

2016年天津市中考真题英语

第I卷

一、听力理解（本大题共20小题，每小题1分，共20分）

略

二、单项填空（本大题共20小题，每小题1分，共20分）

从下列每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. Tianjin is _____ beautiful city in _____ north of China.

- A. a; a
- B. a; the
- C. the; 不填
- D. 不填; the

解析：考查冠词辨析。句意：天津是中国北方的一座美丽的城市。前空表示“一……”，是不定冠词 a/an 的用法，a 用在以辅音开始的单词前，an 用在以元音开始的单词前。Beautiful 的第一个音[b]是辅音，前加 a；后空指由于受介词短语 of China 的限定而成为特定的 north，表示特指，前加定冠词 the。故选 B。

答案：B

22. I can't find my ticket. I think I have lost _____.

- A. it
- B. one
- C. at
- D. on

解析：考查代词辨析。句意：我找不到我的票。我想我把它弄掉了。It 指上文提到过的单数事物；one 指上文提到的某类事物中的某一天。At, on 都是介词。本句指代上文提到的那张票，用代词 it。故选 A。

答案：A

23. You can buy almost everything _____ the Internet, and it's very easy.

- A. into
- B. for
- C. at
- D. on

解析：考查介词辨析。句意：在网上你几乎可以买到所有东西。而且非常简单。A. into 进入；B. for 为……；C. at 在某时间点或地点；D. on 在……上。在网上，通过网络：on the Internet。故选 D。

答案：D

24. Don't _____ any more time, or he will miss the meeting.

- A. save
- B. trust
- C. waste
- D. love

解析：考查动词辨析。句意：不要再浪费时间，否则他会错过会议的。A. save 节约，节省；B. trust 相信，信任；C. waste 浪费，滥用；D. love 喜欢。如果浪费了时间，就赶不上开会。故选 C。

答案：C

25. Li Ming will be _____. His parents are going to have a party for _____ birthday.

- A. sixteen; sixteenth
- B. sixteenth; sixteenth
- C. sixteen; sixteen
- D. sixteenth; sixteen

解析：考查数词辨析。句意：李明将 16 岁了。他的父母要为他十六岁生日开一个晚会。前句表示十六岁，表示数量，用基数词：sixteen；后句表示第十六个生日，表示顺序，用序数词：sixteenth。故选 A。

答案：A

26. Every year many foreign friends come to see the _____ of Tianjin, such as Tianjin Eye and Haihe River.

- A. concerts
- B. plays
- C. cartoons
- D. sights

解析：考查名词词义辨析。句意：每年许多外国朋友来看天津的风景。比如“天津眼”和“海河” A. concerts 音乐会；B. plays 表演；C. cartoons 动画；D. sights 风景。“天津眼”和“海河”是天津的名胜。故选 D。

答案：D

27. My mother _____ dinner when I got home yesterday.

- A. has cooked
- B. was cooking
- C. will cook
- D. cooks

解析：考查动词的时态辨析。句意：昨天我到家时，妈妈在做饭。A. has cooked 现在完成时形式；B. was cooking 过去进行时形式；C. will cook 一般将来时形式；D. cooks 一般现在时态。本句表示我到家时，妈妈正在做饭，表示一个过去动作发生时，另一个过去动作正在发生。把正在发生的过去动作作用成过去进行时态。故选 B。

答案：B

28. A journey by train is _____ than by coach.

- A. more relaxing
- B. relaxing
- C. most relaxing
- D. the most relaxing

解析：考查形容词的比较等级。句意：坐火车旅行比坐长途客车更轻松。A. more relaxing 比较级形式；B. relaxing 原形形式；C. most relaxing 最高级形式；D. the most relaxing 最高级形式；两者相比，用比较级形式：more relaxing。故选 A。

答案：A

29. I wanted to see the Beijing Opera, so Lingling offered _____ me to watch an opera.

- A. took
- B. takes
- C. to take
- D. taking

解析：考查非谓语动词。句意：我想要去看影剧。因此玲玲主动带我去看了一场剧。主动提供做某事：offer to do sth, offer 后用不定式作宾语。故选 C。

