

江西省 2016 年中等学校招生考试

英语试题卷

说明：1. 本卷分为试题卷和答题卡，答案请涂写在答题卡上，不要在试题卷上作答，否则不给分。

2. 本卷共有 6 大题、86 小题，全卷满分 120 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。

一、听力测试 (25 分)

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话，然后回答问题。

What is the boy going to buy?

- A. Some juice. B. Some oranges. C. Some apples.

答案是 C。

A) 请听下面 8 段对话。每段对话后有一小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后，你都将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。(第 1-4 小题每小题 0.5 分；第 5-8 小题每小题 1 分，共 6 分)

1. When does the boy do his homework?

- A. In the morning. B. At night C. In the afternoon.

2. Where did the man eat?

- A. At home. B. At school. C. At a restaurant.

3. Which sport is Jim's favorite?

- A. Swimming. B. Football. C. Running.

4. What's the weather like in Shanghai?

- A. Rainy. B. Cloudy. C. Snowy.

5. How does the man come to the university each day?

- A. By train. B. On foot. C. By car.

6. Who likes ice-cream best?

- A. Tina. B. Bill C. Sandra.

7. How much do the hat and the dress cost?

- A. \$33. B. \$36 C. \$37

8. What does the boy mean?

- A. The girl can't find her jeans.
B. The boy needs a pair of jeans.
C. The boy advises her to wear the jeans.

B) 请听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。(每小题 1 分，共 14 分)

请听第 1 段材料，回答第 9、10 小题。

9. How long does it take to go to the museum?

- A. Fifteen minutes. B. Twenty minutes. C. Ten minutes.

10. Where is the museum?

- A. On Long Street. B. Behind the park. C. Behind the bank.

请听第 2 段材料，回答第 11、12 小题。

11. What is Sally's son doing?

- A. He is taking a vacation.

- B. He is busy studying.**
C. He is working at a company.

12. When is Sally's husband leaving for China?

- A. Next Monday. B. Next Wednesday. **C. Next Friday.**

请听第3段材料,回答第13至第15小题。

13. How often does the club have painting classes?

- A. Once a week. **B. Twice a week.** C. Three times a week.

14. How much does each lesson cost?

- A. \$10.** B. \$15. C. \$20.

15. What can we get from the conversation?

- A. The painting classes go on for a month.
B. The man is a worker at the painting club.
C. The club members pay \$70 for the whole classes.

请听第4段材料,回答第16至18小题。

16. What does the girl do?

- A. A reporter. B. A teacher. **C. A student.**

17. Why does the girl need a volunteer job?

- A. Because she wants to travel next year.
B. Because she wants to write for a newspaper.

18. Which is true according to the conversation?

- A. The girl seems not to get a volunteer job.**
B. The girl gets a volunteer job as an English teacher.
C. The girl can work for the newspaper for eighteen months.

请听第5段材料,回答第19至第22小题。

19. Who is Sam?

- A. He is Laura's father. B. He is Laura's friend. **C. He is Laura's uncle.**

20. When will there be a birthday party for Laura's father?

- A. On March 10th. **B. On April 11th.** C. On May 12th.

21. What does Laura's father usually do on Saturday afternoon?

- A. He plays tennis.** B. He goes to a party. C. He visits his friends.

22. What can we get from the monologue?

- A. Sam is asked to arrive by 6 o'clock.
B. Laura's father doesn't know the party.
C. The birthday of Laura's father is on Saturday.

C) 请听下面一段独白, 根据独白内容完成5个句子, 每个句子一空, 每个空格不超过3个单词。将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。听独白前你将有50秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。(每小题1分, 共5分)

23. Green school _____ to tell the radio station about the concert.

24. The concert will be held on _____ evening.

25. The music starts at 7:30 and will finish at about _____.

26. Everyone is going to have a(n) _____ evening.

27. Green school will buy some new _____ for children.

【答案】

23、has phoned

24、Sunday

- 25、8: 30
26、exciting
27: school things

二、单项填空(8分)

请阅读下面各小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。(每小题 1 分,共 8 分)

