


完形填空 A

A (2017 丽水)

Emma was hanging the colorful papers, not really paying attention to where she was placing them. She was a little unhappy. 1, it was her birthday too and no one in her class had even said happy birthday. They were all busy planning the surprise 2 for their headteacher Mr. Smith.

Sure Mr. Smith was 3. He knew everyone's birthday and made cards for them. He high-fived you when you got an A on a test, and 4 you when you failed. Emma knew Mr. Smith deserved (该得) a surprise party. 5 she wished just one person could remember it was her birth

Emma had a quick look at the huge card  made. It was as long as the blackboard. She knew Mr. Smith would be unhappy if they 6 him presents. So she suggested the class make a card just like he did for them.

"Emma, will you turn off the 7 please?" Ms. Clark said. "I'm going to call Mr. Smith now." Ms. Clark called Mr. Smith, saying the lights in the 8 had gone out. As soon as Ms. Clark finished the call, Emma looked around the classroom 9 with a sigh (叹气) for another time and turned the lights off.

The door opened and everyone shouted, "10!"

"A surprise party for 11?" Mr. Smith asked. He walked over to the huge card. "This is the most beautiful card I've ever 12. But it makes my birthday card kind of 13." Then he turned to Emma and handed her the card. "Happy birthday, Emma. I'm excited that we share the same 14."

"Me, too," Emma said, 15 at Mr. Smith.

"Happy birthday, Emma!" her classmates cheered.

- () 1. A. After all B. By the way
C. First of all D. For example
- () 2. A. talk B. lesson C. party D. trip
- () 3. A. healthy B. humorous C. handsome D. great
- () 4. A. thanked B. praised
C. left D. encouraged
- () 5. A. And B. But C. Or D. So
- () 6. A. showed B. made
C. lent D. bought
- () 7. A. TV B. fan
C. lights D. computers
- () 8. A. classroom B. gym C. library D. yard
- () 9. A. angrily B. happily C. slowly D. surely

- () 10. A. Welcome B. Surprise
C. Morning D. Goodbye
- () 11. A. me B. her C. you D. us
- () 12. A. posted B. ordered C. made D. seen
- () 13. A. expensive B. old C. small D. long
- () 14. A. birthday B. cake C. card D. dream
- () 15. A. rushing B. smiling C. pointing D. waving

B (2017 扬州)

When Charles Lee handed me the small red notebook in 1974, he changed my life. "While travelling, you should keep notes on the things you see and do. 1, you will forget he explained. I was staying in his house when

2. I wrote in the notebook every day during the homestay. And back to university, I recorded weekend trips, my professors and ideas about my life and future.

When I wrote, I wondered about my 3 and purpose. Who would read this? Was I recording events and ideas just as a reminder to memory, or was there some larger purpose for this 4 exercise?

I got a big picture for the task. I was recording events, thoughts, words that were 5 to my life. I 6 a future me sitting down to read the pages. I wondered what it would feel like to read those words later.

I filled the notebook Charles gave me. I bought a new one and 7 it. Then another and another.

Recently, I decided to look through my notebooks in the past 42 years. Charles had been 8. I remembered the big 9, the central happenings, but on each page were details I had 10.

I hadn't written every day, but I always picked up the 11 when I felt important. I often wrote in them at school 12 my students were writing. I wanted to pass on the 13 Charles had given me. These writings formed a continuous 14 between my past, present, and future through events in my life.

It took several long evenings to read through my notebooks. As I read, I suddenly realized they are gifts to the 15 me—I am now the person I was writing to throughout those years.

- () 1. A. So B. Instead
C. Moreover D. Otherwise
- () 2. A. donation B. reward C. advice D. promise

- () 3. A. listeners B. readers
C. students D. professors
- () 4. A. daily B. weekly C. monthly D. yearly
- () 5. A. common B. important C. practical D. similar
- () 6. A. imagined B. remembered
C. enjoyed D. expected
- () 7. A. wrote B. filled
C. gathered D. increased
- () 8. A. patient B. serious C. right D. wrong
- () 9. A. mistakes B. problems C. accidents D. events
- () 10. A. forgotten B. avoided
C. kept D. improved
- () 11. A. drawing B. travelling C. reading D. writing
- () 12. A. when B. until C. before D. after
- () 13. A. notebook B. house C. lesson D. effort
- () 14. A. production B. connect
C. instruction D. situatio
- () 15. A. late B. past C. present D. future

C (2017 金华改编)

World's history in one place

Is it possible to put millions of years of the world's history into one building? The British Museum seems to think so.

"A history of the World in 100 objects", an exhibition about rare and ancient objects from the world, has made 1 a success.

The British Museum 2 it owns at least 8 million historical objects. But why choose these 100 objects to tell stories of our world's 3?

It all started with a challenge.

Neil MacGregor, 4 was once director of the British Museum, was asked by BBC to 5 100 objects from the museum's huge collection. The 6 had to include things from the beginning of human history about 2 million years ago to the 7 day.

MacGregor accepted, and took four years to choose each object 8.

In 2010, MacGregor 9 on BBC radio, giving a detailed (详细的) explanation of each object. The show was a big hit and all these 100 objects were shown in the British Museum. A book 10 photos of each object soon followed.

"The objects had to 11 the whole world, from a cooking pot to a golden galleon, from a Stone Age tool to a credit card." MacGregor wrote.

The collection includes many 12 objects from China. There is a banknote from the Ming Dynasty, showing China as the 13 country to use paper money.

But it's not just ancient things that are shown. 14

them are some modern things like a solar-powered lamp and even a throne 15 of weapons created by an African artist.

"Of course, the collection could only be 'a' history of the world. But it is still a history that people in the present world need to know." MacGregor wrote.

- () 1. A. that B. it C. them D. itself
- () 2. A. speaks B. tells C. says D. talks
- () 3. A. success B. record C. symbol D. history
- () 4. A. who B. that C. which D. /
- () 5. A. take B. choose C. give D. return
- () 6. A. thing B. collection C. objects D. museum
- () 7. A. up B. past C. old D. present
- () 8. A. himself B. him C. them D. he
- () 9. A. stood B. appeared C. performed D. shown
- () 10. A. of B. in C. with D. without
- () 11. A. connect B. collect C. explain D. cover
- () 12. A. expensive B. important C. popular D. famous
- () 13. A. first B. old C. only D. big
- () 14. A. Between B. Among C. Of D. In
- () 15. A. made B. took C. showed D. put

D (2017 广州改编)

Tim Berners-Lee is not the most famous inventor in the world. 1, his invention has changed our lives.

He was born in London, England in 1955. 2 he was a small boy, Tim was interested in 3 with electrical things. He studied science at Oxford University. He 4 his first computer from an old television at the age of 21.

Tim started working on early computers. At that time, they were much 5 than now. He worked in England, then Switzerland. Tim was really interested in two things, computers and how the brain 6. How could the brain connect so many facts so quickly? He had to work with people all over the world. They 7 information about computers with each other. It was hard to manage all the information. He answered the same questions again and again. It took a lot of time. It was even difficult for 8 in the same office in Switzerland to share information. Tim also forgot things easily. Could a computer work like a brain? Could it "talk" to other computers?

There was an Internet already but it was 9 to use. In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web (WWW) all 10 himself. This had a special language 11 helped computers talk to each other on the Internet. When people wanted to share information with others, they used the World Wide Web. The Internet grew 12 after that.

