

### 第三部分 英语

(满分 40 分)

#### 一. 词语运用。(10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据下列句子及所给单词意思, 写出空缺处单词的正确形式, 每空限一词。

1. I really want to join the singing club, because it's a dream for me to be a \_\_\_\_\_ (音乐家).
2. I often get \_\_\_\_\_ (穿衣服) at 7:00 a.m., and then I brush my teeth.
3. He often \_\_\_\_\_ (乘坐) the subway to get to school.
4. My parents are very \_\_\_\_\_ (严格的) with me in my homework.
5. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ (遗忘, 留下) your homework at home again.

根据下列句子的意思, 写出括号内所给单词的正确形式, 每空限一词。

6. Sounds like you are having a great time \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the drums.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (luck), I catch the school bus in time.
8. Either you or your sister \_\_\_\_\_ (be) good at speaking English.
9. To get good grades, he does a lot of math \_\_\_\_\_ (exercise).
10. In spring, the butterflies dance \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) around the flowers.

#### 二、阅读理解 (15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

##### A

Mr. White is near-sighted (近视的) but he doesn't wear glasses. He thinks it is not cool to wear glasses.

It is Saturday today and it is a fine day. Mr. White likes sunny days and he wants to take a walk. He puts on his black hat, takes his yellow bag and then goes out of his house. He walks in the street and looks around. The sun is shining and the birds are singing in the trees. Mr. White feels very happy. Suddenly a strong wind blows away his hat. Oh, my hat! Mr. White begins to run after it. He runs and the hat runs, too. Mr. White feels surprised. An old man shouts at him from a window.

"Hey! What are you doing?"

"Running after my hat."

"Your hat? You are running after my black cat."

- ( ) 11. Why doesn't Mr. White wear glasses?

- A. Because he has no glasses.
- B. Because he can't find his glasses.
- C. Because he doesn't need to wear them.
- D. Because he doesn't like to wear them.

- ( ) 12. How is the weather today?

- A. sunny
- B. rainy
- C. cloudy
- D. snowy

- ( ) 13. What does the underlined part "blows away" mean in Chinese?

- A. 跟随
- B. 出现
- C. 吹走
- D. 脱下

- ( ) 14. Why does Mr. White run in the street?

- A. To catch a cat.
- B. To get his hat.
- C. To follow an old man.
- D. To do some exercise.

- ( ) 15. What's the best title for the text?

- A. A Cat or a Hat
- B. An Old Man
- C. A Strong Wind
- D. A Happy Walk

##### B

Many of you might love cute animals. But do you know how to look after them? Wonderful Friends will tell you. It is a TV show on Hunan TV. The show is about how people get along (相处) with animals.

"Don't cry, my dear friends with two feet. I will protect you just as the way you protect me," the show's theme song (主题曲) says. On the show, six stars learn to look after animals at a zoo in Guangzhou.

Many people like the show because it has a lot of touching time. For example, to teach a monkey named Coco how to climb a tree, Li Yuchun climbs first. She shows Coco step by step. Although Coco fails some times, she learns how to climb at last. When she gets to the top, she hugs Li.

But some people think differently about the show. They say it is dangerous for people to be so close to animals. "People and animals can give diseases (疾病) to each other."

But the show tells us one thing: it is important for us to love animals. An animal expert (专家) said, "With love in people's heart, the animals can be saved."

- ( ) 16. Where can you watch the TV show?

- A. Yunnan TV.
- B. Hubei TV.
- C. Hunan TV.
- D. Henan TV.

- ( ) 17. What kind of relation (关系) can you refer (推断) from the show's theme song?

- A. Relation between people and people.
- B. Relation between animals and animals.
- C. Relation between animals and the nature.
- D. Relation between people and animals.

- ( ) 18. What's the Chinese meaning of the underlined word "touching"?

- A. 感人的
- B. 温暖的
- C. 有趣的
- D. 无聊的

- ( ) 19. Why do some people think differently about the show?

- A. Because it's safe for people to be close to animals.
- B. Because it's bad for both people and animals' health.
- C. Because it's boring to watch this show.
- D. Because it's healthy for people to stay with animals.

