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杭州艺术学校三年制中专和五年一贯制招生文化考试试题卷 语文（样卷）

考生须知：

- 1、本试卷满分 120 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
- 2、答题前，在答题纸上写姓名和准考证号，并在试卷首页的指定位置写上姓名和座位号。
- 3、必须在答题纸的对应答题位置上答题，写在其他地方无效。答题方式详见答题纸上的说明。
- 4、考试结束后，试题卷和答题纸一并上交。

一、积累（20 分）

（一）

班级开展主题为“我爱家乡”的综合性学习活动，请你完成下列任务。

【识城标，了解家乡】



杭州城标

- ◆城标由汉字“杭”的篆书演变而成，巧妙地将航船、城郭、建筑、拱桥等诸多要素（róng）☐入其中。
- ◆“杭”字古义即为“方舟”“船”，“杭”又通“航”，反（yìng）☐了杭州之名源自“大禹舍舟登岸”的历史典故。
- ◆城标以翘屋角与（yuán）☐拱门为表现形式，右半部分隐含了西湖著名景点“三潭印月”的形象。
- ◆城标强调了字体的独特性，字体与图形相结合，_____。

- 1、根据语境，在上文☐中填入合适的汉字。（3分）

（róng）☐入其中 反（yìng）☐ （yuán）☐拱门

- 2、填入上文横线处的词语，恰当的一项是（2分）

A、惟妙惟肖 B、巧夺天工 C、栩栩如生 D、浑然一体

【写对联，宣传家乡】

- 3、有同学拟写了描绘千岛湖风光的上联“晴好一湖照明镜”，与它对仗可作下联的一项是（2分）

A、雨奇千岛洗青螺 B、松排山岭万重翠
C、一轮红日照朝霞 D、碧波千顷浮翠岛

【学公约，爱护家乡】

- 4、余杭良渚文化村居民制订的“村民公约”，有“我们不往窗外抛撒物品，晾晒浇灌防止滴水”“在小镇公共场所，我们放低谈话音量”“我们在乘车、购物时依次排队，尊老爱幼”等内容。某小区的公约，有“不得随地吐痰，乱扔烟蒂”“严禁攀折花木，违者罚款”“公共场所禁止大声喧哗”等内容。两相比较，“村民公约”在表达上有什么特色？（4分）

【诵美文，歌赞家乡】

- 5、在下面这段文字的横线处填入语句，衔接恰当的一项是（2分）

富春江昔日为杭州至严州、金华的通航要道，船至桐庐七里泷，因滩多流急，航行需借风力或人工拉纤而行。_____如今，因富春江水库的修建，这一带水深江阔，碧波粼粼，两岸群峰壁立。当地在此开发了“七里扬帆”的旅游项目。一叶扁舟，点点白帆，穿行在如诗如画的江面上，还有谁人不陶醉！

①古语说“七里滩头，有风七里，无风七十里”，“七里扬帆”由此得名。

②旧时舟楫经过都要在钓台下等候东风。

③倘若无风，得靠人工拉纤，显得路途遥远，仿佛七十里。

④东风一起，千帆竞发，艄公号子响彻云霄，长滩瞬息可过，仿佛仅七里。

A、①④③②

B、①②④③

C、②④③①

D、②③①④

(二)

- 6、古诗文默写（7分）

祖国的山川大地，处处让人想起先贤的名篇佳句。在西北行走，你渴望欣赏王维诗中“大漠孤烟直，①”的奇异风光；穿行三峡，你不觉吟诵起郦道元“素湍绿潭，②”的名句；来到荆门，你能领略李白歌咏的“③，江入大荒流”的壮美景色；登临泰山，你更能体会青年杜甫“④，⑤”的万丈豪情；远眺沧海，你会由衷赞叹曹操笔下“⑥，若出其中；⑦，若出其里”的宏阔境界。

二、阅读（54分）

（一）名著阅读（8分）

- 7、根据阅读积累，选择与下列名著相对应的鲁迅先生的评论。（4分）

(1)《世说新语》____ (2)《西游记》____ (3)《镜花缘》____ (4)《儒林外史》____

A、乃秉持公心，指撻时弊，机锋所向，尤在士林；其文又戚而能谐，婉而多讽。

B、罗列古典才艺，亦殊繁多，所叙唐氏父女之游行，才女百人之聚宴，几占全书什七。

C、事起后汉，止于东晋，记言则玄远冷俊，记行则高简瑰奇，下至缪惑，亦资一笑。

D、虽述变幻恍惚之事，亦每杂解颐之言，使神魔皆有人情，精魅亦通世故。

- 8、假如《海底两万里》中的尼摩船长准备再次出发，下列哪个文学形象最有可能和他一起去探索海底世界？请结合该文学形象的性格和经历，简述理由。（4分）

白龙马（《西游记》）
孙少平（《平凡的世界》）

简·爱（《简·爱》）
格列佛（《格列佛游记》）

（二）文学作品阅读（16分）

阅读下面的作品，完成9-12题。

家有斑鸠
陈忠实

住到乡下老屋的第一个早晨，刚睁开眼，便听到“咕咕——咕咕”的鸟叫声。我断定是斑鸠，不由得惊喜。披上衣服，竟有点迫不及待，悄声静气地靠近窗户，透过玻璃望出去，后屋的前檐上，果然有两只斑鸠。一只站在瓦楞上，另一只围着它转着，一边转着，一边点头，发出“咕咕——咕咕”的叫声。

六年前的大约这个时节，我和王仲生教授住在波士顿城郊他的胞弟家里。尽管三层小洋楼宽敞舒适，我和王教授还是喜欢站着或坐在后院里。后院是一片绿茸茸的草坪，有几种疏于管理的花木。树木的枝杈上，栖息着，毋宁说侍立着一群鸟儿。一种通体黑色的梭子形状的鸟儿，在人刚打开后门走到草坪边的时候，它们便从树枝上飞下来，落在草坪上，期待着人撒出面包屑或什么吃食。你撒了吃剩的面包屑或米粒，它们就在你面前的草地上争食，甚至大胆地跳到人的脚前来。偶尔，还会有一只两只松鼠不知从哪棵树上蹿下来，和梭子鸟儿在草地上抢夺食物。

我在那个令人忘情的人与鸟兽共处的草坪上，曾经想过在我家的小院里，如若能有这样一群敢于光顾的鸟儿就好了。然而，实际想来，实现这样人鸟人兽共存共荣的和谐景象，恐怕也不是短时间的事。【甲】我们把鸟儿兽儿作为美食作为美饗作为玩物作为发财的对象而心狠手狠的年月，已无法计算。我能记得和看到的，一是上世纪五十年代对麻雀发动的全民战争，麻雀虽未绝种，倒是把所有飞翔在天空的各色鸟儿吓得肝胆欲裂，它们肯定会把对人的恐惧和防范以生存戒律传递给子子孙孙。再是种种药剂和化肥，杀了害虫长了庄稼，却把许多食虫食草的鸟儿整得种族灭绝——更不要说那些利欲熏心丧尽良知捕杀濒临灭绝的珍禽异兽者。我曾瞎猜过，能够存活到今天的鸟类、兽类，肯定具备一组特别优秀的专司提防、警惕人类伤害的基因。不然，早该在明枪暗箭以及五花八门的机关和陷阱里灭绝了。

还是说我家的斑鸠。

我有记事能力的时候就认识并记住了斑鸠。在我家乡的鸟类中，斑鸠是最朴拙最不显眼近乎丑陋的一种鸟儿。灰褐色的羽毛比不得任何一种鸟儿，连麻雀的羽翅上的暗纹也比不得。没有长喙和高足，比不得啄木鸟和鹭鸶。没有动人的叫声，从早到晚都是粗浑单调的“咕咕咕——咕咕咕”的声音。它的巢仅由几十根柴枝，横竖搭置成一个浅浅的潦草的窝。小时候我站在树下，可以从窝底部的缝隙透见窝里有几枚蛋。记得有篇小学课文，说斑鸠是最懒惰的，懒得连窝也不认真搭建，冬天便冻死在这种既不遮风亦不挡雨的窝里。

