

## 2018年福建省龙岩市永定县金丰片中考一模试卷英语

I. 听力 (略)

II. 单项选择: 从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。(每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

21. \_\_\_\_\_ the morning of March the 14th, 2018, Stephen William Hawking (霍金), a great scientist from England, passed away.

- A. In
- B. On
- C. At

解析: 根据\_\_\_\_\_the morning of March the 14th, 2018, 可知这里指的是在具体的某一天的早上, 用介词 on。故选 B。

答案: B

22. —Daddy, can you buy me \_\_\_\_\_ MP4?

—Sure.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the

解析: 此题考查不定冠词 a/an。a、an 是不定冠词, 都表示一个, a 用于辅音音素开头的单词前, an 用于元音音素开头的单词前, 此题中一个 MP4, MP4 是以元音音素开头的单词, 应该用 an。故选 B。

答案: B

23. —Sir, may I take your \_\_\_\_\_?

—Some fish and rice, please.

- A. menu
- B. list
- C. order

解析: 首先明确选项中各个单词的意思。A. 菜单; B. 清单; C. 命令/次序; 据语境推测句意是“—先生, 可以点餐了吗? —请来些鱼和米饭。”由此判断句子中缺少设空处短语的意思是“点餐”, 应该是 take one's order。故选 C。

答案: C

24. —Your English is so good. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ in English?

—Yes, it is "be in a bad mood".

- A. say
- B. speak
- C. talk

解析: 考查同义词。say 主要指说话的内容, speak 主要指说什么语言, talk 主要指与什么人说话和谈论什么事情。结合语境“它是‘心情不好’”。可知, 具体说话的内容, 用 say。

故选 A。

答案: A

25. —Look! It's 18:00 now.

—Oh. It's time \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. Let's go.

- A. have
- B. having
- C. to have

解析：根据 It's time \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. 可知句子考查 It's time to do sth 表示到某人该做某事了。故选 C。

答案：C

26. Though Lucy and Lily are the twins, yet they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. look the same
- B. look like
- C. look different

解析：考查动词短语。A.看起来相同，B.看起来像，C.看起来不同。结合语境“虽然露西和莉莉是双胞胎，但他们\_\_\_\_\_。”可知，yet 表示转折，应该是“看起来不同”，故选 C。

答案：C

27. —May I swim here?

—No, you \_\_\_\_\_. It's dangerous.

- A. won't
- B. needn't
- C. mustn't

解析：考查情态动词。A.意为不应该，B.意为不必，C.意为不能，表禁止，根据句意“我能在这儿游泳吗？—不，你不能，它很危险。选择 C。

答案：C

28. —Who teaches \_\_\_\_\_ English this term?

—Miss Wang does.

- A. our
- B. us
- C. ours

解析：根据语境推测句意是“—这个学期谁教我们英语？—王女士教我们。”由句意判断设空处的代词在句中放在动词 teach 后面作宾语，所以应该使用宾格代词，故选 B。

答案：B

29. —Would you like to have a picnic with us?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Yes, I'd love to
- B. Yes, I'd love
- C. No, thanks

解析：Yes, I'd love to 是的，我很想去；No, thanks. 不，谢谢。此题问的是 would you like to do, 对于此句型回答肯定回答是 Yes, I'd love to. 否定回答是 I'd love to, but 或者是 sorry, I'm afraid I can't. 故选 A。

答案：A

30. —\_\_\_\_\_do you \_\_\_\_\_ the film?

—It's very interesting.

A. How; like

B. What; like

C. How; think of

解析：考查固定句式。句意“—你觉得这部电影怎么样？—它是有趣的。”how do you like...?=what do you think of...?“你觉得...怎么样？”。故选 A。

答案：A

31. —Could you tell me\_\_\_\_\_ your sister does?

—Oh, she is a cleaner.

A. How

B. What

C. Who

解析：how 如何怎样；what 什么；who 谁；根据句意“你能告诉我你姐姐做什么吗？哦，她是个清洁工”什么是 what。故选 B。

答案：B

32. —\_\_\_\_\_flying a kite tomorrow?

—That's a good idea.

A. Why not

B. What about

C. Let's

解析：根据 flying a kite tomorrow，这里 flying 是动名词，前面应该用 what about，故选 B。

答案：B

33. —A latest YongDing Daily, please!

—Only one copy left. Would you like to have \_\_\_\_\_, sir?

