



1、

My bag is worn out, so I will go to that shop a new one.

A、 buy

B、 to buy

C、 buying

D、 bought

2、

-Your mother didn' t go to work yesterday, did she?

- even if she caught a bad cold.

A、 Yes, she did

B、 Yes, she didn' t

C、 No, she didn' t

D、 No, she did



3、

Have you found the answer to the question I asked you yesterday?

A、 that

B、 what

C、 when

D、 where

4、

Mary prefers .

A、 sing and dance

B、 singing to dancing

C、 to sing to dance

D、 to sing than dancing



5、

Jenny came here to that everything was all right.

A、 think of

B、 try out

C、 think over

D、 make sure

6、

- Could I speak to Dr. Smith, please?

- I' m afraid he is busy .

A、 so far

B、 at once

C、 just now

D、 right now



7、

People think that he is one of the most important of the 20th century popular culture.

A、 doctors

B、 farmers

C、 figures

D、 patients

8、

Mrs. Smith is kind and always her help to others.

A、 offers

B、 makes

C、 shares

D、 receives



9、

It is too bright and sunny. Why not your sunglasses?

A、 make

B、 wear

C、 break

D、 clean

10、

He told me that he a cold for three days.

A、 had had

B、 has had

C、 has

D、 had caught

11、



Our summer holiday is coming; two the students in our school will go to the summer camp.

A、 hundreds of

B、 hundreds

C、 hundred

D、 hundred of

12、

Playing games in the club can make every child .

A、 friendly

B、 slowly

C、 happily

D、 quickly

13、



Our office is larger than theirs.

A、 very

B、 more

C、 much

D、 quite

14、

This book was written English.

A、 in

B、 of

C、 by

D、 with

15、

Never give up, you' ll make it.



A、 but

B、 and

C、 or

D、 yet

16、

Could you tell me we will have the meeting this afternoon?

A、 than

B、 which

C、 before

D、 where

17、

Lucy didn' t come to school today. I think she be ill.

A、 can





B、 must

C、 shall

D、 should

18、

-Hi, Mark is going for a walk. Would you like to ?

- Great! Let' s go.

A、 come on

B、 come up

C、 come out

D、 come along

19、

Don' t worry. Let' s just wait. He in an hour.

A、 return



B、 returns

C、 will return

D、 has returned

20、

With the popularity of We Chat, by Ma Huateng, quite a number of people are chatting online.

A、 created

B、 creates

C、 create

D、 creating

1、

As a new teacher at Doull Primary School in Denver, Kyle Schwartz thought of a simple way to get to know her third graders, most of whom came from poor families. She asked them to (21) sentence, "I wish my teacher(22)." The honest



response told the teacher about her students' (23). "I wish my teacher knew sometimes my reading record is not signed (签名) (24)my mom is seldom around," wrote one student. "I wish my teacher knew how much I(25)my dad. He was sent to Mexico when I was three years old," wrote(26).

One note that(27)moved Kyle was, "I wish my teacher knew I have no pencils at home to do my(28)."

That' s the one she(29)to Twitter in March with the hashtag(标签) #I Wish My Teacher Knew. Over the next few months, tweets (推特) from eager teachers(30).

"My students are silent as they write #I Wish My Teacher Knew letters to Me." wrote a teacher from Australia. "I am eager to read them."

Other professionals follow suit. A US Coast Guard boss(31)his workers to write "I wish my boss knew..." A man helping children who are having a bad time at home asked students to write down their(32). Without this, they may not have been(33)enough to say those things out loud.



"The results have been(34)." says Kyle. "It speaks of the importance of giving other people a(35)and really listening to them."

A、 read

B、 copy

C、 complete

D、 enjoy

A、 knew

B、 had

C、 forgot

D、 realized

A、 things

B、 friends

C、 hobbies



D、 troubles

A、 if

B、 once

C、 because

D、 although

A、 love

B、 hate

C、 miss

D、 understand

A、 he

B、 each

C、 others

D、 another



- A、 naturally
- B、 gradually
- C、 fortunately
- D、 particularly

- A、 homework
- B、 practice
- C、 experiment
- D、 performance

- A、 posted
- B、 compared
- C、 complained
- D、 introduced

- A、 sent out



B、 poured

C、 set off

D、 got through

A、 asked

B、 waited

C、 allowed

D、 reminded

A、 goals

B、 success

C、 problems

D、 shortcomings

A、 clever

B、 brave



C、 proud

D、 happy

A、 foolish

B、 shocking

C、 confusing

D、 absurd

A、 note

B、 voice

C、 stage

D、 project

1、

It was two months before Christmas , when nine-year-old Almie Rose told her father and me that she wanted a new bike. Her Barbi bike was just too old, and it needed repairing as well.





As Christmas came nearer, her dream for a bike seemed to disappear, or so we thought, for she didn't mention it again. We were busy buying some storybooks, a dollhouse, a holiday dress and toys. Then much to our surprise, on December 24, she said she really wanted a bike more than anything else.

