

A

The Readers is a popular TV show. It invites different people to read aloud on the stage. The 16 also tells the moving stories behind those people. They can read everything 17 poems, books, and letters. By reading aloud, the words on the paper come to 18.



Many people are fans of the show. They begin to 19 reading aloud at home. Now, the show gives people a 20 place to read across China. It is a reading pavilion (朗读亭). They are in many cities, including Shanghai, Hangzhou and Xi'an.

The pavilion is very 21. Only one person can come into it each time. There is a microphone in it and it 22 people's voices. Everyone can read for three minutes in the pavilion. They can read 23 they like. The show will pick some of the readers and invite them to read on TV.

People of all 24 read in the pavilion. "Reading should be just like singing and talking," said Dong Qing, the producer of the show. "We can express our true 25 by reading aloud."

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|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 16. A. show | B. lesson | C. research | D. play |
| 17. A. in | B. such as | C. with | D. at |
| 18. A. light | B. reason | C. life | D. purpose |
| 19. A. mind | B. keep | C. finish | D. enjoy |
| 20. A. special | B. strange | C. beautiful | D. wonderful |
| 21. A. wide | B. small | C. tall | D. big |
| 22. A. makes | B. uses | C. records | D. improves |
| 23. A. nothing | B. everything | C. someone | D. everyone |
| 24. A. comers | B. others | C. ages | D. passers-by |
| 25. A. feelings | B. points | C. spirits | D. aims |

B

Judy was a disabled (残疾的) girl. She had no arms when she was born. So she had to do many things with her feet. There were many questions about 26 she could live a normal life. However, her father had full confidence in 27. With the support of her parents and family, she became confident in herself and continued to explore across the world, with her 28.

As a child, Judy studied 29 in her home town. When the first performance arrived, she asked herself to be put in the 30 row. Her dance teacher told her there was no back row. Nervously, she appeared on the stage with the other students and performed 31. When she finished, the applause (喝彩) from the audience gave her encouragement and the confidence to 32 dancing for 14 years.

After graduating from high school, she attended the University of Arizona, where she got a bachelor's degree in Psychology (心理学). When 33 her degree, she explains that the way people think has a greater influence on her life than a physical limitation.

Judy's most famous accomplishment (成就) was learning how to 34. She received the Guinness World Record 35 being the first person permitted to fly an airplane with only her feet.

Now Judy works as a lecturer. She travels the world sharing her story and encouraging people to be creative and confident. She often says, "Think outside the shoes."

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|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 26. A. what | B. whether | C. that | D. why |
| 27. A. them | B. us | C. him | D. her |
| 28. A. feet | B. arms | C. legs | D. mouth |
| 29. A. guitar | B. song | C. art | D. dance |
| 30. A. front | B. back | C. middle | D. right |
| 31. A. terribly | B. simply | C. well | D. badly |
| 32. A. stop | B. continue | C. start | D. teach |
| 33. A. talking about | B. talking with | C. talking to | D. talking back |
| 34. A. drive | B. act | C. ride | D. fly |
| 35. A. for | B. to | C. in | D. with |

A

I hired a man to help me repair an old farmhouse. His first day on the job made him mad—a flat tire (轮胎) made him lose an hour of work, he cut his finger with a knife and his old truck refused to start. While I drove him home, he sat in silence.

On arriving, he invited me to meet his family. As we walked towards the front door, he stopped at a small tree and touched the tips of the branches with both hands. When opening the door, his face was full of smiles and he hugged his two children and gave his wife a kiss.

Afterwards, he walked with me to the car. We passed the tree. I was so curious that I asked him about what I had seen earlier. “ Oh, that’s my trouble tree,” he replied. “ I know I can’t help having troubles on the job, but one thing is for sure. Those troubles don’t belong to my children and wife. So I hang them in the tree every night and ask God to take care of them. Then in the morning, I pick them up again. ”

“The funny thing is,” he smiles, “ when I come out to pick them up in the morning, there aren’t as many as those hung up the night before.”

- 36. What didn’t happen on the man’s first day of repairing the old farmhouse?
 - A. One of his tires had no air.
 - B. His finger was cut by a knife.
 - C. He couldn’t start his old truck.
 - D. He arrived an hour earlier.
- 37. Seeing the man touch the tree, what did the author feel?
 - A. Sorry.
 - B. Curious.
 - C. Worried.
 - D. Bored.
- 38. What does the underlined word “ them ” refer to?
 - A. The man’s children and wife.
 - B. The man’s children.
 - C. The troubles on his job.
 - D. The trees.
- 39. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. The man invited the author to meet his family.
 - B. Seeing his children and wife, the man was very sad.
 - C. Once the man met troubles on his job, he hung them in the tree and never took them again.
 - D. What the man did was very funny.

40. What do you think of the man?

- A. He liked planting trees.
- B. He was always late for work.
- C. He always worried about his job.
- D. He loved his family very much and never brought troubles to them.