A. one

B. it

C. that

解析：one 特制一个同类事物中的不同一个事物，指同类异物；it 指同类事物中同一个事物，也就是同类同物。that 那个，距离自己比较远的或时间比较长的人或物。此题中，根据语境仅剩一份报纸了，你想要它吗？用 it 代指前面仅剩的一份报纸。故选 B。

答案：B

34. —\_\_\_\_\_is it from here to our school?

—About 10minutes' ride.

A. How far

B. How long

C. How soon

解析：根据题意：—从这里到我们学校多远？—大概汽车 10 分钟的路程。About 10minutes'

ride 表示距离，结合选项，A.多远；B.多长时间；C.多久一次。故选 A。

答案：A

35. —You can't smoke here, Sir.

—Oh, sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ the sign.

A. didn't see

B. don't see

C. haven't seen

解析：结合语境推测句意是“—先生，你不可以在这里吸烟。—哦，抱歉，我没有看见那个标志。”根据句意可以判断此处表示“过去没有看见”，用一般过去时。否定句用助动词 didn't。

故选 A。

答案：A

III.完形填空：（根据短文内容，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

An old woman lost her only son. The sad woman went to a clever man and asked, "Is there any way I can throw away my \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_.

The clever man said to her, "Go and bring \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ a seed (种子) from a home that has never known sadness. I will \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ it to drive the sadness out of your life. " The woman went off at once to look \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ that magical seed.

First, she came to a beautiful house, knocked at the door, and asked \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_, "Excuse me, I am looking for a home that has never known sadness. Is this such a place It is very important to me."

They told her, "You've certainly come to the \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ place, " and began to describe all the sad things that had recently happened to them.

The woman said to herself, "Who is able to \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ these people that have had such sadness like me" She stayed to cheer them up \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ she went on looking for a home that had never known sadness,

But wherever she went whether in the homes of the poor or the rich, she found one sad \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ after another. She became so busy helping other people that she \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ about looking for a seed that would magically end her own sadness. She even never realized that her helping others had driven the sadness out of her life.

36.

A. happiness

B. kindness

C. sadness

解析：考查名词辨析。A 幸福；B 善良；C 悲伤；由 The sad woman went to a clever man and asked 伤心的女人去找一个聪明的男人并问，可推测此处表示有方法让我可以将我的悲伤扔掉吗，选 C。

答案：C

37.

A. me

B. you

C. her

解析：考查代词辨析。A 我；B 你；C 她。由 The clever man said to her, "Go and bring 37 a seed (种子) from a home that has never known sadness. I will (38) it to drive the sadness out of your life."可知，智者让妇人给他带来一颗种子。智者是对着妇人说这句话的，因此用 bring me a seed. 故选 A。

答案：A

38.

A. push

B. use

C. lend

解析：考查动词辨析。A 推；B 使用；C 借；use sth to do sth 表示用某物来做某事，此处表示我会用它来将你生命中悲伤驱走，选 B。

答案：B

39.

A. at

B. after

C. for

解析：考查固定搭配。look at 看；look after 照顾；look for 寻找；由 Go and bring 37 a seed (种子) from a home a home that has never known sadness 可推测此处表示这个妇女马上就出发去寻找那神奇的种子了，选 C。

答案：C

40.

A. politely

B. happily

C. angrily

解析：考查副词辨析。A 礼貌地；B 开心地；C 生气地。由 Excuse me 打扰一下，可知她是礼貌地问的，选 A。

答案：A

41.

A. right

B. wrong

C. clean

解析：考查形容词辨析。A 确的；B 错的；C 干净的；由 began to describe all the sad things that had recently happened to them 开始描述最近发生在他们身上的所有悲伤的事情可知此处表示的是你来错地方了，选 B。

答案：B

42.

A. catch

B. order

C. help

解析：考查动词辨析。A 抓住；B 命令；C 帮助。由 She stayed to cheer them up 可知此处表示帮助和我一样有着如此悲伤的人，选 C。

答案：C

43.

A. before

B. after

C. when

解析：考查连词辨析。A 之前；B 之后；C 当...时；结合语境 She stayed to cheer them up 43 she went on looking for a home that had never known sadness 可知此处表示在她继续寻找一个不知道悲伤的家之前她留下来安慰他们，选 A。

答案：A

44.

A. man

B. woman

C. story

解析：考查名词辨析。A 男性；B 妇女；C 故事；. 由上文的 began to describe all the sad things that had recently happened to them 开始描述最近发生在他们身上的所有悲伤的事情可知此处表示的是你来错地方了与 She stayed to cheer them up 她留下来让他们振作起来可知这个妇女是听了许多别人伤心的故事，所以此处表示她发现了一个又一个伤心的故事，选 C。

答案：C

45.

