

2018年浙江省杭州市江干区中考模拟四校联考英语

第一部分 听力（略）

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）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A.B.C和D)中选出最佳选项。

A

In the eyes of many foreigners, Chinese are the best hosts (主人) and the worst guests in the world. They're not really bad guests, but because the guest-host relationship in China is much different than in some western countries, it appears they are not nice guests. And western guests sometimes look rude (粗鲁的) in the eyes of Chinese guests.

In China, guests are almost like gods. Whenever I enter a Chinese person's home, there is always fruit on the table for me, and someone is quick to bring me a cup of tea or water. In the west, generally the guest is not a god. Acting according to the host's way of doing things is usual behavior for a guest.

My wife's mother, a very kind elderly Chinese lady, doesn't smoke. When I see some of her guests smoking in her house, as a non-smoker, I feel unhappy. Usually I want to stop them directly, but I must realize that in China, to be a good host, she must not do that. In most North America homes, if you are a guest, and the hosts are not smokers, you should not smoke in their house. At the very least, you could ask, "Is it OK if I smoke?" "But, don't be surprised if they say, "No, you can't smoke." In our culture, if you smoke in their home, you are a bad guest, but if they don't allow you to smoke in their house, they are not a rude guest.

Guests in China also have special habits. Some western people may not adapt to these habits very soon. Thankfully my wife is Chinese, so whenever we visit a Chinese family she tells me to buy them a gift. However, giving a gift to a host is not always necessary in my country. So, if you invite international guests to your home, don't be too surprised if they don't bring you a gift.

In China, you probably won't need to change the guest-host relationship very much because you will probably only be the host, and Chinese are naturally very good hosts. If western hosts invite you to their house, try not to be too surprised if their style of treating you is not what you have expected.

16. If the writer's guests want to smoke in his house, what will he probably say?

- A. It's OK if you smoke here.
- B. Let's smoke together.
- C. Sorry, you can't smoke here.
- D. Smoking is a bad habit.

解析：题意：如果作者的客人想在他家里抽烟，他会说什么？考查细节理解题。根据 When I see some of her guests smoking in her house, as a non-smoker, I feel unhappy. Usually I want to stop them directly 可以推断作者会上前阻止，会说 Sorry, you can't smoke here, 可知选 C。

答案：C

17. What is the meaning of the underlined phrase "adapt to" in the passage?

- A. think back to
- B. get used to

C. look forward to

D. keep close to

解析：题意：段落中“adapt to”短语的意思是什么？考查词义理解题。根据 Guests in China also have special habits. Some western people may not adapt to these habits very soon. 前文是说在中国的客人也有一些特别的习惯，可猜测 adapt to 表示习惯于，适应，表示西方人不能很快适应这些习惯，故选 B。

答案：B

18. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Foreigners should learn from Chinese.

B. Hosts must do things in the guest's way.

C. Western hosts are always nice to guests.

D. People should understand cultural differences.

解析：题意：这篇文章的主要思想是什么？考查主旨理解题。A. Foreigners should learn from Chinese. 外国人应该向中国学习。B. Hosts must do things in the guest's way. 主人必须以客人的方式做事。C. Western hosts are always nice to guests. 西方主人对客人总是很友好。D. People should understand cultural differences. 人们应该了解文化差异。根据短文内容，文章阐述的是中西方国家宾主关系的不同和对待客人的习惯不同，人们应该理解这种文化上的不同，故选 D。

答案：D

B

Some days, don't you think, "Wouldn't it be nice if the laundry would just do itself?" Self-cleaning clothes may sound crazy. But Australian researchers have found a way to make something like this possible!

A team at RMIT University in Melbourne, Australia, found a way to put special nanostructures (纳米结构) into clothing, which can then clean the clothes. When sunlight hits the nanostructures, they break down the dirt and stains (污渍) that don't belong on your clothes.

The nanostructures don't break down the actual clothing because cotton and the other clothing materials are too strong to be broken down. According to CNN, the researchers cover the clothing in a solution made of silver and copper (铜) nanostructures. All it takes is 40 minutes of sunlight and your clothes will look as good as new.

