer artists and Millet dead.

37. Why did the four friends decide to elect one of them to die?
- A. They wanted to be rich.
B. They wanted to be famous.
C. They wanted to save money.
D. They wanted to be respected.
38. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the passage?
- A. The writer lives a busy life in Mentone.
B. Millet was finally made a famous artist.
C. Millet painted best among the four friends.
D. The story was written in memory of Millet.
39. What made the four friends plan succeed?
- A. That they didn't want to be artists any longer.
B. That Millet's pictures were sold at very high prices.
C. People's attitude towards the artists who were starving.
D. People's desire to own precious art works at low prices.
40. Is Millet living or dead? Why? (请用约 40 词回答)

得分	评卷人

四、词汇运用(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共计 15 分)

A. 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空。每词限用一次。

above plant child since rain

41. _____ like listening to stories by Andersen at bed time.
42. I usually play with my little sister at home on _____ days.
43. Adam has been working in the hospital _____ he left school.

44. One hundred trees _____ along the riverside yesterday afternoon.

45. Qomolangma, the world's highest mountain, is about 8, 848 metres _____ sea level.

B. 根据短文内容和所给中文提示,用单词的正确形式完成以下短文。

Lydia runs, and picks up rubbish along the way. What she does is called "plogging", an activity combining collecting rubbish with running. Last 46 (六月) she first learned the idea of plogging on the Internet and decided to plog.

Lydia runs four or 47 (五) times a week and takes a daily walk with her two dogs. She often wears her gloves and takes several 48 (袋子) when she goes out. Sometimes she spends 49 (一半; 半数) an hour collecting rubbish. She says she 50 (浪费) the last few years of her running life. Now she feels 51 (更好的) to do plogging than just running by the litter.

"It just takes a moment to stop and pick something up off the ground. 52 (然而), it makes a big difference to my community. Now my husband also 53 (加入) me," Lydia says 54 (自豪地). "It doesn't matter how much rubbish I pick up. It's a good way to protect our 55 (星球)."

得分	评卷人

五、书面表达(共 1 小题,共计 20 分)

56. 最近,用手机 APP 买菜的人多了,手机菜场菜品丰富、洗净配好、预约送菜上门……外国朋友对此也很感兴趣。

请你以 *A New Use of the Mobile Phone* 为题,写一篇 110 词左右的英语短文介绍手机买菜带来的便利,让外国朋友了解中国人民生活中的这个新变化。

A New Use of the Mobile Phone



小词典		
acknowledge v. 承认, 认可	bone n. 骨骼	chest n. 胸部
cipher n. 标记	crowd n. 大众	elect v. 选举, 推选
franc n. 法国法郎	invisible adj. 不可见的	muscle n. 肌肉
profound adj. 深刻的	radio telescope 射电望远镜	reflect v. 反射
signal n. 信号	stimulate v. 刺激	toe n. 脚趾



2019 年浙江省初中毕业生学业考试(湖州市卷)

英 语

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	总分
得分									

得分	评卷人

一、听力(共 15 小题,第一、二节每小题 1 分,第三节小题每小题 2 分,共计 20 分)

第一节:听下面五段对话,每段对话后有 1 个小题,请从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的选项。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Which fruit does the man want?
A. An apple. B. A banana. C. An orange.
2. How is Nick going to school today?
A. By bike. B. On foot. C. By car.
3. Who was ill last night?
A. Tom. B. Tina. C. Jack.
4. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
A. Rainy. B. Cloudy. C. Sunny.
5. What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?
A. Wife and husband. B. Teacher and student. C. Sister and brother.

第二节:听下面两段较长对话,每段对话后有 2 至 3 个小题,请从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的选项。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段较长对话,回答第 6~7 小题。

6. Why does Grace join the group?
A. To make more friends.
B. To improve her English.
C. To share her experience.
7. How often will the group meet every week?
A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.

