完形填空 (共20小题 , 每小题1.5分 , 共30分)

L.	. Each of us struggles f	or self-respect and self-wo	rth to some degree. I spent	much time trying to achieve
	perfection in every aspect	of my life.		
	I was a happy kid with	a lot of friends and a suppo	ortive family. But growing up	o was really <u>1</u> and even
	scary sometimes .			
	During my childhood	d, I was constantly involv	ed in something that ind	cluded people's viewing my
	achievements or my2_	I wanted everyone's prai	se and acceptance, but I was	my own toughest critic (挑剔
	的人).			
	After I graduated from	n high school, my3	to be "thin" began to troul	ble me. I began trying to diet
	by <u>4</u> my food.			
	In the beginning, I felt	great—attractive and succe	ssful, almost superhuman. I e	even thought that I was better
	than everyone else. What I	didn't see was that I was slo	owly <u>5</u> myself.	
	People around me be	gan to <u>6</u> my weig	ht loss. They said with cond	ern. "You're losing too much
	weight." "Elisa, you're so th	in." All their words only sug	gested that I was getting clo	ser to " <u>7</u> " .
	Sadly, I took my physi	cal <u>8</u> the first impo	rtant in my life,9 th	nat it was the way to become
	successful and accepted.			
	Then I cut down my _	10 more and more, ur	ntil a <u>11</u> day consisted	d of half a teaspoon of nonfat
	yoghurt and coffee in the r	morning, and a cup of grape	s at night.	
	But my poor12	_ began to cause me to los	se <u>13</u> . Then one nig	ght, like many nights before, I
	couldn't sleep, and my hea	rt felt as though it might be	eat out of my chest. I tried to	14, but I couldn't. The
	beating became so rapid a	nd so strong that I could no	o longer <u>15</u> . What I h	ad done to diet nearly caused
	me to have a heart attack.	I stood up, and immediate	ly fell down. I was really	16 , and I knew I needed
	help. My roommate rushed	d me to the <u>17</u> , begin	nning the long road to my _	18 It took a lot—doctors,
	nurses, nutritionists, food s	supplements		
	And most important, a	a sense of what was true at	oout myself got back on tra	ck with reality. I realized that,
	with my <u>19</u> of trying	to be "perfect" on the <u>20</u>), I had sacrificed who I w	vas on the inside. What I know
	now is, we are—each and e	every one of us—already per	fect.	
	1. A. natural	B. easy	C. hard	D. possible
	2. A. natures	B. backgrounds	C. scores	D. failures
	3. A. problem	B. desire	C. way	D. promise
	4. A. controlling	B. checking	C. collecting	D. balancing
	5. A. killing	B. forgetting	C. asking	D. questioning
	6. A. help	B. accept	C. reject	D. notice

7. A. perfection	B. devotion	C. destination	D. attention
8. A. strength	B. exercise	C. appearance	D. examination
9. A. believing	B. realizing	C. pretending	D. declaring
10. A. expense	B. movement	C. food	D. travel
11. A. pleasant	B. difficult	C. typical	D. different
12. A. memory	B. nutrition	C. knowledge	D. taste
13. A. weight	B. hope	C. sleep	D. job
14. A. relax	B. walk	C. cry	D. talk
15. A. breathe	B. resist	C. wake	D. remember
16. A. scared	B. annoyed	C. discouraged	D. disappointed
17. A. bed	B. hospital	C. school	D. office
18. A. glory	B. discovery	C. recovery	D. victory
19. A. skill	B. decision	C. experience	D. deal
20. A. whole	B. face	C. mind	D. outside

阅读理解(共15小题,每小题2分,共30分)

2. Summer is slipping away from me. Some days, it makes me want to cry. Other days, I feel a sense of expectation within me just thinking about fall that makes me want to burst. Tonight, all five of us were in the family room doing our own things.

At this moment, my littlest kid is my number one trouble and my number one joy. He has a tooth on the way and although it's such a tiny thing, it's causing so much grief. I'm holding him a lot and I'm not going to lie. I live for his afternoon nap (小睡) so I'm able to actually get dressed and use the restroom.

The big E is starting school soon. The other day, I found myself a bit depressed about the end of summer and the beginning of another school year. I looked out of our front window with eyes that were heavy and a bit teary. Then, I suddenly realized just how silly this end of summer depression of mine is. I can't change time. But, I can change my emotions and my thoughts. I decided not to spend my final days of summer vacation walking around with a sad face. I decided to hug the last few days of summer and remind myself that before I know it, we will be back in our school routine and all will go well.

This week we plan on meeting teachers. I'm taking my girl to have her nails done before her first day of kindergarten. We want to bake a few dozen cookies. We'll take our evening walks as usual and stay up late. And last but not least, I'll get school clothes ready, I'll pack lunches and write lunch notes, we'll read "The Kissing Hand, " like we normally do, and I'll tuck (掖好被子) my third grader and kindergartener in their little beds before the big first day.