So if you spill on yourself during lunch, you can step outside for a walk, and it will be clean by the time you go inside. It not only makes your life easier, but it can also be good for the environment.

According to the US Department of Energy, the average load of laundry uses about 25 gallons (about 94 liters) of water. Water is a very important resource, so using less of it to wash clothes is better for the environment. But one of the scientists at RMIT University knows more needs to be done.

"There's more work to do before we can start throwing out our washing machines," said Dr Rajesh Ramanathan, "but this is a strong foundation."

So what's the next step? Ramanathan wants to either start selling the solution by itself or convincing clothing makers to treat the clothing with the solution while clothes are being made.

19. What do Paragraphs 4-5 talk about?

- A. What advantages the self-cleaning clothes have.
- B. How the self-cleaning clothes work.
- C. How the self-cleaning clothes are made.
- D. What helps the self-cleaning clothes work.

解析：题意：4、5 两段的内容是什么？考查文意理解题。根据文中的第四、五段的描述可知纳米的衣服出去晒晒太阳就干净了，而普通的衣服得浪费水资源才能洗干净，所以主要想说明纳米衣服的优势，故选 A。

答案：A

20. What does the underlined word “solution” in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Machines.
- B. Clothes.
- C. Silver.
- D. Design.

解析：题意：最后一段中下划线的“solution”是什么意思？考查词义理解题。根据最后一段后面的句子 by itself or convincing clothing makers to treat the clothing with the solution while clothes are being made 说服服装生产商在解决衣服的同时用衣物来解决问题。可知应该是设计方案，故选 D。

答案：D

21. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Silver and copper sell well.
- B. The solution is not put into practice.
- C. Clothing makes certainly like the solution.
- D. We don't need washing machines any more.

解析：题意：从这篇文章中我们能了解到什么？考查细节理解题。根据最后一段 So what's the next step? Ramanathan wants to either start selling the solution by itself or convincing clothing makers to treat the clothing with the solution while clothes are being made. 那么，下一步该怎么办呢？可知方案还没有实施，故选 B。

答案：B

C

You need some bread and milk. But half an hour later, you leave the supermarket with a trolley(手推车) full of food. What games do supermarkets play to make us spend so much money?

The tricks usually start before you walk in. Outside the supermarket entrance, anybody who walks past can smell warm, fresh bread. That makes us hungry and ready to buy lots of food, not just bread.

Now you're inside and, of course, a small basket would be fine, but all they have are trolleys. And of course the problem with a trolley is that it looks sad and lonely with just one or two products inside. So we may fill it with something. In fact, supermarket trolleys are actually getting bigger so that we buy more.

Of course, many people shop in supermarkets because they think everything is cheaper than in other shops. So supermarkets offer very cheap prices on some things but then have higher prices for other products. One new trick is to put red stickers on products. Customers usually

connect red stickers with lower prices so the red stickers is easy to be noticed, even when there is no reduction! Interestingly, this trick appears to work more with men than with women.

There is a story behind the position of everything in the supermarket. For example, customers often go only to buy milk. So they put it right at the back, forcing you to go past hundreds of shelves full of other products. The position of products on each shelf is also important. The most expensive products are usually at eye-level so you see these immediately. The exception is anything that children might like. These products are on lower shelves so that kids see them.

Apart from what you see and smell in a supermarket, what about what you listen to? In most supermarkets they have soft, slow music. It's so relaxing that you slow down and spend more time (and money) in the store. You also move more slowly when the supermarket is busy. Experts suggest it's better to shop when it's quieter, on a Monday or a Tuesday for example. And be careful with queues at the checkouts. These are sometimes deliberate(故意), to make you buy something from the checkout shelves while you wait.

So, next time you go into your local supermarket, remember these tricks and see if you can come with just the things you went for.

