

2020 年山东省枣庄市中考英语试卷

第一部分 听力 (共 4 节, 1~15 小题, 每小题 5 分, 满分 5 分; 第 8 小题, 每小题 5 分, 满分 5 分, 共 25 分)

第一节 根据你听到的内容, 选出相应的图片. 把答案涂在答题卡 1~5 小题的后面. 录音读两遍.



1. (5 分) A B C D E F G H
- (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

第二节 根据你听到的内容, 判断下列句子是否符合你听到的对话内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示. 把答案涂在答题卡小题的后面. 录音读两遍.

2. (5 分) (1) Joe lives in an apartment now. _____
- (2) Joe is a basketball player now. _____
- (3) Joe lived in Highville 10 years ago. _____
- (4) Joe went to school by train. _____
- (5) Perhaps Joe will live on a space station in 10 years. _____

第三节 你会听到五个学生谈论关于他们应该被允许干什么和不允许干什么. 从 A 到 E 的列表中, 为每个说话者选择表达每个人观点的字母, 把答案涂在答题卡小题的后面. 每个字母只用一遍. 录音读三遍.

3. (5 分) (1) Speaker A. Students should be allowed to play computer games in their free time.
- (2) Speaker 2 B. We should be allowed to choose our own clothes.
- (3) Speaker 3 C. We should be allowed to choose our own dream jobs.
- (4) Speaker 4 D. Sixteen - year - olds should be allowed to drive.
- (5) Speaker 5 E. Teenagers shouldn't play computer games too much.

- (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

第四节 听力填空题 (共 1 小题; 每小题 10 分, 满分 10 分) 请根据所听内容完成下面的填空. 每个空一词. 把答案写在答题卡小题的横线上. 录音读三遍.

4. (10 分) (1) He's _____ with an American family in New York. Today is the Dragon Boat Festival.
- (2) ..., so they shout "come on" _____ in excitement.
- (3) ...so it's like _____ night for Zhu Hui and his host family.
- (4) He is talking _____ to his cousin in Shenzhen.
- (5) He thinks his mom's zongzi is the most _____ zongzi that he has eaten.

第二部分 英语知识运用 (第一节 完形填空, 第 9 小题, 每小题 10 分, 满分 10 分; 第二节 语法填空, 14 小题, 每小题 10 分, 满分 10 分. 共 20 分) 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项, 把答案涂在答题卡小题的后面.

5. (10 分) Everyone has hobbies. Hobbies (1) _____ us a lot of happiness. For most of us, the activities we like to do are common and easy. However, there are (2) _____ people who like to take risks. (3) _____ are more interested in doing dangerous sports, such as snowboarding, diving (潜水) and rock climbing.

Many people enjoy (4) _____. You can do it indoors on special walls or outdoors on real mountains. There are many advantages to rock climbing - it is fun and it also helps people (5) _____ their worries,

The most important tool to have is good shoes. They need to be half a size smaller than your usual (6) _____. The next thing you need is a harness (保护带). This allows you to move freely, (7) _____ it will hold you up if you fall. It's important to know how to use your tools. If you are a beginner, it's best to have lessons. A climber with experience can help you a lot (8) _____ you are learning to climb.

Rock climbing is very exciting for people of different ages. Climbers, however, must be careful not (9) _____ the environment. Sometimes rock climbers leave rubbish on the mountains which they climb. They should take it (10) _____ them and throw it away. This will let future climbers enjoy a clean environment.

- (1) A. take B. bring C. provide D. have
- (2) A. other B. the other C. another D. every
- (3) A. We B. You C. All D. They
- (4) A. snowboarding B. diving C. rock climbing D. swimming
- (5) A. remember B. forget C. solve D. keep
- (6) A. size B. shape C. color D. kind
- (7) A. and B. but C. so D. or
- (8) A. before B. when C. after D. until
- (9) A. to protect B. to produce C. to pollute D. to save
- (10) A. along B. to C. for D. with

第三部分阅读理解(共2小题;每小题6分,满分12分)阅读下面两篇短文,从26~31各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。把答案涂在答题卡题的后面。

6. (6分) When ice is on the ocean, the polar bears are on the hunt. They are hunting seals. Polar bears need the ice. They can't catch seals as well in the water, where there is no ice.

In summer, some of the sea ice becomes water. Now, however, the sea ice is becoming water earlier than it used to. There is not as much time for the polar bears to hunt for food. They should have enough fat in their bodies to keep them from getting hungry. Some polar bears, however, haven't been able to get enough to eat. By the end of the summer, they are going to die.

Scientists want to learn all they can about polar bears and how they can help them. To help the bears, they have to do tests. It is difficult, however, for scientists to get close to the bears. Scientists fly in a helicopter, over the

places where polar bears live. When they notice a bear, they shoot a pointed object at it. The object makes the bear go to sleep. While the bear is asleep, the scientists can do their tests. The most important test is the fat test. If the bear hasn't eaten for two months, it won't have enough fat to live on.

Many people are worried about the ice that is becoming water. Polar bears have to go further and work harder to find food. If the ice keeps becoming water, one day there might not be any polar bears.

(1) The underlined word "hunt" in the first paragraph means: _____.

- A. 搜集
- B. 游荡
- C. 狩猎
- D. 探索

(2) If polar bears want to find food, what do they need? _____

- A. Fat.
- B. Ice.
- C. A pointed object.
- D. Water.

(3) What's the main idea of this passage? _____

- A. Polar bears are in great danger.
- B. Polar bears like hunting for seals to eat.
- C. It's difficult for scientists to test bears.
- D. The ways to help polar bears.

7. (6分) Do you get lots of reading tasks as part of your homework? You might wish that you could read faster. There are some people who say that you can learn to read at super - high speeds. But experts disagree on this idea.

"Speed reading is not actually possible," said Elizabeth Schotter, a scientist at the University of South Florida, US. Schotter pointed out that people who say that they can teach others how to speed read are usually doing it to make money by selling courses and books.

In fact, speed reading has been made known to people since 1959, when US educator Evelyn Wood introduced a speed reading program. Several US presidents have even asked their officers to take speed reading courses. However, there is no real science behind speed reading.