答案：C

30. Peter will _____ you _____ the building and you can meet everyone.

- A. lend; to
- B. show; around
- C. compare; with
- D. brush; off

解析：考查动词短语辨析。句意：彼得将会带你参观这栋楼，你可以见到大家。A. lend; to 把……借给……；B. show; around 带领某人四处参观；C. compare; with 把……与……作比较；D. brush; off 刷掉。为了见到大家，会带你参观这栋楼房。故选 B。

答案：B

31. Tom fell off his bike, and his hand was hurt _____.

- A. quietly
- B. carefully
- C. slowly
- D. badly

解析：考查副词词义辨析。句意：汤姆从自行车上摔下来，他的手受了重伤。A. quietly 安静地；B. carefully 仔细地；C. slowly 慢慢地；D. badly 严重地。伤得重，受了重任。故选 D。

答案：D

32. ---I tried to pass the driving test, but I failed.

--- _____ . Good luck to you next time.

- A. That's great
- B. It's interesting
- C. That's a pity
- D. Glad to hear that

解析：考查交际用语。句意：-我努力考驾照，但是我失败了。-真遗憾，祝你下次好运。A. That's great 好极了；B. It's interesting 有趣；C. That's a pity 真遗憾；D. Glad to hear that 很高兴听到此事。对别人的失败表示同情、遗憾。故选 C。

答案：C

33. My family always go somewhere interesting _____ the holiday begins.

- A. as soon as
- B. so
- C. so that
- D. even though

解析：考查连词辨析。句意：一放假，我们家总是去一些有趣的地方。A. as soon as 一……就……。表示时间；B. so 因此。表示结果；C. so that 以便，为了，表示目的；D. even though 尽管，即使，表示条件。假期开始，指时间，用 as soon as：一放假就去参观有趣的地方。故选 A。

答案：A

34.---What a nice watch! How long _____ you _____ it?

--- For just two weeks.

- A. will; buy
- B. have; had
- C. were; having
- D. did; buy

解析：考查动词的时态。句意：-多么漂亮的手表啊！你有它多久了？-刚两星期。A. will; buy 一般将来时态；B. have; had 现在完成时态；C. were; having 过去进行时态；D. did; buy 一般过去时态。由 how long 可知，句子描述的是过去开始的动作、状态一直延续到现在，句子用现在完成时态。故选 B。

答案：B

35.Paper _____ first _____ about 2000 years ago in China.

- A. is; creating
- B. is; created
- C. has; created
- D. was; created

解析：考查被动语态。句意：纸是两千多年前，中国发明的。表示两千多年前发生的过去动作，句子用一般过去时态；句子的主语 paper 是谓语动词 create 的承受者，句子用被动语态。故选 D。

答案：D

36.---Would you like to try some pizza?

---Yes, please. It _____ lovely and _____ nice.

- A. sounds; sees
- B. hears; turns
- C. looks; smells
- D. sounds; watches

解析：考查连系动词用法辨析。句意：-你要尝尝比萨吗？-是的。它看起来可爱，闻起来好。A. sounds; sees 看起来，看见；B. hears; turns 听见，变得；C. looks; smells 看起来，闻起来；D. sounds; watches 看起来，观看。没有品尝之前，只能“看、闻”。故选 C。

答案：C

37.---Mum, _____ I play football this afternoon?

---Sure, but you _____ finish your homework first.

- A. may; could
- B. can; must
- C. can; mustn't
- D. may; can't

解析：考查情态动词辨析。句意：-妈妈，今天下午我能踢足球吗？-当然，但是你必须先完成作业。前句提请求，can, may 都可以；后句，由 sure 可知后句用肯定回答。Could 表示一种委婉的语气；must 表示主观愿望：必须。妈妈要求孩子“必须”先完成作业。故选 B。

答案：B

38.You'd better not ride _____ with your friends in the street. It's dangerous.

- A. side by side

- B. as a result
- C. as well as
- D. by the way

解析：考查短语辨析。句意：你最好不要和朋友在街上肩并肩骑车，危险。A. side by side 紧挨着地，肩并肩地；B. as a result 结果；C. as well as 又，也；D. by the way 随便说一下，随便问一下。在街上危险的骑车方式：肩并肩骑车。故选 A。

答案：A

39.---Could you tell me _____ you'll go to Paris?

---Next month.