22. Supermarkets don't provide baskets because _____.

- A. supermarkets don't usually have many
- B. baskets are too small to hold many products
- C. it's easy to go shopping with trolleys
- D. a trolley can hold one or two products inside

解析：细节理解题。根据 And of course the problem with a trolley is that it looks sad and lonely with just one or two products inside. 可知，超市为了使顾客买更多的商品，超市内部会有更多的小推车而不是购物篮，这样人们就会有欲望后把小推车填满，而且现在超市的小推车越来越大了。故选 B。

答案：B

23. According to the passage, supermarkets put red stickers on products to _____.

- A. make them look more beautiful
- B. make them different from cheaper ones
- C. make people think the stickers are for men
- D. make people think they could save money

解析：细节理解题。根据 Customers usually connect red stickers with lower prices so the red stickers are easy to be noticed,可知，超市使用的另一个伎俩，贴红色便签吸引消费者的注意，因为人们往往会把红色标签与低价格联系在一起，因此红色便签比较容易被人注意。故选 D。

答案：D

24. According to the passage, toys for children are usually placed _____.

- A. on higher shelves
- B. on each shelf
- C. on lower shelves
- D. on the back shelves

解析：细节理解题。根据 The exception is anything that children might like. These products are on lower shelves so that kids see them.可知，超市通过商品的摆放位置来吸引消费者阅读，一般比较贵的商品会摆放在在顾客一眼能够看得见的位置。同样对于儿童来说，一般玩具比较吸引

他们，这些商品往往摆放在较低的位置以便孩子们发现，故选 C。

答案：C

25. It can be learned from Paragraph 6 that supermarkets usually_____.

A. stop people lining up at the checkouts

B. close on Monday morning

C. play loud and noisy music inside

D. make customers feel relaxed

解析：细节理解题。根据 most supermarkets they have soft, slow music. It's so relaxing that you slow down and spend more time (and money) in the store. 可知，超市通过播放轻缓音乐来放慢消费者的步伐，使顾客感到放松，愿意在超市花更多的时间购物。故选 D。

答案：D

26. The passage is mainly about_____.

A. several ways supermarkets use to sell more products

B. some advice when people go shopping on the street

C. several rules that every business should follow

D. some advertisements that make people buy more

解析：主旨大意题。根据这篇文章作者主要是通过几个方面来说明超市怎样吸引消费者的注意使他们买更多的商品。故选 A。

答案：A

D

The next time you look up at the sky and see a cloud that looks like Mickey Mouse or your favorite fruit, look again. It may not be a cloud, but a Flogo -- a logo that flies. It's a new form of advertising in the sky that's never been used before. It's a different way to market your products, logos, and events.

These funny logos are made with soap bubbles (肥皂泡) mixed with a little helium gas (氦气), which makes them lighter than air and float in the sky. Special machines are used to make these new funny Flogos. The machine, which can be rented for \$ 2,500 a day, can make a Flogo every 15-25 seconds.

Flogos can fly much higher or lower if needed. They can last from a few minutes to an hour anywhere in the sky, depending on the weather conditions. Though they can fly up to 20, 000 feet, they usually float around at 300- 500 feet. Flogos are only white now, but people hope to have more colorful Flogos in the near future.

Flogos are Green, 100% environmentally safe, because the soap used to make the Flogo comes from plants and leaves. So this fun way of advertising is healthy and good for the environment.

27. Flogos are mainly used to _____.

A. advertise in the sky

B. make funny bubbles

C. improve weather conditions

D. see colorful clouds

解析：细节理解题。根据 It's a new form of advertising in the sky that's never been used before.

可知，它是用来做广告的方式，故选 A。

答案：A

28. Why are Flogos healthy and good for the environment?

- A. Because they can float high and last for a long time in the sky.
- B. Because there is a little helium gas mixed with soap bubbles.
- C. Because the machines used to make them are special and expensive.
- D. Because the soap used to make them comes from plants and leaves.

解析：细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句 because the soap used to make the Flogo comes from plants and leaves.可知，故选 D。

答案：D

29. From the passage, we can infer that Flogos_____.

- A. can fly for hours in the sky all day
- B. can have different colors at present
- C. may be influenced by the weather
- D. may be the cheapest way of advertising

解析：推理判断题。根据倒数第二段第一句 depending on the weather conditions.可推知，这种广告受天气的影响，故选 C。

答案：C

30. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

- A. Machines -- Used for Flogos!
- B. Flogos -- Logos that fly!
- C. Advertising -- Made of Fruits!
- D. Clouds -- Like Mickey Mouse!

