

济南市 2018 年初中学业水平考试纲要

英 语

I . 命题原则

一、命题依据中华人民共和国教育部《义务教育英语课程标准》(2011 年版)和济南市教育局颁布的《济南市 2018 年初中学生毕业评价及学业水平考试实施意见》(济教行字[2018]5 号)。

二、命题按照义务教育阶段对学生基本英语素养的要求,以能力测试为主导,注重考查学生的英语基础知识、基本技能,注重考查学生的英语语言应用能力和英语学科核心素养。

三、命题体现新课程理念,保持相对稳定,有利于促进初中英语课堂教学改革。

四、命题力求科学、准确、规范,试卷应有较高的信度、效度和必要的区分度。

II . 考试内容与要求

一、考试要求

1. 依据《义务教育英语课程标准(2011 年版)》规定的五级目标要求,确定本学科考试内容。考生应在英语语言知识、语言技能、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识等方面达到相应水平。

2. 对语言技能、语言知识的具体要求如下:

语言技能

级 别	技 能	目 标 描 述
五级	听	1. 能根据语调和重音理解说话者的意图; 2. 能听懂有关熟悉话题的谈话,并能从中提取信息和观点; 3. 能借助语境克服生词障碍、理解大意; 4. 能听懂接近正常语速的故事和叙述,理解故事的因果关系; 5. 能在听的过程中用适当方式做出反应; 6. 能针对所听语段的内容记录简单信息。
	说	1. 能就简单的话题提供信息,表达简单的观点和意见,参与讨论; 2. 能与他人沟通信息,合作完成任务; 3. 能在口头表达中进行适当的自我修正; 4. 能有效地询问信息和请求帮助; 5. 能根据话题进行情景对话; 6. 能用英语表演短剧; 7. 能在以上口语活动中做到语音、语调自然,语气恰当。

	读	1. 能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义； 2. 能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系； 3. 能找出文章中的主题，理解故事的情节，预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局； 4. 能读懂相应水平的常见体裁的读物； 5. 能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息； 6. 能利用字词典等工具书进行阅读； 7. 课外阅读量应累计达到 15 万词以上。
	写	1. 能根据写作要求，收集、准备素材； 2. 能独立起草短文、短信等，并在教师的指导下进行修改； 3. 能使用常见的连接词表示顺序和逻辑关系； 4. 能简单描述人物或事件； 5. 能根据所给图示或表格写出简单的段落或操作说明。

语言知识

级 别	知 识	目 标 描 述
五 级	语 音	1. 了解语音在语言学习中的意义； 2. 在日常生活会话中做到语音、语调基本正确、自然、流畅； 3. 根据重音和语调的变化理解和表达不同的意图和态度； 4. 根据读音规则和音标拼读单词。
	词 汇	1. 了解英语词汇包括单词、短语、习惯用语和固定搭配等形式； 2. 理解和领悟词语的基本含义以及在特定语境中的意义； 3. 运用词汇描述事物、行为和特征，说明概念等； 4. 学会使用 1500~1600 个单词和 200~300 个习惯用语或固定搭配。
	语 法	1. 理解附录“语法项目表”中所列语法项目并能在特定语境中使用； 2. 了解常用语言形式的基本结构和常用表意功能； 3. 在实际运用中体会和领悟语言形式的表意功能； 4. 理解并运用恰当的语言形式描述人和物；描述具体事件和具体行为的发生、发展过程；描述时间、地点及方位；比较人、物体及事物等。
	功 能	在交往中恰当理解和运用本级别所列功能意念的语言表达形式(具体内容参见《课标》附录)。
	话 题	围绕本级别所列话题恰当理解与运用相关的语言表达形式(具体内容参见《课标》附录)。