A. knew

B. worried

C. forgot

解析：考查动词辨析。A 知道；B 担心；C 忘记。由 She became so busy helping other people 可知此处表示她忘记了寻找能神奇的终止她的悲伤的种子，选 C。

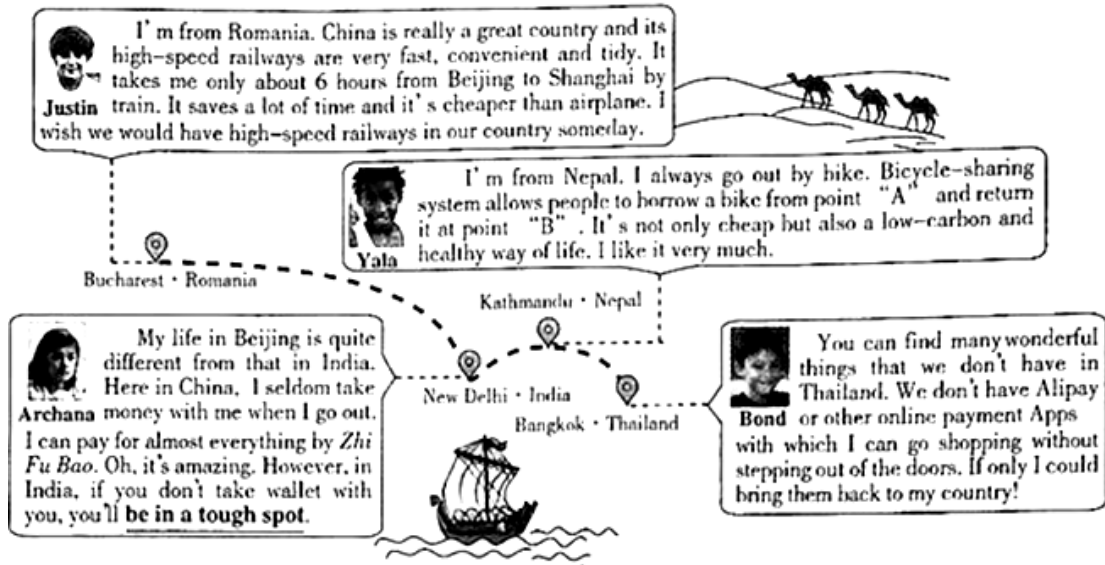
答案：C

IV. 阅读理解：（共两节，25 小题，满分 45 分）

第一节：阅读下面 A、B、C、D 四篇短文，根据短文内容，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

A

High-speed trains, Alipay（支付宝）, shared bikes and online payment are seen as the new Four Great Achievements of China by young foreigners, according to a video survey by the Silk Road Research Institute of Beijing Foreign Studies University. In the video, young people from 20 countries along Belt and Road Routes（一带一路）were asked to name great inventions that had influenced their lives in China. The following is what they said from 4 young people of them.



46. What does Justin think of the high-speed railways in China according to his words?

- A. Fast and tidy.
- B. Convenient and wonderful.
- C. Cheap and amazing.
- D. Convenient and dear.

解析：考查细节理解题。根据表格一句子 the high-speed railways are very fast, Convenient and tidy. 高铁快速、方便和整洁。可知他认为快和整洁。故选 A。

答案：A

47. What do "A" and "B" refer to (指) in Yala's words?

- A. Two bikes.
- B. Two riders.
- C. Two places.
- D. Two taxis.

解析：考查细节理解题。根据表格二句子 I always go out by bike. Bicycle-sharing system allows people borrow a bike from point A and return it at point B. 我总是骑自行车出去。共享单车允许人们从 A 处借，然后把它归还到 B 处。这里 "A" 和 "B" 指的是两个地方，故选 C。

答案：C

48. What does the underlined phrase "be in a tough spot" mean?

- A. Get into trouble.
- B. Lose your way.
- C. Stay in silence.
- D. Be in safety.

解析：考查词义猜测题。根据上文说 I can pay for almost everything Zhi Fu Bao. 我几乎可以用支付宝支付每件东西，和下文 however 但是，表示转折，可知应是说，但是，在印度，如果你没带钱包，你会陷入困境。结合选项，所以 "be in a tough spot" 意为陷入困境，故选 A。

答案：A

49. Which of the following is TRUE according to the above information?

- A. Bicycle-sharing system provides bikes for free.
- B. Archana is from China.
- C. Zhi Fu Bao is the only way of paying for things.
- D. There're no high-speed railways in Romania now.