解析：标题归纳题。根据本文叙述了一个新的广告形式 Flogo -- a logo that flies，故选 B。

答案：B

第二节 任务型阅读（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

从方框中所给的 A---E 五个选项中选择正确的选项，填入 31-35 题的空格上。

Having a cheetah(猎豹)as a pet in the house? Does it sound scary to you? But for a family in South Africa, one cheetah is treated as a VIP (Very Important Person) in the house. The big cheetah is named Jolie, after the film star Angelina Jolie.____ 31 _____. She can often be found eating from the kitchen table, taking a short sleep on the sofa, or even sleeping on Lucy and Jeff's bed. The big cat also sleeps and plays with the Browns' other pet, the more usual one--- a sheepdog.____ 32 _____

Having a cheetah as a pet is unusual. At first, Mrs. Brown wasn't willing to keep a cheetah as a pet. She said,"____ 33 _____. But we are now happy that we did it--- she is part of the family."

Just like her name, four-year-old Jolie has achieved a celebrity (名人) status (地位) in the Browns' hometown. Fans often come to take pictures of her.____ 34 _____.

However, a cheetah is always a cheetah.____ 35 _____. "She makes a lot of mess in the house, urinating (小便) everywhere and chewing everything. It's her wild instincts (天性), said Mrs. Brown. There must be some problems of having a cheetah as a pet in the house, but some unusual

fun must also be waiting ahead.

- A. Interestingly, Jolie enjoys all the special attention that is paid to her.
- B. An impossible friendship has happened between these two animals.
- C. Though Jolie is now a pet in the home, she still has some wild habits.
- D. She is surely the VIP at Lucy and Jeff Brown's home.
- E. I was really against the idea of getting a cheetah as a pet.

解析:

31. 根据上下文,可知都是介绍这只猎豹在布朗先生家的生活情况。备选句子 She is surely the VIP at Lucy and Jeff Brown's home.符合句意, 故选 D。

32. 根据上文 The big cat also sleeps and plays with the Browns' other pet, the more usual one — a sheepdog, 可知两只动物间存在不可能的友谊。备选句子中, An impossible friendship has happened between these two animals.符合句意, 故选 B。

33. 根据下文 But we are now happy that we did it — she is part of the family., 可知作者不情愿反对养一只猎豹作为宠物。备选句子中, I was really against the idea of getting a cheetah as a pet.符合句意, 故选 E。

34. 根据前两节描述, 可知这只猎豹在家里深受欢迎。备选句子中, Interestingly, Jolie enjoys all the special attention that is paid to her.符合句意, 故选 A。

35.根据下文 She makes a lot of mess in the house, urinating everywhere and chewing everything. It s her wild instincts., 可知猪豹还是表现出她的野性本能。备选句子中, Though Jolie is now a pet in the home, she still has some wild habits.符合句意, 故选 C。

答案:

- 31. D
- 32. B
- 33. E
- 34. A
- 35. C

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 25 分)

第一节: 完形填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中选出一个最佳选项。

My friend Alan did not have a rich family. He did not have much money. Sometimes Alan 36 had to accept money and gifts from his family and friends. But do not get me 37. He was not the kind of person who never 38 the money he should. He was always very 39 with the money he spent.

However, a few years ago, he won the lottery and got a huge 40 of money. He was very excited. It changed his life. The 41 thing he did was to buy a very expensive new car. Then he 42 spending money on unnecessary things or the things that he normally would not buy. It seemed that he had money to 43. He had more money than he needed and it was burning a hole in his pocket. He wasted his money 44.

When we got together for a 45 at a restaurant, he would always pay the bill. He 46 me the money made him feel very happy.

But, Alan soon 47 out all of his money. He was as poor as a church mouse again. His last dollar was spent and he had no money 48.

I admit I do feel _____ 49 _____ for my friend. He had enough money to live like a king. _____ 50 _____, he is back to living a hard life. He was wise about small things, but not about important things.

36.