Now we didn't know what to do. It was just too late. We were busy with Christmas dinner and packing children's presents, parents' presents, a brother's present and friends' presents till midnight. So there was no time to take to buy the "right bike" for our little girl. Thinking that we were parents who would make their child unhappy, we felt ashamed and sad.

Suddenly my husband had an idea. "What if I make a little bike out of clay(黏土) and write a note that she could trade in(交换) the model bike for a real one?" So he spent the next five hours carefully working with clay to make a small bike.

On Christmas morning, we were so excited for Almie Rose to open the little box with the beautiful red and white clay bike and the note. She opened and read the note loudly. She looked at me and Ron and said, "So, does this mean I can trade in this bike for a real one?" Smiling, I said, "Yes." Almie Rose had tears in



her eyes when she replied, "I would never trade in this beautiful bike that Daddy made me. I prefer to keep it rather than get a real bike." At that moment, we would have moved the God to buy her every bike on the earth.

36. Why did Almie want a new bike?

37. The underlined word "ashamed" in the third paragraph means in Chinese.

38. Almie's parents didn't buy her a bike because .

39. What did the parents do at last?

40. What can we conclude from the last paragraph?

A、 Because she didn't have a bike.

B、 Because her bike was old.

C、 Because her bike was stolen.

D、 Because her bike was out of style.

A、 内疚的



B、可耻的

C、紧张的

D、不开心的

A、 they didn' t have enough money

B、 they forgot it

C、 they got angry with her

D、 they thought she didn' t want it any more

A、 They bought her a new bike.

B、 They said sorry to her.

C、 They made a clay bike for her.

D、 They did nothing.

A、 Almie preferred a real bike to the model one.

B、 Almie didn' t know the meaning of the note.



C、 Almie still wanted a real bike.

D、 Almie was greatly moved by what her father had done.

2、

If you take vacation time in the coming year and plan on flying, here are some shopping tips to give your undivided attention to:

### 1. When to buy

If you are shopping for domestic flights, check prices on Tuesday afternoons. This is an old tip but still valid because most US carriers continue to release sales on Tuesday morning, and competitors quickly drop their fares to match the better deals.

### 2. When to fly

Weekdays continue to be generally cheaper times to fly than weekends for most flights. In the US specifically the cheapest days are typically Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. A good itinerary for the expensive US spring break travel period is Tuesday to Saturday; it won't be cheap exactly, but it will save you money (in most cases) over weekend-to-weekend travel.



### 3. Direct vs. connecting flights

Compare the price of direct with connecting flights. Sometimes adding a stop to your route will save you money, and it might be enough to endure the extra-long flying day. Some examples:

Boston to Seattle: \$247 direct, \$234 one-stop

San Francisco to Raleigh/ Durham: \$553 direct, \$362 one-stop

Okay, the savings on Boston- Seattle might not be worth it to you, but I' ll bet you' ll think twice about the direct flight for San Francisco to Raleigh.

### 4. Compare, Compare, Compare

Stifle the impulse to go to your favorite airline site to purchase tickets without doing any comparison; it' s a recipe for disaster.

Example: Let' s say you want to fly from New York to London and figure your favorite US legacy carrier will get you there for the best price.

Airline price: \$554 round-trip Comparison price: \$486



Obviously, the legacy carrier did not have the cheapest flight, but wait, there's more: the comparison site also showed a cheaper flight from the same legacy carrier (\$521). See what you're missing when you fail to compare.

41. The best price for flights within the US could most possibly be found on .

42. Ticket buyers are advised to .

43. According to the passage , how much does it cost to fly directly from Boston to Seattle?

44. The underlined phrase "Stifle the impulse" probably means .

45. What kind of people does this passage intend to attract?

- A、 Monday morning
- B、 Tuesday afternoon
- C、 Thursday morning
- D、 Sunday morning



- A、 choose direct flights rather than connecting ones
- B、 take the cheapest deal from their favorite airline
- C、 look for flight deals to Europe throughout the summer
- D、 avoid weekend-to-weekend fights in holiday seasons

A、 \$247.

B、 \$234.

C、 \$553.

D、 \$362.

A、 feel free to do something

B、 hold off on doing something

C、 get well prepared for something

D、 make quick decisions about something

A、 Those who have urgent business.



B、 Those who usually fly first class.

C、 Those who are too busy to take a vacation.

D、 Those who want to save money when planning their vacation.

3、

I' d always wondered what the point of traveling was. If we' re only going to end up back in our daily routine(日常事务) anyway, aren' t we just cheating ourselves?

Sept. 27 is Word Tourism Day. It also happens to be exactly three months from the day my three friends and I left for a one-week trip to the Philippines, to learn scuba diving(水肺潜水).

It wasn' t the typical relaxing vacation that most people would have taken. We spent our first morning sitting in a room watching tutorial(教学的) videos, while the rest of the day we would practice what we had learned from the video with our instructor, first in the pool and then in the sea. Every day, we had to dress ourselves up in a tight diving suit and a jacket with a heavy steel tank on the back.





