







28. — Michael, could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?

—I'd like to join the dancing club.

A. why you like the dancing club

B. which club you are going to join

C. whether there are any clubs in your school

### 五、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

29. 从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

Jadav Payeng is a forestry worker from Jorhat, India. Over the past 38 years, he has planted trees on a sandbar (沙洲) of the Brahmaputra River and has \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ it into a forest.

One day in 1979, 16-year-old Payeng was walking \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the bank of the Brahmaputra River. He saw many snakes on the sandbars. These snakes died in a few days' time \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the heat and the absence of trees.

Payeng felt very \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ when he saw this. He decided to plant some trees. Single-handedly, he started planting bamboo trees, as only bamboo trees could survive (存活) in the sandbars.



To water the trees was a difficult \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ for one man. With his hard work and great effort, day by day the \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ bamboo trees grew into a forest. His tree planting has changed the soil (土壤). Now the sandbar is a thick forest and \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to thousands of plants and animals. A large group of around 100 elephants visit the forest every year and \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ there for a few months.

Payeng is now in \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ fifties. He has planted close to 1,400 acres (英亩) of forests and is \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_ as the Forest Man of India. In 2015, he was honored with Padma Shri, one of the top awards in India.

(1) A. divided

B. put

C. turned

(2) A. along

B. through

C. across

(3) A. according to

B. because of

C. as for

(4) A. lonely

B. sad

C. tired

(5) A. task

B. journey

C. condition

(6) A. wild

B. tall

C. young

(7) A. way

B. guide

C. home

(8) A. stay

B. lie

C. sit

(9) A. her

B. his

C. its

(10) A. invited

B. served

C. known

六、第一节，阅读下面 A、B、C、D 四篇短文，根据短文内容，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

30. 阅读理解

### SAFETY RULES ON THE MTR TRAINS



**At the station:**

- ◇ Be patient. Line up on the platform (站台) and wait for the train.
- ◇ Be polite. Let passengers get off first.
- ◇ Do not rush onto the train. It is dangerous.
- ◇ When you hear a “beep” sound, do not get on the train. The door is closing. Wait for another train.

**On the train:**

- ◇ Do not eat or drink on the train. It makes the train dirty.
- ◇ Do not run on the train.
- ◇ Give up your seat to old men or women, the disabled or women carrying babies.

(1) The text is mainly about how to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. be a careful driver
- B. buy MTR tickets
- C. be a good passenger
- D. keep safe at home

(2) People who will get on the train should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wait in line
- B. open the door
- C. ask for help
- D. leave the seats

(3) When you hear a “beep” sound, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. close the door
- B. rush onto the train
- C. get off the train at once
- D. stop and wait for the next train

(4) Which picture shows the good behavior on the train according to the text?



(5) The text is probably a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. report
- B. notice
- C. diary
- D. poem

31. 阅读理解

I was traveling alone through the UK. To reach places that were off the public transportation map, I bought an old car, which cost most of my money. I couldn't afford to stay in the hotel, so I had to camp in my car for the rest of the trip.

One morning I awoke in my old car on a country road in Ireland and saw a single house. The water in my thermos (保温瓶) had gone cold, so I knocked on the door of the house. A woman opened it. I asked her for some hot water. But she wouldn't let me get away with just that! I was invited indoors. She asked me to sit at the table and have breakfast with her family. They filled my thermos before I left.

I was greatly moved. And I decided to pass the kindness on. The other day I met a young man who had been driving around to look for a parking lot. He looked increasingly upset. I was glad that I was able to point one out to him. His thankful smile was the hugest reward (奖赏) for me.

(1) The writer bought the car in order to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. serve the public
- B. travel more easily
- C. take the trip alone
- D. save more money

(2) Why did the writer camp in his car?

- A. He was short of money.
- B. It was his habit.
- C. He could have a better rest.
- D. It would be warmer.

(3) The writer asked the woman for\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a map
- B. a thermos
- C. some hot water
- D. a light breakfast

(4) How did the young man feel at last?

- A. Funny.
- B. Upset.
- C. Disappointed.
- D. Thankful

(5) What's the main idea of the text?

- A. Traveling alone is interesting.
- B. Sharing food is a pleasure.
- C. Kindness is the sunshine in life.
- D. Smile is important to everybody.