28. Some old people need a _____ because they feel lonely.
A. gift B. stick C. pet D. watch

【答案】C

【解析】句子的意思是老人独自生活会感觉孤单,因此需要有宠物陪伴。本剧考查的是名词的意思。A: 礼物; B: 棍子; C: 手表

29. Last night, the shop was closed _____ she didn't buy any chocolate.
A. so B. if C. or D. when

【答案】A

【解析】句子的意思是那个商店晚上关门,因此她没买到巧克力。本题考查的是连词意思的辨析。

30. The water _____ dark and dirty. It's no longer safe to drink.
A. became B. has become C. will become D. was becoming

【答案】B

【解析】句子的意思是这里水变得又脏又黑。已经不能继续安全饮用了。

31. I didn't do very well in this exam. Unluckily, he did it _____.
A. worse B. badly C. better D. worst

【答案】A

【解析】根据句子的意思很容易做出判断。

32. — May I speak to Mrs. Black?
— Sorry, mum can't come to the phone now. She _____ a shower.
A. has B. had C. is having D. was having

【答案】C

【解析】句子的意思是我要和 Mrs. Black 通电话。她不能来接电话因为她在冲凉。

33. You _____ take me to the station. My brother's taking me.
A. can't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. don't have to

【答案】D

【解析】句子的意思是没必要陪着我去车站。我哥哥会来接我。所以选 D。

34. He won in the story competition and his parents were very _____.
A. smart B. proud C. sorry D. upset

【答案】B

【解析】句子的意思是他比赛获胜了,所以父母非常骄傲和自豪。本题主要考查名词的含义,故选 B。

35. I plan to build an unusual house. It _____ out of old things.
A. is built B. has built C. was built D. will be built

【答案】D

【解析】句子的意思是我计划建一座与众不同的房子。建造的时候会推陈出新。本题主要考查时态和被动语态。

三、完形填空 (27 分)

A) 请先阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。(每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)



Things like Hula hoops (呼啦圈) used to be very popular. Did you ever own any of these? If you didn't, don't feel too bad. They were all *fads*. A *fad* is something that becomes very 36 among a large number of people, but only for a short time. 37 can become a fad very quickly, but can stop being popular just as quickly. 38 it is no longer "cool," a fad goes away. Anything can become a(n) 39 -fashion, food, music, technology, even language.

In the late 1970s, Erno Rubik, a professor was looking for a 40 way to teach his students about 3D objects. He 41 a six-color plastic object that would be called the Rubik's Cube (魔方). The goal was to get each side of the cube a 42 color. It was very challenging. It took a few years for the toy to become popular, but then 43, in 1982, it seemed everyone had one. People bought over a hundred million of the 44. There were 50 books available that year offering solutions (解决办法). Then, just as suddenly as the craze (风尚) started, it 45. By 1983, people were not interested in the Rubik's Cube anymore, perhaps because so many people 46 had one in their home.

In 2012, a South Korean musician named Psy released a song called "Gangnam (江南) Style." The music video shows Psy pretending (假装) to horse-ride while he is dancing. In six months, it became the first Youtube (一视频网站) video ever to reach a billion views (观看). Six months after that, 47 went on to reach two billion views. The song and video started a worldwide 48 craze. "Gangnam Style" had a huge influence on world popular culture. U.S. President Barack Obama and U.K. Prime Minister David Cameron even 49 the dance. "Gangnam Style" became less and less popular, 50 the "Korean Wave" of culture remains popular all over the world.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 36. A. useful | B. popular | C. valuable | D. relaxing |
| 37. A. Both | B. Someone | C. Something | D. None |
| 38. A. Although | B. Whether | C. Before | D. When |
| 39. A. invention | B. fad | C. goal | D. dream |
| 40. A. creative | B. difficult | C. traditional | D. common |
| 41. A. found | B. bought | C. invented | D. borrowed |
| 42. A. strange | B. dark | C. bright | D. different |
| 43. A. suddenly | B. slowly | C. exactly | D. seriously |
| 44. A. videos | B. toys | C. clothes | D. books |
| 45. A. spread | B. appeared | C. ended | D. failed |
| 46. A. already | B. hardly | C. especially | D. only |
| 47. A. he | B. they | C. we | D. it |
| 48. A. food | B. dance | C. language | D. sport |
| 49. A. depended on | B. tried out | C. gave up | D. put off |
| 50. A. then | B. and | C. but | D. so |
36. A. useful **B. Popular** C. Valuable D. relaxing