Tim Berners-Lee doesn't think he did anything 13. He says that all of the ideas about the Internet were already there. All he did was to put them together. He says that many

other people worked together to make the Internet what it is today.

Most inventors want to become 14. But Tim gave away the World Wide Web for nothing. He now works in America. He helps people share technology and wants the Internet to be free for everyone to use. Maybe he is the most important but least famous 15 in the world today!

- () 1. A. However B. But C. Otherwise D. So
() 2. A. Since B. When C. Before D. After
() 3. A. plays B. play C. playing D. played
() 4. A. discovered B. found C. got D. made
() 5. A. bigger B. smaller C. lighter D. cheaper
() 6. A. creates B. works C. sees D. connects
() 7. A. talked B. searched C. shared D. used
() 8. A. people B. users C. workers D. computers
() 9. A. difficult B. easy C. necessary D. great
() 10. A. for B. by C. of D. in
() 11. A. who B. what C. that D. /
() 12. A. slowly B. carefully C. greatly D. quickly
() 13. A. special B. meaningful C. boring D. interesting
() 14. A. famous B. rich C. selfish D. important
() 15. A. teacher B. founder C. inventor D. scientist

完形填空 B

A (2017 绍兴改编)

broken clothes crowded go wide
show pilot behind but remember

Daniel is a 14-year-old schoolboy from Denmark. Recently, while doing his history homework about World War II, he had a surprising discovery 1 his family's home. He found the remains of a World War II plane and a 2.

After telling his father about his history homework, Daniel was encouraged 3 out onto their farm with a special machine to find metal. He and his father hoped they might find some old plates or something he could 4 to his classmates at school. Much to their surprise, on the fifth day, they found some 5 plane pieces. When they dug down seven meters, they suddenly came across pieces of grey 6. They reported what they found to the government, and soon the news was 7 heard across Denmark.

Each day their house was 8 with news reporters.

Daniel's father, Klaus, 9 being told by his grandpa that a plane from Germany had hit their farm during World War II. 10 Klaus thought it was just a good story. Now it turns out to be true.

B (2017 武汉改编)

early material but instead favorite
safe brought make history consider

Soap is widely used in our lives around the world. Once soap was a dangerous-to-make hair product. 1 it is something that it would be difficult to live without today.

Soap is everywhere. We use it every day and 2 it as something important in our lives. It also has an amazing 3. In Babylon around 2800 B. C., the 4 made and used. Ancient Egyptians also made soap, but soap-making was not 5. That's because 6 chemical burns or even made people blind in the making process. Other dangerous 7 were also mixed with animal fats and oils. Later, soap became available in stores and people gradually stopped 8 it in their homes.

Originally (最初), soap was not mainly used for cleaning. 9, it was used as gel (凝胶) for making hair stay in place or smell good. The Arabs first made the soap that we know today.

They created colored, liquid, and hard soaps. They even had soaps which were used for shaving (刮胡子).

Soap became people's 10 in the late 1800s. Advertising in Europe and the US helped people understand the connection between cleanliness and good health. Now, soap is something we wouldn't want to live without.

C (2017 杭州改编)

see serious ride when fun
across chat long began closely

Have you ever seen a hitchhiker (搭便车的旅行者) standing by the side of a road? Now drivers in Canada might see an unusual hitchhiker: a hitchhiking robot.

One of its inventors, David Harris Smith, has hitched (搭便车) 1 Canada three times. Smith and a friend, Frauke Zeller, have built Hitchbot because they wanted 2 if people would stop and give the robot a lift and talk to it. The robot can 3 about things it has learned, and about its trip. You might think it's a joke, but Smith and Zeller's experiment has a 4 point: can robots and people get along?

Hitchbot 5 its journey in Nova Scotia in July.

It has already completed a third of its 6,000-mile trip to Victoria. More than 57,000 people are following its journey 6. _____ on Facebook and Twitter, and travelers have posted(发布) lots of photos on the websites. Hitchbot has also done some shopping, eaten motor oil, and had 7. _____ with travelers. Nobody knows 8. _____ it will finish its journey. It might be 9. _____ than expected, but Zeller and Smith want Hitchbot to get as many 10. _____ as it can. It hasn't been in a self-driving car yet, but anything is possible.

D(2017 重庆改编)

notice	run	perhaps	short	if	minute
polite	happy	leave	relationship		

When you talk with someone, you'll need to end your conversation at some point. And there are many things you need to do that. Either you or other person should continue an activity such as working or shopping. You have 1. _____ out of things to say. You just want to keep the conversation 2. _____.

But how do you end a conversation in a 3. _____ way? It may depend on where and how the conversation started. It may also depend on your 4. _____ with the other person. If you already know that person, you can just say, "I need to run now." Or you can say, "I'll catch you later." You may also give a reason for ending the conversation. "I really need to go—my piano class starts in ten 5. _____."

6. _____ you just meet someone in a social situation, and you have a nice talk. But then you have to go. You can say, "It was nice meeting you. Maybe we can talk 7. _____ again sometime in the future."

Another way to end a conversation is to make it easy for the other person 8. _____. If you see the other person is already not patient, you can say, "Well, I'm sure you have a lot to do today."

You can use these ideas to end a conversation, and you should 9. _____ that others may also use them. 10. _____ they do so, you should know that it's time for you to stop and get on with your day.

E(2017 舟山改编)

similar	each	encourage	high	so
support	easy	enter	point	charity

A marathon(马拉松) is a long-distance running race. Now it is not only a competition, but some people organize marathons for 1. _____. Runners get friends, families and other people 2. _____ them. They promise to provide a certain amount of money for every race. For example, if the

runner runs one kilometer, the providers 3. _____ give the runner \$1 for the charity.

A plenty of money can be raised this way. However, not everyone can run, 4. _____ people in the USA have thought of other ways to raise money, using the idea of a marathon.

Walk-a-thons A walk-a-thon is 5. _____ to a marathon, but people walk instead of running. This is a common way for people to raise money.

Read-a-thons Many schools organize read-a-thons to raise money. Students can get money 6. _____ for the number of books they read. They might be given a certain period of time to read. Little kids can 7. _____ the reading competition according to the number of pages they read. The

held not only to raise money, but also to encourage children to read.

Bowling (保龄球运动) is a popular sport in the USA. In a bowl-a-thon, people raise money for every 9. _____ they get in the game. The 10. _____ the score is, the more money they make for the charity.

F(2017 临沂改编)

won	embarrassed	problem	job	well
although	remind	loudly	stop	comfortable

Abraham Lincoln was one of the greatest presidents in American history. When he was about to make a speech for the presidential election(总统选举) in a hall, a man tried to make him 1. _____ by saying that his father was a poor shoemaker. Everyone in the hall laughed out 2. _____.

"Thank you for 3. _____ me of my father," said Lincoln. 4. _____ he has been gone for a long time, for me, he was always an excellent shoemaker. I can never do 5. _____ in politics than my father did in shoemaking.

However, the man didn't 6. _____ laughing at Lincoln. So Lincoln continued, "As far as I know, my father repaired shoes for your family. Now I can take over my father's 7. _____. I may not be as good as my father, but I will do my best to make your shoes 8. _____." Then he turned to all the people in the hall and said, "If anyone here has 9. _____ with your shoes, please come to me and I will not let you down. And the last thing I want to say is that my father is the greatest shoemaker ever."

This time, people in the hall admired Lincoln for his tolerance(宽容) and wisdom. He not only protected his father's dignity(尊严), but 10. _____ lots of supporters as well.