解析：考查细节判断题。根据表格一句子 I am from Romania. I wish we would have high-speed railways in our country someday.我是罗马人。我希望有一天我们的国家能有高速铁路。可知现在在罗马尼亚没有高铁，故选 D。

答案：D

50. What conclusion (结论) can we draw about the new four great achievements?

- A. They were created by young foreign people.
- B. They are the signs that China is improving rapidly.
- C. They were brought to the countries along Belt and Road Routes.
- D. China is a developed country.

解析：考查细节理解题。根据整篇文章内容及其第一段句子 High-speed trains, Alipay (支付宝), shared bikes and online payment are seen as the new Four Great Achievements of China by young foreigners. 可知结合选项，这些标志表明，中国正在迅速发展。故选 B。

答案：B

## B

Fast walking is the exercise between walking and race walking. A study shows that fast walking has become the most popular exercise in China and many people walk more than 5,000 steps a day. The results of the study are from QQ users. About 37% of the people choose fast walking as their favorite exercise; over 23% choose running and more than 14% choose riding bikes.

Fast walking and running are easy and cost little and work well, so they are popular. And many people would rather do exercise in nature than go to gyms (健身房). It's best to walk fast for at least 10 minutes at one time and walk up to 6,000 steps every day.

The study also shows that people in Guiyang, Guizhou love sports most. On average (平均), everyone there walks 5,941 steps every day. It seems that people in places with better environment and air are more willing to (更愿意) do sports.

51. Many people in China walk more than \_\_\_\_\_ steps a day.

- A. 6,000
- B. 5,941
- C. 5,000
- D. We don't know

解析：细节理解题。根据第一行 A study shows that fast walking has become the most popular exercise in China and many people walk more than 5,000 steps a day. 研究表明，快走已成为在中国最流行的运动，很多人一天走 5000 步以上。可知，选 C。

答案：C

52. Over 23% of the Chinese people choose \_\_\_\_\_ as their favorite exercise.





A.



B.



C.



D.

解析：细节理解题。根据第二行 over 23% choose running 超过 23% 选择跑步。可知，23% 的人选择跑步，选 A。

答案：A

53. Many people prefer to do exercise\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. at home
- B. in the open air
- C. in the gym
- D. in the clubs

解析：细节理解题。根据第二段 And many people would rather do exercise in nature than go to gyms (健身房)。许多人宁愿在户外而不是去健身房锻炼。可知，选 B。

答案：B

54. The writer probably agrees that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people live in big cities are more willing to do sports
- B. fast walking is not difficult, costs little and works well
- C. it's bad for people to walk fast for more than 10minutes at one time

D. Running is the best way to exercise

解析：细节理解题。根据第二段第一句 Fast walking and running are easy, cost little and work well, so they are popular.快速步行和跑步很容易，成本低，很好的工作，所以他们很受欢迎。可知，作者可能同意快速行走不难，成本小，效果很好。选 B。

答案：B

55. We can read this passage in the \_\_\_\_\_column (栏目) of a newspaper.

A. Mum's Kitchen

B. Music Today

C. Food and Life

D. Health & Sports

解析：文章类型题。A 妈妈的厨房 B 今天的音乐 C 健康和运动。Fast walking is the exercise between walking and race walking 短文主要介绍快速步行很受欢迎，因此应该是报纸的健康和运动栏目。选 D。

答案：D

### C

Recently, many people have begun to try a new way of doing shopping through the Internet. They are very interested in it. Why is it becoming more and more popular now? There are some reasons. First, more and more people have their own computers and their computers can be joined with the Internet. So it is possible for many of them To do shopping through the Internet. Second, shopping through the Internet can save them some money and a lot of time. Third, they don't need to go to the shop themselves. Because of these good facts, few people refuse it.

On the other hand, some people don't like this new way of shopping. They are worried about the safety of shopping online. Customers (顾客) can only see the pictures of a product on the Internet. And they can't enjoy the pleasure of buying things in a large supermarket or a wonderful shopping center. These are the reasons why they do not like it.

But I think more and more people will like this new kind of shopping in the future.

56. Many people are interested in\_\_\_\_\_ online.

A. watching TV

B. Reading

C. Shopping

D. dancing

解析：考查细节理解题。根据第一段第一句 Recently, many people have begun to try a new way of doing shopping through the Internet. They are very interested in it. 可知：最近，很多人开始尝试一种新的网上购物方式。他们对它很感兴趣。故选：C。

答案：C

57. From the first paragraph, we know\_\_\_\_\_.

A. no one likes buying things online

B. more and more people don't like shopping through the Internet

C. shopping on the Internet is more and more popular

D. everyone likes buying things online

解析：考查细节理解题。根据第一段第三句 Why is it becoming more and more popular now?