- A. only
- B. just
- C. even
- D. either

解析: only 仅仅, just 刚才;仅仅, even 甚至, either 也。由上文 He did not have much money. (他没有太多的钱) 推测他有时甚至不得不接受来自家人或者朋友的钱和物品。故答案为 C。

答案: C

37.

- A. guilty
- B. wrong
- C. confident
- D. surprised

解析: guilty 内疚的;有罪的 wrong 不正确的;不好的, confident 确信的, 深信的 surprised 惊奇的, 惊讶的。根据下文 He was not the kind of person who never43 the money he should.他不是那种不付他应该付钱的那种人。推测, But do not get me wrong (不要我误解的意思) 故答案为 B。

答案: B

38.

- A. took
- B. had
- C. brought
- D. paid

解析: took 拿走 had 有, brought 带来, paid 付款, pay the money 付款。固定搭配。故选 D。

答案: D

39.

- A. nervous
- B. careful
- C. anxious
- D. excited

解析: nervous 紧张的, careful 小心的, 仔细的, anxious 焦急的;渴望的, excited 令人兴奋的, 根据上下文语境应该是他总是小心的计算着花他的钱。故选 B。

答案: B

40.

- A. pocket
- B. envelope

C. amount

D. purse

解析: pocket 口袋; 衣袋 envelope 信封 amount 数量; 金额; 数额 purse 钱包; 资金。a huge amount of+不可数名词。意为大量的, 一大笔。money 是不可数名词。根据句意, 他中了彩票, 获得了一大笔钱。答案为 C。

答案: C

41.

A. final

B. perfect

C. recent

D. first

解析: final 最后的, 最终的; perfect 完美的; 正确的, recent 最近的; 新近的, first 首先。根据上下文语境和生活经验, 他中奖之后的首先是买一辆很贵的小汽车。故答案为 D。

答案: D

42.

A. pretended

B. suggested

C. started

D. practiced

解析: pretended 假装, 伪装, suggested 建议, started 开始, practiced 练习。根据句意然后他开始把钱花在他并不需要的事情上。开始做某事 start doing sth 故选 C。

答案: C

43.

A. risk

B. show

C. burn

D. play

解析: risk 冒...的风险, show 展示, burn 烧着, play 演奏; 播放。根据下文 it was burning a hole in his pocket.他花钱没有节制。可知此处应填 burn 故答案为 C。

答案: C

44.

A. quietly

B. secretly

C. quickly

D. possibly

解析: quietly 安静地, secretly 秘密地, quickly 迅速地, possibly 尽可能, 上文他好毫节制的花钱可推测出他浪费钱很快。He wasted his money quickly .故答案为 C。

答案: C

45.

- A. journey
- B. meal
- C. rest
- D. meeting

解析: journey 旅行, meal 餐, 饭, 进餐, rest 休息, meeting 会议。根据下文 at a restaurant, 在餐馆, 应是吃饭, 故答案为 B。

答案: B

- 46.
- A. interviewed
 - B. taught
 - C. treated
 - D. told

解析: interviewed 采访 taught 教书 treated 对待 told 告诉根据句意他告诉我金钱使他感到很快快乐。He 46 me the money made him feel very happy. 故答案为 D。

答案: D

- 47.
- A. ran
 - B. came
 - C. went
 - D. walked

解析: run out of 意为“用完”, 主语只能是人, come out of...意为由...出来, go out of 意为走出去。通过下文 He was as poor as a church mouse again. 他有一贫如洗。推断上文他很快用完他所有的钱。故选 A。

答案: A

- 48.
- A. remained
 - B. stayed
 - C. left
 - D. reached

解析: remained 留下;保持, stayed 保持, left 留下剩下, reached 到达。上文语境 His last dollar was spent (他最后的钱也花了)。下文应该是他没有留下一点钱。and he had no money 48. 故答案为 C。

答案: C

- 49.
- A. educational
 - B. sorry
 - C. embarrassed
 - D. realistic

解析: educational 有教育意义的, sorry; 遗憾的; 感到伤心的, embarrassed 尴尬的; 窘迫的, realistic 现实的。根据上下文语境, 应该是我对我的朋友感到伤心, 遗憾。故答案为 B。

答案：B

50.

