

2013 年四川省雅安市中考真题英语

第 I 卷(选择题 共 80 分)

笔试(一)

一、单项填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. There is _____ egg in the bowl.

- A. a
- B. (不填)
- C. an
- D. the

解析: egg 是以元音音素开头的单数名词, 在表示泛指时, 前面应用不定冠词 an, 故选 C。

答案: C

2. Is that bike _____?

- A. she
- B. hers
- C. her
- D. she's

解析: she 是主格; hers 是名词性物主代词, 相当于形容词性物主代词加名词, 可在句中作主语或宾语; her 是宾格, 也可以是形容词性物主代词; she's 是 she 和 is 的缩写, 意为“她是”, 空白处在句中作宾语, 应用名词性物主代词, 故选 B。

答案: B

3. Be quick, _____ we'll be late for the meeting.

- A. and
- B. but
- C. so
- D. or

解析: and“和; 又; 并且”, 表并列或顺承; but“但是”, 表转折; so“所以”, 表结果; or“否则”, 表条件, 句意: 快点, 否则我们开会要迟到了。结合语境可知选 D。

答案: D

4. I spent \$ 5 _____ this book.

- A. in
- B. to buy
- C. buying
- D. buy

解析: spend some money/time (in) doing something 意为“花多少钱(时间)干某事”, 是固定搭配, 其中介词 in 可以省略, 故选 C。

答案: C

5. Amy was reading a book _____ I came in.

- A. when
- B. while
- C. because
- D. though

解析：because“因为”；though“尽管；虽然”，与句意不符，可排除；while 引导的时间状语从句通常用进行时态，表示主句的动作发生的同时，从句的动作也正在发生，when“当……的时候”，常用来引导时间状语从句，句意：当我进来时，艾米正在读书。结合语境可知选 A。

答案：A

6. _____ lovely the squirrel is!

- A. What a
- B. How
- C. What
- D. How a

解析：感叹句有两种基本句式：“How+形容词或副词+主语+谓语+其它!”和“What+名词++主语+谓语+其它!”, lovely 是形容词，故选 B。

答案：B

7. David visited lots of _____ in the world.

- A. places of interesting
- B. places of interest
- C. place of interests
- D. place of interesting

解析：lots of 意为“许多”，可修饰不可数名词和复数名词，place 是可数名词，可排除 C、D 两项；places of interest 意为“名胜”，是固定短语，故选 B。

答案：B

8. --Can you finish _____ these books before 10 o'clock?

--Yes, I can.

- A. to read
- B. read
- C. reads
- D. reading

解析：句意：你能在十点前看完这些书吗？——是的，我能。动名词做宾语表示抽象的动作，finish 后面接动名词做宾语表示做完某事，结合语境可知选 D。

答案：D

9. It is important _____ people _____ learn team spirit.

- A. of; of
- B. of; to
- C. for; to
- D. to; to

解析：it 可指代下文内容做形式主语，其主要有两种形式：1、It's + 形容词 + of + sb + to do

sth.这个句型,形容词一般为 sb 的所具有的一种品质性格。2、It's + 形容词 + for + sb + to do sth.这个句型,形容词不是 sb 所具备的品质性格。句意:对于人们来说,学会团队精神很重要。结合语境可知选 C。

答案: C

10. --Who designed this game?

--It _____ by Tom in 1999.

- A. is designed
- B. designs
- C. was designed
- D. designed

解析:句意:谁设计的这个游戏?——她是汤姆在 1999 年设计的。主语和谓语动词之间是被动关系,应用被动语态;根据时间状语“in 1999”可知应用一般过去时,故选 C。

答案: C

11. They arrived _____ Shanghai _____ a cold morning.

- A. in: in
- B. in: on
- C. at: on
- D. at: in

解析: arrive in 和 arrive 意为“到达”,是及物动词,到达大的地方用介词 in,到达小的地方用介词 at;表示在具体的某一天或某个特定的上午、下午或晚上时,要用介词 on,故选 B。

答案: B

12. Students should learn how _____ problems.

- A. solve
- B. solving
- C. can solve
- D. to solve

解析:疑问词加不定式在句中可以起相当于宾语从句的作用动词不定式做定语表示具体的将要进行的动作。句意:学生们应该学会如何解决问题。结合语境可知选 D。

答案: D

13. He _____ for ten years.

- A. has been married
- B. married
- C. got married
- D. has married

解析:句意:他已经结婚十年了。结合语境可知本句描述的是从过去持续到现在的动作,故用现在完成时态。选项 D 表示瞬间动作,故选 A。

答案: A

14. If farmers _____ trees and forests, giant pandas _____ nowhere to live.

- A. cut down; have

- B. will cut down; will have
- C. will cut don; have
- D. cut down; will have

解析：if 引导的条件状语从句，遵循“主将从现”的原则，即主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时，故选 D。