听下面一段较长对话,回答第 8~10 小题。

8. How is Tim these days?
A. He is a little tired. B. He feels terrible. C. He looks young.
9. What does Mary suggest Tim do?
A. Work hard. B. Take more exercise. C. Go to bed early.
10. When is Tim going to take action?
A. Today. B. Tomorrow. C. The day after tomorrow.

第三节:听下面一段独白,独白后有 5 个小题,请从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的选项。独白读两遍。

11. When was the "eat" restaurant opened?
A. One year ago. B. Two years ago. C. Five years ago.

12. Why is the "eat" restaurant famous?
A. It looks unusual. B. It serves delicious food. C. It has a special rule.
13. What can people do in the "eat" restaurant?
A. Cough. B. Make phone calls. C. Use body languages.
14. Who came up with the idea for the "eat" restaurant?
A. The manager. B. An Indian. C. The head cook.
15. What probably makes people enjoy their food better in the "eat" restaurant?
A. The taste. B. The service. C. The silence.

得分	评卷人

二、完形填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共计 15 分)

阅读下面短文,理解其大意,然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

My neighbor is a doctor. He and his wife are some of the 16 people I have ever met. A few years ago, we started this kind of "favor war" where one of us would do something kind for the other, such as 17 the driveway or building a shed, and next time the other would 18 to top it with another favor.

Yesterday morning there was about 2 or 3 feet of snow on the ground and I 19 he shoveled (铲) my driveway for me when I was out on a business trip last 20. So I took out my shovel and took care of both our sidewalks and driveways because it was my turn to do a favor 21. It took a while but I finished it and got into my car for work.

That night I got a 22 on my door, it was my neighbor. He immediately shook my hand and thanked me for shoveling 23 driveway and sidewalk, so that he was able to get to work earlier and 24 a boy.

"As soon as I started the car early this morning, a(n) 25 came through that a young boy in our neighborhood was seriously ill. 26, my partner and I were only about 2 minutes away, but the closest ambulance (救护车) 10 minutes," added he. "A young boy got to live his life 27 you did me the favor earlier this morning."

It wasn't too much 28 to shovel a driveway, but what I did got a young boy to see his family again, go back to school again and live his life again.

29 favor is too small. Even the smallest favor can make the biggest 30. One favor will always be followed by another.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 16. A. nicest | B. busiest | C. richest | D. happiest |
| 17. A. looking for | B. going down | C. cleaning up | D. walking across |
| 18. A. try | B. stop | C. agree | D. refuse |
| 19. A. saw | B. thought | C. expected | D. remembered |
| 20. A. spring | B. summer | C. autumn | D. winter |
| 21. A. soon | B. back | C. again | D. first |
| 22. A. note | B. kick | C. gift | D. knock |
| 23. A. my | B. our | C. his | D. your |
| 24. A. met | B. saved | C. supported | D. encouraged |
| 25. A. call | B. card | C. letter | D. invitation |
| 26. A. Finally | B. Actually | C. Luckily | D. Suddenly |
| 27. A. when | B. unless | C. because | D. though |
| 28. A. practice | B. trouble | C. attention | D. experience |
| 29. A. No | B. Any | C. Some | D. Each |
| 30. A. choice | B. progress | C. decision | D. difference |

得分	评卷人

三、阅读理解(共 15 小题,第 31~37 题每小题 1 分,第 38~45 题每小题 2 分,共计 23 分)

阅读下面短文,从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

“What is your teen doing this summer?”
 Welcome a student from France or Spain into your family!
 Host a student from Spain or France and experience his/her life and culture.
 Exchange students from Spain and France are looking for welcoming, warm, fun and loving hosts who will share life and culture with them for a few weeks in June, July and August.
 Stays can be from 3 to 6 weeks.

What to do with your exchange student:
 Movies / Museums / Beach / Cooking / Baking / Community projects /
 Volunteering / Hanging out / Shopping / Disneyland /
 anything you can think of ...