应用文

A (2017 德州改编)

Come and visit Australia Zoo!

Area A

★ **Koalas** live in the trees and like eating grass and leaves. Their lifespan(寿命) is about 14 years. You can learn about their habits and why they sleep for nearly 20 hours a day.
Showtime: 1:30p.m.—3:30p.m. except Friday

★ **Kangaroos** can jump at a speed of 13~15 miles per hour. They can live for at almost 22 years.
Showtime: 3:30p.m.—5:30p.m. except Friday

Area B

★ **Crocodiles** have the strongest bite(咬) of all animals in the world. Their lifespan is 45~100 years. The crocodiles here are 76 years old!
Showtime: 10:00p.m.—11:00p.m. except weekends

★ **Tortoises** can live for more than 100 years! They can grow to about 1 meter tall.
Showtime: 9:00a.m. except weekends

Area C

★ **Tigers** are the largest of the Big Cats weighing up to 300kg! Watch our tigers swimming in the water.
Showtime: 11:00p.m.—11:30p.m. except Friday

★ **Camels** (骆驼) actually stores fat, not water!
Showtime: 12:30p.m.—1:20p.m. except Friday

Area D

★ **Parrots** here have four toes on each foot—two facing the front and two facing the back.
Showtime: 9:00p.m.—5:30p.m. except weekends

Ticket Prices

Adult: \$55 Child: \$45 Family (2 adults + 2 children): \$172

- () 1. Where can visitors see kangaroos and tortoises?
A. Area A and Area B. B. Area A and Area C.
C. Area B and Area C. D. Area C and Area D.
- () 2. On Sundays, which is the best order for visitors to see as many animals as possible?
A. Tigers—camels—koalas—kangaroos.
B. Tigers—koalas—camels—kangaroos.
C. Tigers—koalas—kangaroos—camels.
D. Tigers—kangaroos—koalas—camels.
- () 3. If Millie and her parents visit the zoo, how much should they pay?
A. \$127. B. \$145. C. \$155. D. \$172.

B (2017 泰安)

<p>The Big Wheel New ride opens 5 May at Adventure Park See all the cities from it Tickets on sale at park entrance Adults: \$3.50 Under 16s: \$2.50</p>	<p>Future World the amazing new computer game On sale from next week in computer shops and supermarkets For 2~4 players Only \$35!</p>
<p>Jeep Rides in the desert Tuesdays and Saturdays 2 p. m. till 6 p. m. \$ 17.50 per person Children must be over 12-years-old Call: 321703</p>	<p>Competition Young singer of the Year York Concert Hall May 29 Win a guitar! Singer must be under 16 Want to know more? Call or text 998456</p>
<p>Teen Voice the new magazine for teenagers \$2 interesting stories and pages of fashion and music on sale every week www. teenvoice. com</p>	<p>Top Two Books this month <i>Forest Street</i> by Alan Banks and <i>Best Bike Ride</i> by Kim Jams Order before 10th April for special price for both books \$20 www. booksalot. com</p>

- () 1. How can Mary know more information about the singing competition?
A. She can go to www. teenvoice. com.
B. She can go to www. booksalot. com.
C. She can call them at 321703.
D. She can call or text 998456.
- () 2. Tom wants to play computer games with his friends, what should he buy?
A. Teen Voice. B. Future World.
C. *Best Bike Ride*. D. *Forest Street*.
- () 3. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. “Best Bike Ride” is written by Kim Jams.
B. The new magazines for teenagers is on sale every week.
C. 11-year-old David is allowed to drive a jeep in the desert on Tuesdays.
D. Paul and Tina are going to the Big Wheel with their 4-year-old son, they should pay \$ 9.50 for the tickets.

记叙文

A (2017 扬州改编)

In 1990, Ed Viesturs started for the top of Mount Everest (29,029 feet) from a high camp at 27,000 feet. He planned to climb it without oxygen tank, something only a few climbers had managed to do. He'd failed twice, once getting with 300 feet of the top before turning back.

He left his high camp at 1 a. m. , using a headlamp to find his way in the dark. He'd already been on the mountain for two months, receiving endurance and strength training in preparation for the Everest climb. He'd also lived through terrible cold, strong winds, and separation from friends and family.

“The common practice was to use oxygen when climbing, as it, in fact, lowers the altitude (海拔) of the mountain by several thousand feet,” says Viesturs. “If I couldn't climb Everest without oxygen, I wouldn't climb it.”

“You have to be physically fit,” he says. “But the mental (精神的) part is big. It's so hard to keep going above 20,000 feet.”

While making that final climb on Everest, he breathed 15 times for every step. He would tell himself to first reach the rock 100 yards ahead. Then he'd find another rock, then another. Finally he stood on the top, with the whole world at his feet. “It was one of those dream-come-true moments,” Viesturs says.

Today, Viesturs makes his living in part as a speaker, talking about his climb of Everest and of the world's 13 other highest mountains, all without oxygen. He helps people find the strength to overcome their difficulties.

Finally, in his words, “The art of mountaineering is knowing when to go, when to stay, and when to turn back. Life is like climbing a mountain. We should go step by step when working toward our dreams. There are no shortcuts to the top.”

- () 1. While Ed was preparing for the climb, he had to overcome many difficulties. Which of the following is not mentioned?
A. Terrible cold.
B. Strong winds.
C. Serious illness.
D. Being separated from family.
- () 2. What do we know about Ed Viesturs?
A. As soon as he reached Mount Everest, he set out for Everest climb.
B. He's been to the top of the world's 14 highest mountains without oxygen.
C. Well prepared, he had no difficulty climbing the top of Mount Everest.
D. So far, he is the only one to have reached the top of Everest without oxygen.
- () 3. What does the underlined word "it" in paragraph 3 refer to?
A. Being physically fit.
B. Climbing Everest.
C. Using oxygen when climbing.
D. Climbing without oxygen.
- () 4. What does the article mainly talk about?
A. Viesturs' first successful climb of Mount Everest.
B. Viesturs' physical preparations for climbing Everest.
C. The difficulties that Viesturs has met in his life.
D. The lessons that Viesturs can share with others.

B (2017 昆明改编)

A 12-year-old boy named Tim Brown got lost in the mountains. However, he survived at last thanks to his amazing survival(生存, 幸存) skills.

One day in October 2016, Tim went hiking with his group in the Magaliesberg Mountains, South Africa. At first, everything went well. But at about one o'clock in the afternoon, he lost his way and couldn't find any other people. He got scared at first, but then he tried to calm down. He knew what to do in such a situation. "I should follow the river, follow the light, follow the sun and finally there will be buildings, roads and people and I could call home," he told himself.

Tim kept walking. Suddenly he heard some sounds and ran towards them. But to his surprise, he saw some baboons(狒狒). Unluckily, one baboon scratched(抓伤) his arm. He found some water to wash the blood off the scratches and continued to walk. Tim just wore a pair of swimming trunks(游泳裤), so he felt very cold. He tried to keep warm by covering his body with leaves. About 22 hours later, he finally met a farmer and was able to call his mom.

After he came back, his mom asked why he carried on walking when it got dark. The little boy said if he did that, he would see her again. Nothing could beat his love for his mom!

- () 1. Where did Tim get lost?
A. In a zoo. B. In the swimming pool.
C. In a building. D. In the mountains.
- () 2. How long was Tim lost?
A. About 22 hours. B. About 22 days.
C. About 12 hours. D. About 12 days.