- A. Exactly
- B. Easily
- C. Instead
- D. Really

解析：Exactly 确切地，Easily 容易地，Instead 代替；反而， Really 真实地。上文他有很多的钱生活的像一个国王 He had enough money to live like a king. 下文他又过上了艰苦的生活， he is back to living a hard life. 上下文意思相反，而且有， 隔开。故答案为 C。

答案：C

第三部分 英语知识运用

第二节：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。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

There was a man who had four sons. He wanted his sons to learn not to judge things too _____ 51 _____ (quick). So he sent them to go and look at a pear tree that was a great distance away in turn. The first son went _____ 52 _____ winter, the second in spring, the third in summer, and the _____ 53 _____ (young) son in fall.

When they had all gone and come back, he called them together to describe _____ 54 _____ they had seen. The first son said that the tree was ugly and bent. The second son contradicted—it was _____ 55 _____ (cover) with green buds and full of promise. The third son said it was laden with blossoms that smelled so sweet and looked so beautiful. The last son _____ 56 _____ (agree) with all of them. He said it was ripe and filled with fruit, full of life and fulfillment.

The man then explained to his sons that they were all right, because they had each seen but one season in the _____ 57 _____ (tree) life. He told them that you cannot judge a tree, _____ 58 _____ a person, by only one season, and that the essence of who they are—the pleasure, joy, and love that come from that life—can only be judged at the end, when all the seasons are up.

If you give up when it's winter, you will miss the hope of your spring, the _____ 59 _____ (beautiful) of your summer, fulfillment of your fall. Don't let the pain of one season destroy the joy _____ 60 _____ all the rest.

解析：

51. 句意：他希望他的儿子学会不要太快判断事物。judge 判断，动词需用副词修饰；too 程度副词“太”，可修饰副词。根据句意语境和英文提示，可知填 quickly。

52. 句意：第一个儿子冬天去了。in+季节名词，表示“在某个季节”。根据下文 in spring 等的提示，可知填 in。

53. 句意：最小的儿子秋天去了。定冠词 the 修饰形容词最高级；根据句意语境和英文提示，可知填 youngest。

54. 句意：当他们都走回来，他把他们叫到一起描述他们所看到的。本句是 describe（描述）的宾语从句，空格同时做从句动词 see 的宾语，需用 what。根据句意结构和语境，可知填 what。

55. 句意：第二个儿子反驳说它被绿色的花蕾覆盖着，充满了希望。it 指的是前文的 tree，是动词 cover 的受动者，需用被动语态。根据句意结构和英文提示，可知填 covered。

56. 句意：最小的儿子不同意他们所有的意见。disagree with 同意某人，固定短语；根据短

文时态和英文提示，可知填 **disagreed**。

57. 句意：然后，他对儿子们解释说，他们都是对的，因为他们看到的只是树的生命中的一个季节。**life** 生命，名词需用形容词或所有格修饰；根据句意语境和英文提示，可知填 **tree's**。

58. 句意：他告诉他们，你不能仅仅用一个季节来判断一棵树或一个人。**a tree** 和 **a person** 是并列关系，中间有逗号隔开，需用 **or** 连接。根据句意结构和语境，可知填 **or**。

59. 句意：如果你在冬天放弃，你就会错过春天的希望，夏天的美丽，秋天的满足。定冠词 **the** 后接名词；根据句意语境和英文提示，可知填 **beauty**。

60. 句意：不要让一个季节的痛苦破坏了所有其他人的欢乐。本句 **of** 表示所有格，根据句意结构和上下文提示，可知填 **of**。

答案：

51. **quickly**

52. **in**

53. **youngest**

54. **what**

55. **covered**

56. **disagreed**

57. **tree's**

58. **or**

59. **beauty**

60. **of**

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 25 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，写出各单词的正确，完全形式（每空仅限一词）

61. —How do you keep yourself a _____ at night, Rose?

—By drinking coffee.

62. —Does your travel plan i _____ visiting the Great Wall?