- ( ) 20. Which one is the writer's purpose (目的) of writing this passage?

- A. To teach us how to look after animals.
- B. To tell us not to get close to the animals.
- C. To tell us to love and save animals.
- D. To help us to know different kinds of animals.

##### C

Everyone feels lonely. But first, you should try to find out what makes you feel lonely.

Coming to a new place can make you feel lonely. When you come to a new place, the new school and new people may make you feel lonely. Sometimes your parents or teachers don't let you do things that your friends can do. They think these things may not be good for you. You may feel lonely. Special people leaving your life can also make you feel lonely. It can be your family or friends. You may want to talk with others after they leave.

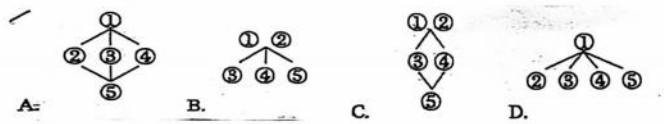
Feeling lonely for a long time can make you feel bad. If you feel sad all the time, it will be bad for your health. Then you should try to know how to solve it? Here are some ways to help you.

First, learn to change yourself. When you come to a new place, just talk with others actively. When

your family or friends leave you, you can make some new friends. Second, learn to talk with your parents and teachers. Tell them how you feel, and listen to what they say. After you have a talk with them, you may find a good way to do with the problem.

May everyone not feel lonely!

- ( )21. The writer mentions \_\_\_\_\_ things that may make us feel lonely.  
 A. two                      B. three                      C. four                      D. five
- ( )22. The underlined word "solve" means "\_\_\_\_\_" in Chinese.  
 A. 反对                      B. 允许                      C. 决定                      D. 解决
- ( )23. What does "they" refer to in the second paragraph?  
 A. Your classmates.                      B. Your family or friends.  
 C. Your parents and teachers.                      D. New people.
- ( )24. Which is the main idea of the passage?  
 A. When you feel lonely, try to find the ways to solve it.  
 B. When you feel lonely, try to find out the reasons.  
 C. Try to find out what makes you feel lonely and know how to solve it.  
 D. Try to find out when you usually feel sad and know how to solve it.
- ( )25. What is the structure of the passage?



三. 阅读短文, 根据语篇要求填空, 使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词。(满分5分)

Some people in Britain or America like to invite friends to dinner at home. But this 26 more common in America than in Britain. Don't worry if your English friends don't invite you home. It doesn't mean that they hate you.

When you are invited 27 an evening meal, ask your friends what time you should arrive. It's good to take a small present when you arrive and 28 is polite to say how much you like the house, or the room, or the pictures in the room, but don't ask how 29 these things cost.

In this way both you and your friend will have 30 good day.

四、书面表达 (10分)

请你根据所给提示, 给你的表妹 Nancy 发一封电子邮件, 介绍一下新同学 Lucy。

个人信息	12岁, 来自澳大利亚
兴趣爱好	能歌善舞, 喜欢画画, 踢足球
生活习惯	六点起床, 骑自行车上学, 回家后帮父母做家务。
最喜欢的动物	大象..... (自己补充原因)

注意:

1. 包含所有要点, 不少于60词;