- A. why
- B. where
- C. when
- D. how

解析：考查连词辨析。句意：-你可以告诉我你什么时候去巴黎吗？-下个月。A. why 为什么，表示原因；B. where 在哪儿，表示地点；C. when 何时，表示时间；D. how 怎样，表示方式。答语：next month 指时间，用 when 提问。故选 C。

答案：C

40.---Hi, Diana, how was your summer holiday?

--- _____! I enjoyed myself in the sea very much.

- A. Good idea
- B. Wait a minute
- C. That's too bad
- D. Pretty good

解析：考查交际用语。句意：-你的暑假怎样？-相当好。我在海边过得非常开心。A. Good idea 好主意；B. Wait a minute 等一下；C. That's too bad 那真糟糕了；D. Pretty good 相当好。由后句的 enjoyed myself 过得非常开心，可知假期很好。故选 D。

答案：D

三、完形填空（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

My best friend, Connie, is two years older than me. We spend a lot of time together.

Connie has long dark brown hair and her eyes are big and round. People say she is 41 and looks like a doll. When we go out, people often 42 that I am older than her because she is shorter and slimmer (苗条的).

Connie is positive (乐观的) even when things go 43. Last week she got her examination 44, which were not very good. I thought she was going to be 45. Instead, she simply decided to do better the next time. Then, every day after class, 46 teachers are free in their offices, she will ask them for help.

Connie gets on well with others. Everyone in my family 47 her, even my younger brother. When you hear her laugh, you will naturally (自然地) laugh 48. When I feel unhappy, I will talk to Connie and she will make me feel 49.

I think my 50 with Connie is very valuable, and I hope we will always be best friends.

41.

- A. crazy

- B. beautiful
- C. lazy
- D. ugly

解析：考查形容词及语境理解。句意：人们说她漂亮，看起来像一个布娃娃。A.crazy 疯狂的;B. beautiful 美丽的; C. lazy 懒情的; D. ugly 丑陋的。像玩具娃娃一样漂亮。故选 B。

答案：B

42.

- A. think
- B. hope
- C. suggest
- D. ask

解析：考查动词及语境理解。句意：当我们外出时，人们经常认为我比她大，因为她矮而且苗条。A.think 认 B. hope 希望; C. suggest 建议; D. ask 问。根据身材作出判断：认为。故选 A。

答案：A

43.

- A. wrong
- B. welcome
- C. important
- D. interesting

解析：考查形容词及语境理解。句意：康妮很乐观，即使事情变坏了。A. wrong 错误的; B. welcome 受欢迎的; C. important 重要的; D. interesting 有趣的。由 even 即使，可知后面选择的是贬义词，即使事情不好。故选 A。

答案：A

44.

- A. lessons
- B. symbols
- C. novels
- D. results

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：上周，她得到了考试结果。A. lessons 功课; B. symbols 标志; C. novels 小说; D. results 结果。由后句：不是很好的。可以推测出是考试成绩：即考试结果。故选 D。

答案：D

45.

- A. stupid
- B. interested
- C. sad
- D. glad

解析：考查形容词及语境理解。句意：我以为她会伤心。A. stupid 愚蠢的; B. interested感兴趣的; C. sad 伤心的; D. glad 高兴的。考试失败后，以为她会伤心。故选 C。

答案：C

46.

- A. although
- B. if
- C. before
- D. even though

解析：考查连词及语境理解。句意：如果老师在办公室有空，她就会向他们求助。A. although 虽然；B. if 如果；C. before 在……之前；D. even though 即使，尽管。表示条件，如果有空，她就会去请求帮助。故选 B。

答案：B

47.

- A. sees
- B. likes
- C. wakes
- D. catches

解析：考查动词及语境理解。句意：我们家的每一个人都喜欢她。A. sees 看见；B. likes 喜欢；C. wakes 叫醒；D. catches 捉住，抓住。由前句：康妮与别人相处融洽，因此，大家都喜欢她。故选 B。

答案：B

48.

- A. suddenly
- B. early
- C. recently
- D. together

解析：考查副词及语境理解。句意：当你听到她笑时，你会自然地一起笑。A. suddenly 突然地；B. early 早早地；C. recently 最近地；D. together 一起。和融洽相处的好友在一起，她的笑会感染。会自然地一起开心。

故选 D。

答案：D

49.