—Of course. We will visit it tomorrow.

63. The old house where he used to live is about 99 s _____ meters.

64. These apples in the basket w _____ about ten pounds.

65. The moon is shining b _____, so we can see the little stones on the road.

66. We don't know how d _____ the river is. It may be dangerous to swim in it.

67. Though the task was difficult, they finally s _____ in finishing it.

68. There are seven continents and four o _____ in the world.

69. If you return the dress in a good c _____, we can change another one for you.

70. Scientists plan to do a r _____ to find out when babies develop their brains.

解析：

61. 句意：你如何在晚上保持清醒？**keep**+形容词，表示处于某种状态；根据句意语境和首字母提示，可知填 **awake**。

62. 句意：你的旅行计划包括参观长城吗？本句缺谓语动词，一般疑问句需用原形动词；根据句意结构和首字母提示，可知填 **include**。

63. 句意：他过去住的那座老房子大约有 99 平方米。**meters** 米，名词需用形容词修饰；根据句意语境和首字母提示，可知填 **square**。

64. 句意：篮子里的这些苹果大约有十磅重。本句缺谓语动词，主语 **apples** 是复数人称，需用原形动词；根据句意结构和首字母提示，可知填 **weight**。

65. 句意：月亮闪闪发光，所以我们可以看到路上的小石子。**shine** 发光，动词需用副词修饰；根据句意语境和首字母提示，可知填 **brightly**。

66. 句意：我们不知道河有多深。在里面游泳可能是危险的。本句是宾语从句，空白处做从句的表语，需用形容词；**how** 表程度，修饰形容词；根据句意结构和首字母提示，可知填 **deep**。

67. 句意：尽管任务艰巨，他们还是成功地完成了任务。本句是让步状语从句，主句缺谓语动词，根据从句时态和首字母提示，可知填 **succeeded**。

68. 句意：世界上有七大洲，四大洲。**four** 四，后接复数名词；根据句意语境和首字母提示，可知填 **oceans**。

69. 句意：如果你把衣服还得好好的，我们可以给你换一件。**good** 好的，形容词修饰名词；根据句意语境和首字母提示，可知填 **condition**。

70. 句意：科学家计划做一项研究，以找出婴儿何时发育大脑。**do a research** 做研究，固定短语；根据句意语境和首字母提示，可知填 **research**。

答案：

61. **awake**

62. **include**

63. **square**

64. **weigh**

65. **brightly**

66. **deep**

67. **succeeded**

68. **oceans**

69. **condition**

70. **research**

第二节：书面表达（共 1 小题，满分 15 分）

71. 假如你是李华，你的好朋友 Lisa 不久前参加达人秀节目被淘汰了，她为这次失败所困扰，无心学习。请你给她写一封电子邮件，建议她正确地看待达人秀节目，享受参与的过程而不必太在意结果；提醒她实现梦想的途径有很多，只有努力才能获得成功；鼓励她好好学习，也不放弃个人爱好，开心地度过每一天。

要求：（1）包含以上所有要点，可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

（2）字数：80 左右(信的开头和结尾已经给出，不计入总词数)；

（3）信中不得出现你的真实姓名、学校名和地名。

解析：本文叙述 Lisa 不久前参加达人秀节目被淘汰了，她为这次失败所困扰，无心学习。写一封电子邮件来劝说她，所以句子的主语一般用第二人称，用适当的连词，要注意上下文的衔接，使用自己熟悉的句式，所写的句子符合英语语法。

答案：范文：

Dear Lisa,

I'm sorry to hear that you are feeling down because of your failure in this talent show. I'd like to share with you my thoughts on this matter.

Yes, talent shows may change one's future. They offer the opportunity to show one's talents, and give people a way to make their dreams come true. Since only some people are truly talented,

there is no need to take the result too seriously. It may not be good for us teenagers to become famous overnight. So just enjoy the process.

In addition, there are many ways to success, and only by working hard can you achieve your goals. As a teenager, you should spare no efforts to study and develop your interests at the same time, which, without doubt, will enrich your future life.

Hope you'll be happy every day.

Yours,
Li Hua