Schotter explained that reading is a task difficult to finish. It includes four steps: seeing a word, getting back its meaning from your memory, connecting it to other words in the same sentence, and then moving on to the next word. This process uses many parts of the brain at one time. It can't be sped up.

Some people who say they are able to speed read are simply skimming. Skimming involves reading a passage quickly and only looking for certain words or sentences.

Skimmers can figure out the main idea of a passage - especially if it's a topic they're familiar with - - but they will not be able to remember all the pieces of information.

So is there a way to become a faster reader? Research suggests that you should try to improve the number of your words and simply read more.

(1) According to Schotter, which of the following is TRUE? _____

- A. It's good for students to read at super high speeds.
- B. Speed reading courses are supported by real science.
- C. Reading includes four steps, it's not easy to finish.
- D. Speed reading courses and books are useful for us.

(2) What can we know from Paragraph 5? _____

- A. Skimmers will not forget all the pieces of information.
- B. You must read the passage carefully when you are skimming it.
- C. Skimming focuses on all the words or sentences of a passage.
- D. By skimming, skimmers may find the main idea of a passage.

(3) According to this passage, how to read faster? _____

- A. Learn more words and read more.
- B. Taking speed reading courses can help.
- C. Read more books about speed reading.
- D. See the words at super - high speeds.

读下面的文章, 然后判断文章后面的问题, 正确的答案写 T, 错误的答案写 F. 把答案涂在答题卡小题的后面.

8. (8分) The rockets take astronauts and man - made satellites (卫星) into space. The satellites are used for communication, weather checking and research. But how do satellites stay up without falling down?

There are two opposite forces influencing the satellite. One of them is the force of gravitation (地心引力), which tries to pull the satellite towards the earth and is like a rope which keeps the satellite from flying away. The other force is created by the turning of the satellite around the earth. This force tries to take the satellite away from the earth. With these two forces, the satellite goes round and round.

Everything that goes up has to come down. It is only a matter of time before a satellite comes back to the earth. As time goes by, the satellite loses its speed, which makes the force pulling it towards the earth stronger than the force pulling it away. This makes the satellite fall down to the earth.

判断文章后面的问题, 正确的答案写 T, 错误的答案写 F.

- (1) Two same forces have an influence on the satellite. _____
- (2) The force created by the turning keeps the satellite from flying away. _____
- (3) Two opposite forces make the satellite turn round and round. _____
- (4) The satellite will stay in space forever. _____

七选五 (共 1 小题; 每小题 10 分, 满分 10 分) 根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入小题的正确答案. 把答案涂在答题卡小题的后面.

9. (10 分) How do people find their inner talent? British author and speaker Sir Kenneth Robinson talked about this at TED. He told the story of Gillian Lynne, a dancer and a choreographer (编舞者) who has worked on famous musicals like Cats and Phantom of the Opera (《歌剧魅影》).

(1) _____ She couldn't think carefully about she's learning, and often found herself unable to keep still because she was bored. Her mother was quite worried about her. She took Lynne to a doctor. For 20 minutes, she talked about the problems Lynne was having in school. (2) _____ As they left the room, the doctor turned on the radio. He then said to Lynne's mother, "Just stand and watch her." (3) _____ The doctor then turned to Lynne's mother and said, "Mrs. Lynne, your daughter isn't sick. She's a dancer. Take her to a dance school."

So she did. (4) _____ Lynne later went to the Royal Ballet School, one of the world's greatest dance schools, and became a great dancer.

After leaving the school, she worked on some of the most successful musicals in history. (5) _____

Those who never did well in school needn't worry. Find your inner talent like Lynne, you can also succeed.

- A. The doctor played the music to calm her daughter down.
- B. Gillian Lynne never did well in school as a child.
- C. The minute they left the room, Lynne was on her feet, dancing to the music on the radio.

D. It is hard to believe that years ago, somebody else would just put her on medication (药物治疗) and tell her to calm down.

E. Then, the doctor said to Lynne, "I need to talk to your mother first. Wait here."

F. Lynne just stood here and watched her mother,

G. Lynne's new dance school was full of people just like her - people who had to move in order to think.

第四部分写作 (共六节, 满分 10 分) 第一节 语法填空 (共 1 小题; 每小题 10 分, 满分 10 分) 阅读下面材料并填空. 有的答案要填入适当的内容, 有的答案要用括号内单词的正确形式, 但每个答案不多于 3 个单词. 把答案写在答题卡小题的横线上.

10. (10 分) Almost each Chinese child has heard or read Journey to the West - one of the most famous Chinese (1) (tradition) classics. All of them like the main character - the Monkey King or Sun Wukong. However, it wasn't popular (2) _____ 1970s in England. In November 1979, pupils in England were able to watch a new program called Monkey. Most of them were hearing this story for the (3) _____ (one) time.

The Monkey King isn't (4) _____ usual monkey. In fact, he sometimes doesn't even look like a monkey! This is because he can make seventy - two changes to his shape and size, (5) _____ (turn) himself into different animals and objects. But unless his tail (6) _____ (hide), he can't turn himself into a man. (7) _____ (fight) bad people, the Monkey King uses a magic stick. Sometimes he can make the stick small enough to keep it in his ear. At other times, he can make it big and long.

The Monkey King (8) _____ (excite) the children of China for many years. And as soon as the TV came out more than 30 years (9) _____, Western children became interested in reading this story because the clever Monkey King keeps fighting to help (10) _____ (weak) and never gives up.

第二节 读下面的一篇文章, 在答题卡的每个题目下做简单的笔记. (共 1 小题; 每小题 10 分, 满分 10 分)

11. (10 分) Li Wen is a normal 15 - year - old boy from the countryside. He works very hard and does well in school. It is hard to believe that he used to have difficulties in school. When he was a little boy, he seldom caused any problems, and his family spent a lot of time together. However, things began to change a few years ago. His parents moved to the city to look for jobs, and his grandparents came to take care of him. But he missed his parents so

much and he often felt lonely and unhappy.

Li Wen's unhappiness began to influence his schoolwork. He became less interested in studying. Sometimes he was absent from classes and failed his examinations. Finally, Li Wen's parents made the decision to send him to a boarding school. However, Li Wen was shy and was not able to make friends quickly in school. He found life there difficult.

