

二、补全对话

根据对话内容，从文后中选出适当的选项补全对话。

A: Hi, Tom. What are you going to do tomorrow?

B: 11 But I haven't decided which one to visit.

A: How about Chengdu Science Fiction Museum? 12 It says it's a new one.

B: That's good. Tell me more about it.

A: Look! 13

B: Wow, cool! 14

A: Haha, it's just like something from another planet.

B: So it is. 15

A: Yes. How amazing!

B: Can't wait.

A. Is it built on a lake?

B. Here's a photo of it.

C. I plan to visit a museum.

D. I'm just reading an article about it.

E. I've never seen a star-shaped building like this.

三、完形填空

On Saturday afternoon, Mom asked Jim to tidy his bedroom. A few 16 later he came back.

"It is tidy now," Jim said.

"Good," said Mom. "Take some 17 from my drawer (抽屉) and buy some candies."

Jim opened the drawer 18. He found six pens, four keys, three gloves, two tickets and a notebook.

"What are all these things?" asked Jim.

"Oh, that's my safe place," said Mom. "Let's go and see your room."

They went to Jim's bedroom. It looked nice and tidy. Then Mom looked 19

Jim's bed. All Jim's clothes, books and toys were there.

"What are all these things?" she asked.

"That's my 20 place," said Jim.

Mom laughed. "Let's tidy your room and then we can tidy my drawer."

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. A. minutes | B. hours | C. days |
| 17. A. tickets | B. gloves | C. money |
| 18. A. cheerfully | B. patiently | C. carefully |
| 19. A. on | B. under | C. at |
| 20. A. own | B. safe | C. favorite |

Last weekend my friend Clara and I went to a special restaurant. When we arrived there, it looked like other restaurants. The only 21 thing was that they took our bags, phones and watches and locked them up.

Next, we followed the blind waiter, Serge, down a long and fairly dark hallway. He took us to another room. It was totally 22. Serge showed us to our table and 23 us to sit down. There were no menus. Serge just put 24 down on the table and told us to enjoy our meal. At first, we found it difficult to eat and drink in complete darkness. But after a while, we got 25 to it. Everything smelled and tasted so good that it didn't matter 26 nobody could see anything.

27, it made the meal lots of fun. We had a really good time, laughing and trying to 28 what we were eating. With light music, we were soon chatting and joking with all the other 29.

After the meal, Serge took us 30 and told us what we'd eaten. It was certainly an unusual experience.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 21. A. funny | B. strange | C. serious |
| 22. A. silent | B. empty | C. dark |
| 23. A. taught | B. ordered | C. helped |
| 24. A. nothing | B. anything | C. something |
| 25. A. close | B. used | C. ready |
| 26. A. that | B. before | C. because |

27. A. Actually B. Thankfully C. Finally
28. A. share B. learn C. guess
29. A. waiters B. friends C. customers
30. A. back B. away C. in

四、阅读理解

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容判断句子正误。正确的涂“A”，错误的涂“B”。

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32. The discussion group can help you improve yourself.
33. A 15-year-old teenager can join in the discussions.
34. There will be some fun outdoor activities.
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a Rather than using cash or a bank card, customers simply look at a screen which recognizes their face using the latest facial recognition software (软件). This is connected

b If you use *flight alert*, you'll never miss out on the best flight deals ever again. Simply enter your email address and preferred holiday places and we will find out the best and cheapest flight

Have you ever looked at a cat's face and wondered what it is thinking? Well, according to a new study, cats have many different facial expressions, which show how they are feeling.

The research was carried out by the scientists at the University of California, in the US. They visited a local cat café over several months to record videos of 53 cats, collecting 194 minutes of videos. They found that the cats have 276 different expressions. "Each expression was a mixture of lip different facial movements, which included licking (舔) their nose, opening their mouth, or widening the pupils of their eyes," said the scientists. They also found cats use 26 of these facial movements in total, which can be mixed to express how they are feeling. Dogs use 27 facial movements and humans use a total of 44.