答案：D

15. There _____ be a fashion show in our town tomorrow.

- A. are going to
- B. will have
- C. has
- D. is going to

解析：由时间状语 tomorrow 可知应用一般将来时；There be 句型不能与 have/has 混用；主语 a fashion show 表示单数，所以应用系动词 is，所以选择答 D 案。

答案：D

16. We planted _____ trees last year.

- A. hundreds of
- B. hundred of
- C. five hundreds
- D. five hundred of

解析：hundred、thousand、million 等数词与具体数字连用时，用单数形式，后面不加-s；若与 of 连用表示约数时，后面必须加-s，且不可与数词连用。hundreds of 意为“成百上千的”，故选 A。

答案：A

17. My sister has learnt English _____.

- A. for twelve years ago
- B. since she was four
- C. twelve years ago
- D. at the age of four

解析：由谓语动词 has learnt 可知，应用表示一段时间的时间状语，A 项表达错误；C、D 两项用于一般过去时，故选 B。

答案：B

18. It's really _____ that a tortoise can _____ 150 years old.

- A. amazed; live to
- B. amazed; live up to
- C. amazing; live up
- D. amazing; live to

解析：amazed 吃惊的，惊奇的，指认的状态；amazing 令人吃惊的，指物的性质。Live to 活到……；live up 快乐的生活。句意：乌龟能够活到 150 多岁，真的很令人吃惊。结合语境可知选 D。

答案：D

19.--It's raining outside.

--I _____ stay at home _____ go out.

- A. prefer, to
- B. prefer, than
- C. would rather, than
- D. would rather, to

解析：B、D 两项表达错误，可排除；prefer doing to doing 意为“喜欢做……胜于做……”，后面要跟名词或动名词；would rather do than do 意为“宁愿做……而不愿做……”，后面跟动词原形，所以选择答 C 案。

答案：C

20. My parents _____ getting up early on weekdays

- A. used to
- B. be used to
- C. was used to
- D. are used to

解析：used to do 意为“过去常常做某事”，be used to doing 意为“习惯于做某事”，句意：我的父母在工作日习惯早起。结合语境可知本句描述的是客观性的动作，故用一般现在时态。选 D。

答案：D

二、完形填空(共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分)

阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A poor girl was selling flowers in the street 21 Christmas Eve. Her parents were ill, so she 22 get money for food. It was very cold. The girl felt cold and hungry. She stopped 23 a beautiful house. The girl knocked 24 the door and a man came out. She asked 25 he needed some flowers. The man said he didn't want 26 . She left the house and felt tired. She sat down at the 27 of a tall wall. She looked 28 the flowers. The flowers 29 very nice. She suddenly had an unusual feeling. She felt she became light, 30 slowly she began to fly into the sky. She 31 higher and higher and at last she found herself on the clouds. A group of people were coming to meet her. At the head of them 32 her granny. She welcomed her and asked her why she didn't 33 . The girl told her that she had to 34 to get money because her parents were badly ill. Granny told her 35 and gave her lots of beautiful clothes and delicious food. The girl laughed 36 .

It snowed 37 that night. The girl died 38 a smile on her face. 39 , people in the beautiful house began to sing Christmas songs and 40 .

21.

- A. in
- B. on
- C. at
- D. (不填)

解析：表示在具体的某一天或某个特定的上午、下午或晚上时，要用介词 on，，故选 B。

答案：B

22.

A. could

B. had better

C. would like

D. had to

解析：could“能；可以”；had better“最好”；would like“愿意”；had to“不得不”，由前句“Her parents were ill”可推知，应是“她不得不挣钱买食物”，故选 D。

答案：D

23.

A. in front of

B. in the front of

C. behind

D. beside

解析：in front of“在……(外部)的前面”；in the front of“在……(内部)的前面”；behind“在……后面”；beside“在……旁边”，根据后句可知，应是“她在一所漂亮的房子的前面停下来”，故选 A。

答案：A

24.