32. 阅读理解

No one knows when the first kite was made. The first record of a kite was more than 2,000 years ago in China. Han Xin, the leader of an army, wanted to bring down a king. He decided to dig a tunnel (隧道) into the king's palace. He flew a kite over the wall of the palace to make sure the length (长度) of its string (线). In this way, he could determine how long the tunnel should be. His men in the tunnel took the kite string with them. When they reached the end of the string, they knew to dig up.

Kites have been flown in Japan for hundreds of years. In the 1700s, kites were flown in autumn to give thanks

for a good harvest. They were also flown to send good wishes to couples who had their first son. Today in Japan, kites are often flown as part of a celebration, such as the beginning of a new year. And kite festivals are held each year in many parts of the country.

Kites have been used for scientific purposes in the western world. In 1752, Benjamin Franklin tied a key to a kite and flew it in a storm to find out that lightning was a form of electricity. In the 1890s, Lawrence Hargrave invented the box kite to test ideas about flight. From 1898 until 1933, the United States Weather Bureau (气象局) used box kites to collect weather data. The Wright brothers also experimented (试验) with kites. What they learnt helped them make the first airplane flight in 1903.

(1) Why did Han Xin want to dig a tunnel?

- A. To pull down the palace.
- B. To fight against the king.
- C. To search for the king's treasure.
- D. To find out the length of the kite string.

(2) What does the underlined word “determine” in Paragraph 1 probably mean in Chinese?

- A. 测定
- B. 选择
- C. 了解
- D. 考察

(3) One of the purposes of flying kites in Japan is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to give thanks for a good harvest in summer
- B. to express good wishes to the first-born daughter
- C. to celebrate the beginning of a new year
- D. to hold kite festivals all over the country

(4) When did the United States Weather Bureau begin to use box kites?

- A. In 1752.
- B. In 1898.
- C. In 1903.
- D. In 1933.

(5) What would be the best title for the text?

- A. The History of Kites
- B. The Experiments of Kites
- C. The Invention of a Kite
- D. The First Record of a Kite

### 33. 阅读理解

On May 5, 2017, China's home-made passenger aircraft (飞机) C919 completed its 90-minute first flight and landed safely back at Pudong Airport in Shanghai.

G919 is developed by COMAC, a Chinese aircraft company. It is designed to compete with Boeing 737 and Airbus A320. The first C919 aircraft can carry 168 passengers and is able to fly a distance between 4,075 and 5,555 kilometers. It's reported that a C919 costs around 50 million dollars, less than half of a Boeing 737 or an Airbus A320. Up to now, more than 570 aircrafts have been ordered from 23 customers, mostly Chinese, but also American and Thai companies or airlines. COMAG aims to take one fifth of the world's narrow-body aircraft market and one third of the Chinese market by 2035.

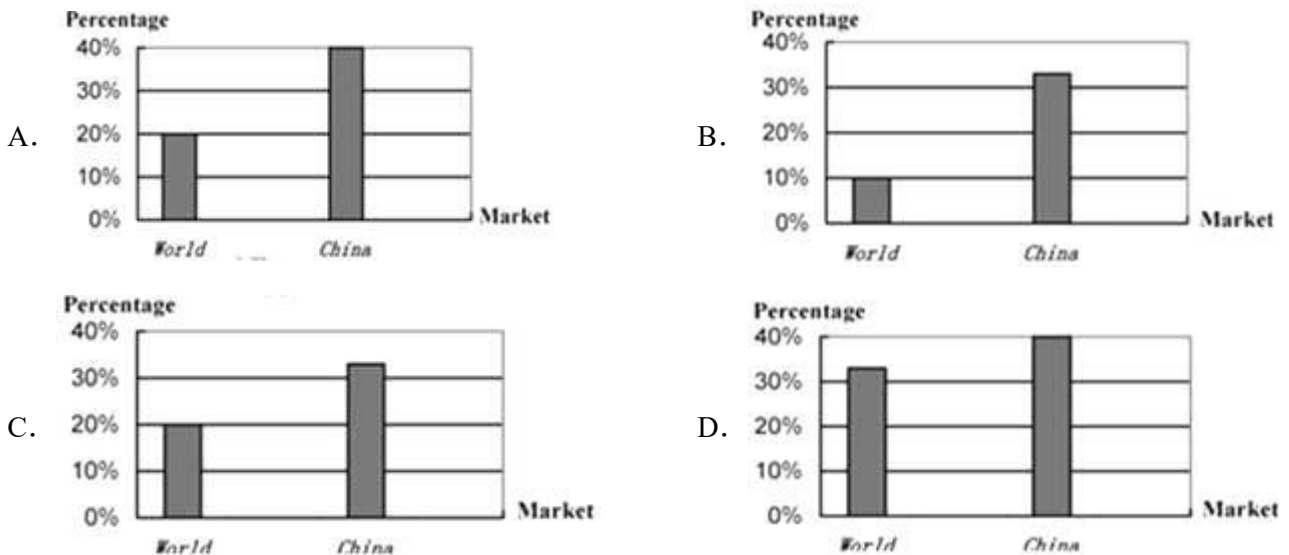
The name G919 has its special meanings. The letter C stands for both "COMAC" and "China". The number 9 is pronounced as jiu in Chinese, which means "forever". And the number 19 refers to its capacity (容量) of 190