- A. better
- B. angrier
- C. busier
- D. heavier

解析：考查形容词及语境理解。句意：当我不开心的时候，我会和康妮交谈，她会使我感觉好些。A. better 更好；B. angrier 更生气；C. busier 更忙碌；D. heavier 更重，更胖。和好朋友交谈后是心情好些。故选 A。

答案：A

50.

- A. purpose
- B. opinion
- C. friendship
- D. habit

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：我认为我和康妮之间的友情是非常宝贵的。A. purpose 目的；B. opinion 观点；C. friendship 友情；D. habit 习惯。由后句：我希望我们永远是最好的朋友，可知，本句指的是友情。

故选 C。

答案：C

四、阅读理解（本大题共 15 小题；51~60 小题，每小题 2 分；61~65 小题，每小题 1 分；共 25 分）

阅读下面的材料，从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Our new neighbours are the Browns. They have two children, a boy and a girl. The boy is Jack and the girl is Alice. Jack is 11, and he is one year older than me. Alice and my sister Nancy are 8 years old.

At weekends, Nancy and I like to go to play with Alice and Jack. Both Jack and I really enjoy playing computer games. Sometimes the girls join us, but the games they enjoy are different from the ones we like.

There is a big park near our house. Sometimes, when the weather is fine, the four of us will go for bike rides there. We often stop at the huge playground to have some fun. Jack and I like to play basketball, but the girls prefer to sing and dance.

Our families often have dinner together. On some days, they come over to our house and on other days, we go over to theirs. Mr Brown and his wife cook really well.

Nancy and I are very glad to have the Browns next door. It's great to have friends living so near.

51. Who are the writer's new neighbours?

- A. A family of three.
- B. The Browns.
- C. Jack and Nancy.
- D. Alice and Nancy.

解析：细节理解题。题意：谁是作者的新邻居？ A. A family of three. 一个三口之家； B. The Browns. 布朗一家； C. Jack and Nancy 杰克和南西； D. Alice and Nancy. 艾丽丝和南西。由短文第一句：Our new neighbours are the Browns. 可知，作者的新邻居是布朗一家。故选 B。

答案：B

52. How old is Alice?

- A. 8
- B. 9
- C. 10
- D. 11

解析：细节理解题。题意：艾丽丝几岁？ A. 8； B. 9； C. 10； D. 11。根据第一段最后一句：Alice and my sister Nancy are 8 years old. 可知艾丽丝和南西都是八岁。故选 A。

答案：A

53. The girls prefer to _____ at the playground in the park.

- A. listen to music
- B. play basketball
- C. sing and dance
- D. play computer games

解析：细节理解题。题意：女孩们在公园的操场上更喜欢做什么？ A. listen to music 听音乐； B. play basketball 打篮球； C. sing and dance 唱歌、跳舞； D. play computer games 玩电脑游戏。由第三段最后一句 but the girls prefer to sing and dance. 可知，女孩们喜欢唱歌、跳舞。故选 C。

答案：C

54. Where do the two families have dinner together?

- A. At a park nearby.
- B. At a restaurant.
- C. In a forest.
- D. At their houses.

解析：推理判断题。题意：两家人在哪儿一起聚餐？ A. At a park nearby. 在附近的公园； B. At a restaurant. 在一家饭店； C. In a forest. 在一个树林里； D. At their houses. 在他们家里。根据短文第四段，有时布朗一家来作者家里聚餐，有时作者一家去布朗家里聚餐。因此他们是在彼此的家里聚餐。故选 D。

答案：D

55. The writer thinks it's _____ to be friends with the new neighbours.

- A. boring
- B. great
- C. difficult
- D. safe

解析：细节理解题。题意：作者认为和新邻居作朋友是怎样的？ A. boring 无聊的； B. great 很棒的； C. difficult 困难的； D. safe 安全的。由短文最后一句：It's great to have friends living so near. 可知，作者认为那是一件很棒的事。故选 B。

答案：B

B

Do you know that in some parts of the world, people build temporary (暂时的) hotels made of snow and blocks (大块) of ice? These are known as ice hotels.

Unlike usual hotels, all the rooms in the ice hotels are made of ice. In some ice hotels, even the glasses for drinks are made of ice blocks. So they only serve cold drinks. Also, hot food is not served in the ice hotels, but guests can eat hot food at places nearby.

