

2013年陕西省中考真题英语

第 I 卷

IV 单项选择 (共10小题, 计10分)

本题共有10个小题, 请从每个小题的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

21. It's very important for us to learn how to learn by _____.

- A. ourselves
- B. itself
- C. myself
- D. themselves

解析: 该题考查代词辨析。ourselves 我们自己; itself 它自己; myself 我自己; themselves他们自己。学会如何自学对我们来说很重要。结合语境可知下文反身代词, 指代的是前文的宾格人称代词us, 故用复数形式, 选A。

答案: A

22. When you _____ at a restaurant, please order just enough food.

- A. ate
- B. will eat
- C. eat
- D. have eaten

解析: 该题考查句子时态。句意: 当你在一家饭店吃饭时, 请点正好足够的食物。当主句描述将来动作时, 英语宾语从句中用一般现在时态表示将来的动作, 故选C。

答案: C

23. Mary called and asked her husband _____ home at once, because she locked her daughter in the home.

- A. to leave
- B. leave
- C. go
- D. to go

解析: 该题考查非谓语动词的用法。句意: 玛丽打电话要求她的丈夫立即回家, 因为她把女儿锁在家里面了。ask后接带to的不定式作宾语补足语, 表示具体的将要进行的动作, 故选D。

答案: D

24. To keep healthy, many people _____ every day.

- A. take a shower
- B. take pride
- C. take a look
- D. take exercise

解析: 该题考查短语辨析。take a shower 洗淋浴; take pride 自豪; take a look 看一下; take exercise 做运动, 做体操。句意: 为了保持健康, 许多人每天参加锻炼。结合语境可知选D。

答案: D

25. —Which of the two subjects do you like, art or music?

—_____. They are really interesting.

- A. Neither
- B. Both
- C. None
- D. All

解析: 该题考查不定代词的辨析。Neither 两者都不; Both 两者都; None 一个也没有; All 所有都。句意: 这两科当中你喜欢哪一科, 美术还是音乐? 根据下文, 他们真地很有趣。可知前

文指的是两者都喜欢。故选B。

答案：B

26. Go downstairs, _____ stand in line on the playground as soon as possible.

A. and

B. but

C. so

D. or

解析：该题考查连词辨析。and和，并且；but但是，可是；so因此；or或者，否则。句意：下楼，尽快地在操场上站成一排。结合语境可知下文可知前后是顺接关系，故选A。

答案：A

27. —It's one of the _____ things in the world to stay with friends.

—I agree. It always makes us relaxed.

A. worst

B. happiest

C. busiest

D. hardest

解析：该题考查词义辨析。worst最坏的；happiest最高兴的；busiest最忙碌的；hardest最困难的，最努力的。句意：和朋友在一起是世界上最幸福的事情之一。——我同意。这总是让我们感到放松。结合语境可知选B。

答案：B

28. The mobile phone has influenced people's life a lot since it_____.

A. invents

B. invented

C. is invented

D. was invented

解析：该题考查时态和语态。句意：自从它被发明以来，手机已经影响了我们的生活很多。结合语境可知下文时间状语从句中描述的是过去发生的动作，故用一般过去时态。从句主语it是动作对象，故用被动语态。选D。

答案：D

29. What a nice paper fish! Can you show us _____ you make it?

A. whether

B. how

C. why

D. what

解析：该题考查疑问词辨析。whether 是否；how 如何，怎样；why 为什么；what 什么。句意：多么漂亮的一条纸鱼啊！你能让我们看看你是怎么做的吗？结合语境可知选B。

答案：B

30. We are planning to have a surprise party _____ her fifteenth birthday.

A. at

B. in

C. for

D. with

解析：该题考查介词辨析。at 在时间空间的一点；in 在一个空间时间范围内；for 为了，对于；with 伴随，用。句意：为了他的第十五个生日，我们正计划举行一个惊喜的聚会。结合语境可知选C。

答案：C

V 完形填空 (共10小题, 计10分)

阅读下面一篇短文, 理解大意, 然后从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 使短文连贯完整。

Jenny, from Germany, spent some time traveling in India. While she was there, she stayed with her Indian friend, Leela. However, there was a language barrier(障碍) for her there. It was very 31 for her to communicate in the new environment, which was very different from 32 of her own country.