One day he told his teacher that he wanted to leave the school. His teacher was worried about him. And she called his parents. She advised them to talk with their son in person. So his parents took a 24 - hour train and a 5 - hour bus ride to get to Li Wen's school.

They had a long talk. "It was exactly what I needed," he said. Now I understand that even though they are busy, they are always thinking of me. They take pride in everything good I do."

After that, Li Wen's parents had much more communication with their son than they used to. Now Li Wen has really changed. He has become more outgoing and made some good friends in school. He has even joined the school basketball team and become active in many other activities. "I'm much happier now, and I work even harder than I used to. I know my parents love me and they're always proud of me," says Li Wen. "It's very important for parents to be there for their children."

(1) The main idea of this passage: _____

(2) Li Wen's feeling after his parents moved to the city: _____

(3) List two of Li Wen's problems at school after his parents first left him: _____

(4) The event that makes him begin to become better: _____

(5) Please find the phrases in the passage that has the same meaning as "They take pride in everything good I do."

(请在本文中找与划线短语意思相同的短语) _____

第三节 根据汉语意思完成英语句子, 每个空格填一个单词。(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分) 把答案写在答题卡小题的横线上。

12. (2 分) - 今天可好? - 棒极了!今天太爽了!

- How's your day? - Great. Today's _____!

13. (2 分) 这位老师对学生很有一套.

The teacher is very _____ students.

14. (2 分) 她并不是太担心, 因为她知道他总是会随时施以援手的.

She didn't worry too much because she knew he would always _____ for her.

15. (2 分) 他没有生气, 反而看起来挺高兴.

_____ being annoyed, he seemed quite pleased.

16. (2 分) 那位医生只有在某些日子才在这所医院里.

The doctor is only at this hospital on _____.

第四节 大意总结 (共 1 题, 10 分) 读下面关于如何处理青少年问题的文章. 请根据问题提示, 在答题卡的第五节下面, 尽可能用自己的话写出大意总结. 词数不少于 60, 不多于 80 词. 注意: 在文章后标清你写的字数.

17. (10 分) Students these days often have a lot of worries. Sometimes they have problems with their schoolwork, and sometimes with their friends. What can they do about this? Some people believe the worst thing is to do nothing. Laura Mills, a teenager from London, agrees. "Problems and worries are normal in life," says Laura. But I think talking to someone helps a lot. Unless we talk to someone, we'll certainly feel worse."

Laura once lost her wallet, and worried for days. She was afraid to tell her parents about it. She even walked three miles to school each day because she didn't have any money. She just kept thinking, "If I tell my parents, they'll be angry!" In the end, she talked to her parents and they were really understanding. Her dad said he sometimes made careless mistakes himself. They got her a new wallet and asked her to be more careful. "I will always remember to share my problems in the future!" Laura says.

Robert Hunt advises students about common problems. He feels the same way as Laura. "It is best not to run away from our problems. We should always try to solve them." He thinks the first step is to find someone you trust

to talk to. This person doesn't need to be an expert like himself. " Students often forget that their parents have more experience, and are always there to help them.

In English, we say that sharing a problem is like cutting it in half. So you're halfway to solving a problem just by talking, to someone about it.

- (1) What do teenagers worry about these days? _____
- (2) What's Laura Mill's opinion about how to deal with problems? _____
- (3) What happened to Laura and what did she learn from it? _____
- (4) What advice does Robert Hunt give to teenagers? _____
- (5) What's the conclusion (结论)? _____

第五节 书面表达 (共 1 题, 满分 15 分)

18. (15 分) Write a passage about an event that's the most unforgettable for you during your junior high school. (写一件在三年的初中生活中你最难忘的事情.)

(请根据下面的提示, 在答题卡第六节下面, 写出一篇 90 - 120 词的短文. 注意: 不要出现自己信息: 诸如姓名, 学校, 人名可以用英文名字.)

1. The title of your story. (你的故事的标题.)
2. First write about the event (when and where it happened and who). (首先写关于事件的时间、地点、相关人物等.)
3. Next write about how it happened. (接下来写事件是如何发生的.)
4. Then write about how you feel about this event. (然后写一下你的感受.)
5. At last write about how this event has changed your life or what you learn from it. (最后写一下这件事如何改变你的人生或者你从中学到什么.)

2020 年山东省枣庄市中考英语试卷

参考答案与试题解析

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1. (5 分) A B C D E F G H

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

【分析】略

【解答】DGHBF

【点评】略

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(2) Joe is a basketball player now. _____

(3) Joe lived in Highville 10 years ago. _____

(4) Joe went to school by train. _____

(5) Perhaps Joe will live on a space station in 10 years. _____

【分析】略

【解答】TFFTT

【点评】略

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3. (5 分) (1) Speaker A. Students should be allowed to play computer games in their free time.

(2) Speaker 2 B. We should be allowed to choose our own clothes.

(3) Speaker 3 C. We should be allowed to choose our own dream jobs.

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(5) Speaker 5 E. Teenagers shouldn't play computer games too much.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

【分析】略

【解答】AEDCB

【点评】略

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(2) ..., so they shout "come on" _____ in excitement.

(3) ...so it's like _____ night for Zhu Hui and his host family.

(4) He is talking _____ to his cousin in Shenzhen.

(5) He thinks his mom's zongzi is the most _____ zongzi that he has eaten.

【分析】略

【解答】(1) living (2) loudly (3) any other (4) on the phone (5) delicious

【点评】略

第二部分 英语知识运用 (第一节 完形填空, 第 9 小题, 每小题 10 分, 满分 10 分; 第二节 语法填空, 14 小题, 每小题 10 分, 满分 10 分, 共 20 分) 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项, 把答案涂在答题卡小题的后面。

5. (10 分) Everyone has hobbies. Hobbies (1) B us a lot of happiness. For most of us, the activities we like to do are common and easy. However, there are (2) A people who like to take risks. (3) D are more interested in doing dangerous sports, such as snowboarding, diving (潜水) and rock climbing.