To keep warm, guests sleep in comfortable sleeping bags on ice blocks that are covered by mattresses (床垫) and reindeer skins (驯鹿皮).

There are some places in the ice hotels that are heated, such as the bathrooms. This is because, even though it is not as cold in the ice hotels as it is outdoors (在户外), indoor temperatures are still very low.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the ice hotels is that they are rebuilt every year. They can be used only during the winter months. The ice hotels melt (融化) away when spring arrives. The ice blocks used to build these hotels are from nearby rivers. So, when the ice hotels melt away, they melt back into the rivers.

56. According to the passage, ice hotels _____.

- A. are found everywhere
- B. do business in summer
- C. are made of glass
- D. are made of snow and ice

解析：细书理解题。题意：根据短文内容，冰旅馆怎样？ A. are found everywhere 随处可见； B. do business in summer 在夏天营业； C. are made of glass 玻璃做成的； D. are made of snow and ice 冰雪做成的。由第一段里的：Do you know that in some parts of the world, people build temporary (暂时的) hotels made of snow and blocks (大块) of ice? 可知冰旅馆由冰雪做成。故选 D。

答案：D

57. Which of the following about the ice hotels is true?

- A. They are just like usual hotels.
- B. The glasses are made of wood.
- C. They serve cold drinks.
- D. The rooms are made of bamboo.

解析：推理判断题。题意：下面有关冰旅馆正确的是哪一个？A. They are just like usual hotels. 它们就像普通的旅社；B. The glasses are made of wood. 杯子是木头做的；C. They serve cold drinks. 他们提供冷饮；D. The rooms are made of bamboo. 房间是竹子做成的。由第二段中的：So they only serve cold drinks. 可知，他们只提供冷饮。故选 C。

答案：C

58. You can't see _____ in the ice hotels.

- A. hot food
- B. reindeer skins
- C. sleeping bag
- D. mattresses

解析：推理判断题。题意：在冰旅馆里，你不能看到什么？A. hot food 热的食物；B. reindeer skins 驯鹿皮；C. sleeping bag 睡袋；D. mattresses 床垫。由第二段里的：Also, hot food is not served in the ice hotels 可知冰旅馆不提供热的食物。故选 A。

答案：A

59. Why are bathrooms heated in the ice hotels?

- A. Guests want to eat in them.
- B. Indoor temperature are very low.
- C. Guests ask the hotels to do that.
- D. It is as cold indoors as it is outdoors.

解析：细节理解题。题意：为什么在冰旅馆里浴室加热？A. Guests want to eat in them. 客人想在里面吃东西；B. Indoor temperature are very low. 室内温度很低；C. Guests ask the hotels to do that. 客人要求旅社这样做；D. It is as cold indoors as it is outdoors. 室内和室外一样冷。由倒数第二段可知：indoor temperatures are still very low. 室内的温度还很低。故选 B。

答案：B

60. What happens to the ice hotels in spring?

- A. They melt away.
- B. They are rebuilt.
- C. They are repaired.
- D. They need more ice.

解析：细节理解题。题意：春天，冰旅馆发生什么事？A. They melt away. 融化；B. They are rebuilt. 重建；C. They are repaired. 修补；D. They need more ice. 需要更多的冰。由最后一段里的：The ice hotels melt (融化) away when spring arrives 可知春天到来时，冰旅馆融化了。故选 A。

答案：A

Many people travel to different places in the world by air. Usually it takes a long time, perhaps half a day, for passengers to stay in the plane. So airlines (航空公司) offer passengers food. But it is common that they feel bad about food taste. Do you agree?

To solve this problem, airlines try hard to improve their food. They would like to do so because they don't want to lose customers.

However, according to scientific research, part of the reason why plane food tastes bad is that at high altitude (海拔) we can not taste things as well as we do on the ground. Also scientists have found that our noses become very dry even before a plane takes off. As the plane moves up, the change in air pressure (气压) reduces one third of the sensibility (感觉) of our taste buds (味蕾). So our taste buds become senseless. The sad face, however, is that our noses don't know it.

All of these help explain why food on the plane tastes so bad. They also help explain why airlines choose to offer passengers salty and spicy (辛辣的) food. Without doing so, the food would be tasteless.

Now there are many researches on this. According to one of them, some volunteers are asked to lie with their feet higher than their heads for weeks. And scientists write down their feelings about food taste.