One day, together with Leela, Jenny went to 33 an orphanage(孤儿院). All the children there were very young. At first, Jenny was not sure if she could have a way to communicate with them. She went over to the children 34 and sat beside them. After some time, one of the children 35 her. She felt a little relaxed and smiled back. Then she went close to the child. She slowly put her arm around the child and started 36 a song in German. The child kept smiling and started repeating the words after her. The words that came from the little mouth were different from those that Jenny sang, but the rhythm(节奏) was the same. Jenny sat a little more and the child followed her again. Wanting to join in the 37, another child went up to Jenny and started singing the rhythm. Then more children joined. They 38 many smiles together.

From the other side of the hall, Leela was smiling and watching them. Noticing Leela's 39 on her, Jenny had an exciting feeling from her heart: "See, I don't have any language barriers here. We 40 speak and communicate!" At that moment, she understood: we're all simple human, and we have the ability to connect with each other.

31.

- A. nice
- B. dangerous
- C. difficult
- D. easy

解析: 联系前一句描述, 可知此处指的是在新环境中交流对她来说很困难。故选C, 困难的。

答案: C

32.

- A. these
- B. those
- C. this
- D. that

解析: 联系上下文, 可知此处指示代词指代的是她在自己国家交流这件事情, 抽象事物, 故用指示代词that, 选D, 那, 那个。

答案: D

33.

- A. show
- B. visit
- C. build
- D. improve

解析: 动词辨析。A. 说明, 展出; B. 参观, 访问; C. 建造, 建立; D. 改善, 提高。联系下文, 可知此处指的是他们去参观一家孤儿院。故选B。

答案: B

34.

- A. slowly
- B. early
- C. hardly
- D. easily

解析: 副词辨析。A. 慢慢地; B. 提早, 在初期; C. 简直不, 几乎不; D. 容易地。结合语境

可知此处指的是我慢慢地走到孩子们身边。故选A。

答案：A

35.

A. looked at

B. laughed at

C. shouted at

D. smiled at

解析：联系后一句描述，可知此处指的是其中一个孩子对她微笑了。故选D，对……微笑。

答案：D

36.

A. singing

B. writing

C. saying

D. playing

解析：联系下文，可知此处指的是开始用德语唱一首歌。故选A，唱。

答案：A

37.

A. club

B. talk

C. fun

D. dance

解析：名词辨析。A. 俱乐部；B. 谈话；C. 乐趣，娱乐；D. 舞蹈。联系前文描述，可知此处指的是唱歌这件趣事。故选C。

答案：C

38.

A. forgot

B. remembered

C. shared

D. missed

解析：动词辨析。A. 忘记；B. 记得，记起；C. 分享；D. 想念，错过。结合语境可知此处指的是，他们分享了许多微笑。故选C。

答案：C

39.

A. hands

B. eyes

C. influence

D. question

解析：名词辨析。A. 手；B. 眼睛；C. 影响；D. 问题，疑问。联系前一句描述，可知此处指的是里拉用眼睛看着她。故选B。

答案：B

40.

A. can

B. must

C. need

D. should

解析：情态动词辨析。A. 能，能够；B. 必须，一定；C. 需要；D. 应该。结合语境可知此处指的是，我们能够进行交流了。故选A。

答案：A

VI 阅读理解（共15小题，计20分）

第一节：阅读下面一篇短文，判断下列句子是否符合短文内容，符合的用“A”表示，不符合

的用“B”表示。(共5小题, 计5分)

A

Hawaii has always been a magic name to people who like traveling. People from all over the world dream of seeing the beautiful islands in the middle of the ocean. It's always one of their dreams to watch the sun going down. The sun drops like a ball of bright fire into the sea, and it drops so quickly that you can even see it move.

About two thousand years ago, the first people went to Hawaii in a very small boat. They found the beautiful white sand beaches and the waving palm trees. But it was difficult for people to go to Hawaii at that time. And there were no big hotels like the ones today. Now people can get to Hawaii in different ways. More and more people go to Hawaii. So lots of nice big hotels have been built in recent years. However, the scenery(自然风景) in Hawaii hasn't changed much. The white sand beaches and the waving palm trees are still there. People often have a peaceful time, taking a walk along the water in the morning. At night, they get together to hold parties, chatting and dancing. So if you're thinking about relaxing yourself, Hawaii is surely the first place for you to choose.