Many people enjoy (4) C. You can do it indoors on special walls or outdoors on real mountains. There are many advantages to rock climbing - it is fun and it also helps people (5) B their worries,

The most important tool to have is good shoes. They need to be half a size smaller than your usual (6) A. The next thing you need is a harness (保护带). This allows you to move freely, (7) B it will hold you up if you fall. It's important to know how to use your tools. If you are a beginner, it's best to have lessons. A climber with experience can help you a lot (8) B you are learning to climb.

Rock climbing is very exciting for people of different ages. Climbers, however, must be careful not (9) C the environment. Sometimes rock climbers leave rubbish on the mountains which they climb. They should take it (10) D them and throw it away. This will let future climbers enjoy a clean environment.

- (1) A. take B. bring C. provide D. have
- (2) A. other B. the other C. another D. every
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- (5) A. remember B. forget C. solve D. keep

- (6) A. size B. shape C. color D. kind
- (7) A. and B. but C. so D. or
- (8) A. before B. when C. after D. until
- (9) A. to protect B. to produce C. to pollute D. to save
- (10) A. along B. to C. for D. with

【分析】文章主要介绍了对于攀岩爱好者要注意的事项。

【解答】(1) B. 动词辨析. A 拿; B 带来; C 提供; D 有; 根据 Hobbies (1) us a lot of happiness 应该是爱好给我们带来很多幸福, 故答案是 B.

(2) A. 代词辨析. A 别的; B 两者中另一上; C 三者及以上另一个; D 每一个; 根据 people 是名词复数形式, 应该是别人喜欢冒险, 故答案是 A.

(3) D. 代词辨析. A 我们; B 你们; C 全部; D 他们; 根据上句别的人喜欢冒险, 应该是他们对危险活动感兴趣, 故答案是 D.

(4) C. 名词辨析. A 滑雪板; B 开车; C 攀岩; D 游泳; 根据下句 You can do it indoors on special walls or outdoors on real mountains. 可知一些人喜欢攀岩, 故答案是 C.

(5) B. 动词辨析. A 记得; B 忘记; C 解决; D 保持; 根据前面 There are many advantages to rock climbing - it is fun 攀岩有很多好处 - 很有趣, 还应该能忘记忧愁, 故答案是 B.

(6) A. 名词辨析. A 尺码; B 形状; C 颜色; D 和蔼; 根据 They need to be half a size smaller than your usual 它们需要比你平常的尺码小半码, 故答案是 A.

(7) B. 连词辨析. A 和; B 但是; C 所以; D 或者; 根据 This allows you to move freely, (7) it will hold you up if you fall 这样可以让你自由移动, 如果你摔倒, 它会把你扶起来, 表转折关系, 故答案是 B.

(8) B. 连词辨析. A 在...之前; B 当...时; C 在...之后; D 直到; 根据 A climber with experience can help you a lot (8) you are learning to climb. 一个有经验的登山者对你在学习攀岩之前, 有很大帮助, 故答案是 B.

(9) C. 动词辨析. A 减少; B 生产; C 污染; D 节省; 根据下句 Sometimes rock climbers leave rubbish on the mountains which they climb 有时攀岩者在他们攀登的山上留下垃圾, 可知是污染了环境, 故答案是 C.

(10) D. 介词辨析. A 沿着; B 到; C 为; D 和; 根据句意他们应该把它带走扔掉. 表伴随, 故答案是 D.

【点评】考查完型填空. 根据所给的短文对意思有所了解, 然后根据短文的大体意思, 选择每个符合题意的答案, 使短文更通顺.

第三部分阅读理解(共 2 小题; 每小题 6 分, 满分 12 分) 阅读下面两篇短文, 从 26~31 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D) 中, 选出最佳选项. 把答案涂在答题卡题的后面.

6. (6 分) When ice is on the ocean, the polar bears are on the hunt. They are hunting seals. Polar bears need the ice. They can't catch seals as well in the water, where there is no ice.

In summer, some of the sea ice becomes water. Now, however, the sea ice is becoming water earlier than it used to. There is not as much time for the polar bears to hunt for food. They should have enough fat in their bodies to keep them from getting hungry. Some polar bears, however, haven't been able to get enough to eat. By the end of the summer, they are going to die.

Scientists want to learn all they can about polar bears and how they can help them. To help the bears, they have to do tests. It is difficult, however, for scientists to get close to the bears. Scientists fly in a helicopter, over the places where polar bears live. When they notice a bear, they shoot a pointed object at it. The object makes the bear go to sleep. While the bear is asleep, the scientists can do their tests. The most important test is the fat test. If the bear hasn't eaten for two months, it won't have enough fat to live on.

Many people are worried about the ice that is becoming water. Polar bears have to go further and work harder to find food. If the ice keeps becoming water, one day there might not be any polar bears.

(1) The underlined word "hunt" in the first paragraph means: C.

- A. 搜集
- B. 游荡

- C. 狩猎
- D. 探索

(2) If polar bears want to find food, what do they need? B

- A. Fat.
- B. Ice.
- C. A pointed object.
- D. Water.

(3) What's the main idea of this passage? A

- A. Polar bears are in great danger.
- B. Polar bears like hunting for seals to eat.
- C. It's difficult for scientists to test bears.
- D. The ways to help polar bears.

【分析】 本文章主要讲述了北极熊的猎食特点以及随着全球变暖, 冰变得越来越少, 会威胁到北极熊的猎食和生存, 人类应该引起重视.

【解答】(1) C. 词义猜测题. 根据文章第一段, When ice is on the ocean, the polar bears are on the hunt. They are hunting seals. 当海洋上有冰的时候, 北极熊就会出来狩猎了, 他们会捕猎海豹. 可知, 划线单词意为: 狩猎, 故选 C.

(2) B. 细节理解题. 根据文章第一段, Polar bears need the ice. They can't catch seals as well in the water, where there is no ice. 北极熊需要冰, 他们在没有冰的水里抓不到海豹. 可知, 北极熊寻找食物的时候需要冰, 故选 B.

(3) A. 推理判断题. 根据文章最后一段, Many people are worried about the ice that is becoming water. Polar bears have to go further and work harder to find food. If the ice keeps becoming water, one day there might not be any

polar bears. 许多人担心冰变成水, 北极熊必须走得更远, 更加努力地寻找食物. 如果冰继续变成水, 总有一天北极熊可能就不存在了. 可知, 本文章主要讲述了由于生存环境的变化, 北极熊可能会没有地方居住以及猎食, 它正处于危险中, 故选 A.