二、考试内容

要求考生掌握并能运用《义务教育英语课程标准(2011 年版)》五级要求规定的英语语音、词汇、语法、功能、话题（见课标附录）。

III. 考试形式及试卷结构

一、考试形式

听力测试与笔试（闭卷）相结合。试卷总分为 150 分。其中听力测试题 30 分，笔试题 120 分。听力测试与笔试答题时间共 120 分钟。

二、试卷结构

1. 试卷分为第 I 卷和第 II 卷。第 I 卷为选择题，第 II 卷中试题为其他题型。
2. 试卷的题型及各题的分值：

第 I 卷(选择题共 110 分)		第 II 卷(非选择题共 40 分)	
听力测试	30 分	选词填空	10 分
读音选词	5 分	改写句子	5 分
选择填空	30 分	完成句子	5 分
完形填空	10 分	阅读理解七选五	5 分
补全对话	5 分	书面表达	15 分
阅读理解	30 分		

IV. 题型示例

第 I 卷（选择题 共 110 分）

注意事项：

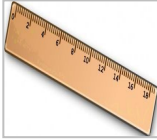
每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。

I. 听力测试（30 分）

A)听录音，从每组句子中选出一个你所听到的句子。每个句子听一遍。

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A. That is his pencil. | B. This is my grandma. | C. Those are my parents. |
| 2. A. Is your father at home? | B. Do you like ice cream? | C. Can you play basketball? |
| 3. A. I didn't climb that hill. | B. We don't eat hamburgers. | C. He isn't coming tomorrow. |
| 4. A. Why are they late again? | B. What does she look like? | C. Where is the supermarket? |
| 5. A. Have a good day! | B. Welcome to my party! | C. Thanks for your time. |

B)听录音，从每题A、B、C三幅图画中选出与听到的对话内容相符的一项。每段对话听两遍。

6. A. 	B. 	C. 
7. A. 	B. 	C. 
		

8. A.



B.



C.



9. A.



B.



C.



10. A.

B.

C.

C)在录音中,你将听到一段对话及五个问题。请根据对话内容及问题选择正确答案。对话及问题听两遍。

11. A. His cousin.

B. His sister.

C. His parents.

12. A. A comedy.

B. A documentary.

C. A scary movie.

13. A. Boring.

B. Relaxing.

C. Interesting.

14. A. On Center Street.

B. On North Street.

C. On Bridge Street.

15. A. It has comfortable seats.

B. It is the most popular.

C. It has the best sound.

D)在录音中,你将听到一篇短文及五个问题。请根据短文内容及问题选择正确答案。短文及问题听两遍。

16. A. Sunny and hot.

B. Cold and windy.

C. Rainy and wet.

17. A. At a bus stop.

B. In a clothes store.

C. At the school gate.

18. A. An old man.

B. A young man.

C. A young woman.

19. A. Some gloves.

B. Some milk.

C. A scarf.

20. A. He was a volunteer.

B. He was a teacher.

C. He was a TV reporter.

II. 读音选词 根据所给句意和音标,从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。(5 分)

21. This is not my ping-pong _____ /bæt/. It's Tom's.

A. but

B. bat

C. beat

D. boat

22. My school is _____ /kləʊs/ to the post office.

A. cloud

B. class

C. clock

D. close

23. I saw the little girl _____ /fɔ:l/ down from her bike and quickly went up to help.

A. fall

B. feel

C. full

D. fill

24. I was a little _____ /'nɜ:vəs/ before the exam.

A. notice

B. nervous

C. famous

D. novels

25. My brother wants to be a _____ /mə'dʒɪʃən/.

A. machine

B. medicine

C. magician

D. magazine

III. 选择填空 从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。(30 分)

26. —Can I help you?

—Yes, please. I need _____ sweater.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. /

27. —Who is that girl?

—I think _____ is Betty's friend.

A. he

B. him

C. her

D. she

28. Helen doesn't like _____. She likes fruit and vegetables.

A. pear

B. meat

C. carrot

D. tomato

29. —_____ you have an eraser, Cindy?

—Yes. It's in my pencil box.

A. Is

B. Are

C. Do

D. Does

30. I can't watch TV on school nights, _____ I can watch TV on weekends.

A. and

B. but

C. if

D. or

31. —What do you usually eat _____ breakfast?

—I usually eat noodles.