B

Nowadays more and more children seem to get lost in a “ sea of digital (数字) technology”. As they use digital technology too much, they are losing their ability to do simple things. They can’t make toys themselves with hands or help Mum cook dinner. And worst of all, they seem to be losing interest in communicating with others.

“ I have talked with a number of teachers. They care about the increasing numbers of young pupils who can play with computers or smart phones, but have few or no skills to play with making things,” said a teacher, Colin Kinney. “ Many pupils can’t communicate with other pupils but their parents talk proudly of their ability to use a computer or a smart phone.”

Instead of playing with other children, more and more children are choosing to stay indoors and quietly play on a tablet (平板电脑) on weekends and after school. How can a child grow up to be a very good artist if he doesn’t learn how to use a paintbrush and develop his painting skill? How can a child learn to make friends as he gets older if he doesn’t learn to communicate with others at a young age?

Digital technology can be used for good or bad. We can use a stone to either break a window or build a house. We shouldn’t blame the children. We should help them make right choices. It is certainly necessary for children to know how to use digital technology in today’s world, but what is more important, we should encourage them to develop social abilities, which will do them good when they grow up.

- 41. What’s the worst problem that is mentioned in the first paragraph?
 - A. Children can’t make things themselves.
 - B. Children make too many friends on line.
 - C. Children don’t want to communicate with others.
 - D. Children don’t like helping Mum cook meals at home.

42. According to Colin Kinney, which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Teachers don't notice that young pupils have few skills to make things.
 - B. Many parents are very happy that their kids can use digital technology.
 - C. Many teachers don't care if young pupils can play computers or tablets.
 - D. Some parents are worried that their kids use digital technology too much.
43. What do many young children choose to do on weekends and after school?
- A. To play on a tablet indoors.
 - B. To paint with their paintbrushes.
 - C. To play with other children.
 - D. To make friends with other children.
44. What does the underlined word "blame" mean in Chinese?
- A. 表扬
 - B. 原谅
 - C. 评价
 - D. 责怪
45. What does the writer mainly want to tell us?
- A. It's very important for children to have social skills.
 - B. It's very helpful for children to do some housework.
 - C. It's necessary for parents to learn to use digital technology.
 - D. It's difficult for teachers to make right choices for their pupils.

C

Soon computers and other machines will be able to remember you by looking at your eyes! The program works because everyone's eyes are different. So in the future you won't have to remember a number when you want to use a machine or take money out of a bank. You'll just have to look at the machine and it will be able to tell who you are.

The eye-recognition(眼睛识别)program has already been tested in shops and banks in the USA, Britain, Spain, Italy and Turkey. Soon this technology will take the place of all other ways of finding out who people are.

Eye-recognition is a course of recognizing iris(虹膜), which includes the following steps. First, a kind of machine needs to collect different examples of one's iris from his

eyes and store them. Second, when this person goes to the bank to take out money, this machine will have iris feature extraction(采集). Then, this machine will compare the examples kept in it with iris feature extraction. Once the examples and the feature extraction are the same, this person will be identified, and he will take out the money from the bank successfully.

However, scientists are also working on other systems. Machines will soon be able to know you from the shape of your face or hand or even your smell! We have already had machines that can tell who you are from your voice or the mark made by your finger. Eye-recognition is better than other kinds because your eyes don't change as you get older, and don't get dirty like hands or fingers, and even twins have different eyes. So the eye-recognition program can be up to 94% correct, depending on how good the technology is. However, some other programs may only be 51% correct now. In Britain, it was found that 91% of people who had tried it said that they liked the idea of eye-recognition.

In the future your computer will be looking at you in the eye. So smile!

46. How does the eye-recognition program work?
- A. You type in your number.
 - B. You say your name.
 - C. You look at the machine.
 - D. You show your ID card.
47. Which recognition program has been already in use according to the passage?
- A. Remembering smells.
 - B. Remembering fingerprints.
 - C. Remembering the shape of faces.
 - D. Remembering eyes.
48. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. The eye-recognition program can be up to 51% correct.
 - B. In Britain, 91% of people said that they liked the idea of eye-recognition.
 - C. Everyone's eyes are different, and even twins have different eyes.
 - D. The eye-recognition program is widely used now.

49. What's the passage mainly about?
- A. You won't have to remember a number when you take money out of a bank.
 - B. We have already had machines that can tell who you are from your voice.
 - C. Tell people how the eye-recognition program works and what advantages it has.
 - D. The eye-recognition program has already been tested in shops and banks.

50. Of the following things, which one is right according to the passage?

- A. You needn't remember a number when you take money out of a bank.
- B. Machines know you from your smell.
- C. Computers can tell who you are by looking at your eyes.
- D. Machines can tell who you are from your voice.

D

What are you going to do if you are in a burning house? How will you escape? Do you know how to save yourself? Please read the following passage.