Though scientists try their best, it is not as easy as they thought. Because they can't deal with the special environment successfully, such as the change in air pressure, making food taste good is still hard for them.

61. In Paragraph 2, "this problem" means _____.

- A. passengers stay long in the plane
- B. food on the plane tastes bad
- C. passengers have no food to eat
- D. food on the plane is expensive

解析：推理判断题。题意：在第二段里的“this problem”意思是什么？ A. passengers stay long in the plane 乘客在飞机上待的时间长； B. food on the plane tastes bad 飞机上的食物口感不好； C. passengers have no food to eat 乘客没有食物吃； D. food on the plane is expensive 飞机上的食物贵。这个问题是第一自然段里提到的主要内容： But it is common that they feel bad about food taste. 乘客普遍认为食物的口感不好。故选： B。

答案： B

62. What do airlines do to solve this problem?

- A. Get more customers.
- B. Offer more food.
- C. Improve their food.
- D. Reduce the ticket price.

解析：细节理解题。题意：航空公司做什么来解决这个问题？ A. Get more customers. 得到更多的顾客； B. Offer more food. 提供更多的食物； C. Improve their food. 改善他们的食物； D. Reduce the ticket price. 降低票价。由第二段第一句： To solve this problem, airlines try hard to improve their food. 可知，航空公司通常改善食物的方式来解决这个问题。故选 C。

答案： C

63. As the plane moves up, the change in air pressure reduces _____ of the sensibility of our taste buds.

- A. half
- B. one third
- C. one fourth
- D. one fifth

解析：细节理解题。题意：随着飞机上升，气压的改变使得我们的味蕾减少了多少？ A. half 一半； B. one

third 三分之一; C. one fourth 四分之一; D. one fifth 五分之一。由第三段里的: As the plane moves up, the change in air pressure (气压) reduces one third of the sensibility (感觉) of our taste buds (味蕾) 可知, 减少了三分之一。故选 B。

答案: B

64. Why do scientists feel it hard to make food on the plane taste good?

- A. The volunteers don't know about food taste.
- B. The volunteers don't understand them.
- C. They can't find enough volunteers.
- D. They can't deal with the special environment successfully.

解析: 细节理解题。题意: 为什么科学家们感到使飞机上的食物可口难? A. The volunteers don't know about food taste. 志愿者不了解食物的口感; B. The volunteers don't understand them. 志愿者不理解他们; C. They can't find enough volunteers. 他们找不到足够的志愿者; D. They can't deal with the special environment successfully. 他们不能成功处理特殊的环境。由短文最后一句: Because they can't deal with the special environment successfully, such as the change in air pressure, making food taste good is still hard for them. 可知因为不能成功处理特殊的环境, 所以他们认为要改善飞机上的食物的口感难。故选 D。

答案: D

65. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Taste of Airplane Food
- B. Airplane Travel
- C. Scientific Research on Noses
- D. The Change in Air Pressure

解析: 主旨大意题。题意: 短文最好的标题是什么? A. Taste of Airplane Food 飞机上食物的口感; B. Airplane Travel 飞机旅行; C. Scientific Research on Noses 关于鼻子的科学研究; D. The Change in Air Pressure 气压的改变。短文主要讲述的是为什么飞机上的食物口感不好的原因, 及其改进的措施。故选 A。

答案: A

五、补全对话 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

根据对话内容, 从方框内选择恰当的句子将对话补充完整。(选项中有两项是多余的)

- A. I usually play computer games late at night.
- B. I want to buy some music CDs.
- C. What's wrong with me?
- D. Where do you work?
- E. Stand up and do some exercise from time to time.
- F. Well, I've got a pain in my back.
- G. Do you have breakfast?

A: Can I help you?

B: 66

A: How long have you been like this?

B: Since two weeks ago.

A: Let me have a look. 67

B: I work in an office.

A: Do you play computer games?

B: Yes, a lot. 68

A: Mm, that's it.

B: 69

A: Nothing serious. You spend too much time in front of the computer.

B: What can I do?

A: 70 Don't play computer games too much.

B: OK, I'll take your advice. Thank you.