A. for

B. in

C. from

D. on

32. —Jane, _____ is our School Day?
—It's on May 18th.
A. who B. how C. where D. when
33. —Don't worry. I'll help you find your bag. What color is it?
—It's _____.
A. new B. fat C. red D. dry
34. —I hear that you stayed in Canada for _____ days last summer.
—Yes. I stayed there for a week.
A. three B. four C. seven D. eleven
35. —Jim is very sick. We must find a doctor.
—Let's take him to the nearest _____.
A. bank B. hospital C. station D. restaurant
36. My uncle and aunt live in the countryside. They _____ strawberries.
A. turn B. make C. grow D. play
37. —I'd love to go to the water park with you. But I _____ swim.
—It doesn't matter. I will teach you.
A. must B. mustn't C. can D. can't
38. Sarah is _____ than her sister Susan. Sarah is 166 cm tall. Susan is 171 cm tall.
A. shorter B. shortest C. taller D. tallest
39. Which of the following is good behavior?



A.



B.



C.



D.

40. —Math is too _____ for me.
—But it is very useful. Please don't give up.
A. delicious B. favorite C. difficult D. different
41. —Rick, could you help me cook dinner?
—Sure, _____.
A. no problem B. never mind C. here you are D. you're welcome
42. —It's important to keep healthy.
—You're right. _____ is as important as our health.
A. Something B. Nothing C. Anything D. Everything
43. —Tony, would you like some more dumplings?
—No, thanks. They _____ great, but I'm full.
A. feel B. look C. taste D. sound
44. —Laura, _____ out the rubbish when you leave. And I'll do the dishes.
—OK, Dad.
A. take B. takes C. took D. to take
45. —Oh, no! We are too late. The train _____.
—Well, we'll have to catch the next train to Beijing.
A. leaves B. left C. will leave D. has left
46. —Kelly always does her homework very _____.
—Yes. That's why she makes few mistakes in her homework.
A. hardly B. loudly C. carefully D. politely
47. —Mom, I want to have a computer and a camera.
—You can have _____ a computer _____ a camera. We don't have enough money for both.
A. both; and B. either; or C. neither; nor D. not only; but also
48. —We should keep teenagers away from the Internet.
—_____. Sometimes they need to search the Internet for useful information.
A. Good idea B. I hope so C. Sounds good D. I disagree
49. —I'll go for a picnic if it _____ tomorrow. Will you go with me?
—Yes, of course.

- A. doesn't rain B. isn't raining C. won't rain D. didn't rain
50. Last night, I found a photo in an old book. It made me _____ of my primary school life.
A. think B. thinking C. thought D. to think
51. —Will you go bike riding with Sam or stay at home?
—_____. My book report is due in two days.
A. Yes, I will B. No, I won't C. I'll ride a bike D. I'll stay at home
52. —Steve and his two little brothers made a model plane, and they won first prize.
—_____ clever children!
A. How B. What C. What a D. What an
53. —How do you _____ with your classmates?
—Very well. They are all friendly and helpful.
A. get off B. get on C. put off D. put on
54. —Is this a new piano?
—No. I have _____ it for a long time.
A. had B. joined C. bought D. borrowed
55. —Could you please tell me _____?
—Well, I always write e-mails to my pen pals.
A. how do you learn Chinese B. what is your pen pal's hobby
C. what do you do after class D. how you improve your writing
- IV. 完形填空 阅读短文, 从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个能填入文章中相应空白处的最佳答案。(10 分)

Mark and his brother Jamie rang their neighbor Mrs. Grady's doorbell.

"Hi, Mrs. Grady," said Mark when she opened the door. "Would you like us to shovel(铲除) the 56 in your yard?"

Shoveling the snow was Jamie's idea, a way to make enough money for a new video game. Mrs. Grady touched her hand to her heart. "That would be wonderful, boys. The work is too much for me."

"It will 57 10 dollars," Jamie said.

"Oh dear," Mrs. Grady was a little disappointed. "I haven't been able to get to the bank. I can 58 homemade cookies, but I guess that's not what you had in 59."

Mark was going to say that Mrs. Grady could pay them another time, but Jamie cut him off.

It still snowed 60. As they walked 61 the snow out of her yard, Mark suddenly thought up how she helped him last summer. She didn't look like a strong person, but 62 a big black dog had boxed him in a corner, her door flew open. She ran to him and stood between him and the dog. She 63 to hurry it away.

"It was nothing. Good 64 watch out for each other, don't they?" she said when Mark's parents thanked her.