Out of the expressions they recorded, 45% were friendly and 37% were angry. "A friendly cat moves its ears and whiskers forward and closes its eyes. However, an angry cat often flattens its ears to its head, makes its pupils smaller and licks its lips," said the team.

Although the researchers aren't sure what the cats were trying to communicate with each other using their faces, they plan to study cats in other places to improve their understanding. They also hope that the research could help animal shelters (收容所) improve the way they look after the cats. Some pet owners even suggest the researchers develop an app for them to find out what their cats' facial expressions really mean.

41. Which of the following uses the most facial movements?

- A. Humans. B. Dogs. C. Cats.

42. Which picture shows a cat's angry expression?



43. What might the scientists do next?

- A. Use an app to study cats' expressions.
B. Build an animal shelter to look after cats.
C. Keep on studying to know more about cats.

44. How does the writer develop the text?

- A. By giving numbers and choices.
B. By showing examples and results.

- C. By presenting opinions and facts.
45. What's the writing purpose of the text?
- A. To call on people to love cats more.
- B. To introduce a new study about cats.
- C. To tell readers why the team did the research.

五、单词拼写

46. They enjoy h_____ up the mountains in the free time.
47. For a shy student, it takes c_____ to give a speech in class.
48. The brain makes up 2% of our body weight but uses about a fifth of the e_____ we get from food.
49. From pocket parks to forest parks, local governments have been making efforts to make China's cities much g_____.
50. Chinese archaeologist (考古学家) Fan Jinshi was h_____ for her sixty years' work to protect the Dunhuang Mogao Caves.

六、补全对话

在空格中填上适当的单词，使对话完整正确。一空一词（含缩写词）。

(N: Nick T: Taylor)

N: Dr. Taylor, I'm Nick from *Popular Science*. Nowadays people are easily distracted (分心的).

How come?

T: It's "the monkey mind". You feel it hard to stay focused, like a monkey ___51___ from thought to thought.

N: Yeah. Many people get mad with ___52___ for having so many thoughts.

T: It's ___53___ to feel like this because humans have around 6,000 thoughts per day. So ___54___ it and make friends with your monkey mind. What if your monkey mind isn't a ___55___?

Perhaps it can remind you to be curious and kind towards your mind.

N: Umm, I see. ___56___ that, what else can we do to calm our brain?

T: When the monkey mind is getting busy, give it a job to do. Use your ___57___, like watching a

flower, listening closely to the birds, smelling the air or taking deep breaths. Notice 58 your thoughts and feelings change.

N: That's to say, try to focus our attention first. When our mind is calm, we can 59 our work again.

T: That's true. In the daily life, developing habits helps make your brain stronger. Try drawing, reading, playing chess or else and see what 60. Then keep practicing to strengthen your brain's power.

七、选词填空

从下面方框中选出 10 个单词，将其正确形式填入短文，使短文意思正确通顺（每词限用一次）。



age agree decide follow lead mean
perform please solve talent they wide

William Shakespeare was born more than 450 years ago. He is 61 regarded as one of the greatest writers in history and is still influencing artists today. However, his language is too old-fashioned and difficult 62 because his time was quite different from today. This has 63 to a discussion: To update (更新) or not to update Shakespeare?

Some people think updating Shakespeare is necessary. They say Shakespeare's plays are great, but what is the point if they cannot be understood? So many 64 modern writers have rewritten Shakespeare's plays in the way people speak today. This makes 65 clearer for today's audiences (读者). At the same time, audiences would still get as much 66 from the plays.

Some people 67. They think Shakespeare's works are beautiful and timeless. The richness of the language and the playful use of words should be celebrated. There are good reasons

why the plays are still being 68 today. Many of Shakespeare's expressions are still used, for example, "All that glitters (发光) isn't gold." His works tell us what it 69 to be human. Topics such as love, kindness and friendship last through the 70.

What do you think? Should Shakespeare be updated?

