

### 一、阅读理解

Thousands of years ago, people didn't live in cold places because they don't know how to keep themselves warm. 1. When an animal was killed, they made use of its skin to cover (覆盖) their bodies. 2

Nature is our friend. It helped us discover (发现) fire when lightning hit a forest and started a fire. 3 The fire kept people warm, and also frightened (吓跑) wild animals. Soon people found that their food tasted better when they cooked it, so they began to use fire to cook food.

But people still didn't know how to make fire themselves. When they got fire from the forest, they tried to keep it burning. 4

But later, they found different ways to make fire. For example, they made fire by burning wood or rubbing two piece of stone together.

Today, it's easy for people to make fire because we have matches, lighters and different kinds of heaters. 5

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| A. If it went out, they had to wait for years. | B. The skin kept them warm.                      |
| C. We can make fire at any time we need.       | D. People took some of this fire to their homes. |
| E. People didn't know how to use fire.         | F. Later, they learned how to make clothes.      |
| G. Later, they learned how to make a fire.     |  |

Dad recently read me a speech, hoping to satisfy my endless search for answers-answers to everything. Ever since I was very young, I've asked countless times "What should I do?", trying to avoid making mistakes. Maybe I feared to take my first baby step on my own I think.

During my middle school years, I changed. It was when I decided to try for the lead in Beauty and the Beast (野兽) without asking Dad for advice. Never mind that I would have to memorize lines and movements, and I would take the chance that I might fail.

On the day of audition (试镜), I kept telling myself, "If you don't think you can do it the right way, just don't go." My heart was pounding; my hands were shaking so badly that I wasn't certain whether people would hear me.

But something happened. When I opened my mouth, I found the sound was loud, powerful and sweet! And I even reached the high notes that I'd never reached! It was fantastic! I was trying bravely even though I might fail. But I didn't. That audition wasn't the end of the trap that kept me from trying, but it was definitely an important part of the process of growing.

That day, I realized that if I want to live my life to the fullest, I have to push myself. Because my parents, friends and teachers don't always have the answer to "What should I do?"

Now, I do take these chances, with baby steps, every day, like voicing my opinions in class discussions, riding my horse over a three-foot jump...

"Life is learning to deal with Plan B. " Dad stated in his speech. But I now know the Plan As I make for my life will become easier and easier with every chance I take.

6. When the author was young, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. always liked to ask her father some strange questions B. was afraid to fail and just wanted to do things the right way  
 C. often listened to Dad's speeches at school D. always compared Plan A to Plan B before acting
7. What happened to the author on the day of audition?  
 A. She found it hard to remember all the lines and movements.  
 B. No one could hear her clearly since her voice was shaking.  
 C. She successfully beat herself and performed much better than she'd expected.  
 D. She regretted not accepting Dad's advice.
8. The father mentioned Life is learning to deal with Plan B because he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wished the author could keep searching for answers
  - B. expected the author to avoid mistakes in life
  - C. believed Plan B was always much easier than Plan A
  - D. hoped the author could try things bravely and never fear to make mistakes
9. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. The author was scared of taking her first step when she was just a baby.
  - B. It was never hard for the author to reach high notes while she was singing.
  - C. The audition made the author more confident in life.
  - D. People around the author always warned her against making mistakes.
10. The best title of the passage could be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Taking Chances
  - B. The Process of Growing
  - C. Answers in Life
  - D. An Unexpected Audition

## 二、单词拼写

11. Recently Chinese people \_\_\_\_\_ (care) about Panda Yaya after the sudden death of its partner Lele at the US zoo in February.
12. Her sister \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to China. She \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) this morning.
13. It has been five years since he \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) at primary school.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to your pen pal in English?
15. Scientists are trying to find life on Mars but they \_\_\_\_\_ anything yet. (not find)
16. Although the old couple \_\_\_\_\_ for more than fifty years, they have never drifted apart. (marry)
17. —Is the baby still asleep in bed?  
—No. He \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) for a while.
18. Neither of the twins \_\_\_\_\_ (deal) with such a problem before. They don't know what to do.
19. Jimmy \_\_\_\_\_ (not write) a letter to his friend because he has been busy lately.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ (compare) with other children, she is better at English and Art.
21. Finally, colour these balloons blue and green. \_\_\_\_\_ (finish)!
22. He can get much \_\_\_\_\_ (write) practice because he often writes to his father.
23. The kid doesn't know what else he should pay attention to \_\_\_\_\_ (reduce) the pollution.
24. In Su Yiming's letter to President Xi, he said that he had made up his mind \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) working hard and serving the motherland.
25. The baby was made \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) crying.
26. Many people were badly hurt in the car accident. Some of them needed \_\_\_\_\_ (operate) on at once.
27. Tell the children \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) in the street. It's too dangerous.
28. My purpose is not to win a prize but \_\_\_\_\_ (achieve) my dream.
29. We \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) 2,000 English words so far.
30. Sometimes, body language in communication is a wonderful way \_\_\_\_\_ (express) ourselves.