然而，整个八十年代到九十年代初，我住在祖居的老屋读书写字，没有看见过一只斑鸠。我以为再也看不到斑鸠了。

斑鸠却在我重返家乡的第一个清晨出现了，就在我的房檐上。

我便轻手开门，怕惊下了它们。它们还是飞走了。

初始，无论我怎样轻手蹑足开门走路，它们一发现我从屋内走到院中，扑棱一声就从屋脊或围墙上起飞了，飞到高高的村树上去了。我仍然往小院里抛撒米谷。直到某一日，我开

门出来。【乙】两只斑鸠突然从院中飞起，落到房檐上，还在探头探脑瞅着院中尚未吃完的谷米。我心里一动，它们终于有胆子到院内落脚啄食了，这是一次突破性的进展。

我和斑鸠的关系获得令人振奋的突破之后，随之便是持久的停滞不前。斑鸠在房檐在房脊在院墙上栖息追逐，似乎已经放心无虞。然而有我在场的时候，它们绝不飞落到院里来啄食，无论我抛撒的米谷多么富于诱惑。有几次我从室内的窗玻璃前窥视到斑鸠在院中啄食米谷的情景，每当我出门，它们便惊慌地飞上房顶。这一刻，我清醒地意识到，它们还不完全是我家的斑鸠。

要让斑鸠随心无虞地落到小院里，心里踏实地啄食，在我的眼下，在我的脚前，尚需一些时日。

我将等待。

(选自《我走在这活泼泼的人间》，有删改)

9、按照时间顺序梳理文中“我”与斑鸠的关系，填写下面的表格。(3分)

时间	有记事能力的时候	(2)	重返家乡的第一个早晨	重返家乡后的某一日
关系	(1)	“我”未见过斑鸠	(3)	“我”给斑鸠喂食，斑鸠敢到院里啄食

10、有同学对文中【甲】【乙】两处有疑问，请你解答。(4分)

(1) 【甲】处“我们把鸟儿兽儿作为美食作为美裳作为玩物作为发财的对象而心狠手狠的年月”语句很长，没用标点停顿，强调了什么？

(2) 【乙】处的“探头探脑”好像有丑化斑鸠的感觉，去掉是不是更好些？

11、本文题为“家有斑鸠”，二、三两段却没有写“斑鸠”。这两段是否多余？为什么？(5分)

12、文章以“我将等待”结尾，“我”能等来“我家的斑鸠”吗？请联系全文和生活体验简要分析。(4分)

(二) 非文学作品阅读 (13分)

2022年我国“全民营养周”的主题是“会烹会选 会看标签”。请你阅读下文，帮助同学读懂食品标签。

食品标签，你能看懂多少？

如何挑选既安全又营养的食品，是大众普遍关心的问题。学会读懂食品标签变得越来越重要，那么该如何看懂食品标签呢？

首先看配料表。我国《食品安全国家标准预包装食品营养标签通则》规定，配料表中食品配料名称按比例从多到少排列，也就是说，前几种配料就是该食品的主要成分。比如，某种酸奶，它的配料表依次写着生牛乳、白砂糖等，说明含量最多的是生牛乳，其次是白砂糖。

配料表中排列靠后的那些陌生名词大多是食品添加剂。有的添加剂能提供特殊风味，例如让薯片有番茄味道的香精，改善果冻口感的卡拉胶，还有让酸奶更稠的果胶。如果去掉它们，你恐怕会对很多食物失去胃口。没有食品添加剂，食盐会结块，食用油会酸败，口香糖、配方奶粉等食品也将不复存在。我国对食品添加剂的生产和使用实行许可制度，只有确有必要使用、安全可靠并经过批准的才是合法的食品添加剂。食品添加剂在超范围使用或超量使用的情况下，可能会对人的身体健康造成影响。

食品标签的另一个重要内容是营养成分表，它标有食品营养成分项目、含量和占营养素参考值百分比（NRV%）。我国要求必须注明5个基本营养参数——能量（热量）、蛋白质、脂肪、碳水化合物以及钠的含量。此外，生产者还可以自愿标注其他项目，比如钙、不饱和脂肪酸、维生素与矿物质含量等。

需要特别关注的是NRV%，即营养素参考值百分比，它表示食品中的某种营养素含量占人体全天需要量的百分比。以某种吐司面包为例，100克面包“能量”的NRV%是20%，这意味着吃掉100克这种面包，即可满足人体全天能量需要量的20%。NRV%是帮助人们判断食品营养价值的重要依据。

除了看清楚营养成分表，你还得关注食品的其他信息，如生产日期、保质期、保存条件以及致敏原等。生产日期比较“淘气”，它可不一定乖乖待在食品标签里。如矿泉水，生产日期有时会印在瓶盖表面或四周，有时在瓶身上，还有可能在瓶子的包装上。保质期又叫“最佳食用期”，指在标签上规定的保存条件（比如通风、干燥或者4℃冷藏等）下，保持食品质量（品质）的期限。除此之外，食品标签还会在非常醒目的位置标注致敏原，这对那些对某种食物成分过敏的人来说，是至关重要的。（选自《谁动了我的食物》，有删改）

图表1 薯片食品标签

香脆烤鸡翅味薯片		营养成分表	
		每份食用量：1袋（80克）	
配 料：	马铃薯、植物油、白砂糖、酱油粉（酿造酱油、食用盐、麦芽糊精、焦糖色、琥珀酸二钠、5'-呈味核苷酸二钠、L-丙氨酸）、食用盐、麦芽糊精、味精、大蒜粉、洋葱粉、食用香精、辣椒粉、黑胡椒粉、鸡肉粉、番茄粉、酵母抽提物、花椒粉、二氧化硅、柠檬酸、5'-呈味核苷酸二钠、阿斯巴甜、全脂乳粉、鸡油。	项 目	NRV%
致敏原信息：	含有小麦、大豆和牛奶。	每 份	
		能量	1821 千焦 22%
		蛋白质	3.2 克 5%
		脂肪	26.7 克 45%
		—饱和脂肪酸	13.3 克 67%
		碳水化合物	45.9 克 15%
		—糖	7.7 克
		膳食纤维	2.2 克 9%
		钠	581 毫克 29%

图表2 食品标签中人体每日所需营养素参考值

营养成分	每日参考值	营养成分	每日参考值	营养成分	每日参考值
能量	8400 千焦	胆固醇	≤300 毫克	维生素D	5 微克
蛋白质	60 克	碳水化合物	300 克	铁	15 毫克
脂肪	≤60 克	膳食纤维	25 克	钙	800 毫克
饱和脂肪酸	≤20 克	生物素	30 微克	钠	2000 毫克
.....

13、请告诉同学阅读食品标签需关注哪些内容。（4分）

14、薯片是常见的零食，请跟同学一起读懂图表1薯片食品标签的信息。（5分）

(1) 这袋薯片占比最多的配料是_____，我的依据是_____。

(2) 营养成分表中，“碳水化合物”的NRV%是____%，意思是_____。

15、有同学说：“看了薯片的营养成分表，我打算明天只吃薯片，它口感好，营养又丰富。”
请你综合上文、图表1和图表2进行劝说。（4分）

(四) 古诗文阅读 (17分)

甲

子曰：岁寒，然后知松柏之后凋也。

（《论语·子罕》）

乙

赠从弟（其二）

[东汉]刘桢

亭亭山上松，瑟瑟谷中风。

风声一何盛，松枝一何劲！

冰霜正惨凄，终岁常端正。

岂不罹凝寒？松柏有本性。

丙

宗承，字世林，南阳安众人。承少而修德雅正，确然^①不群，征聘不就。闻德而至者如林。魏武^②弱冠，屡造其门。值宾客盈门，不能得言，乃伺承起，往要之，捉手请交。承拒而不纳。后为司空^③辅汉朝，乃谓承曰：“卿昔不顾吾，今可为交未？”承曰：“松柏之志犹存。”魏武不说，以其名贤，犹敬礼之。命其子^④修子弟礼，就家拜汉中太守。魏武犹以旧情介意，薄其位而优其礼，就家访以朝政，居宾客之右。

（《楚国先贤传》）

【注释】①确然：刚强的样子。②魏武：曹操。③司空：官名，分掌宰相职能。④其子：指曹丕。

16、阅读甲乙诗文，用诗中词语填空。（2分）

《赠从弟》中寒风“_____”、冰霜“_____”，可看作是对甲文“岁寒”的具体描写。

17、“风声一何盛，松枝一何劲”这两句诗富有气势，请作赏析。（3分）

18、为下列句中“就”字选择恰当的解释。（3分）

(1) 征聘不就()