2. 开头结尾已给出, 但不计入总词数。

Dear Nancy,

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Yours,  
Mary

## 小升初数学试卷

满分：100分 时间：60分钟

一、选择题（共10小题，每小题2分，共20分）

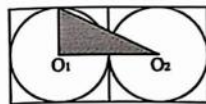
- 红气球的个数是60的 $\frac{3}{5}$ ，黄气球的个数的 $\frac{3}{5}$ 是60，红气球与黄气球相比（ ）  
A. 红气球多      B. 黄气球多      C. 一样多      D. 无法判定
- 一根绳子长16米，第一次截去4米，第二次截去余下的 $\frac{3}{4}$ ，第二次截去了（ ）  
A. 12米      B. 3米      C. 20米      D. 9米
- 甲数是40，乙数是25。聪聪说“乙数比甲数的 $\frac{3}{5}$ 少1。”明明说“乙数是甲数的 $\frac{5}{8}$ ”笑笑说“乙数比甲数的 $\frac{3}{4}$ 多5”。三人谁说得对（ ）  
A. 聪聪      B. 明明      C. 笑笑      D. 三人都对
- 有一杯牛奶与咖啡混合的饮品550mL，其中牛奶与咖啡的比为3:8，这杯饮品中有（ ）mL咖啡。  
A. 150      B. 330      C. 400      D. 220
- 如果甲:乙=5:2，乙:丙=6:5，那么（ ）  
A. 甲>丙>乙      B. 甲>乙>丙      C. 乙>丙>甲      D. 丙>甲>乙
- 不能用一副三角板画出的角的度数是（ ）  
A. 150度      B. 15度      C. 130度      D. 120度
- 小圆的直径是2cm，大圆的半径是2cm，小圆周长是大圆周长的（ ）  
A.  $\frac{1}{2}$       B.  $\frac{1}{4}$       C.  $\frac{1}{8}$       D.  $\frac{1}{3}$
- 老爷爷每天慢跑6圈，现在已经跑了半圈，大约用了2分钟，照这样的速度，老爷爷每天慢跑要用多少时间？下面算式错误的是（ ）  
A.  $6 \div \frac{1}{2} \times 2$       B.  $2 \div (\frac{1}{2} \div 6)$       C.  $2 \div \frac{1}{2} \times 6$       D.  $2 \times (\frac{1}{2} \div 6)$
- 一种自行车，如果前齿轮转3圈时，后齿轮要转8圈。这种自行车前、后齿轮的齿数可能是（ ）  
A. 46和20      B. 48和18      C. 40和32      D. 38和16
- 警察抓住了4个偷东西的嫌疑人，其中一个人是主谋。在审问时，丁说：甲是主谋。丙说：我不是主谋。乙说：丁是主谋。甲说：我不是主谋。这四个人中只有一个人说了真话。真正的主谋是（ ）  
A. 甲      B. 乙      C. 丙      D. 丁

二、填空题（共8小题，每小题2分，共16分）

- 在3.141、134.2%、 $\pi$ 、 $\frac{63}{20}$ 中最小的数是\_\_\_\_\_；
- 学校食堂运来水果 $\frac{3}{4}$ 吨，分发给同学们一部分后还剩下 $\frac{3}{4}$ ，则还剩\_\_\_\_\_吨；
- 5克盐溶解在5千克的水中，盐与盐水的质量比是\_\_\_\_\_；
- 如图：用火柴搭正方形，搭1个正方形需要4根火柴，2个正方形7根火柴，3个正方形需要10根火柴，…… 如n个正方形需要\_\_\_\_\_根火柴；



- 在8:9中，前项增加24，要使比值不变，后项应增加\_\_\_\_\_；
- 一次考试，参加考试的同学中 $\frac{2}{9}$ 得优， $\frac{4}{9}$ 得良， $\frac{2}{9}$ 得中，其余为不及格，参加考试有80多人，得优的同学有\_\_\_\_\_人；
- 六年级有三个班，每班有正副班长各一位，学校组织开了3次会，每次每班只派一人参加，第一次到会的是A、C、E，第二次到会的是B、C、D，第三次到会的是B、E、F，请问B和是一个班；
- 在一个长方形中有两个大小相同的圆，涂色部分的面积是 $8\text{m}^2$ ，则一个圆的面积是\_\_\_\_\_ $\text{m}^2$



三、计算题（共4小题，每小题3分，共12分）

- $2\frac{3}{7} - \frac{2}{5} - 1.6$       (2)  $(\frac{6}{5} + \frac{6}{7}) \div (\frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{7})$
- $12.5\% \times \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}$       (4)  $4.8 \div [2 - (\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3}) \times 3]$

四、解方程（共2小题，每小题4分，共8分）

- $3x + 105 \div 5 = 75.3$       (2)  $8 : \frac{1}{4}x = 36 : \frac{9}{2}$

五、看图解决问题（6分）  
求阴影部分的面积：



考场座号：

②

联系电话：①

姓名：

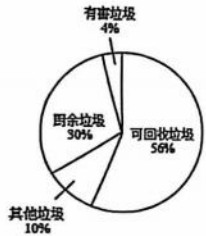
学校：

六、应用题（共 6 小题，1—4 题每小题 6 分，5—6 题每小题 7 分，共 38 分）

1. 某商场某天卖出两台洗衣机，售价都是 2340 元。其中一台是在进货价基础上提价 30% 出售的，另一台是展品，在进货价基础上降价 10% 促销。两台洗衣机合在一起，商场一共赚了多少钱？