Requirements to host:
 Loving, active, outgoing family
 One stay-at-home, or part-time host parent
 Teen in the home within 4 years of age of the exchange student
 Willing to take students to places of interest once a week
 (maybe visiting them next summer at their home countries)
 If you are interested and would like more information, please contact:
 Shirley Wentzell 909-918-6715
 Email: Shirley@uceus.com

31. Exchange students from France or Spain will possibly stay for _____ in host families.
 A. 10 days B. 5 weeks C. 2 months D. 1 year
32. According to the passage, we can learn that _____ .
 A. exchange students will come back next summer
 B. exchange students have to cook dinner by themselves
 C. parents in a host family should have full-time jobs
 D. teens in host families can experience different cultures
33. The text above is probably a _____ .
 A. letter B. notice C. poster D. diary

B

By Anna Matteo
 28 January, 2019

A 3-year-old boy who was lost in the woods for two days is now safe at home with his family. But Casey Hathaway told his rescuers(救援者) that he was not alone in the rainy, freezing cold woods. He said he was with a friend—a bear.

The child went missing on January 22 while playing with friends near his grandmother’s house in North Carolina. When the other children returned but Casey did not, the family searched the area for almost an hour before calling the police.

Police formed a search team to look for the young boy in the nearby woods. But two days went by and—no Casey.

Then on January 24, someone called the police saying he heard a child crying in the woods. Police followed up on the information and found Casey at about 9:30 that night. He was in good health.

Casey told the rescuers he had hung out with a black bear for two days, a bear he called his “friend” .

The police officer Chip Hughes spoke with reporters from several news agencies. He said Casey did not say how he could **survive** in the woods for two days in the cold, rainy weather. “However,” the police officer said, “he did say he had a friend in the woods that was a bear with him.”

Hundreds of people helped in the search and rescue efforts, including some 600 volunteers, police and members of the army. Doctors at the medical center gave Casey some examination. He was then sent to his family on January 25.

His mother talked with reporters and thanked everyone who joined the search for her son. “We just want to tell everybody that we’re very thankful that you took the time out to search for Casey,” said his mother. “He is up and talking. He’s already asked to watch cartoons.”

34. Who stayed with Casey in the woods during the two days?
 A. A bear. B. The police. C. His mother. D. The volunteers.
35. The underlined word “**survive**” in Paragraph 6 probably means “_____” .
 A. give up B. get lost C. fall asleep D. remain alive
36. What is the correct order in which these happen?
 a. Someone heard a child crying. b. The family started to look for Casey.
 c. Casey played with his friends. d. The police found Casey was in good health.
 A. b—c—a—d B. b—c—d—a C. c—b—a—d D. c—b—d—a
37. After Casey was sent back home, he was _____.
 A. scared B. nervous C. relaxed D. surprised

C

A myth is something that is not correct, but many people believe. There are a lot of myths about the human brain.

One of the biggest myths is that we only use 10 percent of our brains. The next part of the myth is that if we can learn to use the rest of our brains, then we’ll be much smarter. People say this all the time, but it’s absolutely not true! The truth is that although we don’t know everything about the human brain, we know that each part of it has an important function (功能). Modern scientists think the “10 percent myth” ridiculous (荒谬的).

The other most popular myth is about being “right brained” or “left brained” . According to this myth, people who use the right side of their brains are more artistic and creative. People who use the left side of their brains are better at math and science. **This** is as popular as the 10 percent myth, and it’s also wrong. In 2013, a study at an American university examined the right brain and left brain myth. According to the study, we use both sides of our brains equally (相等地).

It’s true that we use different parts of our brains for different things. We use our left side for language more, and our right side when we need to pay attention. But there is no



A



B



C



D



E

46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____

得分	评卷人

五、选词填空(共 6 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共计 3 分)

用方框中所给的词完成下列句子,使句子通顺、正确。每词限用一次。

A. tidy B. empty C. collect D. simply E. produce F. promise

51. When we make a _____ to others, we should keep it.
52. It's a good habit to keep your room _____ every day.
53. I happened to know that my grandpa used to _____ tea sets.
54. When travelling in Singapore, you can _____ speak Putonghua a lot of the time.
55. The Chinese company Huawei is always trying to _____ the best smart phones all by itself.
56. Bob wanted to get something to eat from the fridge, but found it _____.