- () 3. What did Tim do first when he heard some sounds?
A. He saw some baboons.
B. He scratched a baboon.
C. He ran towards the sounds.
D. He washed the blood off.
- () 4. Which is NOT the reason for Tim's survival?
A. He met a farmer.
B. He was too scared to carry on walking.
C. The love for his mom encouraged him.
D. His abilities to solve problems helped him.

说明文

A (2017 武汉改编)

The Silk Road is the name of different roads that long ago connected Europe, Africa and Asia. People reached these different places along these roads. Scientists believe people began to travel the Silk Road about 3,000 years ago. By the time the Chinese silk trade became important in the world. The Silk Road covered almost 6,500 kilometers. It went from Rome to

from the West to the Far East.

travelled along the Silk Road to carry silk, of carried and traded other things like spices(香料), cloth, jewels and gold. Along and around these ancient paths(小路), have come many fascinating and mysterious stories.

It is said that Roman soldiers who lost in a war travelled through central Asia. They decided to live somewhere near the ancient Chinese villages. Some of these Romans married local Chinese women and the legend of the blond-haired, blue-eyed tribes of China was started.

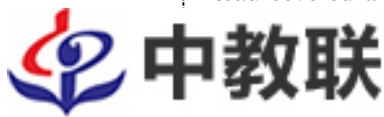
Some historians believe that the people of Kashmir were taken away from their country Israel.

They were prisoners(俘虏) of war almost 2,800 years ago. People said that these people travelled along the Silk Road. They kept their Jewish way of life for a long time.

During its busiest period, the Silk Road allowed people from many different cultures and countries to meet each other and mix. The Silk Road allowed the sharing of valuable things and new ideas. It included people and trading goods from different areas. All these peoples travelled the Silk Road. And they shared goods, stories, languages, and cultures.

In modern times, the old Silk Road routes(路线) are still used, but now they are crossed by trains instead of camels and horses. There is even a silk route museum in Jiuquan in China. It has over 35,000 objects from all along the Silk Road. In this way, China protects the history of many countries and peoples.

- () 1. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. The Silk Road was divided into Europe, Africa and Asia
B. Roman soldiers would like to travel along the Silk Road
C. People could travel to different countries along the Silk Road
D. People shared only silk on the Silk Road
- () 2. What does the underlined word "Merchants" in paragraph 2 probably mean?
A. Foreigners. B. Businessmen.
C. Soldiers. D. Prisoners.



- () 3. Why are the old Silk Road routes still used?
- Because there are many old stories about them.
 - Because the historians and scientists think highly of them.
 - Because China will make good use of the Silk Road again.
 - Because people can keep on travelling and trading along them.

- () 4. What can be the best title for the passage?
- Stories along the Silk Road
 - Silk Route Museum
 - Trade for Silk
 - The West and the Far East

B (2017 绍兴改编)

Have you ever seen a car without a driver? It sounds crazy, but these computer-driven driverless cars will soon be filling roads near you. Companies like Google and Tesla have been designing and testing these cars, and the technology is there.

So how? The cars have sensors(感应器) all can find other cars and objects in the road. Road by cameras, and satellite navigation systems(卫星导航系统) are used so the car knows how to get where you want to go. All you have to do is typing in the address! Finally, a central computer system takes in all the information that it receives from the sensors and cameras and works out when to speed up, stop and turn.

Sound like your idea of heaven(天堂)? Sitting back, looking out of the windows and even watching a film or reading a book while “driving” would be possible with this new technology. You wouldn’t have to worry about remembering directions to where you’re going. In addition, computers would also drive more safely than people—they would obey the rules and have quicker action times when in dangerous situations.

However, there are many drawbacks of driverless cars. Computers would have difficulties making ethical(道德的) decisions: if a child ran into the road, would the computer choose to hit the child or turn suddenly and potentially kill the car’s passengers? Moreover, I personally find driving fun—I’d miss never driving a car myself. There would also be many other decisions to be made—should children, or drunk people, be allowed in a driverless car by themselves? Or would there need to be a person with a driving license in the car at all times?

I’m not certain I’d want a driverless car—but it’s only a matter of time before they’ll become more affordable and popular on our roads.

- () 1. What do you only need to do when using a driverless car?
- Read the road signs carefully
 - Check the cameras
 - Put the address into the computer
 - Remember the directions
- () 2. What’s the main idea of Paragraph 3?
- Driverless cars can finish all the instructions by themselves.
 - How to meet the standards of driverless cars.
 - There are some advantages of driverless cars.
 - Driverless cars never bring you to dangerous situations.

- () 3. The underlined word “potentially” in Paragraph 4 means “_____”.
- possibly
 - successfully
 - especially
 - naturally
- () 4. What’s the writer’s opinion about future driverless cars?
- They’ll cause more accidents.
 - They’ll be less expensive.
 - They’ll use less energy.
 - They’ll run much faster.

C (2017 河南改编)

The idea that red means stop and green means go has influenced our lives in more ways than just traffic signals(信号). We have been taught from a young age that the color red means danger and green means it’s okay to move forward. But why were those colors chosen for traffic lights in the first place? For something we have to look at every day, why couldn’t they have been prettier colors?

It is important to know that before traffic lights for traffic signals for trains. At first, railway companies used red to mean stop, white to mean go, and green to mean warn. As you could imagine, trains ran into a few problems with white meaning go. For example, one train mistook a bright star for a white light and something unexpected happened. Because of that, railway companies finally moved green meaning go and used yellow to mean warn. And it’s been that way ever since.

Red has always been a color that meant danger, long before cars were even around. This most likely started because it’s the color with the longest wavelength(波长) so it can be seen somewhere farther than other colors.

But, believe it or not, yellow was once used to mean stop. Back in the 1900s, some stop signs were yellow because it was too hard to see a red sign in a poorly lit area. Finally, highly reflective materials(高反射材料) were developed and red stop signs were born. Since yellow can be seen well at all times of the day, school zones, some traffic signs, and school buses continue to be printed yellow.

So next time you are impatiently waiting at a traffic light, don’t get so mad at them, they’ve certainly come a long way.

- () 1. Which of the following colors meant go at first?
- Red.
 - Yellow.
 - White.
 - Green.
- () 2. Why does red mean danger?
- Because it’s the brightest color.
 - Because it can be seen far away.
 - Because railway companies say so.
 - Because it has the shortest wavelength.
- () 3. Why are school buses painted yellow?
- Because yellow is a prettier color.
 - Because yellow once meant danger.
 - Because yellow can be seen well in daytime.
 - Because yellow means it’s OK to go forward.
- () 4. What’s the main idea of the passage?
- Traffic lights are very important in our daily life.
 - Red has the longest wavelength.
 - Red, yellow and green are be used in many ways.
 - Traffic lights are red, yellow and green for some reasons.

议论文

A(2017 德州改编)

Mr. Guo is a teacher from Xi'an. He asked his students to hand in their homework through a QR code (二维码). "We spent an hour or two in class learning how to generate (使产生) the codes, and in the end everything gets easier," said Guo. "When students finish their homework, they keep it on WeChat. Then, each student makes his own QR code and gives it to me. So I can check their work everywhere using my computer or telephone."

The QR codes can be sent to Mr. Guo by email, QQ and WeChat. When Guo scans (扫描) his students' QR codes, their homework appears on his phone. He finds that their homework become more creative, with many pictures, music and even videos.