2. 王莹是一名登山爱好者，周日几个好友相约一起登山，山脚下海拔高度为 250 米。早上 8 点时已登到 480 米处，于是稍作息，又向上行进了 180 米。此时天突然刮起大风，为了安全只好再向上行进了一 150 米，到达一个安全地点，此安全地点海拔多少米？

3. 幸福小区实行垃圾分类，物业管理统计了一个星期中居民垃圾分类的情况，统计如图：  
 (1) 如图，该小区产生（ ）最多，占（ ）%，另外，有害垃圾占（ ）%。  
 (2) 这个星期该小区共产生了 42 吨垃圾，其中可回收垃圾有多少吨？



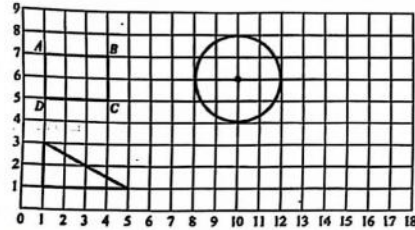
4. 李老师家到学校的路程是 2072.4 米，一辆自行车的车轮外直径是 66 厘米，按车轮每分钟转 100 圈计算，李老师骑这辆自行车从家到学校大约要多少分钟？

5. 在下面的方格纸上：

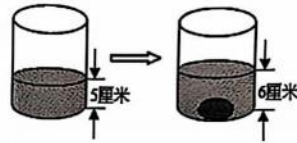
(1) 把图中的长方形绕 B 点按逆时针方向旋转  $90^\circ$ ，画出旋转后的形。旋转后 A 点的数对表示是（ ）

(2) 把图中的圆向右平移 5 格；

(3) 在三角形的右边，按 1:2 的比例画出三角形缩小后的图形。



6. 小明为了测量出一只鸡蛋的体积，按如下的步骤进行了一个实验：



① 一个底面直径是 8 厘米的圆柱体玻璃杯中装入一定量的水，量得水面的高度是 5 厘米；

② 将鸡蛋放入水中，再次测量水面的高度是 6 厘米。

如果玻璃的厚度忽略不计，这只鸡蛋的体积大约是多少立方厘米？（得数保留整数）



# 语文试题卷

(作答时间: 50分钟 满分: 50分)

## 一、遇见汉字, 感受文字之美。(5分)

### 1. (3分) 赏书法作品, 做品鉴大师。

书法是我国的国粹。郑州某学校的图书馆里悬挂着三幅书法作品, 他们依次是: \_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_的作品。(填写序号)

A. 柳公权

B. 欧阳询

C. 赵孟頫



第一幅



第二幅



第三幅

### 2. (2分) 书中华汉字, 显少年气质。

有梦不觉天涯远, 扬帆起航再出发。

请你把上面郑小州同学的这句话抄写在横线上。注意书写规范, 行款整齐, 布局合理。

## 二、遇见词句, 感受生活之美。(10分)

### 3. (7分) 读一读, 写一写, 注意把字写美观。

又是一年毕业季, 六年前那群 yòu zhì \_\_\_\_\_ 的小孩已经成长为有责任、敢担当的少年, 面对学习毫不 hán hū \_\_\_\_\_, 面对困境不再 pái huái \_\_\_\_\_, 面对挑战也不再 kǒng jù \_\_\_\_\_。当离别的旋律响起, 让我们相互 yī wèi \_\_\_\_\_, 迎着 míng mèi \_\_\_\_\_ 的阳光, 在校园里歌唱。qīng cuī \_\_\_\_\_ 的歌声中, 寄托着我们对母校最美的祝愿。