【答案】B

【解析】文章开头在讲过去呼啦圈很流行, 结合上下文可知 *fad* 是一时流行的狂热, 故答案选 B 最合适。

37. A. Both B. Someone **C. Something** D. None

【答案】C

【解析】句子的意思是什么东西很快变得很流行起来, 但是只能盛极一时。把所给的几个不

定代词放进句子里，只有 something 可以讲通，故选择 C。

38、A. Although B. Whether C. Before D. When

【答案】D

【解析】从句子的意思“当这些东西不再酷的时候，所有的狂热都将消失殆尽”可以判断只有 D 是符合的。

39、A. invention B. Fad C. Goal D. dream

【答案】B

【解析】通过破折号可以判断填的词和 fashion 的意思是比较接近的，故选 B。

40、A. creative B. Difficult C. Traditional D. common

【答案】A

【解析】我们依旧使用把选项带入句子里来判断是否正确，困难的方法、传统的解决方式和一般的解决方法均不符合句意，只有不同寻常的方式和后面的 3D objects 能对应起来，故选 A。

41、A. found B. bought C. invented D. borrowed

【答案】C

【解析】从句意可以判断 Rubik's Cube 这个东西是他发明的，所以选 C。

42、A. strange B. Dark C. Bright D. different

【答案】D

【解析】从一般的常识就可以判断正确答案是 D，因为一般的魔方每一面的颜色都是不一样的。

43、A. suddenly B. Slowly C. Exactly D. seriously

【答案】A

【解析】通过 but 这个词可以判断这里是一个比较大的转折，BCD 放进句子里体现不出这种感觉，只有突然可以很好的表达这样一个意思，故选 A。

44、A. videos B. Toys C. Clothes D. books

【答案】B

【解析】通过前面“it took a few years for the toy to become popular”可以判断这里人们购买的东西是玩具。故答案选 B。

45、A. spread B. appeared C. ended D. failed

【答案】A

【解析】通过前半句一下子变成一种风尚开始流行，后半句比前半句的意思要更进一步，故选择 A 蔓延。

46、A. already B. Hardly C. Especially D. only

【答案】A

【解析】通过句意很容易就能判断因为人们家里已经购买了很多类似的东西，所以不会对 Rubik 的魔方感兴趣，所以答案选 A。

47、A. he B. They C. We D. it

【答案】D

【解析】通过上一句可以判断这句话是说骑马舞的点击量迅速超过 20 亿次，所以答案选 D。

48、A. food B. Dance C. Language D. sport

【答案】B

【解析】根据上文 Psy 跳骑马舞可以判断这里选 B 最符合上下文的意思。

49、A. depended on B. tried out C. gave up D. put off

【答案】B

【解析】通过句意可以判断这里用尝试最合适。

50、A. then B. and C. but D. so

【答案】C

【解析】通过句意骑马舞越来越不流行，而汉语文化却一直活跃在世界各地可以判断这里是一个比较大的转折，所以用 but。

B) 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后用方框中所给的词的适当形式填空，并写在答题卡的相应位置。每个词限用一次。（无需变形的为 6 小题，每小题 1 分；需要变形的为 4 小题，每小题 1.5 分。共 12 分。）

real noisy clean after work be area traffic also live

Many people have cars in the city. But pollution is a problem because of the 51. Nowadays some downtown (市中心) areas around the world don't have cars. These car-free zones (无车区) are 52 for people, bicycles, and public transportation only.

Eight million people 53 in the center of London and another two million people go to work there every day. The downtown area is very 54 with hundreds of cars, buses, and taxis, but there are 55 a lot of beautiful parks with free music concert. At lunchtime, many people go there for a rest 56 they get off work.

Parts of Tokyo are always crowded with hundreds of people – but no cars! These modern car-free zones are 57 popular and people like shopping there.

In the past, Bogota was polluted because there 58 lots of cars and traffic. Now the downtown area is car-free zone and the air is 59! Many people don't have a car and half a million people take the bus 60. There are lots of stores. It's not expensive.

51【答案】traffic;【解析】前文提到很多人都有车，污染也因此而生，这里和车相近的词是 traffic。

52【答案】areas;【解析】这里的 areas 来代指前文中的“these car free zones”

53【答案】live;【解析】句子的意思是有八百万的人生活在伦敦市中心，解答这道题需要掌握“live in”这个短语的意思。

54【答案】noisy;【解析】从后面上百辆的车很容易联想到会产生噪音，因此用 noisy。

55【答案】also;【解析】根据前后文的意思：前面说车多吵，后面说公园有免费的音乐会，根据逻辑关系判断应该用“but”

56【答案】after;【解析】根据句子意思和一般的生活常识，很多人午饭时间，人们下班后会到公园里休息一下可以判断使用“after”。

57【答案】really;【解析】首先根据句子意思无车区真的流行了起来锁定使用 real 这个词，后面的 popular 是形容词，前面修饰时一般要使用副词，因此答案是 really。