Guo's students like the new way and think it is interesting. "We are living in the information age. Many students like to work with computers, which makes learning more fun." said Tingting, a student of Guo's.

"The paper is not easy to keep, but the code can be kept and share." Guo said. "It is worth trying new technology in education. Education itself is a kind of creation. I don't want my students to fall behind the times."

However, some parents are worried. They are afraid that their children will spend too much time on computers and less time communicating with teachers. But in fact, it's unnecessary. Students still need to look up information in books and write it down when they do their homework. They only use the code when they hand in their work, which doesn't take them too much time. Also for teachers, it allows them to check the students' work at any time. And it's also an easy way to share homework with other students.

- () 1. According to the passage, where can students keep their homework?
- A. On WeChat. B. On QQ.
C. On email. D. On blog.
- () 2. What does "It" in Paragraph 4 refer to?
- A. The paper is not easy to keep.
B. Keeping and sharing the code easily.
C. Trying to use new technology in education.
D. Education itself is a kind of creation.
- () 3. Why are some parents worried?
- A. Because they think children will talk with teachers face to face.
B. Because they think children will spend too much time on computers or phones.
C. Because they think children won't like the new way of handing in homework.
D. Because they think children will find the QR codes too difficult to use.
- () 4. What's the main idea of the passage?
- A. Teachers needn't check homework any more.
B. Students needn't hand in homework any more.
C. Using QR codes makes checking homework easier.
D. Some parents are worried about their children.

B(2017 扬州改编)

Parents of very young children know this: You catch your child in the act of stealing the cookie—the evidence of candy

written on his or her face. However, you get a wide-eye denial: "I didn't do it!"

Learning to tell the truth, even at the risk of punishment, is an important part of moral (道德) development, and new research suggests it can take seven or more years for kids to get there.

Early in 2017 Professor Craig E. Smith published a study. He and his workmates chose 48 children between four and nine years of age. They told the kids a story about a boy or girl doing something wrong, such as taking a classmate's toy or candy, and then either lying about the wrong doing to a parent or confessing (承认) it. In each case, they asked the children. How would the child feel? How would the mother feel?

The children's answers were generally divided according to age, which is in agreement with the above research, showing a gradual growth of moral understanding in early childhood. More of the four-to-five-year-olds thought the child in the story would feel better keeping the stolen candy, lying and getting unpunished. The parent in the study would be angry if the child had confessed. However, the seven-to-nine-year-olds were more likely to think the child would feel better confessing the crime and that the parent would have positive (积极的) feelings towards a confessor.

Smith says, "Kids of all ages who expect that a parent would feel happy about a child's confession are more likely to tell the truth rather than lie. Reward the honesty even if you feel you must punish the wrong action." He adds, what parents can learn from these studies is to listen calmly without getting angry right away when their child confesses.

- () 1. What does the underlined word "denial" in Paragraph 1 mean?
- A. The feeling of being sad.
B. The feeling of being relaxed.
C. The act of saying NO.
D. The act of saying YES.
- () 2. What's the main idea of Paragraph 2?
- A. Kids can't tell "right" from "wrong".
B. It takes time for kids to learn to tell the truth.
C. It's wrong to punish kids for telling the truth.
D. All the kids are willing to confess to a bad act.
- () 3. What did Smith and his workmates find in their study?
- A. Older kids are more likely than younger children to confess to a bad act.
B. Younger children are more likely than older kids to confess to a bad act.
C. The four-to-five-year-olds would feel better confessing the crime.
D. The seven-to-nine-year-olds thought parents would be mad at their confessions.
- () 4. According to Professor Smith, what can parents learn from these studies?
- A. Parents should at once punish the children who lied.
B. Parents should tell children lying is wrong.
C. Parents should never get angry after their children's confessions.
D. Parents should show positive feeling about their children's confessions.

A (2017 扬州改编)

Many people do not know what to do in face of a decision, big or small. Most decisions aren't life-changers. 1. _____ If this challenges you, here are some tips.

Jog or ride a bike to nowhere. Just start moving in hopes of leaving the familiar. 2. _____ Then, see where you end up. Remember what it felt like to wonder where you were going? Try to lose yourself more often. It'll make you better at making a decision.

3. _____ Let yourself get bored. Can you hear the birds singing? The wind blowing? Yourself breathe? Do this once a week, then every other day, then every day. One of the reasons we find it hard to make better decisions is that we keep getting attracted to new things. A break from the noise will lead you to the decisions you need to make.

4. _____ People who have trouble making decisions fear mistakes. Tell someone you love them. Laugh out loud in a public place. Give a speech to a stranger. And when you do this, remember how you feel. When you're scared by a risky situation the next time, tell yourself that you didn't die. And try to trust the process in the future.

Some of these things may seem silly, but the more you do them, the more you'll control yourself. 5. _____ Just go. Once you start moving, you can always change direction.

- A. It doesn't matter where you're going.
- B. Ask your family or friends for help.
- C. Do something that scares you.
- D. But often, the decision isn't between this or that; it's between acting or not.
- E. Run an hour every day on your own.
- F. Sit outside without any technology for an hour.
- G. Walk down every street or path you can find until you lose your way.

B (2017 山西改编)

What is life's greatest gift? It is choice. Choice is the ability to choose some actions from a set of things to achieve a goal. 1. _____ The reason is that it turns us from dumb animals into artists. Choice becomes the tool we use to sculpt (雕刻) our life. The tool doesn't come free, however, for the

price of choice is responsibility. 2. _____ It is enjoyment.

Choice is power. Choice is at the heart of life. It's the creative power of life. Life is always changing and we have to make lots of choices. 3. _____ We often need to check where we are on our journey. We need to ask questions: Am I moving closer to my goals? If not, what action will I take now to make myself realize my goals?

4. _____ And our life becomes more convenient or comfortable because of them. For example, we decide which stores to shop at and which bus station to go to. But the decisions we make to sculpt our lives are much more important. The more we understand the difference between small and big decisions, the more pleasure we will get.

Life is like a chess game. 5. _____ All chess lovers realize that it isn't necessary to win to enjoy the game. Make the best moves you can under the conditions. Then you can enjoy your life.

- A. Why is choice so great?
- B. The pleasure is in playing.
- C. In fact, we have to make choices every day.
- D. But when we accept and carry it out, we get a great return.
- E. Because making right choices is more important than working hard.
- F. Every choice we make leads us closer to or farther from our goals.
- G. Be careful with your choices.

C (2017 山西改编)

Do you ever feel like you are just rushing from one subject to another? 1. _____ So it's important to stop yourself to think about what you have been doing or learning.

Self-reflection (反省) means slowing down and calming (使平静) yourself, including calming your mind. By calming down and going slowly, you give your brain a chance to think about what it has already received. 2. _____ Others keep a diary. What's more, taking notes is also OK. Each method works, depending on your own personal learning. You can follow the steps to do self-reflection.

First, choose the proper time to do it. School textbooks are divided into units of study. This makes it easier to begin self-reflection. Look for time when you complete a unit of study. Sometimes you know the unit is over because there is some kind of test. 3. _____ Then, find a quiet place and take out your reflection diary. 4. _____ Let your mind think about the notes you have written and make some connections.

5. _____ Maybe you learned a new way to work out a math problem, but you're not sure when to use it. Writing down your questions will help you remember to look for answers the next time you are working with the same topic.

Successful students always know self-reflection is important. If you have never taken the time to do self-reflection, try it now.