41. The sun in Hawaii drops too quickly for people to see it move. _____

解析: 根据The sun drops like a ball of bright fire into the sea, and it drops so quickly that you can even see it move.描述, 可知太阳落下去的非常快, 以至于人们能看见它的移动。本句意思是, 对于人们来说, 在夏威夷太阳落下去的太快, 而不能看见它的移动。故本句描述错误。

答案: B

42. In Hawaii, a large number of nice big hotels have been built in recent years. _____

解析: 根据第二段So lots of nice big hotels have been built in recent years.描述, 可知本句描述正确。

答案: A

43. The scenery in Hawaii is quite different from what it was many years ago. _____

解析: 根据第二段However, the scenery(自然风景) in Hawaii hasn't changed much.描述, 可知夏威夷的风景和以前没有多大变化。故本句描述错误。

答案: B

44. According to the passage, it's common for people to hold parties in Hawaii at night. _____

解析: 根据第二段At night, they get together to hold parties, chatting and dancing. 描述, 可知本句描述正确。

答案: A

45. The passage mainly tells us the first people who came to Hawaii. _____

解析: 这篇短文主要介绍的是夏威夷的美丽风光。故本句描述错误。

答案: B

第二节 阅读B、C、D三部分内容, 从各小题所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。(共10小题, 计15分)

B

To protect the environment, we are on the way. Here are a few things we can do.

Unwanted gifts? Give them away!

Have you ever received a gift that you didn't like? Did you throw it away? If so, you can have another choice now. Two British companies hopes people will give away their unwanted gifts to them. And they will resell the gifts to raise money for the poor. In this way, the gifts can be refused and have a future life. And people can make a difference to the world.

Wear the trousers that reduce(减少) pollution!

A chemistry scientist and a fashion designer (时装设计师) have created a new kind of trousers. The trousers are made of a new material which can help reduce air pollution around us. Scientists have tested the material. The result shows that it isn't harmful to human. This new kind of trousers may appear at the market in two years. Professor Ryan said, "If thousands of people wear the trousers, the air quality will be improved."

Plant trees with Felix

Felix Finkbeiner, a 14-year-old German boy, is not famous as a child actor but an environment

hero. At the age of 9, Felix got the idea that children could do something to protect the environment. So he started a club. Felix soon got support from children all over the world. Some of them have become his good friends. The club has an aim of planting 212 million trees. They have planted over 3.5 million trees all around the world. Felix said, “The answer to controlling global(全球的) warming is trees—lots of trees!”

46. The companies resell the unwanted gifts _____.

- A. to make the unwanted gifts useful
- B. to help people learn to think carefully
- C. to save money from it
- D. to make money for themselves.

解析：根据And they will resell the gifts to raise money for the poor.描述，可知这家公司回收礼品主要是为了从中为贫困人群募集资金。故选C。

答案：A

47. The trousers mentioned in the passage _____.

- A. have been created by a physics scientist and a fashion designer
- B. can help make air pollution less
- C. will do harm to people
- D. will be popular in two years

解析：根据Wear the trousers that reduce(减少) pollution!及下文描述，可知这种裤子有利于减少空气污染。故选B。

答案：B

48. Felix started a club _____.

- A. to become famous
- B. to become a child actor
- C. to protect the environment with other children
- D. to make friends with the children around the world

解析：根据最后一段At the age of 9, Felix got the idea that children could do something to protect the environment. So he started a club. Felix soon got support from children all over the world.描述，可知他建立这个俱乐部的主要目的就是为了和全球的孩子在一起保护地球。故选C。

答案：C

C

“Why does the chicken cross the road? To get to the other side!”

That’s an old joke in the west, but it came to my mind again when I saw people crossing the road at the intersection of Shanxi Road and Huaihai Road in Shanghai.

When the traffic light was red, a group of people were waiting for the light to change. Suddenly one man began rushing to the other side of the road. Soon others followed him at the crossing and more people did the same. Just like chickens, they didn’t mind the honking horns(喇叭声) and kept crossing the road in a mess.

Every year several thousand people are either killed or hurt on the roads in Shanghai. And at least one third of them were jaywalking(乱穿马路). Jaywalking is very common in Shanghai. It seems that jaywalkers are not afraid of the danger to themselves.

Traffic laws are to keep people safe. So we should obey them, and have good road-crossing habits. When someone starts to jaywalk, we should stop him, and never follow him. That way we can avoid the traffic accidents.