58【答案】were;【解析】There Be 句型和时态的考查，从前半句可以判断这里要用到过去时。

59【答案】clean;【解析】通过句子意思“市中心区域”

60【答案】to work;【解析】根据句子意思许多人没有车还有 50 万人乘坐公交可以判断，这里使用 work 最合适，动词使用的是 take, take something to do something 使用什么干什么。所以这里使用“to work”。

四、阅读理解（40 分）

A) 请阅读下面短文，根据短文内容从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

A

Skurfing Lessons

Would you become a skurfer if you could? Well, now you can! Lessons in skurfing, an exciting sport, are available on the beach.

Cost: \$30 per person for a half-hour lesson. First lesson half price.

Time: Monday-Friday, 8 a.m.-6 p.m.

Art Attack Galley

Do you want to spend summer being creative? Come to Art Attack Gallery's afternoon classes.

Age: 12-18

Cost: Free

Time: One afternoon a week for ten weeks

State Theater Performing Arts Camp

Summer camp in Hedley village.

The State Theater offers performing arts classes including music, dance, drama.

Course dates: 14th-23rd July; 24th July-2nd August;

4th-13th August; 14th-23rd August.

Age: 13-19

Cost: \$250 (including all meals)

Tel: 657 8777

61. How much should we pay for the first skurfing lesson?

- A.\$15 B.\$30 C.\$45 D.\$60

【答案】A

【解析】通过文中“成年人 30 美元每小时。第一次课半价”可以判断第一次课的价钱是 15 美元。

62. Where can we learn music according to the ads above?

- A. At Long Beach. B. At Skurfing Lessons.
C. At Art Attack Gallery. D. At State Theater Performing Arts Camp.

【答案】D

【解析】通过“The State Theatre offers performing arts classes including: music, dance, drama.”句话即可判断答案是 D。

63. When does the State Theater offer performing arts classes?

- A. 4th-13th July. B. 4th-23rd August.
C. 24th July-2nd August. D. 14th July-23rd August.

【答案】C

【解析】根据文章内容很容易就能判断 C 是正确的。

B

Carlton Joseph is a fashion designer(服装设计师), but not just any fashion designer. He appears on television, he writes books, and he owns his fashion house.

Born in 1980, Carlton started designing clothes when he was eleven. His father owned a clothes store, and Carlton used to work there at the weekend. Then he did a design course at college.

When he was 21, someone suggested doing a TV program. He made his first show “Carlton’s Clothes” in 2004, and he wrote his first book in the same year. Since then he has written four more. Carlton got married to TV producer Susan Mills in 2005.

Three months ago, Carlton started his new company. He called it “Design Carlton”.

At work Carlton always wears black trousers and a blank coat, but at home, or when he goes



out, he wears clothes with bright colors (red, blue and yellow). He is especially crazy about new glasses, he buys a new pair every few weeks. "I like to look different every day," he says.

Carlton started wearing glasses when he was twelve. He dyed(给……染色) his hair red when he was 18. It is still red, and this year, for the first time, he has grown a beard. "My wife likes it, that's why" is his explanation. But his beard is black.

64. How old was Carlton when he wrote his first book?

- A. 11 B. 21 C. 24 D. 25

【答案】C

【解析】通过前文的他出生于 1980 年，后面 2004 年写了他的第一本书，通过计算可以得知是 24 岁。

65. What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

- A. Carlton's hair. B. Carlton's beard.
C. Carlton's coat. D. Carlton's company.

【答案】B

【解析】通过上文他也有胡子了，可以判断后面他妻子喜欢的是他的胡子，因此选择 B。

66. What is the main idea of paragraph 5?

- A. Carlton likes to look different.
B. Carlton is a hardworking person.
C. Carlton is crazy about new glasses.
D. Carlton loves wearing colorful clothes.

【答案】A

【解析】通过文中 Carlton 上班的时候穿黑裤子蓝外套，在家或者出去的时候喜欢穿亮颜色的衣服以及 Carlton 说的话"like to look different every day"可以判断出这一段主要是讲 Carlton 喜欢不一样的生活方式。

67. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Carlton is just a common fashion designer.
B. Carlton started his new fashion company in 2005.
C. Carlton made his first show after he got married to Susan.
D. Carlton got some design experience before going to college.