【点评】 首先要通读全文, 了解文章大意, 紧紧抓住上下文语境所提供的信息, 然后明确词意, 结合排除法逐一选出答案. 最后再通读全文, 核对答案.

7. (6分) Do you get lots of reading tasks as part of your homework? You might wish that you could read faster. There are some people who say that you can learn to read at super - high speeds. But experts disagree on this idea.

"Speed reading is not actually possible," said Elizabeth Schotter, a scientist at the University of South Florida, US. Schotter pointed out that people who say that they can teach others how to speed read are usually doing it to make money by selling courses and books.

In fact, speed reading has been made known to people since 1959, when US educator Evelyn Wood introduced a speed reading program. Several US presidents have even asked their officers to take speed reading courses. However, there is no real science behind speed reading.

Schotter explained that reading is a task difficult to finish. It includes four steps: seeing a word, getting back its meaning from your memory, connecting it to other words in the same sentence, and then moving on to the next word. This process uses many parts of the brain at one time. It can't be sped up.

Some people who say they are able to speed read are simply skimming. Skimming involves reading a passage quickly and only looking for certain words or sentences.

Skimmers can figure out the main idea of a passage - especially if it's a topic they're familiar with - - but they will not be able to remember all the pieces of information.

So is there a way to become a faster reader? Research suggests that you should try to improve the number of your words and simply read more.

(1) According to Schotter, which of the following is TRUE? C

- A. It's good for students to read at super high speeds.
- B. Speed reading courses are supported by real science.
- C. Reading includes four steps, it's not easy to finish.
- D. Speed reading courses and books are useful for us.

(2) What can we know from Paragraph 5? D

- A. Skimmers will not forget all the pieces of information.
- B. You must read the passage carefully when you are skimming it.
- C. Skimming focuses on all the words or sentences of a passage.
- D. By skimming, skimmers may find the main idea of a passage.

(3) According to this passage, how to read faster? A

- A. Learn more words and read more.
- B. Taking speed reading courses can help.
- C. Read more books about speed reading.
- D. See the words at super - high speeds.

【分析】 文章主要介绍了增加词汇量和大量阅读课桌椅可以提高阅读者的阅读速度.

【解答】 (1) C. 根据 Schotter explained that reading is a task difficult to finish. It includes four steps: 可知阅读包括四个步骤, 不容易完成. 故选 C.

(2) D. 根据 Skimmers can figure out the main idea of a passage - . 可知通过略读, 略读者可以找到文章的大意. 故选 D.

(3) A. 根据 Research suggests that you should try to improve the number of your words and simply read more. 可知要做到更快地阅读, 需要多学单词, 多读. 故选 A.

【点评】首先要通读全文，了解文章大意，紧紧抓住上下文语境所提供的信息，然后明确词意，结合排除法逐一选出答案。最后再通读全文，核对答案。

读下面的文章，然后判断文章后面的问题，正确的答案写 T，错误的答案写 F。把答案涂在答题卡小题的后面。

8. (8分) The rockets take astronauts and man-made satellites (卫星) into space. The satellites are used for communication, weather checking and research. But how do satellites stay up without falling down?

There are two opposite forces influencing the satellite. One of them is the force of gravitation (地心引力), which tries to pull the satellite towards the earth and is like a rope which keeps the satellite from flying away. The other force is created by the turning of the satellite around the earth. This force tries to take the satellite away from the earth. With these two forces, the satellite goes round and round.

Everything that goes up has to come down. It is only a matter of time before a satellite comes back to the earth. As time goes by, the satellite loses its speed, which makes the force pulling it towards the earth stronger than the force pulling it away. This makes the satellite fall down to the earth.

判断文章后面的问题，正确的答案写 T，错误的答案写 F。

(1) Two same forces have an influence on the satellite. F

(2) The force created by the turning keeps the satellite from flying away. F

(3) Two opposite forces make the satellite turn round and round. T

(4) The satellite will stay in space forever. F

【分析】短文讲了火箭把宇航员和人造卫星送入太空，详细地介绍了卫星保持不坠落的原因。

【解答】细节判断题。

(1) F. 根据第二段句子"There are two opposite forces influencing the satellite."可知两种相同的力对卫星有影响是错误的，两种相反的力影响着卫星。故答案为 F。

(2) F. 根据第二段句子"The other force is created by the turning of the satellite around the earth. This force tries

to take the satellite away from the earth."可知旋转产生的力使卫星不会飞离是错误的，会使卫星飞离。故答案为 F。

(3) T. 根据第二段句子"With these two forces, the satellite goes round and round."可知两种相反的力量使卫星不停地旋转。故答案为 T。

(4) F. 根据最后一段句子"Everything that goes up has to come down. It is only a matter of time before a satellite comes back to the earth."可知这颗卫星将永远留在太空中是错误的，会坠落到地球上。故答案为 F。

【点评】做好简单推理判断题。以具体事实为依据进行推理，做出判断。只要弄清事实，即可结合常识推断出合理的结论。

七选五(共1小题;每小题10分,满分10分)根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入小题的正确答案。把答案涂在答题卡小题的后面。

9. (10分) How do people find their inner talent? British author and speaker Sir Kenneth Robinson talked about this at TED. He told the story of Gillian Lynne, a dancer and a choreographer (编舞者) who has worked on famous musicals like Cats and Phantom of the Opera (《歌剧魅影》).

(1) B She couldn't think carefully about she's learning, and often found herself unable to keep still because she was bored. Her mother was quite worried about her. She took Lynne to a doctor. For 20 minutes, she talked about the problems Lynne was having in school. (2) E As they left the room, the doctor turned on the radio. He then said to Lynne's mother, "Just stand and watch her." (3) C The doctor then turned to Lynne's mother and said, "Mrs. Lynne, your daughter isn't sick. She's a dancer. Take her to a dance school."

So she did. (4) G Lynne later went to the Royal Ballet School, one of the world's greatest dance schools, and became a great dancer.