49. The underlined word “intersection” here probably means “_____”.

- A. road
- B. bridge
- C. crossing
- D. traffic

解析：联系下文of Shanxi Road and Huaihai Road in Shanghai.描述，可知此处指的是两条路的交

叉路口。故选C。

答案：C

50. The writer saw people _____ in Shanghai that day.

- A. crossing the road in a mess
- B. waiting for the green light patiently
- C. crossing the road with chickens
- D. hurting each other in the street

解析：根据第三段Suddenly one man began rushing to the other side of the road.... kept crossing the road in a mess., 描述，可知人们乱糟糟的过马路。故选A。

答案：A

51. How does the writer like what he saw in Shanghai that day?

- A. He thinks it's OK.
- B. He thinks it's wrong.
- C. He has no idea of it.
- D. He doesn't mention it

解析：根据短文最后一段描述，可知作者认为那种过马路的方式是不对的。故选B。

答案：B

D

An atlas is a book of maps. Atlases are made with different kinds of information about different parts and areas of a country or the world. They are prepared for desk use or travel use.

Desk atlases are made for different groups of people with different needs. For example, students may use desk atlases to help learn geography, and other people may use desk atlases to study a place. A popular type of the latest atlas shows the recent fact of the world. New atlases are often carefully produced to help people learn about the changes, such as the name changes, boundary(边界) changes and other important new information. A desk atlas can also have some different maps of the same place. For example, an atlas may include maps showing population and important products of a place.

Travel atlases usually show the information about both natural and man-made features(特点). So it is not surprising to find universities, airports, forests, rivers, roads as well as cities, towns and villages in them. A travel atlas is often the first thing people need when they want to start a trip in a strange place. It often has a map of a whole country, and a map with more special information of each important place in the country. Take the atlas of the United States as an example, it often has a map of the whole country and then a map of each of the fifty states.

A travel atlas may also point out the beautiful natural places. In the US, the atlas may include national parks such as the Yellow Stone Park and some others to show the beauty of nature and interesting places to tourists.

52. An atlas is _____ according to the passage.

- A. a guide book
- B. a history book
- C. a collection of pictures
- D. a collection of maps

解析：根据第一段An atlas is a book of maps. Atlases are made with different kinds of information about different parts and areas of a country or the world.描述，可知这是一本地图集。故选D。

答案：D

53. How many kinds of atlases are mentioned in the passage?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Many

解析：根据短文二三四段Desk atlases are...Travel atlases usually show...A travel atlas描述，可知本文提到了三种地图集。故选B。

答案：B

54. From the passage we know people need newly produced atlases because _____.

- A. they can't see the old ones clearly
- B. they like to buy different ones
- C. something has changed
- D. something is missing

解析：根据第二段A popular type of the latest atlas shows the recent fact of the world. New atlases are often carefully produced to help people learn about the changes, such as the name changes, boundary(边界) changes and other important new information.描述，可知选C。

答案：C

55. According to the passage, people can find the information about _____ in a travel atlas of Shanxi.

- A. the population of Shanxi
- B. the local products of Shanxi
- C. the Yellow Stone National Park
- D. Xi'an Jiaotong University

解析：根据第三段Travel atlases usually show the information about both natural and man-made features(特点). So it is not surprising to find universities,...描述，可知在山西旅行地图中能找到的的是山西大学。故选D。选项A、B不属于旅行地图的内容，选项C中黄石公园在美国。

答案：D

第II卷

Ⅶ 完成句子（共5小题，计10分）

根据所给中文意思，完成下面各句。

56. 他需要一个安静的房间休息。

He needs a _____ to have a rest.

答案：quiet room

57. 我们不仅要学习现代科技，还要关注传统文化。

We should not only learn the modern technology but also pay attention to _____ culture.

答案：traditional

58. 有些城市禁止在公共汽车上吃食物。

In some cities, it is not allowed to eat _____.

答案：in(on) the bus /in(on) a bus/in(On) buses

59. 在你生气的时候请不要做任何决定。

Please don't _____ when you are angry.

答案：make a decision/make (any) decisions

60. 她在英语方面比她弟弟好得多。

She is much _____ at English than her brother.

答案：better at

Ⅷ 短文填空（共10小题，计10分）

用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空，使短文完整正确。（每个单词限用一次）

ask, thank, happy, remember, kindness, good, drive, he, sixth, poor

I took the bus to school every day when I was in primary school. Alvin, our bus 61. _____, picked us up every morning. We were all from 62. _____ families. My parents could hardly support the family with 63. _____ children.