### 4. (1分) 下列各句中加点词语使用不正确的一项是 ( )

- A. 在郑州某学校举行的团体辩论赛中, 双方交锋, 正方技高一筹, 一路保持着比分领先。
- B. 当我们打开书本时, 天上人间尽收眼底, 五湖四海就在脚下, 这就是阅读的魅力。
- C. 善于敏锐地抓住事物的本质, 才能别出心裁地解决各种复杂的问题。
- D. 郑小州同学刚取得一点成绩就忘乎所以, 到处显摆, 一点也不谦虚。

### 5. (1分) 下列诗句中所提到的节日, 按时间先后顺序排列正确的一项是 ( )

- ①清明时节雨纷纷, 路上行人欲断魂。
- ②今夜月明人尽望, 不知秋思落谁家。
- ③遥知兄弟登高处, 遍插茱萸少一人。
- ④爆竹声中一岁除, 春风送暖入屠苏。

- A. ①④③②
- B. ④①②③
- C. ①③④②
- D. ③①④②

### 6. (1分) 下列说法正确的一项是 ( )

- A. 《北京的春节》是巴金先生写的, 在选材与详略的处理方面, 让人印象深刻。
- B. 《十六年前的回忆》用倒叙的方式, 通过反复强调父亲的忌日, 表达作者对父亲的思念之情。
- C. 在《鲁滨逊漂流记》中, 我们认识了一个乐观向上、安于现状的鲁滨逊。
- D. 《竹石》和《石灰吟》一样, 都是托物言志的诗, 就其所托之“物”与表达的志向也是一样。

## 三、遇见诗文, 感受经典之美。(10分)

### 7. (10分) 遇见诗文, 感受经典之美。

(1) 我发现同一事物, 在不同语境中有不同的含义。“最是一年春好处, \_\_\_\_\_”中的“柳”, 象征着美好的春光; “渭城朝雨浥轻尘, \_\_\_\_\_”和“昔我往矣, \_\_\_\_\_”中, 诗人借“柳”表达惜别、留恋之情。

(2) 我发现不同的事物, 蕴含着诗人共有的高尚。“\_\_\_\_\_, 要留清白在人间”是于谦以石灰来表达自己的不畏艰难、坚贞不屈的高尚品质。“千磨万击还坚劲, \_\_\_\_\_”是郑燮借竹子表达自己刚正不阿、铁骨铮铮的高尚品质。这种高尚品质让我想到司马迁的话: “人固有一死, 或 \_\_\_\_\_, 或 \_\_\_\_\_。”

(3) 诗美, 师也美。我想对小学老师说, 感谢您多年来的教导: 当我们犯了错误受到批评后, 您会用“\_\_\_\_\_, 忠言逆耳利于行”来规劝我们; 当我们因取得一点点成绩而沾沾自喜时, 您常常提醒我们“莫道君行早, \_\_\_\_\_”。老师, 您的教导像丝丝春雨, “随风潜入夜, \_\_\_\_\_。”谢谢您, 敬爱的老师!

## 四、遇见美文, 探究事理品行。(10分)

### 8. (10分) 阅读下面的短文, 然后回答问题。

#### 择一事贯有恒

①“我一生只做一件事。”

②这句话, 已故翻译家草婴说过。他在 70 多年的职业生涯中, 尽管历经坎坷。但他始终专注于翻译事业, 先后独立翻译了《托尔斯泰小说全集》12 卷、《肖洛霍夫文集》3 卷等。

③这句话, 获得 2017 年度国家最高科学技术奖的王泽山院士也说过。据了解, 这位“火药王”为了做好一件事, 奋斗了 60 多个年头。1996 年, 王泽山摘得了国家技术发明一等奖。在不少人看来, 王泽山已经功成名就, 完全可以安闲度日, 颐养天年, 他却继续潜心钻研, 苦苦实验 20 载, 终于解决了火炸药领域一个世界性难题, 走上国家最高科学技术奖领奖台, 成为国内为数不多的“三冠王”。

④这句话, “中国天眼之父”南仁东先生也曾身体力行过。这位 FAST 首席科学家、总工程师几乎将自己的生命都扑在了“天眼”上。为选最佳地址, 从 1994 年到 2005 年, 他一直在深山奔波, 从立项到竣工, 他事必躬亲, 最后终