A. at

B. to

C. in

D. for

解析：根据后面的 and a man came out 可知应用 knock at“敲门”，故选 A。

答案：A

25.

A. what

B. why

C. if

D. when

解析：根据文章内容可知此处应是“她问他是否想买一些花儿”，应用 if 来引导宾语从句，故选 C。

答案：C

26.

A. some

B. any

C. nothing

D. something

解析：some 和 something 用于肯定句，any 用于否定句，nothing 本身就表示否定意义，故选 B。

答案：B

27.

A. head

B. foot

- C. top
- D. middle

解析：at the foot of a tall wall 意为“在高墙根儿”，故选 B。

答案：B

28.

- A. for
- B. up
- C. (不填)
- D. at

解析：look at 表示“看……”，是固定搭配，故选 D。

答案：D

29.

- A. feels
- B. felt
- C. smelt
- D. smells

解析：smell 意为“闻起来”，常用作系动词，此处应用过去式 smelt，故选 C。

答案：C

30.

- A. and
- B. but
- C. so
- D. or

解析：由前面的“‘She suddenly had an unusual feeling. She felt she became light’”可知此处表示顺承关系，故选 A。

答案：A

31.

- A. went
- B. got
- C. looked
- D. flew

解析：由前面的“‘She felt she became light, and slowly she began to fly into the sky.’”可知此处应用 fly 的过去式 flew，故选 D。

答案：D

32.

- A. has
- B. was
- C. had
- D. were

解析：主语 her granny 是第三人称单数，谓动词应用 is 的过去式 was，故选 B。

答案：B

33.

- A. get money

- B. go out
- C. come to see her
- D. stay at home

解析：由后面的“people in the beautiful house began to sing Christmas songs.....”可知此处应是问她“为什么不呆在家里”，故选 D。

答案：D

34.

- A. fly into the sky
- B. come here
- C. sell flowers
- D. help others

解析：由文章的第一句“A poor girl was selling flowers in the street”可知应是不得不“卖花”挣钱，故选 C。

答案：C

35.

- A. didn't worry
- B. not to worry
- C. to not worry
- D. to worry not

解析：由后面的“and gave her lots of beautiful clothes and delicious food.”可知应是告诉她“不要担心”，tell sb. not to do sth.“告诉某人不要干某事”，故选 B。

答案：B

36.

- A. happy
- B. happier
- C. happiest
- D. happily

解析：laughed 是动词，应用副词来修饰，根据文章内容，故选 D。

答案：D

37.

- A. heavily
- B. heavy
- C. largely
- D. strongly

解析：形容雪下得大，应用副词 heavily，故选 A。

答案：A

38.

- A. had
- B. has
- C. with
- D. without

解析：介词 with 用来表示伴随情况，without 意为“没有”，与文章内容不符，故选 C。

答案：C

39.

- A. By the way
- B. At the same time
- C. except the girl
- D. By way

解析：用 at the same time 与小女孩的遭遇形成强烈的对比，故选 B。

答案：B

40.

- A. looked after the girl
- B. talked about the girl
- C. enjoyed themselves
- D. watched themselves

解析：由前面的“began to sing Christmas songs”可知此处应用 enjoyed themselves，故选 C。

答案：C

三、阅读理解(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分.满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文，并做每篇短文后面的题。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出能回答所提问题或能完成所给句子的最佳选项。

A

Sunshine For All

The Beijing Sunshine Secondary School students are holding a charity show at the school hall of Beijing Sunshine Secondary School, Sunny Street, Sunshine Town.

Date: 29 April

Time: 7:30 p. m.— 9:00 p. m.

We hope to raise money to help poor children go to school.

Ticket price: \$20

Donations are welcome.

Programme:

30 p. m. Introduction

7:40 p. m. Songs

8:00 p. m. Break

8:15 p. m. Speech

8:30 p. m. Drama

9:00 p. m. End of the show

Project Hope is an organization that raises money to build schools and buy books for poor students.

We would like to thank the following for their help and support:

The teachers at Beijing Sunshine Secondary School

The Star Shopping Mall for the costumes

Sunshine Advertisement Company for the posters

41. Where will the charity show be held?

- A. In the classroom.
- B. In the meeting room.
- C. In the shopping mall.
- D. At the school hall.