And now Mrs. Grady needed Mark as much as he'd needed her last summer. Mark smiled and began to shovel the snow.

Jamie got surprised and 65, "What are you doing? It will take you all day. No money!"

Mark explained, "Nobody will pay us if we only do things for money."

56. A. water B. snow C. leaves D. trash
57. A. take B. spend C. cost D. use
58. A. keep B. buy C. offer D. eat
59. A. heart B. head C. mind D. brain
60. A. easily B. heavily C. simply D. quickly
61. A. across B. near C. around D. through
62. A. if B. unless C. although D. when
63. A. shouted B. spoke C. talked D. sang
64. A. families B. neighbors C. classmates D. parents
65. A. patient B. embarrassed C. scared D. angry

V. 补全对话 阅读对话，从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案完成对话。(5 分)

Alex: Hi, Judy!

Judy: 66 Did you have a good school trip yesterday?

Alex: Yes. We had a great time.

Judy: 67

Alex: No, we didn't. We went to a farm.

Judy: 68

Alex: It is about 30 miles away from our school.

Judy: Oh, it's a little far. How did you get there?

Alex: 69 It took us about half an hour. The train ride was fun.

Judy: What did you do there?

Alex: We fed some animals. There were quite a lot of animals on the farm.

Judy: What else did you do?

Alex: 70

Judy: Sounds like you had a great school trip.

66. A. Who is that?

B. Hi, Alex!

C. What's this?

D. Fine, thanks.

67. A. What time is it?

B. Did you go to the farm?

C. Where did you go?

D. Did you go to Green Park?

68. A. How far is it?

B. When did you get there?

C. How much is it?

D. How long did it take?

69. A. I came here by subway.

B. I rode a horse.

C. We got there by train.

D. We took the bus.

70. A. We also picked apples.

B. We fed the chickens.

C. They played volleyball.

D. They went for a walk.

VI. 阅读理解 阅读下列短文，从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。(30 分)

A

Once upon a time, there was a young man. He lived in a small village. He was the only child in his family, so his parents loved him very much and did everything for him. He just hung out every day, doing nothing.

One day, he met an old man in his village. The old man asked him, "My boy, why don't you work hard to achieve something when you are young?"

The young man replied without care, "Why do I have to be in a hurry? I'm young, so I have plenty of time! Besides, I haven't made any plans for my future yet."

"Time waits for no man!" the old man said. Then he asked the young man to go into a dark house with him.

"I can't see anything!" the young man said.

The old man lit a match and said to the young man, "Before the match goes out, pick something in the house as you like."

By the weak light, the young man tried to see the things in it. But before he found something, the match went out, and the house became dark again at once.

"Before I could get something, the match had gone out," the young man said angrily.

The old man said, "My boy, your youth(青春) is like the burning match, which can only last for a short time. So you shouldn't waste your time!"

71. The young man lived in a _____.

A. small city

B. small village

C. big city

D. big town

72. The old man asked the young man why he didn't _____.

A. work hard

B. hang out

C. play games

D. do homework

73. The old man led the young man into a dark _____.

A. shop

B. museum

C. house

D. kitchen

74. What did the young man pick before the match went out?
 A. A ring. B. A watch. C. A picture. D. Nothing.
75. What can we learn from this story?
 A. Youth is like a burning match. B. It's dangerous to light matches.
 C. Young people have much time. D. We should look after ourselves.

B



There are many reasons why I encourage people to travel, and I know that the experience will make one a better person.

I remember when I was traveling that I began to know the world better. The world is not just about me, my small town and home. Although you will meet different people from all over the world, you will realize that people are similar in their dreams, hopes and feelings. Enjoy exploring the different cultures, and you will also find that people are different in some of the things they do and how they live. Once you understand their ways, it need not be strange or scary. Often we read stories about other cultures in books. Only when we visit their areas, do we find that those stories are sometimes wrong.

One thing you may find out is that there are problems all over the world. We cannot just get money to send to these areas and hope that will work them out. The world should get involved (干预) and help wherever there are problems. People everywhere should be given a chance. It is so easy to ignore (忽视) this if one does not travel and explore. One can look around and see that so many people have many challenges worse than ours. One can realize that sometimes our biggest problems are not that big after all.