(2) 就家拜汉中太守()

(3) 蒙乃始就学（《孙权劝学》）()

A、从事 B、就职、赴任 C、完成 D、前往

19、对丙文中画线句理解正确的一项是（2分）

A、闻德而至者如林。魏武弱冠，屡造其门。

理解：听闻宗世林德行而到他家（拜访）的人很多。曹操成年后，多次到他家拜访。这样写，从侧面表现了宗世林品德高尚，受人敬重。

B、魏武不说，以其名贤，犹敬礼之。

理解：曹操不高兴，但又因为自己有贤德的美名，所以对宗世林还是非常尊敬。“犹”字富有意味，表现了曹操复杂的心理。

20、揣摩曹操与宗世林的对话，完成（1）（2）题。（7分）

“卿昔不顾吾，今可为交未？”

“松柏之志犹存。”

(1) 朗读曹操问话，你觉得用适合怎样的语气？为什么？（3分）

(2) 借助甲乙诗文，谈谈宗世林以“松柏之志犹存”回答的妙处。（4分）

三、写作（46分）

21、请围绕“夏天”“树林”“风”三个词语，发挥想象，描写一个场景。要求语言生动，至少运用一种修辞手法，100字左右。（6分）

22、阅读下面文字，按要求写作。（40分）

“这次考试我要超常发挥！”

“能正常发挥，就很不错！”

其实不只是考试，生活中很多事情，如炒菜、画画，比赛、表演等，人们都希望能正常发挥甚至超常发挥。对此，你有怎样的联想和思考？可讲述经历或见闻，可发表见解，也可进行文学创作。

要求：（1）题目自拟，文体自定（诗歌除外）；（2）字数600-800；（3）不得抄袭、套作；（4）不出现真实的校名和师生姓名。

语文样卷参考答案及评分标准

一、积累 (20分)

1、融 映 圆 (3分)

2、D (2分)

3、A (2分)

4、都以“我们”作主语，强调了居民的主人翁意识；没有出现强制性的词语，语气较亲切、委婉，用语文明；多从正面规范居民自己的言行。(4分。任意两点即可)

5、C (2分)

6、①长河落日圆 ②回清倒影 ③山随平野尽 ④会当凌绝顶 ⑤一览众山小 ⑥日月之行 ⑦星汉灿烂 (7分。每空1分，有差错该空不给分)

二、阅读 (54分)

(一) 名著阅读 (8分)

7、(1) C (2) D (3) B (4) A (4分。各1分)

8、示例1：我选白龙马。作为西海龙王三太子，对海洋很熟悉；化身白马，不辞辛劳跟随唐僧去西天取经；为救唐僧变作宫女，独自勇敢无畏地刺杀黄袍怪。

示例2：我选简·爱。她是个自尊独立的女性，不依附于人，当发现心上人已婚后，毅然选择离开；她适应能力强，经历舅妈家的欺辱、洛伍德学校的折磨，依然顽强坚定地生活；她敢于闯荡，不满学校毫无生气的生活，就决定离开去应聘家庭教师。

示例3：我选孙少平。他有冒险精神，年少时怀揣梦想，离开家乡去闯荡；能吃苦耐劳，只身前往黄原城揽活做苦力，脊背被压烂也不退缩；不怕危险，发生矿难时，勇敢地救下了自己的徒弟；煤矿出现用工难题，他组织工友想对策，机智地解决了问题，说明他有较强的组织能力。

示例4：我选格列佛。他从小就有航海梦想，努力学习航海知识；担任过船长，喜欢冒险，有丰富的航海经验，多次乘船远航；有很强的野外生存能力，曾在荒岛上靠生吃牡蛎和帽贝渡过难关。

(4分。经历概括、性格分析，各2分)

(二) 文学作品阅读 (16分)

9、(1) “我”认识并记住斑鸠 (2) 八十年代到九十年代初 (3) “我”看到斑鸠很惊喜，斑鸠见人就飞走 (3分。每空1分)

10、(1) 强调了人类为了自己的私欲而伤害鸟兽的手段数不胜数，突出了作者的愤慨之情。(2) 不能去掉。“探头探脑”并没有丑化斑鸠，而是生动地表现了斑鸠的小心、机警，对人类怀有戒备之心。(4分。各2分)

11、不多余。第二段讲述了“我”在波士顿城郊见到人鸟兽共存共荣的景象，第三段写了我们对鸟兽的伤害，造成了鸟兽对人类的警惕。这两段文字与前后文关系密切，既回应了“我”重见斑鸠时的惊喜，又对后文斑鸠难以跟“我”建立信任关系的原因做了交待；使文章内容丰富而厚重，行文具有变化，避免了平铺直叙。(5分。内容理解2分，分析与前后文的联系3分)

12、本题采用分层赋分的方式评分。(4分)

4分	从诸如“我”与斑鸠关系的改善、“我”的情感倾向和现实中人们保护鸟兽的意识和行动等多个角度回答“能等来”，并形成内在关联。
3分	从诸如“我”的情感倾向和现实中人们保护鸟兽的行动等两个角度回答“能等来”，并形成内在关联。从诸如斑鸠对“我”的戒备心理和现实中人类对鸟兽的伤害行为等多个角度回答“不能等来”，并形成内在关联。
2分	从两个角度回答“能等来”。从两个角度回答“不能等来”，并形成内在关联。
1分	仅从一个角度回答“能等来”。从两个角度回答“不能等来”。

示例1：能等来。从文中看，“我”与斑鸠的关系已有了突破性进展，“我”觉得假以时日斑鸠会随心无虞地落到小院里；现实生活中人们尊重自然保护鸟兽的意识已越来越强，经常见到人鸟兽和谐相处的情景。相信通过我们的努力，斑鸠定能慢慢建立起对人类的信任。(4分)

示例2：不能等来。文中写过去人们对鸟类的伤害，让“斑鸠”一直对人类保持戒心；生活中还有不少人缺乏尊重自然保护生态的意识，伤害鸟兽的行为也时有发生。斑鸠要建立起对人类的信任还很困难。(3分)

(三) 非文学作品阅读 (13分)

13、配料表、营养成分表、生产日期、保质期、保存条件以及致敏原等。(4分。配料表、营养成分表各1分，后面部分2分，任写两个即可)

14、(1) 马铃薯 配料表中食品配料名称按比例从多到少排列(2分。各1分)

(2) 15 吃掉这袋薯片，可满足人体全天碳水化合物需要量的15%(3分。前一空1分，后一空2分)

15. 示例：这不科学。薯片食品标签标示它的蛋白质、膳食纤维等含量较低，没有标注人体所需

的其他营养成分如维生素 D、铁、钙等。只吃薯片，无法满足人体每日需要的各种营养。并且，薯片的部分营养成分含量较高，如饱和脂肪酸，即便吃两袋，摄入量就超标了。（4 分。结合具体内容，从营养不足和部分营养超标两方面谈，各 2 分）

（四）古诗文阅读（17 分）

16 瑟瑟 惨凄（2 分）

17、用“风声”之“盛”衬托“松枝”之“劲”，“一何”出现两次，反复咏叹，富有气势，突出对松的赞美。（3 分）

18、（1）B（1 分） （2）D（1 分） （3）A（1 分）

19、A（2 分）

20、（1）示例 1：适合用自信的语气。曹操位高权重，认为宗世林应该会愿意结交。

示例 2：适合用嘲讽的语气。曹操介意当初被拒，现在身居高位，借机嘲讽。（3 分）

（2）松柏傲雪凌霜，具有刚直的气节。宗世林借此表明自己清高自守的品性，又表达了拒绝结交的态度。（4 分）

三、写作（46 分）

21、（6 分）

22、（40 分）

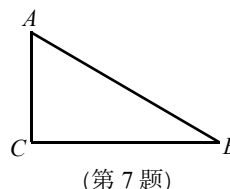
杭州艺术学校三年制中专和五年一贯制招生文化考试试题卷 数学（样卷）

考生须知：

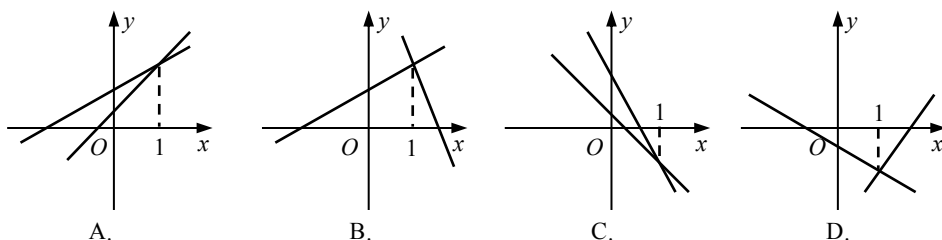
1. 本卷满分 120 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场、座位号及准考证号并核对条形码信息。
3. 所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效，考试结束后，只需上交答题卷。