- A. Use these natural breaks to stop and do self-

B. Finally, write down the mistakes you have even

C. Some people prefer to do self-reflection only in their mind.

D. They can make you have a better understanding of what you've learnt.

E. Finally, think about things that you are not sure of.

F. Write down some notes on the new things that you learned in the unit.

G. When things happen so fast, maybe you can't understand clearly what you are doing or learning.

D (2017 福建改编)

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). 1. _____ 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. 2. _____ 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. 3. _____

4. _____ In 1752, Benjamin Franklin tied a key to a kite and flew it in a storm to find out that lightening was a form of electricity. In the 1890s, Lawrence Hargrave invented the box kite to test ideas about flight. From 1898 to 1933, the United States Weather Bureau (气象局) used box kites to collect weather data. 5. _____ What they learnt helped them make the first airplane flight in 1903.

- A. Kites have been used for scientific purposes in the western world.

B. In the 1700s, kites were flown in autumn to give thanks for a good harvest.

C. The Wright brothers also experimented (试验) with kites.

D. The first kite was developed in the province of Shandong.

E. In ancient China, kites were also used in wars.

F. And kite festivals are held each year in many parts of the country.

G. In this way, he could know how long the tunnel should be.

E (2017 乐山改编)

The undersea world is very beautiful. Now more and more people want to dive in the water to find the secret there. Scuba (潜水) is a new sport today. 1. _____

2. _____ And many strange animals in the sea. 3. _____ Many sea animals give out light in the dark and some have sharp teeth.

During the day, there is enough light. Here, under the sea, everything is blue and green. When fish swim nearby, you can catch them with your hands. When you have bottles of air on your back, you can stay in deep water for a long time.

4. _____ And you must be very careful when you dive in deep water.

The deep sea is not an easy place to live in. It's cold, and it's dark, too. 5. _____ About 3,000 feet, there is no light at all. It is very dark in the sea. Many fishes have no eyes. Some have big eyes. A few have eyes on one side.

6. _____ Animals eat! They must find food to eat. Many animals eat plants. However, some animals eat meat. This means these sea animals have two big jobs. They need to find animals as food, and they have to try not to become other animals' meal.

- A. Some are as large as a school bus.

B. It can take you into a wonderful undersea world.

C. Besides the cold and darkness, deep-sea animals face a third danger—other animals.

D. However, you can't dive too deep.

E. The deeper it is, the less sunlight there is.

F. The deeper it is, the fewer animals there are.

G. So you can take a lot of photos under the sea.

F (2017 广州改编)

In the middle of my home country there are very large places. They are hot and dry land called deserts. 1. _____ Families live a long way from other people. Sometimes they are

the only people for thousands of kilometres. 2. _____

About 65 years ago these people found that using strong radios was a possible way for families living far away to communicate with each other. They decided they could use the radios for school. In this way, children could talk to each other like at school. 3. _____

The children each spent about 30 minutes a day on the radio. They talked to their teacher about their work and difficulties. The teacher designed some exercises and tasks based on what they learned and posted them to the children. After finishing their work, the children sent it back to their teacher to mark. 4. _____ He tried to visit each child twice each year. This was sometimes difficult. The journey was very long and could be dangerous. In addition, the school held camps once a year. The children could all meet each other and shared their learning experience.

5. _____ The government provides families with computers so that the children can use the Internet to talk to their teachers and classmates by e-mail now. The teachers enjoy their work very much because they get to know the children and their families very well. It is an interesting way to learn, don't you think?

- A. The teacher also travelled around the country.

B. There are no houses or schools in the deserts.

C. All over the deserts are farms and small towns.

D. This was how the first "School of the Air" started.

E. These families' children cannot go to school like you.

F. No one would like to go to school.

G. With the development of technology, computers are becoming popular.

G(2017 杭州改编)

Class Afloat is a Canadian school on a tall ship! 1. _____ The classrooms are well-equipped and comfortable, and there's even a library! It isn't necessary to know anything about sailing—students can learn on the ship.

Not all the students are Canadian. There's usually a mix of nationalities(国籍). This year, there are also students from Mexico, the US, Germany, and Turkey. There's a mix of ages too. There are high school students sixteen to eighteen years old, and first-year college students.

2. _____ Because the school is a ship, you can do some exciting classes, for example, Marine Biology(studying the animals and plants in the sea) and History of Geography courses about the places you visit. Students also learn all

about sailing!

Students don't just study. 3. _____ In their free time, students can rest, read, or watch a movie. In the evening, they relax with friends and have club meeting.

Every sixteen to twenty days, the ship stops in a port(港口) for three to six days. In port there're lots for the students to do—homestays, camping trips, museum tours, cultural events, biking, etc. They also go boating and do other water sports. 4. _____

Students also take part in two volunteer programs in Senegal and the Dominican Republic. 5. _____ Students learn how they can make changes that improve other people's lives with just a little money and time.

- A. They must also clean, cook, and sail the ship.

B. The teachers meet up with the students in one port every year.

C. The teachers design special study programs for each student.

D. They spend half a term in the classroom on land.

E. They also find a part-time job to save some pocket money.

F. They may help local families with basic health matters or starting a business.

G. The ship is 210 feet long and 30 feet wide, and it can take up to sixty students.

H(2017 河南改编)

Starting high school is a great experience for any teenager. Whether you are coming from a middle school (grades six through eight) or a junior high school (grades seven through nine), there are many things about high school that are different from your old school environment. 1. _____

You will face being in a new school, making new friends in an unfamiliar class and getting to know new teachers. These new teachers will usually have higher academic(学术的) levels than your middle and junior high school teachers. 2. _____ In return, they expect you to work hard and develop your skills.

On top of all this, peer pressure(同伴压力) to drink and smoke often increases in high school. 3. _____

Although there is a lot of pressure, it is nothing you cannot deal with. If you are feeling pressure to do something that you feel is wrong, talk to a friend, parent or counselor to find a solution. 4. _____ If you are not succeeding academically, find someone to help you. If you feel lonely, try to join a school club or group to make new friends.



5. _____ But with time, you will come to be thankful for everything about your experience. On the point of starting your high school, are you ready?

- A. You will experience many changes.
- B. They want to help you get into college.
- C. High school may seem discouraging (令人泄气的) at first.
- D. Here are some suggestions for you.
- E. High school is always relaxing and interesting.
- F. They are there to help you get into this great new time in your life.
- G. Besides, the pressure could also come from grades, loneliness and so on.

I(2017 临沂改编)

Do you like drinking coffee? If you are polite when ordering in a café(咖啡馆) in America you may get a reward (奖励).

1. _____ The shop offers rewards to those who have good manners. There is a sign outside the shop. It says different prices for a cup of coffee depending on how polite the customer is.

2. _____ They include: “Small coffee” at 5 dollars, “Small coffee, please” at 3 dollars and “Hello, one small coffee, please” at 1.75 dollars.

3. _____ A café called Petite Syrah in France also encourages customers to have good manners with different prices. 4. _____

The manager of Petite Syrah said of the reason, “ 5. _____ ” And he added, “I know people may say that our service can be impolite, but it is also true that customers can be impolite when they are busy.”

The American café is copying the French café because it has been a success in changing customers' behavior(行为). The manager of Petite Syrah says that he has seen a great difference in his customers' behavior since the sign was put up.