After leaving the school, she worked on some of the most successful musicals in history. (5) D.

Those who never did well in school needn't worry. Find your inner talent like Lynne, you can also succeed.

- A. The doctor played the music to calm her daughter down.
- B. Gillian Lynne never did well in school as a child.
- C. The minute they left the room, Lynne was on her feet, dancing to the music on the radio.
- D. It is hard to believe that years ago, somebody else would just put her on medication (药物治疗) and tell her to calm down.
- E. Then, the doctor said to Lynne, "I need to talk to your mother first. Wait here."
- F. Lynne just stood here and watched her mother,
- G. Lynne's new dance school was full of people just like her - people who had to move in order to think.

【分析】短文讲了人们如何找到自己内在的才能，详细地讲述了一位舞蹈演员兼编舞演员 Gillian Lynne 的故事，告诉我们发掘你内在的才华，你也可以成功。

【解答】细节推理题。

(1) B. 根据后句 "She couldn't think carefully about she's learning, and often found herself unable to keep still because she was bored." 可知说的是学习情况，结合选项，应说 Gillian Lynne 小时候在学校成绩一直不好。故选 B。

(2) E. 根据后句 "As they left the room, the doctor turned on the radio. He then said to Lynne's mother, "Just stand and watch her." 可知说的是医生和妈妈的谈话，结合选项，应说然后，医生对 Lynne 说："我需要先和你妈妈谈谈。" 在这儿等着。故选 E。

(3) C. 根据后句 "The doctor then turned to Lynne's mother and said, "Mrs. Lynne, your daughter isn't sick. She's a dancer. Take her to a dance school." 可知说的是女儿喜欢跳舞，结合选项，应说他们一离开房间，Lynne 就兴奋起来。她站起来，随着收音机里的音乐跳舞。故选 C。

(4) G. 根据后句 "Lynne later went to the Royal Ballet School, one of the world's greatest dance schools, and became a great dancer." 可知说的是舞蹈学校，结合选项，应说 Lynne 的新舞蹈学校里到处都是像她一样的人 - - 这些人必须行动才能思考。故选 G。

(5) D. 根据前句 "After leaving the school, she worked on some of the most successful musicals in history." 可知说的是几年后的变化，结合选项，应说很难相信几年前，别人会让她服药，并告诉她冷静下来。故选 D。

【点评】做题时结合原文和题目有针对性找出相关语句进行仔细分析，结合选项选出正确答案。推理判断也是要在抓住关键句子的基础上合理地分析才能得出正确的答案。

第四部分写作(共六节，满分10分)第一节 语法填空(共1小题；每小题10分，满分10分) 阅读下面材料并填空。有的答案要填入适当的内容，有的答案要用括号内单词的正确形式，但每个答案不多于3个单词。把答案写在答题卡小题的横线上。

10. (10分) Almost each Chinese child has heard or read Journey to the West - one of the most famous Chinese (1) traditional (tradition) classics. All of them like the main character - the Monkey King or Sun Wukong. However, it wasn't popular (2) until 1970s in England. In November 1979, pupils in England were able to watch a new program called Monkey. Most of them were hearing this story for the (3) first (one) time.

The Monkey King isn't (4) a usual monkey. In fact, he sometimes doesn't even look like a monkey! This is because he can make seventy - two changes to his shape and size, (5) turning (turn) himself into different animals and objects. But unless his tail (6) can be hidden/is hidden (hide), he can't turn himself into a man. (7) To fight (fight) bad people, the Monkey King uses a magic stick. Sometimes he can make the stick small enough to keep it in his ear. At other times, he can make it big and long.

The Monkey King (8) has excited (excite) the children of China for many years. And as soon as the TV came out more than 30 years (9) ago, Western children became interested in reading this story because the clever Monkey King keeps fighting to help (10) the weak (weak) and never gives up.

【分析】孙悟空是西游记里的主要人物，深受中外孩子们的喜欢。聪明的孙悟空与坏人作斗争，帮助弱者。

【解答】(1) traditional. 考查形容词。根据空格后面的词语是"classics"可知此处是指最著名的传统文学之一。故填 traditional。

(2) until. 考查连词。根据 "it wasn't popular (2) until 1970s in England." 可知此处是指在英格兰直到 20 世纪 70 年代才流行起来。not...until...固定短语，直到...才...故填 until。

(3) first. 考查序数词。根据 "for the (3) _____ (one) time" 可知此处是指第一次。所以要用序数词来填

空. 故填 first.

(4) a. 考查不定冠词. 根据空格后面的词语是"usual monkey"可知此处是指孙悟空不是一个寻常的猴子. a 用在辅音音素开头的单词前面, 表泛指, 一个. 故填 a.

(5) turning. 考查现在分词. 根据"This is because he can make seventy - two changes to his shape and size, (5) turning (turn) himself into different animals and objects. "可知此处是指这是因为他会 72 变, 把他自己变成不同的动物或物体. 空格处要用现在分词来作伴随状语. 故填 turning.

(6) can be hidden/is hidden. 考查时态语态. 根据"But unless his tail (6) ____ (hide), he can't turn himself into a man. "可知此处是指但是除非他的尾巴被隐藏起来, 他不能把自己变成一个人. 故填 can be hidden/is hidden.

(7) To fight. 考查动词不定式. 根据""bad people, the Monkey King uses a magic stick 可知此处是指为了和坏人战斗, 孙悟空使用金箍棒. 要用动词不定式来作目的状语. 故填 To fight.

(8) has excited. 考查动词时态. 根据"for many years"所以要用现在完成时来填空, 可知此处是指孙悟空已经让中国的孩子们兴奋了很多年了. 故填 has excited.

(9) ago. 考查副词. 根据"And as soon as the TV came out more than 30 years"可知此处是指 30 年前, 电视一出来. 故填 ago.

(10) the weak. 考查形容词. 根据"Monkey King keeps fighting to help"可知此处是指孙悟空不停地战斗来帮助弱者. the+形容词, 表示一类人. 故填 the weak.

【点评】首先要通读短文, 掌握大意, 特别要注意上下文之间的联系, 确定某处的需要的词汇和形式, 就可以确定正确答案.