一、选择题： 本题有 10 小题，每题 3 分，共 30 分。每小题列出的四个备选项中只有一个是符合题目要求的，不选、多选或错选均不得分。

1. $|-3| = (\quad)$
 A. 3 B. -3 C. $\frac{1}{3}$ D. $-\frac{1}{3}$
2. 在平面直角坐标系中，点 $A(m, 2)$ 与点 $B(3, n)$ 关于 y 轴对称，则 (\quad)
 A. $m = 3, n = 2$ B. $m = -3, n = 2$
 C. $m = 2, n = 3$ D. $m = -2, n = 3$
3. 下列计算正确的是 (\quad)
 A. $\sqrt{2^2} = 2$ B. $\sqrt{2^2} = \pm 2$ C. $\sqrt{4^2} = 2$ D. $\sqrt{4^2} = \pm 2$
4. 已知九年级某班 30 位学生植树 120 棵，男生每人种 3 棵树，女生每人种 2 棵树。设男生有 x 人，则 (\quad)
 A. $2x + 3(120 - x) = 30$ B. $3x + 2(120 - x) = 30$
 C. $2x + 3(30 - x) = 120$ D. $3x + 2(30 - x) = 120$
5. 若线段 AM , AN 分别是 $\triangle ABC$ 的 BC 边上的高线和中线，则 (\quad)
 A. $AM > AN$ B. $AM \geq AN$ C. $AM < AN$ D. $AM \leq AN$
6. 已知某快递公司的收费标准为：寄一件物品不超过 5 千克，收费 13 元；超过 5 千克的部分每千克加收 2 元。圆圆在该快递公司寄一件 8 千克的物品，需要付费 (\quad)
 A. 17 元 B. 19 元 C. 21 元 D. 23 元
7. 如图，在 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\angle C = 90^\circ$ ，设 $\angle A$, $\angle B$, $\angle C$ 所对的边分别为 a , b , c ，则 (\quad)
 A. $c = b \sin B$ B. $b = c \sin B$
 C. $a = b \tan B$ D. $b = c \tan B$
8. 已知一次函数 $y_1 = ax + b$ 和 $y_2 = bx + a$ ($a \neq b$)。函数 y_1 和 y_2 的图象可能是 (\quad)



(第 7 题)

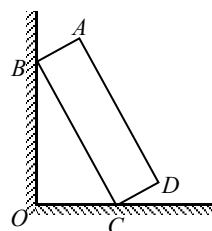


9. 在某次演讲比赛中, 五位评委给选手圆圆打分, 得到互不相等的五个分数. 若去掉一个最高分, 平均分为 x ; 去掉一个最低分, 平均分为 y ; 同时去掉一个最高分和一个最低分, 平均分为 z , 则 ()

A. $y > z > x$ B. $x > z > y$ C. $y > x > z$ D. $z > y > x$

10. 如图, 一块矩形木板 $ABCD$ 斜靠在墙边 ($OC \perp OB$, 点 A, B, C, D, O 在同一平面内). 已知 $AB = a$, $AD = b$, $\angle BCO = x$, 则点 A 到地面 OC 的距离 $d =$ ()

A. $a \sin x + b \sin x$ B. $a \cos x + b \cos x$
C. $a \sin x + b \cos x$ D. $a \cos x + b \sin x$

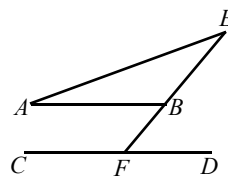


(第 10 题)

二、填空题: 本题有 6 小题, 每题 3 分, 共 18 分.

11. 计算: $a - 3a =$ _____.

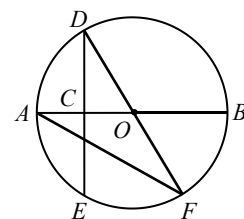
12. 如图, $AB \parallel CD$, EF 分别与 AB, CD 交于点 B, F . 若 $\angle E = 30^\circ$, $\angle EFC = 130^\circ$, 则 $\angle A =$ _____.



(第 12 题)

13. 若某函数满足当自变量 $x = 1$ 时, 函数值 $y = 0$; 当自变量 $x = 0$ 时, 函数值 $y = 1$. 写出一个满足条件的函数表达式 _____.

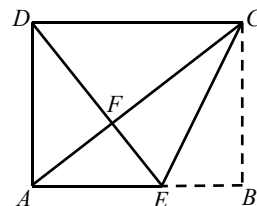
14. 如图, AB 是 $\odot O$ 的直径, 点 C 是半径 OA 的中点, 过点 C 作 $DE \perp AB$, 交 $\odot O$ 于 D, E 两点, 过点 D 作直径 DF , 连结 AF . 则 $\angle DFA =$ _____.



(第 14 题)

15. 一个仅装有球的不透明布袋里共有 4 个球 (只有编号不同), 编号分别为 1, 2, 3, 5. 从中任意摸出一个球, 记下编号后放回, 搅匀, 再任意摸出一个球, 则两次摸出的球的编号之和为偶数的概率是 _____.

16. 如图是一张矩形纸片, 点 E 在 AB 边上, 把 $\triangle BCE$ 沿直线 CE 对折, 使点 B 落在对角线 AC 上的点 F 处, 连接 DF . 若点 E, F, D 在同一条直线上, $AE = 2$, 则 $DF =$ _____, $BE =$ _____.



(第 16 题)

三、解答题: 本题有 8 小题, 共 72 分.

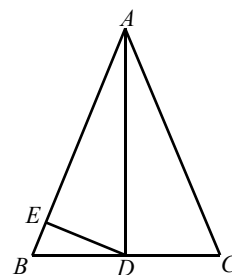
17. 已知一艘轮船上装有 100 吨货物, 轮船到达目的地后开始卸货. 设平均卸货速度为 v (单位: 吨/小时), 卸完这批货物所需的时间为 t (单位: 小时).

(1) 求 v 关于 t 的函数表达式.

(2) 若要求不超过 5 小时卸完船上的这批货物, 那么平均每小时至少要卸货多少吨?

18. 如图, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=AC$, AD 为 BC 边上的中线, $DE \perp AB$ 于点 E .

- (1) 求证: $\triangle BDE \sim \triangle CAD$.
- (2) 若 $AB=13$, $BC=10$, 求线段 DE 的长.

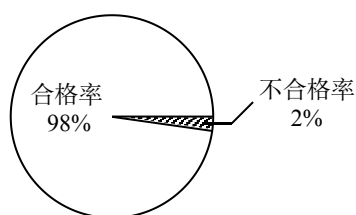


(第 18 题)

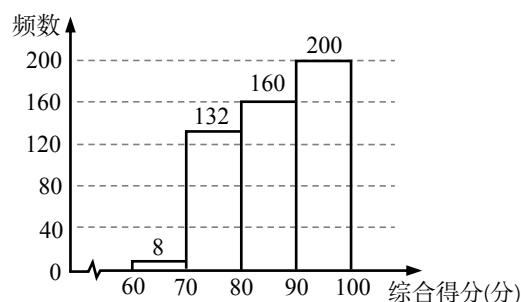
19. 某工厂生产某种产品, 3 月份的产量为 5000 件, 4 月份的产量为 10000 件. 用简单随机抽样的方法分别抽取这两个月生产的该产品若干件进行检测, 并将检测结果分别绘制成如图所示的扇形统计图和频数直方图 (每组不含前一个边界值, 含后一个边界值). 已知检测综合得分大于 70 分的产品为合格产品.

- (1) 求 4 月份生产的该产品抽样检测的合格率.
- (2) 在 3 月份和 4 月份生产的产品中, 估计哪个月的不合格件数多? 为什么?