解析:

66.F 前句医生讲: 我可以帮助你吗? 因此病人直接说出自己的症状: 哦, 我的背痛。故选 F。

67.D 答语句意: 我在办公室工作。故本句问: 你在哪儿上班? 故选 D。

68.A 前面谈到玩电脑游戏的事。故本句与玩电脑游戏相关。故选 A I usually play computer games late at night 我通常在晚上玩游戏到很晚。

69.C 后句: 没什么严重的。可以推测出前句问: 我怎么啦? 故选 C。

70.E 前句问: 我能做什么? 因此本句是作出的建议。故选 E: Stand up and do some exercise from time to time. 经常站起来、锻炼。

答案:

66.F

67.D

68.A

69.C

70.E

第 II 卷

六、完成句子(本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据所给中文意思完成句子, 每空限填一词。

71. 明天请把作业交上来

Please _____ your homework tomorrow.

解析: 上交, 交纳: hand in, 祈使句里主要动词用原形。故填: hand in。

答案: hand in

72. 他说的话不合情理。

His words didn't _____.

解析: 合情理: make sense. didn't 后跟动词原形。故填: make sense。

答案: make sense

73. 他旁边的那位女士是我的姑姑利兹。

The woman _____ him is my aunt Liz.

解析：在旁边，靠近：next to。故填：next to。

答案：next to

74.电视开着，但是玛丽没注意看。

The TV was on, but Mary wasn't _____ to it.

解析：注意：pay attention to,由空前面的 was 可以推测出句子用的过去进行时态。故填：paying attention。

答案：paying attention

75.我想大家都需要帮助动物，使它们在宁静中生存。

I think we all need to help animals live _____.

解析：在宁静中，安静地：in peace。

答案：in peace

七、任务型阅读（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容完成句子。

Steve Jobs was born on 24th February 1955 in San Francisco, California. As a child, he often worked with his father on electronics.

In high school, he met Bill Fernandez and Steve Wozniak(or “Woz”). Woz and Bill showed Jobs a computer board that they were building at the time. Jobs was very interested in it.

After high school, Jobs went to one of the best colleges in Oregon. However, he dropped out only after a few months. In the meantime, Woz worked for Hewlett-Packard, but found time to build his own computer. When Jobs saw what Woz had done, he could imagine that people would need it very much.

Together, they set up a company called Apple. Apple Computer became a big success, and this made Jobs a rich man. Unfortunately, Jobs's personality(性格) made him very difficult to work with. He left Apple to set up another company. Soon, Apple started to do badly. Jobs returned to Apple and helped make the company successful again.

Back at Apple, Jobs was responsible (负责) for the development of the iMac, iTunes, iPod, iPhone and iPad.

In 2003, Jobs got very ill and died on 5th October 2011.

76. When Jobs was in high school, Woz and Bill showed him _____ that they were building.

解析：细节理解题。题意：当乔布斯中学时，Woz 和 Bill 给他看了他们正在建的什么？由第二段第二句：Woz and Bill showed Jobs a computer board that they were building at the time.可知他们给乔布斯看了正在建的电脑板。故填：a computer board。

答案：a computer board

77. When Woz worked for Hewlett-Packard, he found time to _____.

解析：细节理解题。题意：当 Woz 为 Hewlett-Packard 工作时，他找时间做什么？由第三段中的：In the meantime, Woz worked for Hewlett-Packard, but found time to build his own computer. 可知他找时间建自己的电脑。故填：build his own computer.

答案：build his own computer

78. Jobs and Woz set up _____ called Apple.

解析：细节理解题。题意：乔布斯和 Woz 成立了一个叫苹果的什么？由第四段第一句：Together, they set up a company called Apple 可知，他们建了一个叫苹果的公司。故填：a company。

答案：a company

79. Jobs left Apple because he _____.

解析：细节理解题。题意：为什么乔布斯离开了苹果公司？由第四段里的：Unfortunately, Jobs's personality(性格) made him very difficult to work with. He left Apple to set up another company. 可知，乔布斯由于个人的性格原因，使得他难以协同工作。故填：was very difficult to work with.