On your journey you will meet lots of new friends. Talking to strangers and finding about their lives is a great way to spend your time. You will certainly be more confident after having to cope with problems and make many decisions along the way.

When you travel, you have to be on your own in some situations. You will surprise yourself by how well you can do that. All your special experiences could make an interesting book to read. It would be filled with all your adventures and special memories.

Traveling around and seeing so much happening in the world around us is a wonderful experience. If we could all just travel a little more and share our experiences, we would all be better people and the world would be a better place.

76. From Paragraph 2, we can learn that _____.
 A. people around the world are the same in their hopes
 B. books always tell us wrong stories about cultures
 C. traveling can help us better understand the world
 D. people in different places have strange living habits
77. According to Paragraph 3, we can help the areas in need by _____.
 A. sending them money B. offering them chances
 C. looking around D. giving them challenges
78. The expression “cope with” in Paragraph 4 most probably means “_____”.
 A. solve B. avoid C. meet D. cover
79. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?
 A. People in the World Are Family. B. Traveling Helps One Make More Friends.
 C. People in the World Share One Dream. D. Traveling Makes One a Better Person.
80. What's the writer's purpose of writing the passage?
 A. To share his travel experiences with other people.
 B. To encourage more people to travel around.
 C. To show how traveling can change the world.
 D. To tell people how to travel around the world.

C



For years, psychologists (心理学家) have been against giving children prizes or money for their performance in school. “Outwards” prizes, they say, can undermine the joy of learning for its own good and can even lead to cheating.

But many economists (经济学家) and business people disagree, and their opinions often become popular in the educational marketplace. Prize programs that pay students are underway in many cities. In some places, students can bring home hundreds of dollars for, say, taking an Advanced Placement course and having high grades in the exams.

“Whether such efforts work continues to be a debate (争议),” said Barbara Marian, an assistant professor of education at Pennsylvania State. She is against using prizes as encouragement. Among parents, it often leads to very hot discussion. And in public education, a new focus on school reform (改革) pushes researchers on both sides of the debate to make more efforts to get data (数据) that may provide information on when and whether prizes work.

“We have to get beyond our biases (偏见),” said Roland Fryer, an economist at Harvard University who is planning and testing several prize programs. “Luckily, the scientific method allows us to examine most of those biases and let the data do the talking.” In the cash programs being studied, Roland Fryer and other economists compare the school performance of groups of students who are paid and students who are not. In the study, they find that the students who are prized get higher grades on the SAT and go to better colleges than those who are not.

However, many psychologists believe that early data can be one-sided. Research suggests that prizes may work in the short term but have bad influences in the long term.

“Are they highly interested in what they are doing? Or does it feel like hard work? The same prize program might have different influences on different kinds of students,” said Kirabo Jackson, a famous psychologist at Cornell University. “The higher the prize is, the more harmful the result might be.”

81. The underlined word “undermine” in Paragraph 1 most probably means “_____”.

- A. understand B. examine C. kill D. protect

82. From Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 3, we can learn that _____.

- A. the students' parents welcome prize programs
B. prize programs are getting popular in many cities
C. the government provides money for prize programs
D. all the education researchers support prize programs

83. According to Roland Fryer and other economists' study, students who are paid _____.

- A. have more scientific methods B. like to discuss with other students
C. always cheat in examinations D. have better performance at school

84. The passage mainly tells us _____.

- A. how to use prizes to encourage the students B. different opinions on giving students prizes
C. how to make students study hard in schools D. bad results caused by some prize programs

85. What does the writer think of prize programs?

- A. He doesn't mention it. B. He thinks they are harmful.
C. He thinks they are great. D. He doesn't care about them.

第 II 卷（非选择题 共 40 分）

注意事项：

请考生用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔将答案写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应的位置，答案写在本试卷上无效。

VII. 选词填空（10 分）

A. 阅读短文，从方框中选择适当的单词填空（每词限用一次）。

on	what	month	library	lovely
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Anna is a little girl. She loves reading books.