某工厂 3 月份生产的某种产品检测
情况的扇形统计图



某工厂 4 月份生产的某种产品检测
综合得分的频数直方图



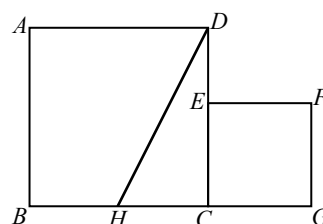
(第 19 题)

20. 已知汽车匀速从 A 市行驶到 B 市, 设汽车行驶的时间为 t 小时, 速度为 v 千米/时, 且速度限定为不超过 120 千米/时. 若从 A 市到 B 市汽车的行驶里程为 480 千米,

- (1) 求 v 关于 t 的函数表达式.
- (2) 若汽车从上午 8:00 从 A 市出发,
 - ① 如果汽车在当天 12:48 到 14:00 之间到达 B 市, 求汽车行驶速度的范围.
 - ② 汽车能否在当天 11:30 到达 B 市? 为什么?

21. 如图, 已知正方形 $ABCD$ 的边长为 1, 点 E 在 DC 边上, 设正方形 $CEFG$ 的面积为 S_1 , 以线段 AD 和 DE 为邻边的矩形的面积为 S_2 , 且 $S_1 = S_2$.

- (1) 求线段 CE 的长.
- (2) 若点 H 为 BC 边的中点, 求证: $HD = HG$.



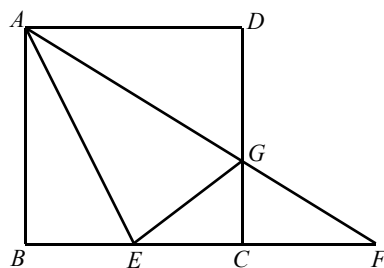
(第 21 题)

22. 设函数 $y_1 = \frac{k}{x}$, $y_2 = -\frac{k}{x}$ ($k > 0$) .

- (1) 当 $2 \leq x \leq 3$ 时, 函数 y_1 的最大值是 a , 函数 y_2 的最小值是 $a-4$, 求 a 和 k 的值.
- (2) 设 $m \neq 0$, 且 $m \neq -1$, 当 $x = m$ 时, $y_1 = p$; 当 $x = m+1$ 时, $y_1 = q$. 圆圆说: “ p 一定大于 q ”. 你认为圆圆的说法正确吗? 为什么?

23. 如图, 在正方形 $ABCD$ 中, 点 E 在 BC 边上, 连接 AE , $\angle DAE$ 的平分线 AG 与 CD 边交于点 G , 与 BC 的延长线交于点 F . 设 $\frac{CE}{EB} = \lambda$ ($\lambda > 0$) .

- (1) 若 $AB = 2$, $\lambda = 1$, 求线段 CF 的长.
- (2) 连接 EG , 若 $EG \perp AF$,
 - ①求证: 点 G 为 CD 边的中点.
 - ②求 λ 的值.



(第 21 题)

24. 二次函数 $y_1 = ax^2 + bx$ 与 $y_2 = 2ax^2 + 2bx$ (a, b 是实数, $a \neq 0$) .

- (1) 当 $a = 1$, $b = 2$ 时, 完成以下表格:

函数表达式	$y_1 = x^2 + 2x$	$y_2 = 2x^2 + 4x$
对称轴	直线 $x = -1$	直线 $x = \underline{\text{▲}}$
顶点坐标	$(-1, \underline{\text{▲}})$	$(-1, -2)$
与坐标轴交点	$(0, 0)$, $(\underline{\text{▲}}, 0)$	$(0, 0)$, $(-2, 0)$

再取几对不同的 a, b 值, 继续探究这两个二次函数图象的对称轴、顶点坐标和与坐标轴的交点, 观察发现, 它们图象的 ▲ (填序号) 相同.

- ①形状 ②对称轴 ③顶点坐标 ④与坐标轴的交点

- (2) 若函数 $y_1 = ax^2 + bx$ 的图象经过 $(2, 0)$, $(6, 2)$. 点 $(-4, t)$ 是 $y_2 = 2ax^2 + 2bx$ 图象上的一点. 可以利用这两个函数图象之间的关系, 快速求出 t 的值, 请你也求一求.
- (3) 若函数 $y_1 = ax^2 + bx$ 的图象向上平移 6 个单位, 与 x 轴仅有一个交点. 点 $(4, m)$, $(-2, m)$ 均在 $y_2 = 2ax^2 + 2bx$ 的图象上, 求 a 的值.

数学样卷参考答案

一、选择题：本大题有 10 个小题，每小题 3 分，共 30 分。

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	A	B	A	D	D	B	B	A	D	D

二、填空题：本题有 6 小题，每题 4 分，共 24 分。

11. $-2a$

12. 20°

13. 答案不唯一。如 $y = x + 1$; $y = -x^2 + 1$; $y = (x - 1)^2$; $y = |x - 1|$ 等

14. 30°

15. $\frac{5}{8}$

16. $2, \sqrt{5} - 1$

三、解答题：本题有 8 小题，共 72 分。

17. (本题满分 6 分) (1) 根据题意，得 $vt = 100$ ($t > 0$)，

所以 $v = \frac{100}{t}$ ($t > 0$) .

(2) 因为 $v = \frac{100}{t}$ ($0 < t \leq 5$)，

又因为 $100 > 0$ ，所以当 $t > 0$ 时， v 随着 t 的增大而减小，

当 $0 < t \leq 5$ 时， $v \geq \frac{100}{5} = 20$ ，

所以平均每小时至少要卸货 20 吨.

18. (本题满分 6 分) (1) 因为 $AB = AC$ ，所以 $\angle B = \angle C$ ，

又因为 AD 为 BC 边上的中线，所以 $AD \perp BC$ ，

又因为 $DE \perp AB$ ，

所以 $\angle BED = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$ ，

所以 $\triangle BDE \sim \triangle CAD$.

(2) 因为 $BC = 10$ ，所以 $BD = 5$ ，

根据勾股定理，得 $AD = 12$.

由 (1) 得 $\frac{BD}{AC} = \frac{DE}{AD}$ ，所以 $\frac{5}{13} = \frac{DE}{12}$ ，

所以 $DE = \frac{60}{13}$.

19. (本题满分 8 分) (1) 因为 $(132 + 160 + 200) \div (8 + 132 + 160 + 200) \times 100\% = 98.4\%$.

所以 4 月份生产的该产品抽样检测的合格率是 98.4%.

(2) 3 月份生产的产品中, 不合格的件数是 $5000 \times 2\% = 100$,

4 月份生产的产品中, 不合格的件数是 $10000 \times (1 - 98.4\%) = 160$.

因为 $100 < 160$,

所以估计 4 月份生产的产品中不合格的件数多.

20. (本题满分 8 分) (1) 根据题意, 得 $vt = 480$,

因为 $v \leq 120$, 所以 $t \geq 4$,

$$\text{所以 } v = \frac{480}{t} \quad (t \geq 4).$$

(2) ① 根据题意, 知时间 t 的范围为 4.8 小时至 6 小时之间,

$$\text{因为 } \frac{480}{4.8} = 100 < 120, \quad \frac{480}{6} = 80 < 120,$$

所以汽车的速度在 80 (千米/小时) 至 100 (千米/小时) 之间.

② 若汽车要在 11:30 到达 B 市, 则需要 3.5 小时,

$$\text{因为 } v = \frac{480}{3.5} > 120,$$

所以到不了 B 市.

21. (本题满分 10 分) (1) 显然 $AD = BC = 1$, $\angle BCD = 90^\circ$.

设 $CE = x$, 则 $DE = 1 - x$,

因为 $S_1 = S_2$, 所以 $1 - x = x^2$,

$$\text{所以 } x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \quad (\text{负根舍去}),$$

$$\text{即 } CE = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}.$$

(2) 因为点 H 为 BC 中点,

$$\text{所以 } CH = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 所以 } DH = \sqrt{1^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2},$$

$$\text{又因为 } CG = CE = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } HG = HC + CG = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2},$$

所以 $DH = HG$.