答案：was very difficult to work with

80. In 2003, Jobs _____ and died on 5th October 2011.

解析：细节理解题。题意：在 2003 年，乔布斯怎么啦？并于 2011 年十月去世？根据最后一段：In 2003, Jobs got very ill and died on 5th October 2011. 可知，乔布斯得了重病。故填：got very ill。

答案：got very ill

八. 综合填空（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使短文意思完整。每空限填一词。

If you pay a visit to Liu Hasheng's restaurant in Harbin, you will find 18 robots there. They are ready to serve you and make sure that your dining e81 is perfect. After the visit, you can tell others that the robots serving customers isn't a dream any more.

It's wonderful to see h82 the 18 robots work in the restaurant. The wonder s83 when you walk in. You'll see a robot come up and say, "Earth person, hello! Welcome to the Robot Restaurant." When you have ordered your m84, the robots in the kitchen begin to do the cooking. After the food is p85, a robot waiter will glide (滑行) out of the kitchen to serve you with the meal you've ordered. And as customers enjoy their d86 food, a robot sings lovely songs for them.

You may ask, "Where did all these robots come from?" Liu said they were designed (设计) and m87 by the Harbin Haohai Robot Company. Liu said he invested (投资) 5 million yuan in the restaurant, with each robot costing 200,000 yuan to 300,000 yuan. And the w88 robot team is managed by the workers in the computer room.

After a busy day, all the robots will go for a "meal", which is e89. After 5 hours, the robots can continue their work for a day. The restaurant now provides a menu with more than 30 dishes (菜肴), and the average (平均) cost for a dinner is a90 40 to 50 yuan. Do you want to go and have a try in this restaurant?

解析：

81. experience 句意：它们时刻为你服务并且保证你的餐饮体验完美。餐饮体验、经历，故填：experience.

82. how 句意：看十八个机器人在餐馆里怎样工作是一件奇妙的事。看它们怎样工作，故填：how.

83. starts 句意：奇妙从你进入开始。从一进门，就开始受到机器人的热情招待。故填：starts.

84. meal 句意：当你点了你的餐饭时。点餐：order the meal. 故填：meal.

85. prepared 句意：在所有的食物准备好后，一个机器人服务员会从厨房把你点的菜推到你的面前。准备好后，为顾客送到。食物被准备，用被动语态，故填：prepared.

- 86.delicious 句意：而且当顾客享受美食时，一个机器人为他们唱出甜美的歌。可口的食物，故填：delicious。
- 87.made 句意：它们由哈尔滨浩海机器人公司设计制作。由.....制作：be made by。故填：made。
- 88.whole 句意：所有的机器人团队由电脑室的工作人员控制。整个的，所有的：whole。
- 89.electricity 句意：忙了一天，所有的机器人进食，食物是电。机器人充电，补充能量。故填：electricity。
- 90.about 句意：平均一餐大约在 40 到 50 元。表示估计，大约：about。

答案：

- 81.experience
- 82.how
- 83.starts
- 84.meal
- 85.prepared
- 86.delicious
- 87.made
- 88.whole
- 89.electricity
- 90.about

九. 书面表达 (本大题共 15 分)

91.假如你所在中学的校刊近期开辟英文专栏，征集发生在大家身边的感人故事。请根据以下提示，为该专栏投稿。

- (1) 在一个寒冷的早晨，你买早餐时看到前面的女孩买了面包和牛奶。
- (2) 女孩要离开时，发现树下有一个老年乞丐，他看上去又冷又饿。
- (3) 女孩走到乞丐身旁，把食物递给了他。
- (4) 乞丐向女孩道谢，女孩微笑着离开。
- (5) 你很感动.....

参考词汇：乞丐 beggar 感动 be moved

要求：

- (1) 词数：80 ~ 100 个。
- (2) 开头已给出，不计入总词数。
- (3) 要点齐全，行文连贯，可适当发挥。

On a cold morning, while I was _____

解析：

本题是一篇给提纲记叙文写作，要求叙述发生在校园里一天早晨的故事。短文要根据提示要求，按时间先后顺序，把故事发生的经过描述清楚，并谈谈自己的感受。短文用第一、三人称，一般过去时态进行表达。

答案：

On a cold morning, while I was buying breakfast for myself, I saw the girl in front of me buy some bread and milk. When she was about to leave, she found an old beggar under the tree. The old beggar looked cold and hungry. The girl went up to him and gave the food to him. The beggar thanked the girl for her help and had the delicious breakfast. The girl smiled and left without saying anything. I was so moved that I felt that it was very warm in my

heart and in my school.