第二节 读下面的一篇文章, 在答题卡的每个题目下做简单的笔记. (共 1 小题; 每小题 10 分, 满分 10 分)

11. (10 分) Li Wen is a normal 15 - year - old boy from the countryside. He works very hard and does well in school. It is hard to believe that he used to have difficulties in school. When he was a little boy, he seldom caused any problems, and his family spent a lot of time together. However, things began to change a few years ago. His parents moved to the city to look for jobs, and his grandparents came to take care of him. But he missed his parents so much and he often felt lonely and unhappy.

Li Wen's unhappiness began to influence his schoolwork. He became less interested in studying. Sometimes he was absent from classes and failed his examinations. Finally, Li Wen's parents made the decision to send him to a boarding school. However, Li Wen was shy and was not able to make friends quickly in school. He found life there difficult.

One day he told his teacher that he wanted to leave the school. His teacher was worried about him. And she called his parents, She advised them to talk with their son in person. So his parents took a 24 - hour train and a 5 - hour bus ride to get to Li Wen's school.

They had a long talk. "It was exactly what I needed, " he said. Now I understand that even though they are busy, they are always thinking of me. They take pride in everything good I do. "

After that, Li Wen's parents had much more communication with their son than they used to. Now Li Wen has really changed. He has become more outgoing and made some good friends in school. He has even joined the school basketball team and become active in many other activities. "I'm much happier now, and I work even harder than I used to. I know my parents love me and they're always proud of me, ") says Li Wen. "It's very important for parents to be there for their children. "

(1) The main idea of this passage: It's important for parents to communicate with their children to help them become better.

(2) Li Wen's feeling after his parents moved to the city: lonely and unhappy.

(3) List two of Li Wen's problems at school after his parents first left him: ①He became less interested in studying. ②Sometimes he was absent from classes.

(4) The event that makes him begin to become better: a long talk with his parents.

(5) Please find the phrases in the passage that has the same meaning as "They take pride in everything good I do. " (请在本文中找与划线短语意思相同的短语) are proud of.

【分析】文章主要讲了李文的父母离开他去城里工作后李文开始变得很不开心, 之后和父母沟通之后李文才

重新变好.

【解答】(1) It's important for parents to communicate with their children to help them become better. 主旨大意, 根据 After that, Li Wen's parents had much more communication with their son than they used to. Now Li Wen has really changed, 结合文章内容, 可知文章主要讲了李文的父母离开他去城里工作后李文开始变得很不开心, 之后和父母沟通之后李文才重新变好, 告诉我们父母与孩子交流, 帮助他们变得更好, 这是很重要的, 故答案为 It's important for parents to communicate with their children to help them become better.

(2) lonely and unhappy. 细节理解题, 根据 But he missed his parents so much and he often felt lonely and unhappy. , 可知他经常感到孤独和不快乐, 故答案为 lonely and unhappy.

(3) ①He became less interested in studying. ②Sometimes he was absent from classes. 细节理解题, 根据 Li Wen's unhappiness began to influence his schoolwork. He became less interested in studying. Sometimes he was absent from classes and failed his examinations. , 可知李文的不快乐开始影响他的学业. 他对学习不那么感兴趣了. 有时他逃课, 考试不及格, 故答案为①He became less interested in studying. ②Sometimes he was absent from classes.

(4) a long talk with his parents. 细节理解题, 根据 They had a long talk. "It was exactly what I needed," he said. Now I understand that even though they are busy, they are always thinking of me. They take pride in everything good I do, 可知是因为和父母的一次长谈, 故答案为 a long talk with his parents.

(5) are proud of. 内容理解题, They take pride in everything good I do. 指他们为我做的每件好事感到骄傲, 而 they're always proud of me 指代他们总是为我感到骄傲, be proud of 和 take pride in 意思相同, 都指代为某人骄傲, 故答案为 are proud of.

【点评】首先要通读全文, 了解文章大意, 紧紧抓住上下文语境所提供的信息, 得出正确答案.

第三节 根据汉语意思完成英语句子, 每个空格填一个单词. (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分) 把答案写在答题卡小题的横线上.

12. (2 分) - 今天可好? - 棒极了!今天太爽了!

- How's your day? - Great. Today's very/so cool/wonderful/pleasant !

【分析】 - How's your day? - Great. Today's very/so cool/wonderful/pleasant!

【解答】Today's 中's 是 is 的缩写, 后可跟形容词作表语, 表示今天太爽了, 此处形容词可用 cool, 表示酷的, wonderful 表示令人高兴的, pleasant 表示愉快的.

【点评】本题考查汉译英, 要求学生有扎实的词汇基础, 再根据题干进行填写, 只要符合题意即可.

13. (2 分) 这位老师对学生很有一套.

The teacher is very good with students.

【分析】The teacher is very good with students.

【解答】be good with sb. 表示善于和……相处, 和……相处得很好.

【点评】本题考查汉译英, 基础题, 要求学生有扎实的词汇基础, 再根据题干进行填写, 注意单词的正确形式.

14. (2 分) 她并不是太担心, 因为她知道他总是会随时施以援手的.

She didn't worry too much because she knew he would always be there for her.

【分析】She didn't worry too much because she knew he would always be there for her.

【解答】根据题干可知该句是 because 引导的原因状语从句, 其中从句是过去将来时, 其结构是主语+would+动词原形. 其次 be there for sb. 表示为某人施以援手, 陪伴某人等.

【点评】本题考查汉译英, 要求学生有扎实的词汇基础, 再根据题干进行单词填写, 注意时态、单词的正确形式等细节.

15. (2 分) 他没有生气, 反而看起来挺高兴.

Instead of being annoyed, he seemed quite pleased.

【分析】Instead of being annoyed, he seemed quite pleased.

【解答】instead of 表示而不是, of 是介词, 后可跟名词、代词、动名词.

【点评】 本题考查汉译英，要求学生有扎实的词汇基础，再根据题干进行单词填写，注意单词的正确书写。

16. (2分) 那位医生只有在某些日子才在这所医院里。

The doctor is only at this hospital on certain days .

【分析】 The doctor is only at this hospital on certain days.