Once a month, Alvin stopped at a local bus-stop. Then someone came out and 64. _____ each of us if we wanted an ice cream or a drink. Alvin paid for it. At the end of school year, he took us to 65. _____ home for dancing. The 66. _____ that he showed was amazing. We didn't get treats like that too often, so what he did for us was 67.

_____remembered.

Twenty years later, I called him and 68. _____him for us. I told him that he probably couldn't remember me, but I sure 69. _____him! And I could hear the smile in his voice when he said he was happy that I called.

He is the reason why I do my 70. _____to show kindness to everyone I meet. He has had a big influence on my life. And I am very pleased that I was able to tell him.

解析:

61. 联系上下文,可知此处指的是我们的公交司机。结合语境及所给单词,可知填单数名词driver司机。

62. 联系后一句描述,可知此处指的是,我们都来自贫困家庭。结合语境及所给单词,可知填形容词poor, 贫困的,作定语。

63. 结合语境可知此处指的是孩子的数目。根据所给单词,可知填基数词six, 六个。

64. 联系下文,可知此处指的是,问我们是否我们每个人想要一个冰淇淋或者饮料。结合语境可知本句描述的是过去发生的动作,故用一般过去时态。根据所给单词,可知填过去式动词asked, 问。

65. 联系下文描述,可知此处指的是带我们去他家跳舞。结合语境及所给单词,可知填形容词性物主代词his, 他的,作定语。

66. 联系前一句描述,可知此处指的是他表现出来的好意。结合语境及所给单词,可知填名词kindness, 仁慈, 好意, 抽象名词不可数, 故用原形即可。

67. happily

68. 联系上下文描述,可知此处指的是,我向他表示感谢。结合语境可知本句描述的是过去发生的动作,故用一般过去时态。根据所给单词,可知填过去式动词thanked, 感谢。

69. 联系前文描述,可此处指的是我必定会记得他。结合语境可知本句描述的是客观性动作,故用一般现在时态。主语I是单数第一人称,故谓语动词用原形。根据所给单词,可知填原形动词remember, 记得。

70. 联系下文,可知此处指的是,他就是我为什么尽力向我遇到的每个人展示善意的原因。短语do one's best 尽力。根据所给单词,可知填best, 最好的事物。

答案: 61. driver 62. poor 63. six 64. asked 65. his
66. kindness 67. happily 68. thanked 69. remember 70. best

IX 任务型阅读 (共5小题, 计10分)

阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,完成下面各题。

The U.S. Master Golf Tournament(美国高尔夫大师赛) is one of the big four games in professional golf. This year, Guan Tianlang, a fourteen-year-old Chinese, has become a well-known as the youngest player in the 77-year history of the game. And he won the best-performing amateur(业余选手). He had a hard time in the game, but he said it was a wonderful experience for him.

At the age of 4, he started learning golf from his father. Many people think he is a smart golfer. Even Ben Crenshaw, a two-time Masters winner, praised Guan's performance after playing with the boy. "He's very confident(自信) and patient. He never played in a hurry," he said to the USA Today.

Guan makes the world know him not only with his game, but with his English as well. He answered the reporters' questions with his perfect English. In fact, English is just one of favorite subjects. He also likes maths and history very much. At school, Guan is just like any other boy of his age. He goes to regular classes. He enjoys basketball and Kobe Bryant is his favorite basketball player. He is always trying to get good grades and find time to practice golfing. He wants to win a major one day, but he said, "There're still a lot of things to learn to improve. So nothing to rush."

71. Who is Guan Tianlang?

He is a 14-year-old _____ player from China.

解析: 根据短文第一段描述,可知他是一个高尔夫球选手。故填名词golf, 高尔夫, 作定语。

答案: golf

72. What does Crenshaw think of Guan?

He thinks Guan is a _____ boy.

解析：根据第二段Even Ben Crenshaw, a two-time Masters winner, praised Guan's performance after playing with the boy. "He's very confident(自信) and patient. 描述，可知填confident，自信的，作定语。

答案：confident

73. How long is the history of the U.S. Master Golf Tournament?

It is _____.

解析：根据第一段has become a well-known as the youngest player in the 77-year history of the game. 描述，可知这个比赛已经有77年的历史了。故填：seventy- seven years, 77年。

答案：seventy- seven years

74. How did Guan feel about the time he had in the game this year?

Though hard, he felt it a _____ for him.