## 三、翻译

31. 我过去常熬夜，但我现在睡觉很早。
32. 自二十世纪初以来，它就以剧院而闻名。
33. 自从他是个婴儿时就拥有它了。
34. 这里将不会有更多的污染了。

### 参考答案:

1. F    2. B    3. D    4. A    5. C

【分析】本文讲述了人类的变迁，从刚开始不会保暖，到学会了用动物的皮制作衣服来保暖，从刚开始的将闪电击中森林引起的大火带到家里取暖，到现在用火柴和打火机等物随时随地取暖。

1. 根据“people didn't live in cold places because they don't know how to keep themselves warm”及“When an animal was killed, they made use of its skin to cover (覆盖) their bodies”，可知，刚开始不知道如何保暖，后来学会了如何保暖，F 选项“后来，他们学会了如何做衣服”符合语境，故选 F。

2. 根据“When an animal was killed, they made use of its skin to cover (覆盖) their bodies”，可知，此处介绍与动物的皮有关的内容，B 选项“皮使他们保持温暖”符合语境，故选 B。

3. 根据“It helped us discover (发现) fire when lighting hit a forest and started a fire”及“The fire kept people warm”，可知，人们发现了这种火，然后把它带到家里取暖，D 选项“人们把一些火带回家”符合语境，故选 D。

4. 根据“When they got fire from the forest, they tried to keep it burning”，可知，此处解释为什么要让火继续燃烧着的原因，A 选项“如果火熄灭了，他们还得等上几年”符合语境，故选 A。

5. 根据“Today, it's easy for people to make fire because we have matches, lighters and different kinds of heaters”，可知，如今我们可以随时随地使用火柴，打火机等物品来生火，C 选项“我们可以随时生火”符合语境，故选 C。

6. B    7. C    8. D    9. C    10. A

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，介绍了作者开始做事总担心犯错，不断向老师，父母，祖父母询问每件事的答案，直到一天她参加一次比赛活动，彻底改变了作者。

6. 细节理解题。根据“Ever since I was very young, I've asked countless times 'What should I do?', trying to avoid making mistakes. Maybe I feared to take my first baby step on my own I think.”可知，作者小时候害怕迈出第一步，害怕出错。故选 B。

7. 细节理解题。根据“But something happened. When I opened my mouth, I found the sound was loud, powerful and sweet! And I even reached the high notes that I'd never reached! It was fantastic!”可知，这里描述作者张开嘴，发现声音是响亮的，有力的和甜美的！她甚至达到了我从未达到过的高音。所以她成功地战胜了自己，表现得比她预期的要好得多。故选 C。

8. 推理判断题。根据“Dad recently read me a speech, hoping to satisfy my endless search for answers-answers to everything.”以及“‘Life is learning to deal with Plan B.’ Dad stated in his speech.”可知，作者父亲在演讲中希望作者能无休止地寻找答案，所以这里“Life is learning to deal with Plan B”也意味着让作者不要害怕，勇敢尝试每件事情。故选 D。

9. 推理判断题。根据“I was trying bravely even though I might fail. But I didn't. That audition wasn't the end of the trap that kept me from trying, but it was definitely an important part of the process of growing.”可知，即使作者认为自己可能会失败，她也在勇敢地尝试。并认为那次试镜是成长过程中重要的一部分。所以可推测这次试镜使作者对生活更加自信。故选 C。

10. 标题归纳题。本文主要介绍了作者开始做事总担心犯错，不断向老师，父母，祖父母询问每件事的答案，直到一天她参加一次比赛活动，彻底改变了作者。所以 A 选项“冒险”符合语境。故选 A。

11. have cared

【详解】句意：今年 2 月，熊猫丫丫的伴侣乐乐在美国动物园突然去世，最近中国人开始关心它。根据“Recently”和“people ... about Panda Yaya after the sudden death of its partner Lele at the US zoo in February.”可知，最近，自从乐乐去世人们开始关心丫丫，并且这种关心还在持续下去，应用现在完成时“have/has+过去分词”，主语 Chinese people 为复数，助动词用 have，care 的过去分词为 cared。故填 have cared。

12. has gone    left

【详解】句意：她姐姐去了中国。她今天早上离开了。go“去”，分析句子可知，此处是表示“去了未回”，应用 have gone to，主语是单数，助动词用 has；leave“离开”，动词，此处是描述过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时，动词用过去式。故填 has gone；left。

13. taught

【详解】句意：自从他在小学教书已经有五年了。teach“教，教授”，动词；根据“It has been five years since he”可知，since 引导时间状语从句时，表示“自从……以来”，主句常用现在完成时，从句常用一般过去时，所以动词使用过去式。故填 taught。

14. Have written

【详解】句意：你曾经用英语给你的笔友写过信吗？根据 ever 可知本句是现在完成时(have/has done)，主语是 you，助动词用 have；write 的过去分词是 written。故填 Have；written。

15. haven't found

【详解】句意：科学家们正试图在火星上寻找生命，但他们还没有发现任何东西。根据“yet”可知，句子应用现在完成时，结构是“have/has+过去分词”，主语是 they，助动词用 have，否定直接在 have 后接 not，可以缩写成 haven't，故填 haven't found。