解析：由海报中的第一句“The Beijing Sunshine Secondary School students are holding a charity show at the school hall of Beijing Sunshine Secondary School”可知演出将在学校礼堂举行，故选 D。

答案：D

42. When will the charity show be held?

A. 7:30 p. m.— 9:00 p. m., 29 April.

B. 7:30 a. m.— 9: 00 a. m., 29 April.

C. 7:30 a. m.— 9: 00 p. m. 29 May.

D. 7:30 p. m.— 9: 00 p. m. 29 May.

解析：由海报中的“Date: 29 April Time: 7:30 p. m.— 9:00 p. m.”可知演出时间为“4月29日下午7:30—9:00”，故选 A。

答案：A

43. Why do they want to raise money?

A. To build schools.

B. To help poor children go to school.

C. To buy books for poor students.

D. To hold the charity show

解析：由海报中的“We hope to raise money to help poor children go to school.”可筹钱的目的是“帮助贫困的孩子上学”，故选 B。

答案：B

44. What can you do at 8:00 p. m.?

A. Watch a drama.

B. Enjoy songs.

C. Have a rest.

D. Listen to a speech.

解析：根据海报中的节目安排“8:00 p. m. Break”可知，8:00 p. m.是休息的时间，故选 C。

答案：C

45. Whom do the students want to thank?

A. Sunshine Advertisement Company for the posters.

B. The Star Shopping Mall for the costumes.

C. The teacher at Beijing Sunshine Secondary School.

D. All of the above.

解析：由海报中的“We would like to thank the following for their help and support:”以及后面的内容可知，故选 D。

答案：D

B

Put 2 February in your diary! It is World Wetlands Day! It marks the date that the Convention(公约) on Wetlands was signed(签署)in1971.This special day was first celebrated in 1997 and it is celebrated every year.

The celebration is a call for action. It is a way to show people how important and useful the wetlands are for people. On World Wetlands Day, people around the world take part in many wetlands activities. People take trips to the local wetlands. There are talks about how important the wetlands are. People get together to clean up their local wetlands Children draw pictures to

advertise the day. People also compete(比赛)in boat races.

The World Wetlands Day is important! If there are no wetlands, there will be no water for anyone in the future. Wetlands help protect nature and resources(资源)like fresh water. Already, more than 10000 million people in the world do not have fresh water.

Many people do not know how important the wetlands are. They can understand why an elephant or a tiger is important because they are big, beautiful animals. It is much harder for them to understand how important the animals in the wetlands are. These small animals, such as frogs and snails, play a very important part in keeping the balance of nature.

All plants and animals are part of the food chain(链).If the small wetlands animals die, some animals in the food chain will have nothing to eat. They will also die. People need the wetlands to keep the balance of nature in the world. If we do not protect nature today, it will be gone tomorrow.

46. What should you put in your diary?

- A. Some frogs.
- B. The date of World Wetlands Day.
- C. 1971
- D. Any special day.

解析：根据第一段中的“Put 2 February in your diary! It is World Wetlands Day!”可知。故选 B。

答案：B

47. Where do people celebrate World Wetlands Day?

- A. All over the world.
- B. In ships
- C. At home.
- D. In their own way.

解析：根据第二段中的“On World Wetlands Day, people around the world take part in many wetlands activities.”可知全世界的人们都在庆祝这个节日，故选 A。

答案：A

48. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?

- A. People celebrate World Wetlands Day by taking part in competitions.
- B. People celebrate World Wetlands Day by taking hips to local wetlands.
- C. People celebrate World Wetlands Day by listening to talks about the wetlands.
- D. People celebrate World Wetlands Day by talking about the weather.

解析：根据第二段中的“On World Wetlands Day, people around the world take part in many wetlands activities. People take trips to the local wetlands. There are talks about how important the wetlands are.”可知 A、B、C 三个选项是正确的，故选 D。

答案：D

49. Why are small animals important?

- A. They are part of the balance of nature and the food chain.
- B. They are beautiful.
- C. Bigger animals are eaten by them
- D. Without them, there may be no water.

解析：根据第四段中的最后一句话““These small animals, such as frogs and snails, play a very important part in keeping the balance of nature.”可知，小动物在维持自然界平衡中起着重要的作用，故选 A。

答案: A

50. Which of the following might be the best title of the article?

- A. Wetlands Are Important
- B. Small Animals Are Also Important
- C. World Wetlands Day
- D. Food Chain

解析: 通读全文可知, 本文主要通过世界湿地日向我们说明了湿地在人们生活中的重要作用, 故选 A。

答案: A

C

One day when Jack was walking in the park, he saw a woman he knew sitting on a bench(长椅)with a dog beside her. The dog was looking up at the woman.