But somehow, the experience changed us.

For starters, it allowed us to get to know ourselves better. When we had to fully concentrate on our breathing underwater -even a little bit of difference in the amount of air we breathed - we started to realize that we had never truly “felt” ourselves breathe.

And its influence continues.

During the three months after the trip, we have visited two diving exhibitions- something we wouldn’ t have been interested in before-where we learned about free diving, which is diving holding your breath, without an extra supply of air. We were fascinated and signed up for free diving courses without hesitation. Just like that, we got ourselves another new hobby.

The trip also gave me the idea of documenting our underwater adventure in the form of a film. I knew nothing about filmmaking, so I decided to teach myself how to use movie-editing software. Two months later, I ended up with a pretty satisfactory 20-minute-long film, and I now can add “movie maker” to my list of achievements, next to “scuba diver” .



Six months ago, did I expect all these new experiences would be in my future? Of course not.

So while it may be true that there' s no escape from our daily routine, at least by traveling we can always escape our "old self", and maybe even pick up some new skills.

46. The main aim for the author to write this article is to .

47. How long did the author spend in learning scuba diving?

48. During their trip to the Philippines, the author and her friends .

49. How did the trip to the Philippines influence the author?

50. What message does the author intend to tell us in the passage?

- A、 share her diving experience
- B、 describe her passion for scuba diving
- C、 encourage readers to learn to dive



D、 explore the purpose of traveling

A、 About one week.

B、 About two months.

C、 About three months.

D、 About six months.

A、 enjoyed a typical relaxing vacation

B、 found it easy to breathe under the sea

C、 spent most of their time learning and practising diving

D、 went diving in the sea right after watching tutorial videos

A、 She learned a lot about free diving there.

B、 She developed a new hobby as well as new skills.

C、 She no longer took buoyancy for granted.

D、 She improved her concentration and courage.



- A、 Traveling lets us discover a new side of ourselves.
- B、 Traveling is a time for adventure.
- C、 Traveling is a good way to relax.
- D、 Traveling is simply an escape from our daily routines.

4、

Many people in China don't like to spend a lot of time outdoors in the hottest months of the year, when temperatures can become very high. But Britain, which doesn't get many sunny days, has a different attitude toward summer.

Most Britons adore(喜爱) sunshine, and we spend as much time as we can outdoors on sunny days.

In Britain, a series of two or more days at 25°C and over is usually called a "heat wave" , and the whole country seems to become excited if such weather is reported. News reports and social media become filled with talks about the upcoming heat and sunshine.



Indeed, British newspaper Metro recently wrote, “A spell of beautiful weather is about to hit us, bringing temperatures up to 30°C ( Hooray!).” Britons like to take advantage of good weather - it brings us together.

For example, adults will drink beer outside pubs, young people will play soccer in the park with their friends, and the smell of barbecue(烤肉) smoke will fill the air, as people throw garden parties with friends and relatives.

But although British summers are generally mild, they can also be unpredictable(不可预测的). Quite often, a short period of sunshine is followed by days of cold air and heavy rain.

Young people usually put up with bad weather, but adults tend to moan about it. Some of them even blame the rain on weather forecasters.

But good weather can cause a lot of drama too. During heat waves whose temperatures usually don’ t get higher than 25°C - people often complain that it is “too hot” , and some even demand to leave the work early.



The Trades Union Congress, an English and Welsh workers' union, is even trying to introduce a rule that forbids employers from making their employees work when the temperature outside is over 30°C. Just imagine that rule in Asia - every business would be empty in the summer.

Still, even if Britain cannot boast(吹嘘) of the perfect climate, it's always a lovely place to in the summer. And if you're lucky enough to visit on a summer day, you'll see Britons at our best coming together to relax and enjoy ourselves.

51. Which of the following sentences is TRUE?

52. According to the passage, a British "heat wave" refers to those days when temperature .

53. How will most British people fee if there is "a heat wave" ?

54. What will the trades union do if the weather gels higher than 30°C?

55. What can we learn from the last three paragraphs?



A、 A British people hate outdoor activities in summer because of heat.

B、 It is always cold and rainy in British summer.

C、 Barbecuing is a popular activity in Britain during good weather.

D、 British weather forecasts often make mistakes.

A、 breaks a local record

B、 reaches 30°C

C、 keeps rising two days in a row

D、 goes past 25°C for more than two days

A、 Sad.

B、 Angry.

C、 Excited.

D、 Disappointed.



- A、 It will forbid employers from making their employees work.
- B、 It will demand workers to leave work early.
- C、 It will forbid employees from working.
- D、 It will blame the weather forecasters.

- A、 British people spend most of their time traveling sunny days.
- B、 British employers often receive requests to leave work early during heat waves.
- C、 British worker can choose to work at home if they find the weather too hot.
- D、 Most British people are proud of their mild climate in summer.

1、

Directions: For this part, you are required to write a composition of about 100 words on the topic of Shopping Online.

1. 网上购物(shopping online)越来越普遍。





2. 你对网购的看法。