Last (86)_____ she and her parents went on vacation. Anna took some books with her. She read her books (87)_____ the plane. She read her books at the hotel. She read her books at a museum. She read her books at a (88)_____ garden.

“Anna, we are here to visit interesting places, not to read books,” said Dad.

“Stop reading and tell us (89)_____ you want to see,” said Mom.

“I need more books,” said Anna. “I want to see the (90)_____.”

B. 阅读短文，从方框中选择适当的动词，并用其适当形式填空。有的需要加助动词或不定式符号(每词限用一次)。

make	get	snow	clear	go
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When I got up and looked out of the bedroom window, I found, to my great surprise, it (91)_____ heavily. I was very excited since it was the first snowfall this winter.

I quickly got dressed and ran into the yard. Some kids were already there. We (92)_____ some snowmen and rolled snowballs. We also enjoyed the fun of having snowball fights. Laughing and shouting, all of us were so happy. Suddenly we noticed that the buses and cars were moving very slowly because of the heavy snow. “Shall we (93)_____ to clear the snow?” someone suggested. At these words, we all ran (94)_____ tools and began to clear the snow. After the whole morning’s hard work, the snow on the road (95)_____ and we went home happily.

VIII. 改写句子 按括号中的要求完成句子，每个空格填一个单词。(5 分)

96. This white T-shirt is expensive. (改为否定句)

This white T-shirt _____ expensive.

97. Bob likes pandas because they are very cute. (就句子画线部分提问)

_____ Bob like pandas?

98. “Do you know the way to Baotu Spring?” a tourist asked me. (改写句子，句意不变)

A tourist asked me _____ I _____ the way to Baotu Spring.

99. When you travel to foreign countries, you’ll realize how important it is to learn English. (改写句子，句意不变)

You’ll realize the _____ of learning English when you travel _____.

100. *Readers*, a popular TV show, invites people to read poems and articles they like or wrote. (改写句子，句意不变)

In *Readers*, a popular TV show, people _____ to read poems and articles they like or wrote.

IX. 完成句子 根据汉语意思完成英语句子，每个空格填一个单词。(5 分)

101. 这家书店每天从早八点到晚七点营业。

This bookstore is open _____ 8 a.m. _____ 7 p.m.

102. 我的父母对我要求很严格，所以我有良好的习惯。

My parents are very _____ me, so I have good habits.

103. 生活充满挑战，我们应该怀最好的希望，做最坏的准备。

Life is full of challenges. We should hope for the best and _____ the worst.

104. 环境在日益恶化，人们必须开始采取行动改善它。

The environment is getting worse. People have to start _____ to improve it.

105. 3D 打印技术发展迅速，许多专家建议把这项技术介绍给更多的中学生。

The 3-D printing _____ is developing fast. Many experts suggest that it should be _____ to more middle school students.

X. 阅读理解七选五 根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。(5 分)

106. _____ The answer for most people would be yes. But where does our rubbish go?

It doesn't just sit in the rubbish bin. Every day, workers come to take the rubbish from our rubbish bins. They put it into a big truck and carry it to landfills (垃圾填埋场). At the landfill, people sort (分类) the rubbish. They recycle some, burn some and bury (埋) some of it underground. 107. _____ It means that less rubbish ends up in landfills. Landfills can also be bad for the environment.

So many Chinese cities encourage everyone to sort out their rubbish before throwing it away. Put the food in one bag. Put the plastic bottles in another. And throw them in the right rubbish bins. In this way, we can help save a lot of time, money and energy for all of society.



108. _____ So they have higher recycling rates (比率). In Sweden, only 4 percent of household waste ends up in landfills every year. In Japan, people recycle nearly 50 percent of all rubbish.

There is still a lot to do when it comes to rubbish sorting in China. People in the country make about 300 million tons of rubbish every year. 109. _____ The rest of it ends up in landfills. Most of it is unsorted. The good news is that many cities are trying different ways to make things better. Beijing will start a new program to improve rubbish sorting next year. If people sort out their rubbish, they'll get WeChat bonus points. 110. _____

- A. But they only recycle less than a quarter of the waste.
- B. Did you throw something away today?
- C. Most foreign countries do not have sorting systems.
- D. The more rubbish gets recycled, the better.
- E. Many foreign countries have good sorting systems.
- F. Parents should educate kids to throw away less food.
- G. They can exchange the bonus points for shopping cards!