16. have been married

【详解】句意：尽管这对老夫妇已经结婚五十多年了，但他们从未分开过。marry“结婚”，非延续性动词，作谓语。句子时间状语是“for more than fifty years”，时态用现在完成时(have/has done)，同时谓语变为可延续动词 be married。主语是“the old couple”，助动词用 have。故填 have been married。

17. has been awake

【详解】句意：——婴儿还在床上睡觉吗？——没有。他醒了一段时间了。根据“for a while”可知，此句时态为现在完成时，且谓语动词为延续性动词，wake 的延续性动词为 be awake；主语“he”为第三人称单数，谓语结构为 has done。故填 has been awake。

18. has dealt

【详解】句意：这两个双胞胎都没有处理过这样的问题。他们不知所措。第一句表示过去发生的动作（没处理过类似的事情）对现在的影响（不知所措），用现在完成时，结构为 have/has done，主语为 neither of+名词复数时，谓语动词用单数。deal 的过去分词形式为 dealt。故填 has dealt。

19. hasn't written

【详解】句意：吉米还没有给他的朋友写信，因为他最近很忙。根据“he has been busy lately”可知，原因状语从句是现在完成时。主句需用现在完成时，结构是 have/has done；否定结构是 haven't/hasn't done。主语是 Jimmy，是第三人称单数，故否定助动词用 hasn't；write 的过去分词是 written；故填 hasn't written。

20. Compared

【详解】句意：与其他孩子相比，她的英语和美术更好。结合语境分析，这里是过去分词作状语，compared to/with 与……相比，通常放在句子前。compare 意为“比较”，其过去分词为 compared，句子开头，首字母大写。故填 Compared。

21. Finished

【详解】句意：最后，把这些气球涂成蓝色和绿色。完成了！此处含有“任务被完成”之意，应填过去分词，故填 Finished。

22. writing

【详解】句意：他可以得到很多写作练习，因为他经常给父亲写信。根据“because he often writes to his father.”可知，此处是“他可以得到很多写作练习”，practice“练习”，是名词，write“写”，是动词，此处是动名词作定语，修饰 practice。故填 writing。

23. to reduce

【详解】句意：这个孩子不知道为了减少污染他还应该注意什么。根据“The kid doesn't know what else he should pay attention to ... the pollution”可知，此处指为了减少污染还需要注意什么，用动词不定式表目的，故填 to reduce。

24. to continue

【详解】句意：苏一鸣在给习主席的信中表示，他决心继续努力工作，为祖国服务。made up one's mind to do sth.“下定决心去做某事”，空格处填动词不定式作目的状语。故填 to continue。

25. to stop

【详解】句意：这个婴儿被迫停止了哭泣。make sb do sth 变成被动结构时要还原 to，be made to do sth.“被迫做某事”，为固定短语。故填 to stop。

26. to be operated/operating

【详解】句意：许多人在车祸中受了重伤。他们中的一些人需要立即动手术。根据“Some of them needed ... (operate) on at once.”可知，此处是指他们中的一些人需要被做手术，need to be done 等同于 need doing“需要被做”，因此空处用不定式的被动结构或者动名词。故填 to be operated/operating。

27. not to play

【详解】句意：告诉孩子们不要在街上玩，太危险了。根据“tell sb. not to do sth.”可知，需要动词不定式的否定形式，故填 not to play。

28. to achieve

【详解】句意：我的目的不是为了赢得奖品，而是为了实现我的梦想。not...but...：不是...而是...，并列结构，本句是 not...but...连接的动词不定式，作句子的表语。to win a prize 是动词不定式，故 but 后面也应用动词不定式；故答案是 to achieve。

29. have learned

【详解】句意：到目前为止，我已经学了 2000 个英语单词。根据“so far”可知，此处应用现在完成时。主语为 we，所以应用 have learned。故填 have learned。

30. to express

【详解】句意：有时候，交流中的肢体语言是表达我们自己的一种很好的方式。本题考查动词不定式作定语，修饰名词“way”。故填 to express。

31. I used to stay up late, but now I go to bed early.

【详解】过去常常做某事：used to do sth；熬夜：stay up late；但是：but；现在：now；睡觉早：go to bed early。故填 I used to stay up late, but now I go to bed early.

32. It has been famous for theatres since the early 20th century.

【详解】主语 It；以……而闻名：be famous for...；剧院：theatre；自二十世纪初：since the early 20th century。因时间状语可知，此句为现在完成时。主语 It 为单数，谓语用现在完成时结构“has been famous for”，时间状语位于句末。故填 It has been famous for theatres since the early 20th century.

33. He has had it since he was a baby.

【详解】分析句子可知，主句时态是现在完成时，其构成为：have/has+done，since 引导时间状语从句，用一般过去时。he“他”，作主语；has had“有”，现在完成时；it“它”，作宾语；was“是”，用于一般过去时；baby“婴儿”，名词作表语。故填 He has had it since he was a baby.

34. There won't be more pollution here.

【详解】结合题干可知，句子可用 there be 句型的否定形式，时态用一般将来时 will do。将不会：there won't be；更多的污染：more pollution；here 是地点状语，位于句末。故填 There won't be more pollution here.