Thank you summer, you've been warm and wonderful, you've been sweet and sticky, you've been refreshing and exactly what we need. And your sunsets have been amazing, so thank you.

A. feels excited
B. has bad feelings
C. feels worried
D. has mixed feelings
(2) How will the author spend the final days of the summer vacation?
A. Live a simple life.
B. Stay at home and relax herself.
C. Treasure the vacation.
D. Walk around with a depressed face.
(3) From the passage, we can learn that the author ______.
A. is fond of reading novels
B. often takes evening walks
C. has two annoying children
D. has no time to get dressed

(1) According to Paragraph 1, the author _____.

All you have is what you bring with you

I've always felt a need to be prepared for whatever situation I've found myself in.

My mother once took me to a store when I was seven years old. She and I got to the checkout counter, and she realized she had forgotten a couple of things on her shopping list. She left me with the cart and ran off to get what she needed.

"I'll be right back." she said.

3.

She was gone just a few minutes, but in that time, I had loaded all the things on the belt and everything was rung up. I was left staring at the cashier, who was staring at me. "Do you have money for me, son? " she said. "I'll need to be paid."

I didn't realize she was just trying to amuse herself. So I stood there, ashamed and embarrassed.

By the time my mom returned, I was angry. "You left me here with no money! This lady asked me for the money, and I had nothing to give her!"

Now that I'm an adult, you'll never catch me with less than \$200 in my wallet. I want to be prepared in case I need it.

I've always admired people who are over-prepared. In college, I had a classmate named Norman. One day he was giving a presentation on an overhead projector and in the middle of his talk, the light bulb (灯泡) on the projector blew out. We would have to wait ten minutes until someone found a new projector.

"It's Okay." he announced. "There's nothing to worry, about."

We watched him walk over to his bag and pull something out. He had brought along a spare bulb for the overhead projector. Who could even think of that?

I often told my students, "When you go into the wilderness, the only thing you can depend on is what you take with you." And essentially, the wilderness is anywhere but your home or office. So take money. Pack a light bulb. Be prepared.

- (1) Why did the cashier ask a seven-year-old boy to pay for the purchased?
 - A. The boy was shopping by himself.
 - B. The cashier was playing a joke on him.
 - C. The boy's mother asked her to do so.
 - D. The boy's mother was away for something else.
- (2) Why was the boy angry with his mother?
 - A. His mother left him alone.
 - B. His mother forgot to buy something.
 - C. He lost face in front of the cashier.
 - D. He had just quarreled with the cashier.
- (3) Why did Norman bring a spare bulb with him?
 - A. He was always well-prepared.
 - B. His presentation was about bulbs.
 - C. He knew the classroom equipment was of poor quality.
 - D. He predicted the bulb on the projector would blow out.
- (4) What do the two stories tell us?
 - A. Accidents happen almost every day.
 - B. Money is the key that opens all doors.
 - C. In fair weather, prepare for a rainy day.
 - D. Chances favor those who are well-prepared.
- **4.** A bargain is something offered at a low and advantageous price. A more recent definition is: a bargain is a dirty trick to force money out of the pockets of silly and innocent people.

The cost of producing a new-for example-toothpaste would make 80p the proper price for it, so we will market it at £1.20. It is not a bad toothpaste, and as people like to try new things it will sell well to start with; but the attraction of **novelty** soon fades, so sales will fall. When that happens we will reduce the price to £1.15. And we will turn it into a bargain by printing 5p OFF all over it.

Sometimes it is not 5p OFF but 1p OFF. What breathtaking rudeness to advertise 1p OFF your soap or washing powder or whatever! Even the poorest old-age pensioner ought to regard this as an insult (侮辱), but he doesn't. A bargain must not be missed. People say one has to have washing powder (or whatever) and one might as well buy it a penny cheaper.

The real danger starts when unnecessary things become 'bargains'. Many people just cannot resist bargains. Provided they think they are getting a bargain they will buy clothes they will never wear or furniture they have

no space for. Once I heard of a man who bought an electric saw as a bargain and cut off two of his fingers the next day. But he had no regrets: the saw had been truly cheap.

Quite a few people actually believe that they make money on such bargains. A lady once told me: "I've had a lucky day today. I bought a dress for £120, reduced from £400; and I bought a beautiful Persian carpet for £600, reduced from £900." It will never occur to her that she has actually wasted £720. She feels as though she had made £580. She also feels, I am sure, that if she had more time for shopping, she could make a living out of it.