Escaping from a fire is a serious matter. Knowing what to do during a fire can save your life. It's important to know the ways you can use and show them to everyone in the family, such as stairways and fire escapes, but not elevators.

From the lower floors of the buildings, escaping through windows is possible. Learn the best way of leaving by windows with the least chance of serious injury. The second floor window is usually not very high from the ground. Of course, it is safer to jump a short way than to stay in a burning building.

Windows are also useful when you are waiting for help. Be sure to keep the door closed, or smoke and fire may come into the room. Keep your head low at the window to be sure you get fresh air rather than smoke that may get into the room.

On a second or third floor, the best windows for escape are those that open onto a roof. From the roof a person can drop to the ground more safely. Dropping onto hard ground might end in injury. Bushes and grass can help to break a fall.

根据上文内容判断正 (T) 误(F)

- 51. It's important to know how to escape from a fire.
- 52. In a fire we can use elevators to come down.
- 53. Windows of any floor can't be used when you are waiting for help.
- 54. Doors must be open so that you can get fresh air in a fire.
- 55. The passage may help save your life in a fire.

E 日常对话

Mary: What's up? You look really sad.

Kate: 56

Mary: What's wrong? Tell me about it. Maybe I can help.

Kate: Well, I needed some new shoes to wear to a party. 57 So I asked my sister if I could wear her new shoes.

Mary: Did she agree?

Kate: 58 She refused to let me wear them, because she bought them for her sixteenth birthday party. They were expensive. She saved up a lot of money to buy them. But I took them when she was out and wore them to the party. Then on my way home, I fell, and one of the shoes is broken.

Mary: 59

Kate: No, I don't think anyone will be able to do that.

Mary: Then you must tell her the truth. 60

Kate: I know you're right. I'll do as you say.

- A. But I didn't have enough pocket money to buy any.
- B. Yes, I feel terrible.
- C. Thank you, I'm fine.
- D. Can you repair it?
- E. If you aren't honest, she'll be angrier with you.
- F. What did you do then?
- G. No, that's the problem.

第二卷 (非选择题, 共计 35 分)

IV. 用所给词或短语的适当形式填空:(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分) 61—70 小题

while;	cry;	thousand;	correct;	compare with;
tradition;	take photos;	divide into;	eat;	month

61. They sent two _____ books to the school in the flood area.
62. —Did you see the girl in a red skirt pass by just now?
—No, madam. We _____ for each other at that moment.
63. My parents often tell me not _____ too much junk food because it's bad for my health.
64. The boy was excited because he answered the question _____.
65. Sometimes, all of the students _____ four groups by the teachers while having a discussion.
66. After three _____ study, the scientists worked out the physics problem.
67. Chinese _____ medicine should be developed all over the world.
68. Sports build our body _____ reading builds our mind.
69. _____ his house, mine is larger and cheaper.
70. It's no use _____ over spilt milk.

V. 阅读理解填词:(共 10 个空;每空 1 分,满分 10 分) 71—80 空

Fourteen-year-old girl Zhang Li was walking towards her home. S 71, a man stopped her and shouted, "Give me your money!"

Zhang's hands were c 72 by the man. But in one quick movement, she took back her arms and started to scream for a 73. So the man ran away without g 74 any of her money. Zhang is a student from one school of Beijing. Her teacher Li Wei has started giving his students an unusual lesson: self-protection. Luckily, Zhang had just learned how to escape from an attacker, a p 75 who plans to hurt someone.

The school has t 76 self-protection for four years. During this time, about 5,000 students have learned how to protect t 77.

According to a new survey, students' s 78 has become a big problem. Nearly 50% students say they are worried about robbery on the way to and from school. This school is not the only one to care about students' self-protection. Many other schools in China also have lessons l 79 this.

Student Wang Hui said, "I learn how to save lives and most such courses tell students how to a 80 dangerous situations." Students practise what to do if they are attacked by a bad man.

They have known how to save lives if someone is hurt. They also learn how to work together and build team-spirit.

71. S _____ 72. c _____ 73. a _____ 74. g _____
75. p _____ 76. t _____ 77. t _____ 78. s _____
79. l _____ 80. a _____

VI. 初级写作:(满分 15 分)

良好的文明素养应该从小抓起,作为青城的文明市民、文明中学生,我们应该做到哪些方面? 短文要包括以下内容:

1. 保护环境,不乱扔垃圾,不践踏草坪;
2. 文明出行,遵守交通规则;
3. 尊敬老师,努力学习,助人为乐;
4.

要求:1. 80—100 词(开头已给出,不计入总词数);

2. 文中不得使用你的真实姓名、校名;

3. 语言流畅、书写规范、卷面整洁。

4. 参考词: rubbish 垃圾; spit 吐痰; traffic rules 交通规则; respect 尊敬

Our city is making its effort to become a civilized city. As citizens of Green City, we should _____

_____.