22. (本题满分 10 分) 解: (1) 因为 $k > 0$, $x > 0$, 所以 y_1 随 x 的增大而减小,

所以当 $x = 2$ 时, $y_1 = a$, 即 $k = 2a$. ①

又因为 $-k < 0$, $x > 0$, 所以 y_2 随 x 的增大而增大,

所以当 $x = 2$ 时, $y_2 = a - 4$, 即 $-k = 2a - 8$. ②

由①, ②得 $a = 2$, $k = 4$.

(2) 圆圆的说法不正确.

取 $m = m_0$, 满足 $-1 < m_0 < 0$, 则 $m_0 < 0$, $m_0 + 1 > 0$.

所以当 $x = m_0$ 时, $p = y_1 = \frac{k}{m_0} < 0$;

当 $x = m_0 + 1$ 时, $q = y_1 = \frac{k}{m_0 + 1} > 0$.

此时 $p < 0 < q$, 所以圆圆的说法不正确.

23. (本题满分 12 分) 解: (1) 因为在正方形 $ABCD$ 中, $AD \parallel BC$, 所以 $\angle DAF = \angle F$,
又因为 AG 平分 $\angle DAE$, 所以 $\angle DAF = \angle EAF$,
所以 $\angle EAF = \angle F$.

所以 $EA = EF$.

因为 $\lambda = 1$, $AB = BC = 2$, 所以 $BE = EC = 1$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABE$ 中, 由勾股定理, 得 $EA = \sqrt{5}$.

所以 $CF = EF - EC = \sqrt{5} - 1$.

(2) ①因为 $EA = EF$, $EG \perp AF$, 所以 $AG = GF$.

又因为 $\angle AGD = \angle FGC$, $\angle DAG = \angle F$,

所以 $\triangle DAG \cong \triangle CFG$.

所以 $DG = CG$,

所以点 G 为 CD 边的中点.

②不妨设 $CD = 2$, 则 $CG = 1$.

由①知, $CF = AD = 2$.

由题意, 知 $\triangle EGC \sim \triangle GFC$,

所以 $\frac{EC}{CG} = \frac{CG}{CF} = \frac{1}{2}$,

所以 $EC = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以 $BE = \frac{3}{2}$,

所以 $\lambda = \frac{CE}{EB} = \frac{1}{3}$.

24. (本题满分 12 分) 解: (1) 直线 $x = -1$, $(-1, -1)$, $(-2, 0)$, ②④.

(2) 因为函数 $y_1 = ax^2 + bx$ 的图象经过 $(2, 0)$, $(0, 0)$,

所以 y_1 图象的对称轴是 $x = 1$,

因为 y_1 的图象过 $(6, 2)$, 对称轴是 $x = 1$,

所以 y_1 的图象过 $(-4, 2)$, 将 $(-4, 2)$ 代入 y_1 ,

得: $16a - 4b = 2$,

将 $(-4, t)$ 代入 $y_2 = 2ax^2 + 2bx$,

得: $t = 32a - 8b = 4$.

(3) 因为函数 $y_2 = 2ax^2 + 2bx$ 的图象经过 $(4, m)$, $(-2, m)$,

所以 y_2 图象的对称轴是 $x = 1$, 所以 y_1 图象的对称轴是 $x = 1$,

因为 y_1 的图象向上平移 6 个单位与 x 轴仅有一个交点,

所以 y_1 图象的顶点为 $(1, -6)$,

所以可设 $y_1 = a(x - 1)^2 - 6$,

将 $(0, 0)$ 代入 y_1 ,

得: $a = 6$.

杭州艺术学校三年制中专和五年一贯制招生文化考试试题卷 英语（样卷）

考生须知：

1. 本试卷满分 120 分，考试时间 100 分钟。
2. 答题前，在答题纸上写姓名和准考证号，并在试卷首页的指定位置写上姓名和座位号。
3. 必须在答题纸的对应答题位置上答题，写在其他地方无效。1 至 50 小题在答题纸上涂黑作答，答题方式详见答题纸上的说明。
4. 做听力题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有一分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题纸上。
5. 考试结束后，试卷和答题纸一并上交。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 20 分）

第一节（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

- () 1. What is Tom's cup made of?
A. Glass. B. Paper. C. Steel.
- () 2. What will the boy do later?
A. Cook dinner. B. Go shopping. C. Watch TV.
- () 3. Why does Tom call Lucy?
A. To invite her to see a movie. B. To invite her to eat out.
C. To invite her to a party.
- () 4. How did the boy improve his spoken English?
A. By listening to programs. B. By watching videos online.
C. By talking with foreign friends.
- () 5. How much should the woman pay?
A. 50 yuan. B. 75 yuan. C. 100 yuan.

第二节（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 至第 8 三个小题。

- () 6. What's Lucy doing now?
A. Doing her homework. B. Doing some shopping. C. Playing football.
- () 7. When are they going swimming?
A. On Saturday afternoon. B. On Sunday morning. C. On Sunday afternoon.
- () 8. What's the probable relationship between them?
A. Sister and brother. B. Mother and son. C. Friends.

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至第 11 三个小题。

- () 9. Which festival is coming?
A. The Dragon Boat Festival. B. The Lantern Festival.
C. The Mid-Autumn Festival.

- ()10. Where is the woman going this afternoon?
A. To the bookstore. B. To the supermarket. C. To the restaurant.
- ()11. What will the boy do first?
A. Make a phone call. B. Go shopping. C. Cook lunch himself.
- 听下面一段独白，回答第 12 至第 15 四个小题。
- ()12. How will the tourists travel around London?
A. By bus. B. On foot. C. By boat.
- ()13. How long does the tour last?
A. Two hours. B. Three hours. C. Five hours.
- ()14. Which will the tourists see first?
A. Big Ben. B. Oxford Street. C. Tower Bridge.
- ()15. What can tourists do near the Palace?
A. Enjoy the whole city. B. Do some shopping. C. Drink a free coffee.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

A

Most of us can't wait to go on holiday without our parents. We can choose where to go, what to do and who to go with. But are first holidays with friends always great? Read about Sophie, Fred and Chris. Where did they go? Did they have a good time?

Last summer, after we finished out exams, I invited my friend Paula to go on holiday to Greece with me. We got a flight to Athens and then we went by ship to the island of Milos. We were really tired when we got there, but we both wanted a swim, so we went to the beach. You can guess! We lay down and closed our eyes and when we woke up TWO hours later, we were really hot and thirsty - and red! Never again!

Sophie, 16

My first holiday was a weekend in London. Jim, Simon and I travelled by tram (有轨电车) from my house to the bus station. When we arrived there, I put my hand in my pocket but my wallet wasn't there! Where was it? I think I lost it on the train. Jim and Simon each lent me money for the bus. We stayed at Jim's aunt's house in London and we had a fantastic weekend.

Fred, 13

My first holiday was with my friend Tom at a campsite (露营地) in a forest near our town. We didn't want my parents to drive us there, so we went by bus and then on foot. It was a long walk to the forest and it was raining! I put the tent up quickly because I knew how to do it, but all our things were wet. Then the sun came out the next day. We dried everything and had a great time!

Chris, 12

16. What happened to Sophie and her friend when they woke up on the beach?
 A. They got sunburnt. B. They lost their way.
 C. They met a teacher. D. They couldn't see.
17. How did Fred and his friends get to London?
 A. By air. B. By sea. C. By train. D. By bus.
18. What was the weather like when Chris and his friend got to the campsite?
 A. Sunny. B. Cloudy. C. Rainy. D. Windy.

B

In a small fishing village in Southern Thailand, some boys play football with great interest. They run, shout, jump and kick like most other football players, but these boys are especially good at keeping control of the ball because their football field is a raft in the middle of the sea. They live on the island of Koh Panyee, where all the houses are on stilts (桩子). The island has a total population of three hundred families, but although the village is small, its success on the football field has been huge. Since 2004, the Panyee Football Club has won the Thai Youth Football Championships seven times.

The story of Panyee FC begins back in 1986. Some of the young boys from the village were watching the World Cup Football Championships on television. Suddenly, one of the boys said, "We watch football on TV, but we've never played it." The boys made a decision. "Our football team starts today. We want to become world champions (冠军)!" they shouted. But the villagers laughed at them. "Are you crazy? Have you ever played football?" they asked. "You've already formed a team, but you haven't found a field yet! How can you practice?" The boys were determined (坚决的) to make their dream come true. They used old fishing boats and pieces of wood to make a floating football field. They practiced for hours every day, even when the field was wet and developed amazing skills. That first year, they made it to the semi-finals of the local football competition. They have now played for over twenty-five years and they are one of the best youth football teams in the country.