【解答】 certain 作形容词，可表示某个，特定的，day 表示天，此处应用其复数形式。

【点评】 本题考查汉译英，要求学生有扎实的词汇基础，再根据题干进行单词填写，注意单词的正确形式。

第四节 大意总结 (共 1 题, 10 分) 读下面关于如何处理青少年问题的文章。请根据问题提示，在答题卡的第五节下面，尽可能用自己的话写出大意总结。词数不少于 60，不多于 80 词。注意：在文章后标清你写的字数。

17. (10分) Students these days often have a lot of worries. Sometimes they have problems with their schoolwork, and sometimes with their friends. What can they do about this? Some people believe the worst thing is to do nothing. Laura Mills, a teenager from London, agrees. "Problems and worries are normal in life," says Laura. But I think talking to someone helps a lot. Unless we talk to someone, we'll certainly feel worse."

Laura once lost her wallet, and worried for days. She was afraid to tell her parents about it. She even walked three miles to school each day because she didn't have any money. She just kept thinking, "If I tell my parents, they'll be angry!" In the end, she talked to her parents and they were really understanding. Her dad said he sometimes made careless mistakes himself. They got her a new wallet and asked her to be more careful. "I will always remember to share my problems in the future!" Laura says.

Robert Hunt advises students about common problems. He feels the same way as Laura. "It is best not to run away from our problems. We should always try to solve them. "He thinks the first step is to find someone you trust to talk to. This person doesn't need to be an expert like himself. " Students often forget that their parents have more experience, and are always there to help them.

In English, we say that sharing a problem is like cutting it in half. So you're halfway to solving a problem just by talking, to someone about it.

(1) What do teenagers worry about these days? These days teenagers worry about their school work or problems with their friends.

(2) What's Laura Mill's opinion about how to deal with problems? Laura thinks talking to someone can help solve problems.

(3) What happened to Laura and what did she learn from it? Once Laura lost her wallet, she was afraid. At last, she solved the problem by talking to her parents. After that, she always remembers to share her problems.

(4) What advice does Robert Hunt give to teenagers? Robert Hunt advises that talking to someone you trust to is the first step to solve problems.

(5) What's the conclusion (结论)? So if you have problems, you should talk to your friends or parents.

【分析】 面对生活中的焦虑，劳拉认为和别人交谈会有很大的帮助，并给出了自己的例子。罗伯特亨特给出了自己的观点和看法。

【解答】 (1) These days teenagers worry about their school work or problems with their friends. 细节理解题。根据 Sometimes they have problems with their schoolwork, and sometimes with their friends, 可知青少年担心他们的学校工作或与他们的朋友的问题，故答案为 These days teenagers worry about their school work or problems with their friends.

(2) Laura thinks talking to someone can help solve problems. 细节理解题。根据 Laura Mills, a teenager from London, agrees. "Problems and worries are normal in life," says Laura. But I think talking to someone helps a lot., 可知他认为与人交谈可以解决问题，故答案为 Laura thinks talking to someone can help solve problems.

(3) Once Laura lost her wallet, she was afraid. At last, she solved the problem by talking to her parents. After that, she always remembers to share her problems. 细节理解题。根据 Laura once lost her wallet 和 In the end, she talked to her parents and they were really understanding, 可知有一次劳拉丢了钱包，她很害怕。最后，她通过和父母谈话解决了这个问题。在那之后，她总是记得分享她的问题，故答案为 Once Laura lost her wallet, she was afraid. At last, she solved the problem by talking to her parents. After that, she always remembers to share her problems.

(4) Robert Hunt advises that talking to someone you trust to is the first step to solve problems. 细节理解题。根据

He thinks the first step is to find someone you trust to talk to. This person doesn't need to be an expert like himself, 可知他建议, 交谈是解决问题的第一步, 故答案为 Robot Hunt advises that talking to someone you trust to is the first step to solve problems.

(5) So if you have problems, you should talk to your friends or parents. 主旨大意题. 根据 In English, we say that sharing a problem is like cutting it in half. So you're halfway to solving a problem just by talking, to someone about it, 结合文章内容, 可知文章告诉我们如果有问题, 要告诉父母朋友, 故答案为 So if you have problems, you should talk to your friends or parents.

【点评】首先要通读全文, 了解文章大意, 紧紧抓住上下文语境所提供的信息, 得出正确答案.

第五节 书面表达 (共 1 题, 满分 15 分)

18. (15 分) Write a passage about an event that's the most unforgettable for you during your junior high school. (写一件在三年的初中生活中你最难忘的事情.)

(请根据下面的提示, 在答题卡第六节下面, 写出一篇 90 - 120 词的短文. 注意: 不要出现自己信息: 诸如姓名, 学校, 人名可以用英文名字.)

1. The title of your story. (你的故事的标题.)
2. First write about the event (when and where it happened and who). (首先写关于事件的时间、地点、相关人物等.)
3. Next write about how it happened. (接下来写事件是如何发生的.)
4. Then write about how you feel about this event. (然后写一下你的感受.)
5. At last write about how this event has changed your life or what you learn from it. (最后写一下这件事如何改变你的人生或者你从中学到什么.)

_____.

【分析】【高分句型一】

I'll never forget the day when my mom took me to the children's home. 我永远不会忘记妈妈带我去儿童之家的那

一天.

when 引导定语从句.

【高分句型二】

When I got there, I couldn't believe what I saw. 当我到达那里时, 我无法相信我所看到的.

when 引导时间状语从句.

what 引导宾语从句.

【解答】

Giving is better than taking

I'll never forget the day when my mom took me to the children's home. 【高分句型一】 When I was in Grade 8, I was not satisfied with what I had. My mom knew all about my problem. One Sunny morning, she took me to the children's home. When I got there, I couldn't believe what I saw. 【高分句型二】 There were some poor kids. Some were disabled. Others wore ugly clothes without toys. I gave away my beautiful clothes, toys and books to them. (叙述经历)

I felt I was happy and lucky enough to live in a family full of love. I knew happiness is giving not taking. (感受)

【点评】能够根据提示进行书面表达, 能够围绕主题准确使用一定的语法、词汇、短语和句型等, 清楚连贯地表达自己的思想, 进而完成写作任务.