- A. This isn't the first time that a coffee shop has tried to teach customers a lesson.
- B. At lunchtime people would come under great stress and were sometimes impolite to us when they ordered a coffee.
- C. The café in America has tried to encourage customers to be more polite in a new way.
- D. The French cafe is copying the American cafe so that it can change customers' behavior.
- E. The prices are listed with the typical expressions customers might use when they are ordering.
- F. Customers need to pay 5.96 pounds for “A coffee”, but 3.62 pounds for “A coffee, please”.
- G. All the customers welcome the service.

J(2017 德州改编)

In Australia there is a famous island called Fraser Island. A great many visitors come here for holidays every year. Why?



The reason is that it is special. 1. _____ In fact, it is the largest sand island in the world. It's about 200 kilometers long and 240 kilometers wide.

Though the island is a popular place of interest, there is no airport on the island. The long beach along the east coast works as the airport. 2. _____

The sand makes unusual shapes. There are hills made of sand called sandblows. Nothing grows on them. They move

as a year from the northwest towards the south-east, getting bigger and bigger. At other places on the island, such as Rainbow Gorge, the Cathedrals and Red Canyon, the sandy rocks have different colors. 3. _____

Surprisingly, the sandy island has a lot of different plants and animals. There are dark forests—eucalyptus (桉树) woods, beautiful flowers and over a hundred lakes. There are many animals there, too, such as crocodiles, flying foxes and wild dogs called dingoes.

Every year, visitors come to enjoy the island's natural beauty. People like camping and hiking there. 4. _____ Animals were killed for food and this made them in danger of extinction(灭绝). They threw rubbish everywhere, and the lakes were seriously polluted.

5. _____ Rules have been set up. For example, visitors are not allowed to use motorboats(摩托艇) or go fishing in the lakes, and they mustn't leave any rubbish.

- A. Planes arrive and leave from here.
- B. Anyone who breaks the rules will be punished.
- C. The island is completely made of sand.
- D. Unluckily, visitors have caused many problems.
- E. Sometimes the rocks are so brown that they turn the sea brown, like coffee.
- F. So it is necessary to manage the visitors.
- G. People also go swimming and boating there.

补全对话

A (2017 黄冈改编)

A: Hello, Xiao Ming! You look a little upset. What's up?

B: 1. _____ She always nags (唠叨) me.

A: Really? What does your mother nag you about?

B: 2. _____ "Get up now... Everything must be in place..."

Don't forget to... Don't listen to music..."

A: Well, all the mothers like saying these words to their kids.

B: Also, I am interested in music, but she doesn't like it.

3. _____

A: Maybe you are right. But I should say she nags

she loves you.

B: 4. _____ I'll try to understand her.

A: That's right. Making yourself understood is important. If

your mom knows that everything is fine, she will never nag.

B: OK! 5. _____ Thank you!

A. How is it going?

B. I hope the thing works out!

C. She nags me about almost everything.

D. I agree with you.

E. It's just my mom.

F. We don't have the same interest in many things.

G. I don't think so.

B (2017 山西改编)

A: Hi, Ken. Jane's birthday is coming. 1. _____

B: Yes. How about you?

A: Me, too. I'm just thinking about the gift. 2. _____

B: Well, she likes writing. Why not get her pens and books?

A: 3. _____ I think she'll be happy to get them.

B: Yeah. By the way, how will you buy the gift? Will you ask

your parents for money?

A: Of course not. 4. _____

B: You're right. I think we should learn to manage pocket

money. I just spend it on the things I really need.

A: That's true. 5. _____

B: What a kind girl! Learning to save and use money are both important to us.

A. Yes, please.

B. Sounds good.

C. I've already saved my pocket money.

D. Can you come to my party?

E. Have you received her invitation?

F. Have you got any good ideas?

to help others in need.

C (2017 重庆改编)

A: Hey, Tony. You look so excited. What's up?

B: We have just won a game! And we will be in the final (决赛).

A: 1. _____

B: Yes. It was quite hard for us to beat Class Two.

A: 2. _____

B: Thanks, Cindy. But now I am a little nervous.

A: Take it easy. You should be confident and believe in your team.

B: But sometimes I feel that we don't work well enough as a team.

A: Teamwork is very important. 3. _____

B: Sounds good. I'll do it right away.

A: 4. _____

B: Next Tuesday.

A: 5. _____ I will be free then and I can watch the game.

B: See you then. Bye!

A: See you!

A. By the way, when is the final!

B. That would be nice!

C. You mean the school soccer games?

D. Congratulations to you all!

E. What about next Tuesday?

F. Maybe you can talk with your teammates about that.

G. What should I do?

D (2017 长沙改编)

A: Jeff, have you finished your homework?

B: Yes, Mum. **1.** _____

A: But what are you doing now?

B: **2.** _____ I just want to relax myself.

A: Is that also your homework?

B: **3.** _____ But the video is well worth watching, I suppose.

A: You do? What is it about?

B: It's about *the Belt and Road* (“一带一路”). Have you heard about it?

A: Yes, I've just heard something about that.

Anyway, it may be a little hard for you to understand.

B: A little bit hard? **4.** _____ In the video, the conversation between the father and the daughter explains the topic lively and clearly.

A: It does? Can I watch it with you?

B: Of course. **5.** _____

- A. I am listening to music.

B. You must be joking.

C. Of course.

D. I promise you'll find it amazing and interesting.

E. I finished my homework a few minutes ago.

F. I am watching a video.

G. Not really.

E (2017 哈尔滨改编)

A: May I speak to David, please?

B: Hello! This is David speaking. **1.** _____

A: Peter speaking. What are you going to do this Saturday?

B: **2.** _____ Do you have any plans?

A: Yes. Shall we go to the zoo?

B: Good idea. **3.** _____ Among them, I like pandas best.

A: So do I. I can't wait to see the pandas.

B: **4.** _____

A: Not very far. It's about five kilometers away.

B: How can we get there?

A: The No. 8 bus can take us there.

B: **5.** _____

A: Let's make it half past eight in the morning.

B: All right. See you then at the school gate.

A: See you.

- A. I have no idea.

B. We can see various kinds of animals there.

C. Where shall we meet?

D. Is the zoo far from here?

E. When shall we meet?

F. Who's that?

_____ going to the zoo?

书面表达

A (2017 泰安改编)

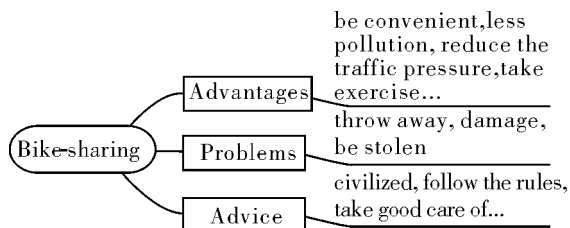
如今,很多城市出现了一种绿色出行方式——共享单车(bike-sharing),它因环保、便捷而备受青睐,但同时也引发了一些问题。请你根据下面的图表信息,以“Bike-sharing”为题写一篇英语短文,内容包括:共享单车带来的好处,引发的问题,以及你自己对此的看法和建议。

提示: 1. 短文应包含图表中全部信息,条理清楚,行文连贯;

2. 短文不能出现真实的人名和地名;

3. 词数不少于 80,开头已给出,不计入总词数。

注明: damage *v.* 损坏 civilized *adj.* 文明的



Bike-sharing

Today, as a greener means of transportation, bike-sharing is becoming more and more popular in many cities. _____

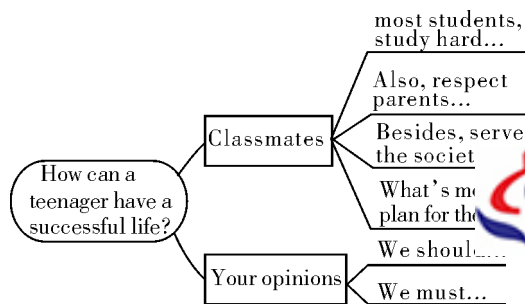
B(2017 绍兴改编)

某英语教育网站正在开展主题为“*How can a teenager have a successful life?*”的讨论,为此你采访了一些同学。请你根据下面的图表信息,写一篇英语短文,内容包括:同学的观点以及你自己的看法。

提示:1. 短文应包含图表中全部信息,条理清楚,行文连贯;

2. 短文不能出现真实的人名和地名;

3. 词数不少于 80,开头已给出,不计入总词数。



How can a teenager have a successful life?