19. What are the boys in Panyee FC especially good at?
 A. Running in the field. B. Jumping over the ball.
 C. Controlling the ball. D. Kicking the ball to others.
20. What's the island of Koh Panyee famous for?
 A. The delicious sea food. B. The success on football.
 C. The houses on stilts. D. The small population.
21. What materials did the boys use to make the football field?
 A. Some new footballs and basketballs. B. Pieces of wood and fishing boats.
 C. Stilts of houses and old televisions. D. Old fishing nets with huge stilts.
22. Which was the correct time order of the following events?
 a. Panyee FC won the Youth Football Championship.
 b. The boys built a football field and practiced every day.
 c. The boys were watching the World Cup on TV.
 d. Panyee FC got to the semi-finals of a local football competition.

A. c-b-d-a

B. b-a-c-d

C. a-d-c-b

D. d-c-a-b

C

Do you like to watch sports? A lot of people in the world do. Every day, people watch sports on television, go to professional sports events, and watch local teams play against each other. Why do so many people watch sports events like soccer, baseball, and tennis?

One reason is that people can feel like they're in the game when they watch. Scientists studied people's brains to see what happens when people watch sports. They found that brain cells (细胞) called "mirror neurons" help people understand other people's actions and feel the same as others do. For example, if a person watches a snowboarder fly into the air, the person might feel the excitement that the snowboarder feels.

The human brain helps people enjoy watching sports for another reason, too. When a person's team or favorite competitor wins a competition, the person's brain gives out a chemical (化学物质). This chemical gives the person a feeling of happiness. As an example, sports fans yell, cheer, cry, and hug each other when they see their favorite team win a big game.

Being sports fans can also make people feel like they are part of a community. When people go to sports events and sit with other fans, they feel like they belong to a group. They don't even have to know the other fans. This feeling is important for humans. Humans are social animals and have to be around other people. They can get that feeling when they do activities in groups, such as cheering for their favorite teams.

Watching sports has lots of advantages. If you're not a sports fan, watch a game or two. You may like it.

23. Why does the writer ask the questions in paragraph 1?

A. To test the readers.

B. To interview the readers.

C. To introduce the topic.

D. To explain the topic.

24. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 2?

A. Scientists studied people's brains to find out who were clever.

B. Scientists found some people had more brain cells than others.

C. Mirror neurons help people become much stronger and healthier.

D. Mirror neurons help people better understand other people's actions.

25. How many reasons for people watching sports are mentioned in the passage?

A. Two.

B. Three.

C. Four.

D. Five.

26. What does the writer try to do in the last paragraph?

A. Explain.

B. Argue.

C. Advise.

D. Amuse.

D

We've all heard of fake (假的) news, but do any of us really understand what it means? Is it a story that isn't real or true? Does the person behind the story make a mistake?

Actually, there are two kinds of fake news — misinformation and disinformation. Misinformation: When someone believes false (错误的) information is true and shares it with

others, this is called misinformation. Disinformation: When someone knows that he is sharing false information with others, then it's called disinformation. It's important to learn how to tell fake news so that we're not tricked into believing it or letting it influence our opinions and actions.

Usually, when people share fake news, they don't realize that it's fake. Sometimes people just want to show a service or product is good, so that someone can make money. Fake news can also be shared when someone wants others to hear his own personal opinions, and be influenced by him. The information often includes rumors (谣言) and lies and it can be spread to help or hurt a person, group, organization or even a country.

With fake news, sharing is not caring! When fake news causes stress or hurt to others, those who have helped spread it (by sharing it with friends on the Internet, for example) will say they are not to blame (谴责). In their opinion, they did not write it, they only shared it.

Sharing fake news is just like adding fuel (燃料) to a fire. It is exactly what the person behind the fake news wants and needs. If the false information doesn't get shared, it doesn't get seen. And if it doesn't get seen, it cannot hurt others. So, when it comes to fake news, we must refuse to share it too.

- ()27. The writer tells us about the two kinds of fake news by _____.
- A. telling a joke B. providing numbers
C. giving explanations D. sharing his own experiences
- ()28. From Paragraph 3, we can know _____.
- A. who hardly tells fake news
B. why people share fake news
C. how people share fake news
D. how often people share fake news
- ()29. Which is the writer's opinion?
- A. Everyone tells lies in daily life.
B. Fake news might hurt other people.
C. It's always necessary to spread misinformation.
D. We should not blame people for sharing fake news.
- ()30. The purpose of the passage is to _____.
- A. encourage us to share with others
B. tell us how to find out fake news
C. warn us not to cause stress to others
D. advise us not to share fake news with others

第二节 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

下面文章中有五处(第31—35题)需要添加小标题。请从以下选项(A、B、C、D、E和F)中选出符合意思的标题。选项中有一项是多余选项。

How to improve your conversation skills

Do you like to meet new people? Do you like to talk, or are you shy? Whatever your answers, this guide can help you improve your conversation skills.

To begin with, say something about the weather or the place you're in. Talk about the weekend - we all have something to say about weekends!

32

Know about events in the news. Read restaurant and movie reviews. Find out about the popular music scene or what's new in fashion or sports.

33

Keep eye contact and say, "Yes," "Hmm," "Uh-huh," "Right," and "I know." And say, "Really?" "That's interesting." It encourages people to talk.

34

Ask questions like "What do you do in your free time?" or "What kind of food do you like?" Use follow-up questions to keep the conversation going.

35

Responses like "I have no comment" and "I don't know." can sound rude. And if you don't want to answer a personal question, simply say, "Oh, I'm not sure I can answer that," or "I'd rather not say."

- A. Ask information questions.
- B. Be polite.
- C. Smile.
- D. Be a good listener.
- E. Make the conversation interesting.
- F. Have some topics ready to start a conversation.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共三节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

Dominic is my neighbour. He started living in the flat (公寓) downstairs about two months ago. I've never seen him or spoken to him and I didn't know his 36 until last week. I'm a 37 British neighbour - I don't think I need to have a good 38 with my neighbours.

Dominic plays the guitar. Well, 39 he's learning to play the guitar. Every evening, he comes home and plays the guitar. For an hour. Or maybe two. Sometimes it 40 for the whole evening. And sometimes he 41 at the same time. I can hear his voice clearly. In fact he's got quite a good voice. But he isn't a good guitarist.

Now, I'm a(an) 42 person. I love music. And Dominic is learning to play the guitar. I really can't ask him to stop 43 his favourite instrument. So I tolerant (容忍) his music, his guitar and his singing.

Dominic's other hobby is DIY. That means he 44 things. His favourite time for DIY is on Saturday mornings. BANG BANG BANG. I don't know what Dominic is doing. But I know he likes doing it.

When I got home yesterday evening, I found a 45. And that's how I know my neighbour's name is Dominic. It had three spelling mistakes, but it was 46. It said that he's working late every night 47. So, he often sleeps in the mornings. But unfortunately, Dominic isn't getting 48 because my radio is too loud in the mornings.

I 49 what I should do. So I sat on a chair, took off my coat, and wrote a polite note to Dominic. I wrote about good neighbours, noise and being tolerant. But I didn't give it to him. This morning I got up, put the 50 on and turned the volume (音量) down. I am too considerate, I know.

Nice to meet you, Dominic.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 36. A. address | B. introduction | C. name | D. manners |
| 37. A. typical | B. talented | C. perfect | D. real |
| 38. A. friendship | B. discussion | C. argument | D. relationship |
| 39. A. luckily | B. surprisingly | C. naturally | D. actually |
| 40. A. works | B. continues | C. prepares | D. waits |
| 41. A. sings | B. dances | C. talks | D. laughs |
| 42. A. young | B. normal | C. patient | D. important |
| 43. A. checking | B. making | C. playing | D. fixing |
| 44. A. buys | B. builds | C. grows | D. invents |
| 45. A. note | B. book | C. ticket | D. menu |
| 46. A. moving | B. outgoing | C. clear | D. polite |
| 47. A. the last moment | B. at the moment | C. after a moment | D. for a moment |
| 48. A. sleep | B. dreams | C. breaks | D. breath |
| 49. A. made up | B. looked for | C. gave up | D. thought about |
| 50. A. drama | B. coat | C. radio | D. guitar |

第二节: 用方框中所给词语的适当形式填空, 每词仅用一次。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

repeat	against	lay	turn off	humorous
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51. Remember to _____ the lights before you leave the office.
52. Hou Yi _____ out Chang'e's favorite fruits and desserts in the garden. How he wished that she could come back!
53. I could hear the sound of the rain beating _____ my window heavily.
54. Among the three actors, Mr. Smith is _____.
55. I _____ the sentence three times, but he still doesn't understand it.