Some people buy in large quantities because it is cheaper. Once a couple bought enough sugar for their lifetime and the lifetime of their children and grandchildren. They thought it a bargain not to be missed. When the sugar arrived they didn't know where to store it-until they realized that their toilet was a very spacious one. So that was where they piled up their sugar. Not only did their guests feel rather strange whenever they were offered sugar to put into their coffee, but the toilet became extremely sticky.

To offer bargains is a commercial trick to make the poor poorer. When greedy fools fall for this trick, it serves them right.

- (1) Which word best describes the language style of the passage?
 - A. Polite.
 - B. Foolish.
 - C. Humorous.
 - D. Serious.
- (2) What does the underlined word "novelty" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
 - A. Good quality.
 - B. Low price.
 - C. Curiosity.
 - D. Newness.
- (3) How does the author feel about 1p OFF a product?
 - A. It's a gift for poor people.
 - B. It's an offense to shoppers.
 - C. It's a bargain worth trying.
 - D. It's a real reduction in price.
- (4) Which statement will the author probably agree with?
 - A. Bargains are things people don't really need.
 - B. Bargains are often real cheap products.
 - C. Bargains help people make a living.
 - D. Bargains play tricks on people.

"Never talk to strangers." Many children are taught this simple rule as a precaution against abduction (诱拐). In June, 2005, an 11-year-old boy was lost in the Utah wilderness for four days. During that time, he stayed on the path. He saw people searching for him but deliberately hid from them, afraid someone might "steal" him. Eventually, the unfortunate game of hide-and-seek ended and he was found. According to the Canada Safety Council, this alarming incident shows how unwise it is to instill (灌輸) a fear of strangers in children. The "stranger danger" message can prevent children from developing the social skills and judgment needed to deal effectively with real-life situations. In a difficult situation, a stranger could be their lifeline to safety.

To have a child go missing is a parent's worst nightmare. The threat of abduction by a stranger is minimal when compared with other possible reasons for a disappearance. In 2004, there were 67, 266 missing-children cases in Canada. Only 31 involved abduction; in most of those cases the abductor was a relative, friend, or person known to the family. There were 671 cases of children wandering off, and 332 cases of abductions by a parent. Almost 80 percent of all cases were runaways. These statistics cast doubt on the idea that children should never talk to strangers. Wandering off is more common—but a lost child may have to call upon a stranger for help, and must develop the ability to judge what kind of people to approach. The "never talk to strangers" rule does not protect children in the situations they are most likely to face. On top of this, it can be confusing. Adults do not model the behavior; they often talk to strangers. A child may not know how to tell who is a stranger, and who is not.

For young children, nothing replaces close supervision (监管) . Pre-schoolers do not understand risk and tend to act without thinking. Children need to develop habits and attitudes that will protect them from the real threats and dangers they may face. The Canada Safety Council encourages parents to give their children age-appropriate positive messages about safety, bearing in mind how youngsters may understand their world.

- (1) Which of the following statements is NOT true about the 11-year-old boy?
 - A. He practiced the "never talk to strangers" rule.
 - B. He hid from the rescuers to avoid possible abduction.
 - C. He eventually showed up when his hide-and seek game ended.
 - D. He stayed where he was, expecting the coming of familiar people.
- (2) Among the possible reasons for the missing-children cases in Canada, which one is the most frequent?
 - A. Being abducted by a parent.
 - B. Running away.
 - C. Being abducted by strangers.
 - D. Wandering off.
- (3) The "never talk to strangers" rule is confusing to children because _____.
 - A. a friendly and attractive person may be dangerous
 - B. adults do not act upon the rule and strangers are hard to tell
 - C. the rule does not protect children in the situation of abducting

B. It is practical as a safety tip in daily life.
C. It is easy enough for children to follow.
D. It is not effective in keeping kids safe.
单项选择(共10小题)
6. 'Although I'm sure you'll see them again in time. And don't your mother when she's talking, please, ' she
added, for although this was strange and unpleasant news, there was certainly no need for Bruno to break the
rules of politeness which he had been taught.
A. watch
B. interrupt
C. protest
D. reveal
7. Well, if Father's job means that we have to move away from our house and the sliding banister and my three
best friends for life, then I think Father should about his job, don't you?
A. have big things in mind
B. let the matters drop
C. stretch out
D. think twice
8. Bruno was sure that it would have if they had left Gretel behind in Berlin to look after the house because
she was nothing but trouble.
A. made it clear
B. broken the rules of politeness
C. made a lot more sense
D. received a small pension
9. There was a plague the top of the bench but she couldn't read the inscription from this distance.
A. secured on
B. tangled in
C. applied to
D. attached to

D. a lost child may have difficulty in communicating with a stranger

A. It is not well recognized by parents.

(4) Which would the author agree with about the "never talk to strangers" rule?