Jack walked up to the woman and said, "Hello. Sue, how are you? May I sit and talk with you for a while?"

"Of course, please sit down," Sue said.

Jack sat down next to Sue on the bench, and they talked quietly together.

The dog continued to look up at Sue, as if waiting to be fed.

"That's a nice dog" Jack said, pointing(指向)at the animal.

"Yes, he's handsome. He's a bit of a mixture(混合) but that's not a bad thing. He's strong and healthy"

"And hungry," Jack said. "He hasn't taken his eyes off you. He thinks you've got some food for him."

"That's true," Sue said, But I haven't."

The two friends laughed and then Jack said, "Does your dog bite?"

"No," Sue said. "He's never bitten anyone. He's always gentle and good-tempered (好脾气)."

Hearing this, Jack decided to pet the dog. He put out his hand and touched the animal's head. Immediately it jumped up and bit him.

"Hey!" Jack shouted. "You said he didn't bite."

"No, I didn't," Sue replied. "You asked, if my dog bit, and I said no."

51. What did Jack do when he saw the woman?

- A. He walked past her.
- B. He asked to sit next to her.
- C. He spoke angrily to her.
- D. He spoke to her dog.

解析: 根据本文中的第二和第三段两人之间的对话可知, Jack 请求坐在 Sue 的旁边, 故选 B。

答案: B

52. The dog looked_____.

- A. angrily at Jack
- B. sick
- C. as if he would bite Sue
- D. hungry

解析: 根据文中““And hungry,” Jack said. “He hasn't taken his eyes off you. He thinks you've got

some food for him.”可知答案为 D。

答案：D

53. Jack thought that the dog

A. was ill

B. belonged to Sue

C. was terrible

D. belonged in a zoo

解析：根据故事的最后，他被狗咬，可知，他以为狗是 Sue 家的。

答案：B

54. The underlined word “pet” should be _____ in Chinese.

A. 宠物

B. 喜欢

C. 敲打

D. 抚摸

解析：根据文中“He put out his hand and touched the animal's head.”可以判断出，Jack 想去抚摸那条狗，故选 D。

答案：D

55. From the story, we can know _____.

A. Jack and Sue talked about the same dog

B. Jack asked Sue a right question

C. Jack was bitten by Sue's dog

D. Jack asked Sue a wrong question

解析：根据对短文的主题理解可以判断出，那条狗不是 Sue 的，而 Jack 问了一个错误的问题“你家的狗咬不咬人？”以致于被狗咬，故选 D。

答案：D

四、补全对话 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据对话内容, 从下面的方框中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 使对话完整。选项中有一项多余。

Mum: David, what do your friends like to do?

David: 56 I can take them to the park.

Mum: 57

David: My friends enjoy watching football matches. 58

Mum: Thirdly, I can bring food for you. 59

David: After the match, I want to eat some cakes. After that, we can dance to pop music.

60 The sixth thing I want to do is to open my presents!

A. What is the second thing you want to do?

B. You can eat when you watch the match.

C. They like to play football.

D. When you play football, you can eat.

E. We can watch a match.

F. My friends and I enjoy dancing.

解析:

56.根据上文, 你的朋友们喜欢做什么? 可知选 C, 他们喜欢踢足球。

57. 联系上文, 我可以带他们去公园。及下文 Thirdly,可知此处指的是第二件事情。故选 A, 你要做的第二件事情是什么?

58.联系前文, 我的朋友们喜欢看足球比赛。可知选 E, 我们可以看一场比赛。

59.联系前一句, 我可以给你带些食物。可知选 B, 你们可以在看比赛时吃。

60.联系前一句, 在那之后, 我们就伴着流行音乐跳舞。可知选 F, 我的朋友们和我喜欢跳舞。

答案: 56. C 57. A 58. E 59. B 60. F

第II卷 (非选择题 共40分)

笔试 (二)

五、单词拼写 (共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)

根据下列句子中所给汉语注释, 在答题卡相应的位置上写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。(每空只写一词)

61. The _____ (电影) starts at nine o'clock.

62. The boys heard the _____ (奇怪的) noise.

63. Kate always answers questions _____ (正确) .

64. Ben bought some _____ (薄饼) yesterday.

65. _____ (贯穿) his acting years, he acted in five series.