第三节: (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。将答案填写在答题纸的相应位置。

Linda is from England. She has 56 exciting job. She's been taking 57 (photo) all over the world for many years, and she loves traveling. Traveling is exciting, 58 sometimes

it can be hard. Several years ago, Linda was in a terrible bus accident. A truck hit the bus and caught fire. She 59 (save) by two tourists who pulled her out of the bus and took her to a nearby village. The people in the village took care of her as much as they could, but there weren't any doctors and there was no medicine, and she needed to get to a hospital. She was 60 (bad) hurt.

Luckily, a stranger offered 61 (help) her. Linda hadn't met 62 (he) before, but he 63 (drive) her for eight hours to a hospital in the city.

Linda nearly lost her life in the accident, but she had a goal. This goal helped her to get better and better. Her goal was to climb Alps(阿尔卑斯山) which is 64 (high) mountain in Europe and just a few years 65 her accident, she did it!

Linda has never forgotten the strangers who helped her. She says she's alive today because of the kindness of strangers.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节: 单词拼写 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据下列句子及所给的首字母, 在答题纸上按题号写出各单词的正确、完全形式 (每空限填一词)。

66. Jim will be on summer vacation in J_____ and July.
67. I used to be shy in class, and I just hid b_____ my textbook and never said anything.
68. Tom arrived at the a_____ just in time to catch the plane to Beijing.
69. We sat around the fire to keep o_____ warm.
69. Americans can h_____ avoid buying products made in China.
70. Who has s_____ the floor? It's so clean and tidy.
71. Last Sunday I went to Beijing, the c_____ city of China.
72. The telephone was i_____ by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.
73. Although the heavy rain broke many things apart, it b_____ families and neighbors closer together.
74. I have forgotten to bring my c_____ with me, so I can only use my cellphone to take photos.

第二节: 书面表达 (共 1 小题, 满分 20 分)

假如你是李平, 近日你的英国网友 Jim 发来一封邮件。请你根据邮件内容进行回复, 词

数 80 左右。

From: Jim
To: Li Ping
Hi Li Ping, How are you doing? These days, I am reading a book about Chinese culture. And I have great interest in traditional Chinese festivals. Could you please tell me about your favorite festival? What do you usually do during the festival? Looking forward to your reply. Yours, Jim

From: Li Ping
To: Jim
Hi Jim, _____ _____ _____ _____
Yours, Li Ping

英语参考答案及评分标准

第一部分 听力 (共 15 小题, 计 20 分)

1-5 BBCCB 6-11 ACCAB 12-15 AAABC

第二部分 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 计 40 分, 每小题 2 分)

16-18 ADC 19-22 CBBA 23-26 CDBC

27-30 CBBD 31-35 FEDAB

第三部分 英语知识运用 (30 小题, 计 30 分, 每小题 1 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 15 小题, 计 15 分, 每小题 1 分)

36-40 CADDB 41-45 ACCBA 46-50 DBADC

第二节 用方框中所给词语的适当形式填空, 每词仅用一次。(共 5 小题, 计 5 分, 每小题 1 分)

51. turn off 52. laid 53. against 54. the most humorous 55. repeated

第三节 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

56. an 57. photos 58. but 59. was saved 60. badly

61. to help 62. him 63. drove 64. the highest 65. after

第四部分 写作

第一节: 单词拼写 (共 10 小题, 计 10 分, 每小题 1 分, 大小写错误不计)

66. June 67. behind 68. airport 69. ourselves 70. hardly

71. swept 72. capital 73. invented 74. brought 75. camera(s)

第二节: 书面表达 (共 1 题, 计 15 分, 按中考书面表达五档评分标准, 严格控制最低分)

【参考范文】

Hi Jim,

Wow! You are interested in Chinese festivals. The Spring Festival is my favorite. It falls on the first day of the first lunar month. We do lots of things to welcome it, such as cleaning the house, and shopping for food and new clothes. On Chinese New Year's Eve, all my family get together and have a big dinner. Then we watch the Spring Festival Gala on TV. We children can also get lucky money from our relatives.

Hope you can celebrate the Spring Festival with us one day!

Yours,

Li Ping

英语听力材料原文

第一节：听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试题的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

(此处停顿 5 秒； 停顿时间打点)

(Text 1)

W: Tom, is your cup made of glass?

M: No, it's made of paper.

(此处停顿 10 秒； 停顿时间打点)

(Text 2)

W: Don't watch TV. Help me prepare for the New Year's dinner.

M: Sorry, Mom. I'm going to buy New Year presents with Tom later.

(此处停顿 10 秒； 停顿时间打点)

(Text 3)

W: Hello, this is Lucy speaking.

M: Hi, Lucy! This is Tom. There is a Halloween party in the city square tonight. Would you like to go with me?

W: Thanks for your invitation, but I've promised to eat out and see a movie with Linda.

(此处停顿 10 秒； 停顿时间打点)

(Text 4)

W: Your spoken English is so great. How did you do that?

M: Well, my parents asked me to listen to VOA programs, but I thought it was boring. So I made foreign friends online. They helped me a lot.

(此处停顿 10 秒； 停顿时间打点)

(Text 5)

W: Could you please tell me how much the ticket for the art museum is?

M: Of course, Madam. It's 50 yuan for each person and half price for children under 15.

W: OK. I'd like two tickets. One is for myself and the other is for my 8-year-old daughter.

(此处停顿 5 秒； 停顿时间打点)

第一节到此结束。

第二节：听下面 3 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，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你有时间阅读各小题，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。
听下面一段对话，回答第 6 至第 8 三个小题。现在，你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

(此处停顿 15 秒)

W: Hi, Harry. How are things?

M: Hi, Lucy. Fine, thanks. What are you doing?

W: I'm just doing my homework.

M: Do you want to go swimming with me on Saturday afternoon?

W: I'm afraid I can't. I'm going shopping with my sister. What about Sunday morning?

M: No, sorry. I'm playing football. How about Sunday afternoon?

W: Yeah, I'm free then.

M: OK. What time shall we meet?

W: Let's meet at the pool at 2:30.

M: Cool. See you there.

(此处停顿 2 秒后重复)

(此处停顿 15 秒)

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至第 11 三个小题。现在，你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

(此处停顿 15 秒)

M: Mom, the Dragon Boat Festival is coming. Can I invite some of my foreign friends to our home?

W: Of course.

M: Great! We can teach them to make rice dumplings on that day. They're quite interested in them.

W: That sounds interesting. I will go to the supermarket to buy something we need this afternoon.

M: Can I go with you, Mom? I want to help you.

W: OK. By the way, what other food shall we cook for them?

M: I'm not sure. I'll call and ask them right now.

(此处停顿 2 秒后重复)

(此处停顿 15 秒)

听下面一段独白，回答第 12 至第 15 四个小题。现在，你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(此处停顿 20 秒)

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, welcome to this fantastic tour of London. My name's Greg and I'm your guide. As you can see, we're on an open top bus, so you can see all the places of interest from your seat and you don't need to walk anywhere. And please don't worry about the

rain. I'm sure it'll stop soon. Well, the tour takes 2 hours and we'll probably finish our tour at five o'clock.

Right, OK, so where are we going on our wonderful tour? First, we'll drive along the most famous shopping street in the world, Oxford Street. After that, we'll see the famous clock Big Ben. As we drive along the river, you'll see the London Eye, from which you can see the whole city on a sunny day. Then we'll see Tower Bridge and the famous Tower of London before arriving at Buckingham Palace. There's a lovely café near the Palace where you can get a cup of coffee for free. OK, now any questions?

(此处停顿 2 秒后重复)

(此处停顿 20 秒)

现在你有一分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题纸上.

听力部分到此结束。