得分	评卷人

六、单词拼写(共 9 小题,每小题 1 分,共计 9 分)

根据短文内容和所给中文提示,在空白处写出正确的单词。每空限填一词。

In Chinese lunar calendar, people 57 (划分) the year into 24 solar terms(节气). Start of Summer means the coming of a new 58 (季节) — summer, and it begins on May 6 and ends on May 21 this year. The temperature will 59 (上升) quickly during this period.

Here are three things about how Chinese greet the Start of Summer.

Checking one's weight

The 60 (风俗) of weighing people at the Start of Summer started from the Three Kingdoms Period and is 61 (仍然) popular in South China today. It's said that this practice will bring health and good luck to the people weighed.

Eating eggs

In ancient China, people believed a 62 (圆的) egg was a symbol of a happy life and eating eggs on the day of Start of Summer was a good 63 (愿望) for good health. People put leftover tea into boiled water together with eggs to create "tea egg". Today it has become a 64 (当地的) snack in many places of China.

Taking care of the heart

According to Chinese traditional medicine, Start of Summer is a key time to moisten the heart. When it grows hot, heat can affect human health. So people 65 (更喜欢)

food such as fruit and vegetables rich in vitamins and cool in nature.

得分	评卷人

七、语法填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共计 10 分)

阅读下面的短文,在空白处填入一个适当的词,或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。

Greetings from Madrid!

I can't believe I'm finally here! The trip from Hong Kong 66 (be) long and tiring, but I made it. My hotel is nice and I am staying in a guesthouse in the central area of Madrid. I got a cheap and simple room, much 67 (small) than my own room back home. It only has a small bed and shower, 68 it is quite comfortable to stay in. The weather here is wonderful. It's warm and sunny, 69 clear blue skies every day. It's great for sightseeing, because there are a lot of things to see and do. I've found a friendly guide here and yesterday I 70 (show) around the city. Tomorrow he will take 71 (I) to Andalusia to visit the city of Granada. I can't wait 72 (see) the Alhambra Palace and other places of interest. Also, I 73 (real) want to try the food there—especially gazpacho, 74 kind of cold soup which I hear is special, very different from anything else in Spain.

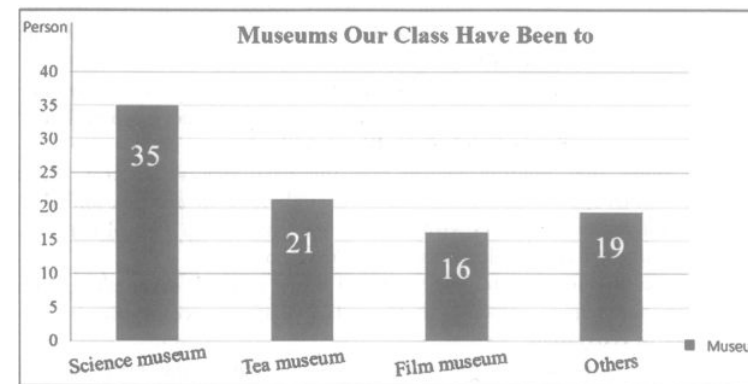
I'll bring you back some 75 (present). See you next month!

Love, Jamie

得分	评卷人

八、书面表达(共 1 小题,共计 15 分)

76. 5月18日是国际博物馆日,下图是你班同学参观博物馆的情况。请你结合调查结果、自己的参观经历和感受,写一份报告,并在英语课上汇报。



注意:1. 词数:80—100(短文首句已给出,不计入总词数);

2. 文中不得出现真实的姓名和校名。

Visiting museums has become one of the most popular ways for us students to spend our spare time. _____