I have recently done a survey about how a teenager can have a successful life. _____

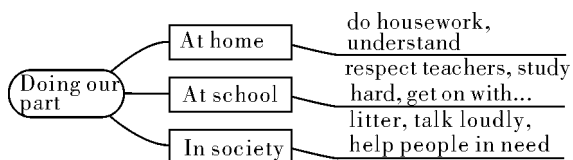
C(2017 内蒙古改编)

在家庭里、在社会中,只要我们从自身做起,我们的行为就可以为实现和谐社会(harmonious society)起到推进作用。你们学校的 English News letter 正在以“*Doing Our Part* (从自身做起)”为题举行征文活动,作为一名中学生,我们应该做到哪些方面? 请你根据下面的图表信息,以“*Doing our part*”为题写一篇英语短文,内容包括:在家里,在学校里,在社会上该怎么做。

提示:1. 短文应包含图表中全部信息,条理清楚,行文连贯;

2. 短文不能出现真实的人名和地名;

3. 词数不少于 80,开头已给出,不计入总词数。



Doing our part

We have grown up and it's time for us to do something for our family and society. _____

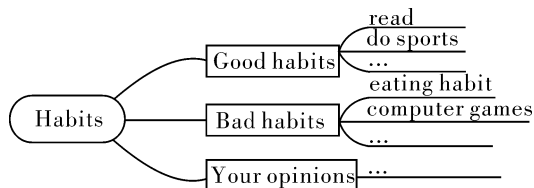
D(2017 东营改编)

每个人都有各种各样的习惯,有些习惯能够助你成长,有些习惯会妨碍你进步。最近学校举办英语演讲比赛,以“*Habits*”为题发表演讲,请你根据下面的图表信息,以“*Habits*”为题写一篇英语演讲稿,内容包括:你的好习惯,你的坏习惯,你的看法。

提示:1. 短文应包含图表中全部信息,条理清楚,行文连贯;

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3. 词数不少于 80,开头已给出,不计入总词数。



Habits

Good afternoon, everybody. My name is Zhang Hua, from Class 1, Grade 3. I'm very pleased to make a speech on habits here. Everyone has some good and bad habits. _____

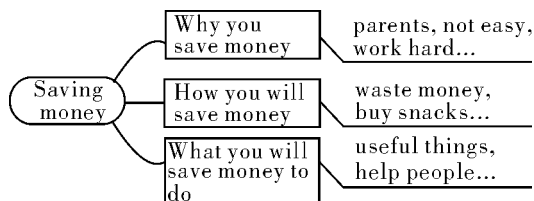
E(2017 宜昌改编)

你班将开展以“节约用钱”为主题的班会,每个人要写一篇发言稿。请你根据下面的图表信息,以“*Saving money*”为主题写一篇英语演讲稿,内容包括:为什么省钱、你打算如何省钱、省钱做什么。

提示:1. 短文应包含图表中全部信息,条理清楚,行文连贯;

2. 短文不能出现真实的人名和地名;

3. 词数不少于 80,开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。



Hello, everyone,

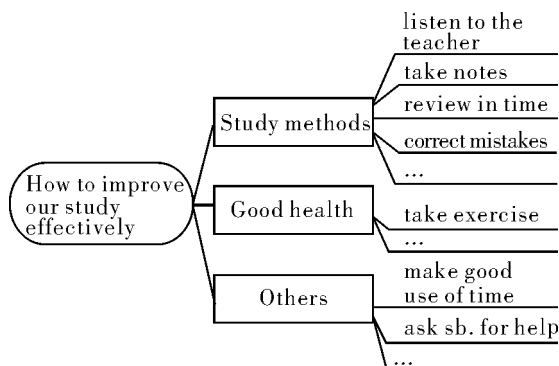
Today I'm going to talk about saving money. _____

Thank you for listening!

F(2017 宜宾改编)

目前很多学生整天都忙于学习,成绩却不理想。请你根据下面的图表信息,以“**How to improve our study effectively**”为题写一篇关于“怎样提高学习效率”的短文。内容包括:学习方法,身体健康,其他方面。

- 提示:1. 短文应包含图表中全部信息,条理清楚,行文连贯;
2. 短文不能出现真实的人名和地名
3. 词数不少于 80,开头和结尾已给



How to improve our study effectively

A great number of students can't finish their tasks, which leads to bad results and makes them less interested in their study. How can we solve the problem? Here are some suggestions. _____

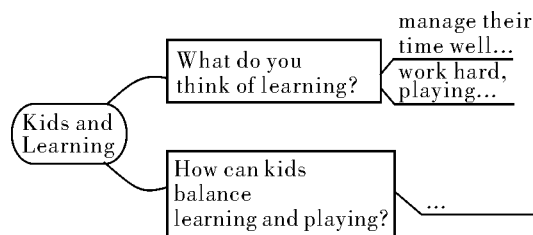
If you follow the advice that I have mentioned above, you will be successful.

G(2017 南京改编)

杂志社 KIDVOICE 发起征文比赛,请你根据下面的图表信息,写一篇关于“**Kids and Learning**”的短文。内容包括:你对学习优秀的孩子的看法,孩子应该怎么平衡自己的学习和娱乐。

- 提示:1. 短文应包含图表中全部信息,条理清楚,行文连贯;

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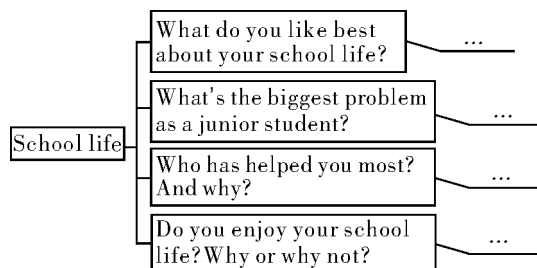
Kids and Learning

All kids want to be good at learning. _____

H(2017 苏州改编)

东华,你最近认识的英国笔友 David 给你发了解你初中三年来在学习和生活方面的一些收获、困惑和感受。请根据下面的图表信息,给 David 回一封关于你校园生活的电子邮件,内容包括:你校园生活中最喜欢的部分,作为初中生遇到最大的困难,谁帮助你最多以及为什么,你对校园生活的感想。

- 提示:1. 短文应包含图表中全部信息,条理清楚,行文连贯;
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3. 词数不少于 80,开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。



Dear David,

Thank you so much for your email. I'm very happy to tell you about my school life. _____

How about your school life? Write to me soon.

Best wishes,

Su Hua