XI. 书面表达 (15 分)

下图描述了李华今年春节得到压岁钱(lucky money)之后,他和父母对于如何花压岁钱产生的不同观点。请根据图片提示,用英语写一篇 100 词左右的短文。

要求: 1. 完整叙述图片内容。 2. 结合自己的实际陈述个人观点。



参考答案及评分意见

- I. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. A
 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. A 15. C 16. B 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. A
- II. 21. B 22. D 23. A 24. B 25. C
- III. 26. A 27. D 28. B 29. C 30. B 31. A 32. D 33. C 34. C 35. B
 36. C 37. D 38. A 39. D 40. C 41. A 42. B 43. C 44. A 45. D
 46. C 47. B 48. D 49. A 50. A 51. D 52. B 53. B 54. A 55. D
- IV. 56. B 57. C 58. C 59. C 60. B 61. D 62. D 63. A 64. B 65. D
- V. 66. B 67. D 68. A 69. C 70. A
- VI. 71. B 72. A 73. C 74. D 75. A 76. C 77. B 78. A 79. D 80. B
 81. C 82. B 83. D 84. B 85. A
- VII. 86. month 87. on 88. lovely 89. what 90. library
 91. was snowing 92. made 93. go 94. to get 95. was cleared
- VIII. 96. is not 97. Why does 98. if/whether, knew 99. importance, abroad
 100. are invited
- IX. 101. from, to 102. strict with 103. prepare for 104. taking action
 105. technology, introduced
- X. 106. B 107. D 108. E 109. A 110. G
- XI. One possible version:

Li Hua got a lot of lucky money during this Spring Festival. He and his parents had different ideas about how to spend it. He wanted to buy snacks and toys. But his mother wanted him to buy some books. His father thought he should give it away to the students in poor areas.

In my opinion, lucky money should be spent properly. As for me, I love reading. So I usually buy books with my lucky money. The books I bought have opened my mind and helped me understand the world better.

All in all, we should use our lucky money to do something meaningful.

评分意见：

1. 本试题满分 150 分。
2. 第 1—20 小题，每小题 1.5 分。凡与答案不同者不给分。
3. 第 21—70 小题，每小题 1 分。凡与答案不同者不给分。
4. 第 71—85 小题，每小题 2 分。凡与答案不同者不给分。
5. 第 86—95 小题，每小题 1 分。凡与答案不同者不给分。
6. 第 VIII 大题共 5 分，每空 0.5 分。符合本答案者给分。如与本答案不同，但语法无错误，改写后的句意符合答题要求，也可给分。
7. 第 IX 大题共 5 分，每空 0.5 分。符合本答案者给分。如与本答案不同，但语法无错误，完成后的句意符合答题要求，也可给分。
8. 第 X 大题共 5 分。
第 106—110 小题，每小题 1 分。凡与答案不同者不给分。
7. 第 XI 大题（书面表达）评分标准：
 - 1) 本大题共 15 分。
 - 2) 卷面书写潦草不工整，影响理解，可酌情从总得分中扣 1 分。
 - 3) 拼写错误每两个扣 0.5 分。同样错误不重复计算。
 - 4) 书面表达可分为五个等级：
 - (1) 13—15 分：短文内容符合图画情景，能运用丰富的词汇、短语、句式正确表达个人观点。语句流畅，书写工整，语法错误少(1-2 处)，字数符合要求。
 - (2) 10—12 分：短文内容基本符合图画情景，能基本正确表达个人观点。语句通顺，语言较丰富，书写工整，语法错误较少（3—4 处），字数基本符合要求。
 - (3) 7—9 分：短文内容基本符合图画情景，能基本正确表达个人观点。语句尚通顺，书写较工整，语法错误较多，字数在 80 词左右。
 - (4) 4—6 分：短文内容不能紧扣图画情景，不能正确表达个人观点。语句不够通顺，语法错误多，书写一般，字数在 60 词以下。
 - (5) 3 分以下：短文内容不能紧扣图画情景，不能表达个人观点，词不达意，影响理解。