【答案】D

【解析】通过文章开头"but not just any fashion designer"可以判断 A 错误；通过文中他 2005 年结婚，而开公司是三个月之前，由于文中没有给出他结婚的具体日期，所以这里无法判断他开公司是在 2004 年还是 2005 年，所以排除 B；通过文中他的第一场秀是在 2004 年，而结婚是 2005 年，所以是之后，因此排除 C；正确答案是 D，通过第二段他 11 岁就开始设计服装，可以看出他在上大学之前已经有了一些设计服装方面的经验，所以 D 正确。

C

Have you ever wanted to see the Great Wall of China, or win an Oscar for Best Director, or swim with dolphins(海豚)? If so, you are not alone. We all have things we want to do or achieve. These are part of our "bucket lists". A bucket is a list of things that someone wants to experience in his or her lifetimes. These things can be big or small. Have you ever thought about what is on your bucket list?

【解析】 本题主要考查学生对于文章内容的判断和把握。通过文章内容判断 C 正确。

D

In many countries, tattoos are in fashion (时尚). On TV you can often see a famous actor or musician with a tattoo on his arm or foot. Many sports players have them, too. In the US, tattoos are very popular. Forty percent of Americans aged between 26 and 40 have a tattoo, and 60 percent of customers in US tattoo **parlors** are women. These people are often professional people like doctor, teachers and lawyers.



However, tattoos are not modern. In fact, they are very old in human history. For example, archaeologists (考古学家) found a human in ice from 5,000 years ago. He had 57 tattoos on his back, ankles, legs, knees and feet. Tattoos were used for many different reasons. In ancient Egypt, people got tattoos because they were “beautiful”. But in ancient Rome, tattoos were negative (负面的) and put on criminals and prisoners. In India, tattoos were religious (宗教的).

In the 16th and 17th century, European sailors (船员) arrived on the islands of Polynesia. They saw tattoos for the first time. The people on the islands had tattoos on their shoulders, chests, backs and legs. Often the tattoos were of animals or natural features like a river or a mountain. The European sailors liked them and made their own tattoos, so the idea traveled to Europe. Tattoos in Polynesia are still important today. They show information about a person’s history, their island or their job.

So is there a connection (联系) between traditional tattoos and fashionable tattoos? And can you call tattoos a fashion? Chris Rainier is an expert in tattoos and his book *Ancient Marks* has photos of tattoos from all over the world. He thinks people in modern societies often have tattoos because they are a connection to the traditional world. But tattoos aren’t a fashion like clothes or a haircut because you can’t put them on and take them off again like a jacket or a hat. They are permanent (永久的) and for life.

72. When were tattoos brought to Europe?

- A. 5,000 years ago. B. 60 years ago.
C. Until recently. D. In the 16th and 17th century.

【答案】 D

【解析】 由第三段第一句话可以判断。

73. What does the underlined word “**parlors**” mean?

- A. School. B. Stores. C. Hospitals. D. Theaters.

【答案】 B

【解析】 由句中的 **customers** 可以判断这里 B 最合适。

74. What’s the writer’s opinion about tattoos?

- A. Tattoos are religious in modern societies.
B. Tattoos connect tradition with fashion.
C. Tattoos are a fashion among famous people.
D. Tattoos show information about a person’s hobby.

【答案】 B

【解析】 由最后一段的内容可以判断答案 B 是正确的。

75. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Tattoos' History. B. Tattoos in Polynesia.
C. Tattoos on a Human in Ice. D. Tattoos in Fashion and for Life.

【答案】D

【解析】通过文章内容得出文章的主旨即可很快判断 D 使最合适的标题。

B) 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中，选择五个还原到文中，使短文意思通顺、结构完整，并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。(每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

Humans' Greatest Achievements

The Earth is 4.5 billion years old, but the human race has lived on it for just 200,000 years. In that short time, we have achieved some amazing things.

76 The list is almost endless. The invention of the airplane has changed our lives. The discovery of antibiotics (抗生素) has saved the lives of millions of people. Can you imagine living without electricity? What about the printing press (印刷术)? Without the printing press, you wouldn't be reading this. In the last 50 years, there have been great achievements in communication, such as radio, TV, computers, the Internet, and smart phones (智能手机). 77

What about the arts? The arts have brought pleasure to many people, but are the Beatles and Bach more important than antibiotics? 78

Finally, we must not forget humans' early achievements. 79 We can't imagine modern life without cooked food and cars.

What are humans' greatest achievements? To answer the question, we need to decide what we mean by "great". 80 Or is it just something that makes us say "Wow," like the Great Wall? What do you think?