解析：根据第一段but he said it was a wonderful experience for him.描述，可知答：wonderful (good) experience, 极好的经历。

答案：wonderful (good) experience

75. What can we learn about Guan from the last paragraph?

He thinks it's _____ to keep studying hard, although he is successful in some way.

解析：根据短文最后一段but he said, "There're still a lot of things to learn to improve. So nothing to rush."描述，可知他认为继续努力学习是有必要的。故填important / necessary, 重要的，必要的。

答案：important / necessary

X 补全对话（共10小题，计10分）

A) 根据对话内容，将方框内符合对话语境的句子抄写在对话空白处，使对话恢复完整，选项中有两项是多余的。

(Ted and Bob are having breakfast.)

Ted: Hi, Bob! Eating fried chicken? 76. _____

Bob: Eggs and milk? I don't want to have them every day. 77. _____

Ted: But don't have too much unhealthy food. 78. _____

Bob: OK, I won't. By the way, I find some students throw away eggs and milk.

Ted: That's too bad. 79. _____

Bob: Yes. But what do you think we can do?

Ted: 80. _____.

Bob: Let's have a try, then we may have different kinds of food every day.

It's bad for your health.	It's delicious.
How about asking our teacher to stop it?	Can we do something to stop it?
I want something delicious.	Aren't the eggs and the milk enough?
Why not advise our school to prepare different kinds of food.	

解析：

76. 根据下文，鸡蛋和牛奶？我每天都不想吃他们。可知选Aren't the eggs and the milk enough?, 鸡蛋和牛奶够了吗？

77. 联系前文及下文，但是不吃太多不健康的食品。可知选I want something delicious, 我想要些美味的是食品。

78. 联系前一句描述，可知选It's bad for your health, 对你的健康不好。

79. 联系上文，我发现许多学生扔掉鸡蛋和牛奶。可知选Can we do something to stop it ?我们能做些什么来阻止这件事吗？

80. 联系上文问句及下文，让我们试试吧，那么我们每天就可能有不同种类的食品了。可知选Why not advise our school to prepare different kinds of food? 为什么不建议我们的学校准备不同

种类的食品呢？

答案：

76. Aren't the eggs and the milk enough?

77. I want something delicious

78. It's bad for your health

79. Can we do something to stop it ?

80. Why not advise our school to prepare different kinds of food?

B) 根据下面对话中的情境，在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句，使对话恢复完整。

A: Nick, are you busy now?

B: No. 81. _____?

A: I need your help. I'm planning for tomorrow's Chinese class. Can we talk about it?

B: You mean the activity of "Spring in my eyes"?

A: Yes. What are you going to do?

B: Er...82. _____

A: Sing a song? What's the name of the song?

B: In Spring. 83. _____?

A: I don't know. 84. _____?

B: Let me see. You like drawing. I think you can draw a picture about spring.

A: 85. _____ I'll do that tomorrow.

解析：

81. 根据上文，你现在有空吗？及下文，我需要你的帮助。可知此处问的是，怎么了？故填：

What's the matter / what's up /Why.

82. 联系上文问句及下文答语，唱一首歌？可知此处表示的是，我要唱一首歌。故填：I'll sing a song /I'm going to sing a song.

83. 联系下文，我不知道。可知上文问的是对方的情况。故填：What about you ? 你呢？

84. 联系下文，让我想一想。你喜欢画画……。可知此处是在征求对方的建议。故填：Can you give me some advice ? 你能给我一些建议吗？

85. 联系上文提出的建议，及下文，我明天就那样做。可知此处表示对对方建议的肯定。故填：That sounds great, 那听起来很不错。

答案：

81. What's the matter / what's up /Why \

82. I'll sing a song \ I'm going to sing a song

83 .What about you ?

84 Can you give me some advice ?

85. That sounds great

XI 书面表达（共1题，计15分）

假如你是杨佩，你的外教Mr. Smith 想组织几名学生去一个学校进行一次助学和联谊活动。请你参考下列信息，以书信形式向Mr. Smith提出申请，说明你打算如何开展这次活动并陈述理由。



要求：1. 参考提示语，可适当发挥；

2. 语句通顺，意思连贯，书写工整。

3. 文中不得出现你本人的姓名、所在学校名称和地址;
4. 词数: 60—80词。(开头和结尾已给出, 但不计入总词数)

Dear Mr. Smith,

I'm so excited to know that our school is organizing an activity to help the kids in a school.

I'll be thankful if you give me the chance!

Yours
Yang Pei

答案: 略。