解析:

61.句意: 这部电影在九点钟开始。结合语境及汉语提示, 可知填名词 film(movie)电影, 注意 film 是不可数名词, 故用原形即可。

62.句意: 这个男孩听到了奇怪的声音。结合语境及汉语提示, 可知填形容词 strange, 奇怪的, 作定语。

63.句意: 凯特总是正确地回答问题。结合语境及汉语提示, 可知填副词 correctly, 正确地, 做状语。

64.句意: 昨天本买了一些煎饼。结合语境及汉语提示, 可知填复数名词 pancakes, 煎饼。

65.句意: 在他的演艺生涯中, 他出演了五部电视剧。结合语境及汉语提示, 可知填介词 Throughout, 做地点状语。

答案: 61. film(movie) 62. strange 63. correctly 64. pancakes 65. Throughout

六、短文改错 (共10小题; 小题1.5分, 满分15分)

下面短文中有十处错, 每处错皆用底线标出, 请将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。(每小题只填一词, 不得改变原句意思。)

I am a Grade 8 student. I just moved to
Beijing with me parents two months ago.

66

Now I am study at a new secondary school

67

in Sunshine Town. It is big than my old school.

68

I do not know the new school very good and

69

I have no friends there. I do not know how

70

to talk to my new classmate. Sometimes, I

71

am very nervous and I can't answer them

72

questions. I feel really comfortable when they

73

talk to me. During lunchtime, I always sit

alone at the playground and read books.

74

I hope they will not come on because

75

I feel so shy when they try to talk to me.

解析:

66.联系下文,可知此处指的是我的父母,故将宾格人称代词 **me** 改为 **my**, 我的,作定语。

67.联系前文时间状语 **now**,可知本句描述的是现在正在进行的动作,故用现在进行时态。故将 **study** 改为现在分词 **studying**, 学习。

68.联系下文 **than my old school**,可知前文形容词用比较级。故将 **big** 改为 **bigger**, 更大的。

69.固定短语 **very well** 非常好。故将 **good** 改为副词 **well**, 好地,不错地。

70.联系前文描述,可知本句指的是我在这儿没有朋友。故将 **there** 改为 **here**, 这儿。

71.结合语境可知此处指的是我的同学们。故将 **classmate** 改为复数形式 **classmates**, 同学们。

72.联系下文,可知此处指的是他们的问题。故将宾语人称代词 **them** 改为形容词性物主代词 **their**, 他们的,作定语。

73.联系前一句描述,可知此处指的是,当他们和我说话时,我感到很不舒服。故填将 **comfortable** 改为 **uncomfortable**, 不舒服的,做表语。

74.结合语境可知此处指的是,我经常独自坐在操场上。**At** 表示在一点,故改为 **in (on)**, 在里面/在上面。

75.联系下文可知此处指的是,我不希望他们过来。短语 **come over** 过来,故将 **on** 改为 **over**, 越过。

答案: 66. my 67. studying 68. bigger 69. well 70. here

71. classmates 72. their 73. uncomfortable 74. in (on) 75. over

七、书面表达 (满分 20 分)

假设你是一名来自雅安的中学生李红,今年 14 岁,暑假你将参加学校组织的赴北京的夏令营活动。请你用英语写一篇在开营仪式上的自我介绍发言稿。请将该发言稿写在答题卡相应的位置上。词数 60 - 90。发言稿还包括以下要点:

1. 你爱好画画;
2. 课余时间你喜欢野营,喜欢在大自然中画植物,聆听鸟儿的歌唱;
3. 你最喜欢的科目是科学,希望长大以后成为一名科学家;
4. 你很高兴参加夏令营,希望你们能成为好朋友。

解析：这是一篇给材料作文，要求写一篇介绍自己的发言稿文。结合材料，可知本文要爱好，课外活动，理想方面进行介绍，并注意表达自己希望参加夏令营的愿望。通过阅读材料可知这篇短文主要使用的人称就是第一人称，时态为一般现在时态，这方面需要注意的问题比较少。动笔前可以按照材料内容列出简单提纲，写出关键词。写作中注意语义通顺，符合逻辑关系。上下文之间可以适当使用连接词。

答案：

Dear friends,

I'm very glad to introduce myself to you. My name is Li Hong. I'm 14 years old. I live in Ya'an. I'm interested in drawing. In my free time, I often go camping, draw some pictures of plants, and enjoy the singing of birds in nature. My favourite subject is Science. I want to be a scientist when I grow up.

I feel lucky to join you. I hope we can be good friends.

That's all. Thank you for listening.