passengers.



The large passenger aircraft is praised as " the flower of modern industry ". It is a symbol of the nation's industrial and technological standards as well as the comprehensive (综合的) power. In order to realize the century dream of flying in the sky and the strategy (战略) of the nation, COMAC bears the nation's dream and people's trust. China considers it as a national pride.

- (1) G919 is produced by\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Boeing  
B. a Thai aircraft company  
C. Airbus  
D. a Chinese aircraft company
- (2) Which of the following is TRUE about the first C919 aircraft?
- A. It can carry 190 passengers at most.  
B. It can only fly a distance of 4,075 km.  
C. It costs less than half of a Boeing 737.  
D. It costs more than half of an Airbus A320.
- (3) Which picture shows COMACs aim to take the narrow-body aircraft market by 2035?



- (4) The letter C in C919 stands for\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. "company"  
B. both "COMAC" and "China"  
C. "customer"  
D. both "cost" and "capacity"
- (5) The news report is written mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. introduce the design of C919  
B. describe the first flight of C919  
C. explain "the flower of modern industry"  
D. show China's achievements in aircraft industry



七、第二节，阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的五个选项中选出能填入短文空白处的最佳选项，使短文通顺、连贯，意思完整。（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）

34. 任务型阅读

Teenage life — better now, or in the past?

Does this situation sound familiar (熟悉)?

You are complaining (抱怨) to your parents about something. Maybe your computer isn't powerful enough to play the latest games. \_\_\_\_\_ Then you hear...

When I was your age, there weren't any computers or video games. And I didn't get a bike until I was sixteen. And it was second-hand. \_\_\_\_\_

So, is it really true that life is better for teenagers now? It is certainly true that many teenagers have got more things nowadays. \_\_\_\_\_ So parents have got more money to spend on each child. And many things are cheaper than they were when our parents were children.

\_\_\_\_\_ Forty years ago, no one could imagine a world with tiny computers and amazing smartphones. And now these things are necessary — we can't imagine living without them!

However, technology often means we spend more time at home. And often it is just us with our computer or television. Teenagers don't do enough exercise. \_\_\_\_\_ And, although young people still get on well with their friends, some people think teenagers today don't have so many social activities as they did in the past.

What do you think? How is teenage life better these days?

- A. And it was too big for me.
- B. A typical family is smaller now.
- C. Or your friends' bikes are better than your!
- D. So they aren't as healthy as they were in the past.
- E. Technology is probably the greatest change in our life.

八、情景交际（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

35. 根据情景提示，完成下列各题。

(1) 别人祝你新年快乐，你可以这样应答：

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) 你想和同学一起回家，可以这样对他说：

\_\_\_\_\_ together.

(3) 你想借用同桌的尺子，可以这样问：

Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_

(4) 你想知道这只杯子的价格，可以这问：

\_\_\_\_\_

(5) 朋友告诉你他的钱包丢了,你可以这样对他说:

**九、看图写话 (共 5 小题;每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)**

36. 根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词, 写出一个与图画情景相符的句子。

(1) smell



(2) yesterday



(3) there be



(4) than



(5) if ,not ,rain



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