八、阅读理解

根据短文内容，从短文后的 A~F 选项中，选出 5 个适当的选项补全短文。

Taking a great photo is not easy and there are lots of things to consider. How do you choose and organize your subjects within your photo? 71 Here are some tips from the art, design and photography experts.

Find a focus. When taking a picture, ask yourself, "What's the focus?" If you are taking a picture of a crowded street, choose a subject which draws your eye. 72 If it's a landscape photo of a field, the focus could be a big tree.

73 It's a bit boring to put your subject right in the middle. Place it a little on the left or right of your photo. Imagine your photo is divided into a three-by-three grid (网格) of boxes. One of the corners of your central square is where your focus should be.

Create colorful contrasts (对比). Color in a picture is more easily noticed if it has a contrast. 74 They will stand out more if they are taken beside a grey stone wall, or photographed against a bright blue sky.

Try different angles. To add more interest to a photo, try taking it from different angles. This means you need to move around, taking photos from different sides, from above or from below. For example, if you photograph a building from a plane it looks tiny but a photo of the same building looking up from the street makes it look huge. 75

Practice makes perfect. Try everything for the perfect shot.

- A. Place the photo correctly.
- B. It can tell a different story.
- C. Remember the rule of thirds.
- D. Think about focus, color, light and more.
- E. It could be a person wearing bright colors.

F. If you take a picture of yellow flowers, don't fill your picture with them.

九、任务型阅读

根据短文内容，完成图表中所缺信息。

Humans have long tried to predict (预测) the weather. From the hunters of ancient times to today's pilots, predicting rain or shine can shape people's life and make a difference.

In 650 BC, the Babylonians tried to predict the weather based on the appearance of clouds. Around 340 BC, Aristotle, a famous Greek thinker and scientist, wrote *Meteorologica*. It introduced the types of weather, such as rain, cloud and lightning. Aristotle believed that there was water, air and fire around the Earth. It was almost 2,000 years before his ideas were replaced by new ones.

By 300 BC in China, a calendar divided the year into 24 festivals gradually, each festival related to a type of weather, like the Rain Water (the start of the spring rains), the Waking of Insects (the spring thunder awakens sleeping insects) and so on. That was useful for farmers to plan when to plant and harvest (收获).

People used lots of ways to predict the weather over the centuries. You might have heard the expressions like "Red sky at night, sailor's delight", which suggests a red sky in the evening is followed by good weather. This has a basis in science, as does telling wind direction through smoke from the fire. On the other hand, some thought that if sheep crowded together, it meant rain. But there isn't any science behind it.

The science of weather prediction really took off in the 1830s with the invention of the telegraph. It sent messages over hundreds of thousands of miles, so weather maps were drawn up and storm systems were studied. The next big step came in the 1920s with the invention of the "radiosonde", a balloon carrying weather instruments high above the ground to collect information. Experts took the information and built a picture of the weather over the following few days.

Today, supercomputers are used to take data (数据) from the world and process it very fast to work out the weather. For example, they once helped predict where Hurricane Lee, which hit the US and Canada, would land nine days in advance (提前).

Humans' Efforts to Work Out the Weather

Weather prediction has developed from experience to _____1_____.

Ancient times	In 650 BC	The Babylonians studied the clouds.
Around 340 BC	Aristotle	formed the ideas about weather.
By 300 BC	In China,	24 festivals guided people in _____2_____.
Over 2,000 years	People had many ways to predict the weather, like watching the sky, animals and so on. They were _____3_____ scientific.	
In the 1830s	Telegraph	marked the _____4_____ of modern science in predicting the weather.
In the 1920s	Radiosonde	helped get information at a higher level.
Today	Supercomputers	can collect and _____5_____ worldwide data very fast.

- 76. _____
- 77. _____
- 78. _____
- 79. _____
- 80. _____

十、书面表达

81. 你校英语报就“团队合作”这一话题征稿。请根据以下图示，以“Be a Good Team Member”为题投稿。**Be a Good Team Member**

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/826042125234010200>