10.	Instead the ground was made of a sand-like substance, and as far as she could there was nothing but low
	huts and large square buildings dotted around and one or two smoke stacks in the distance.
	A. make sense
	B. make out
	C. make the best
	D. make it clear
11.	They didn't say anything to each other for a moment, and then finally Father
	A. broke into laughter
	B. licked his lips
	C. raised his voice
	D. broke the silence
12.	He could feel tears behind his eyes and wanted nothing more than for Father to realize just how awful a
	place Out-With really was and agree that it was time to leave.
	A. fading
	B. welling up
	C. dismissing
	D. leaking
13	She just got on with her job, the furniture, washing the clothes, helping with the shopping and the
13.	cooking, sometimes taking him to school and collecting him again, although that had been more common when
	Bruno was eight; when he turned nine he decided he was old enough to make his way—there and home alone.
	A. polishing
	B. discarding
	C. resisting
	D. irritating
14.	'No, ' she insisted, her voice becoming grating now as she him. 'Just keep quiet about it, Bruno. Don't you
	know how much trouble you could cause? For all of us? '
	A. applied to
	B. appealed to
	C. intended to
	D. was not obliged to

15. 'You shouldn't laugh at poor her Roller, ' Mother had told him one afternoon when he had the story of his
latest escapade. "You have no idea what he's been through in his life."
A. convinced
B. applied
C. related
D. recalled
根据提示填空(共41小题)
16. Our staff is c of full-time employees and part-time volunteers.
17. Our team put a tamount of work into the project.
18. The baby was f with her mom's shiny necklace.
19. She goes to her sister for s when something bad happens.
20. After spending years apart, the family was able to r
21. Jean and her sister both p in the high school band.
22. Paul w yesterday's car crash.
23. The h district of the city has beautiful old buildings.
24. I think this concept is beyond my c
25. To avoid becoming d on your medicine, only use it the way your doctor has instructed.
26. It is c that you finish your part of the project on time.
27. I am a to working a lot of hours.
28. Her mother didn't agree with her choice to study p

29.	After losing the champion ship, the whole team was p and emotionally exhausted.
30.	Mr. Chen encourages and m his students.
31.	The color red on the chart r a high level of air pollution.
32.	It's hard to c when a lot of people are talking.
33.	For their grandfather's 100^{th} birthday, the family decided to throw a c
34.	This art project is turning into a bigger e than I imagined.
35.	The teacher insisted that each student buy the most c edition of the textbook.
36.	What s will you use to win the game?
37.	Breathing exercises can help r stress.
38.	I was s to be meeting Mary at the airport at 10, but I was late because of the traffic.
39.	To help us have a better understanding of the traditional Chinese culture, our school invited an e on paper-cutting to give us a lively lesson.
40.	I'm trying to improve my efficiency in order not to make my homework t u too much of my time.
41.	Whenever he feels s, Philip listens to music for relaxation.
42.	One of the reasons people are interested in e space is that they wonder if there is life on any other planets.
43.	When the spaceship was doing its seventh circle, Yang Liwei showed the flags of China and the United Nations expressing the wishes of the Chinese people to explore and use space p
44.	People on Earth watched Yang Liwei's space f on TV.

45.	In 1963, Martin Luther King organised a m to Washington D.C. and made his famous speech there.
46.	Sun Yat-sen led the 1911 revolution and f the first Republic of China.
47.	Christopher Reeve got i with charity work to improve the quality of life for all disabled people.
48.	Cristiano Ronaldo is a really b football player.
49.	After the accident, doctors warned Christopher that he wasn't going to p t and live.
50.	The Asian Games is the biggest sports e for Asian People.
51.	It was a serious traffic accident. F, all the passengers survived.
52.	We live in (一个充满冒险的世界), so if you're looking for an exciting vacation, there are more option than you can count.
53.	Then he meets Cynthia Applewhite, (坠入爱河), and they marry.
54.	(精准投篮的秘诀) is no secret at all—a lot of practice and a competitive spirit.
55.	But (保持勤奋). Learn a little every day, and soon you will find yourself programming a computer to do things you would never do by hand.
56.	But some sanitation workers refuse to (白白浪费这宝贵的资源) .
翻译	句子(共6小题)
57.	翻译 他正在因自己英勇的行为受到嘉奖。
58.	翻译

59. 翻译

通过试错法, Kate完美了她的巧克力蛋糕配方。

60. 翻译

我发现当志愿者对青少年非常有益。

61. 翻译

我十分钦佩他因为他为中国做了很多伟大贡献。

62. 翻译

他筹集了很多钱去促进背部损伤的医疗研究。

书面表达 (共1小题,共10分)

- **63.** 假设你是红星中学高一(1)班学生李华。你准备参加学校举办的"我心目中的英雄"演讲比赛,请围绕下面内容,写一篇演讲稿:
 - 1. 我心目中的英雄;
 - 2. 我选择他/她作为心目中的英雄的原因;