- A. Do you think it is difficult to have great achievements?
- B. Is it something that makes us rich or happy or save lives?
- C. We enjoy these things every day because they are free to use.
- D. They used fire for cooking and heating and invented the wheel.
- E. Many of humans' great achievements are in science and technology.
- F. And is Mickey Mouse as important an achievement as going to space?
- G. We could probably live without them, but life wouldn't be as interesting.

76 【答案】E; 【解析】由上下文可知 76 句是一个承上启下的句子，因此选 E。

77 【答案】G; 【解析】由上文可知人类在通讯方面取得了很多成就，只有 G 项符合情境。

78 【答案】F; 【解析】78 空前面是一个疑问句，而这一段主要是在讲艺术方面的成就，而 78 空也必然是同艺术科技成就的一个对比，因此选择 F。

79 【答案】D; 【解析】根据下文提到了做饭方面的东西，前面一定会提到，因此要选做饭有关的句子。

80 【答案】B; 【解析】由下文的“or”可以判断前面也是一个疑问句，因此选 B。

五、补全对话 (5 分)

请阅读下面对话，根据对话内容补上所缺的句子，使对话通顺、合理，意思完整。并将答案填到答题卡的相应位置。(每空一句，每句 1 分，共 5 分)

(R=Receptionist (宾馆接待员), J=Jack)

R: Hello. 81

J: Could you give us the room number of Mrs. Taylor, please?

R: Is she a guest here at the hotel?

J: Yes, she's our English teacher.

R: 82

J: She arrived yesterday.

R: Here we are ...Room 602. Would you like me to call the room?

J: Yes, please. That would be great.

R: 83 She's not in her room, I'm sorry.

J: Oh dear. I need to speak to her.

R: Why not look in the restaurant? It's time for breakfast. 84

J: I've been there already. She's not there. And she's not there. And she's not in the gift shop, either.

R: 85

J: Yes. Could you tell her to call me when she comes back?

R: Sure, no problem.

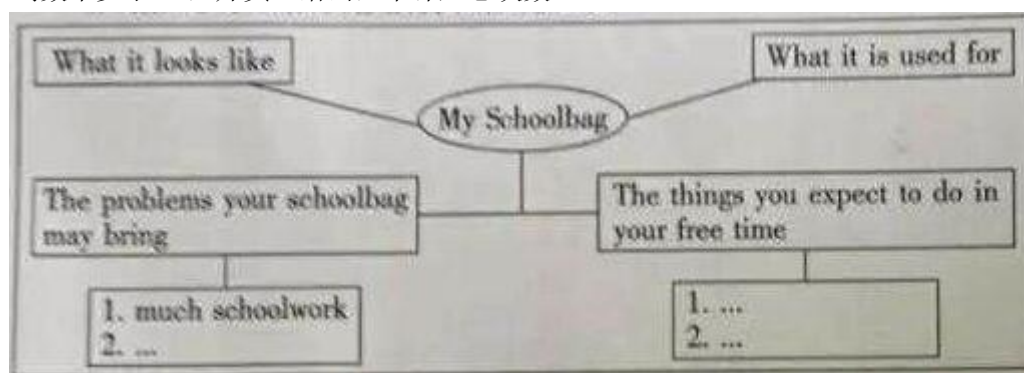
答案:

81. What can I do for you?
82. When did she arrive?
83. Please wait a moment.
84. Have you ever been there to find her?
85. Can I take a message for you?

六、书面表达 (15 分)

书包伴我学习, 伴我成长, 某英文报以“My schoolbag”为题, 举办中学生征文活动。请根据下列的图表信息, 写一篇短文。内容包括: 书包的外形特征、用途和书包背后的课业问题以及课余你期望做的事情。

- 提示: 1、短文应包括图表中的全部信息, 条理清楚, 行文连贯, 段落分明;
2、短文中不能出现真实的人名和地名;
3、词数不少于 80, 开头已给出, 不计入总次数。



My Schoolbag

I have a schoolbag. _____

【高分范文】

My Schoolbag

I have a schoolbag. It is used for carrying the school things, such as books, pens and so on. It looks like a luggage which always accompanies me in the world of knowledge.

My schoolbag is always by my side. However, it also brings us many problems. We have to do so

much homework that we cannot get enough sleep. Instead of enjoying the wonderful weekends, we are forced to have extra classes with it. If we have more spare time, we can take part in sports and activities. Besides, we can develop hobbies and interests as well.

As a middle school student, I hope my schoolbag can share my joy and happiness rather than become a burden.