There are some reasons. First...Second...Third...可以推断出：网上购物越来越受欢迎，故选：C。

答案：C

58. People like doing shopping on the Internet because it can\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. save their money and time
- B. help them make a lot of money
- C. help them save time
- D. help them buy anything they like

解析：考查细节理解题。根据第一段第七句 shopping through the Internet can save them some money and a lot of time. 可知：网上购物可以省钱和许多时间，故选：A。

答案：A

59. Some people don't like shopping online because they\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have to pay more money
- B. must send their money first online
- C. are worried about the safety of shopping online
- D. have no money

解析：考查细节理解题。根据第二段第二句 They are worried about the safety of shopping online.

可知：他们担心网上购物的安全问题，故选：C。

答案：C

60. What's the best title (题目) of this passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Why Don't People Like Going Shopping?
- B. Shopping Through The Internet Is Very Popular..
- C. How Do People Shop With Little Money?
- D. How Do People Shop On The Internet?

解析：考查主旨大意题。根据文章第一段 Why is it becoming more and more popular now? There are some reasons. 第二段介绍网上购物存在安全隐患，第三段是文章的结论 But I think more and more people will like this new kind of shopping in the future. 由此可知这篇短文主要告诉我们网上购物越来越受欢迎，故选：B。

答案：B

#### D

Could the students from less developed areas in central and western China get the same educational chances as those in big cities in the east? Could the children in poor rural (农村) areas develop as well as those in rich cities? Maybe the answers were "No" in the past. But now, China is trying to change the situation.

In order to help rural students grow taller and stronger, China's Nutrition (营养) Improvement Program started in 2011. According to the program, a lot more money was spent improving students' meals. More than 36million students from 134, 000 primary and junior high schools in poor rural areas have benefited from the program. They are provided with healthy food like eggs and milk from Monday to Friday at school. And the result of a survey shows that the students in those areas are much taller and stronger than before.

It is true that there were differences between less developed areas and developed areas in education before. Recently, The Guideline for Popularizing High School Education (2017 - 2020) has come out. According to the guideline, above 90% students from all over the country will go to high schools by 2020. What's more, the schools in central and western areas will get more support to improve their education.

Students from rural and poor areas also get more chances to receive higher education. A special college program makes it possible for more students from those areas to go to key (重点的) colleges and universities. The number will be increased by 10% in 2017.

With the guideline and the programs, we can expect a fairer and more balanced (均衡的) education in the future.

61. The number of 134, 000 in Paragraph 2 is the number of \_\_\_\_\_ in poor rural areas.

- A. the key schools
- B. the poor students
- C. the key colleges and universities
- D. the primary and junior high schools

解析：细节理解题。根据第二段 More than 36 million students from 134, 000 primary and junior high schools in poor rural areas have benefited from the program. 来自贫困地区的 134000 所小学和初中的 3600 多万学生受益于该项目，可知此处的 134, 000 这个数字应该是指 primary and junior high schools 即（来自贫困地区的）小学和初中学校。故选 D。

答案：D

62. The underlined word "benefited" in Paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.

- A. 逃离
- B. 获益
- C. 受害
- D. 赚钱

解析：词义猜测题。根据第二段本词所在句子的后句 They are provided with healthy food like eggs and milk from Monday to Friday at school, 他们在星期一到星期五在学校提供健康的食物，如鸡蛋和牛奶，可知这里的 benefit 应是受益的意思，指来自贫困地区的 134000 所小学和初中的 3600 多万学生受益于该项目。故选 B。

答案：B

63. If we put the passage into three parts, which of the following is the best?

(①=Para. (自然段) 1 ②=Para. 2 ③=Para. 3 ④=Para. 4 ⑤=Para. 5)

- A. ①②③; ④⑤; ⑥
- B. ①; ②③④; ⑤⑥
- C. ①; ②③④⑤; ⑥
- D. ①②; ③; ④⑤

解析：文章结构题。文章共有五段，第一段用一连串的问候引出话题，得出结论即现在农村及偏远地区的孩子的教育状况已经不同于过去，有了很大的改善，这是从总体上说明的，应该为第一部分；二至四段分别从 In order to help rural students grow taller and stronger, China's Nutrition (营养) Improvement Program started in 2011. 为了帮助农村学生长高，中国营养改善计划从 2011 年开始；Recently, The Guideline for Popularizing High School Education (2017-2020) has come out. 近年来，普及高中教育（2017 年至 2020 年）的指导方针出台；

Students from rural and poor areas also get more chances to receive higher education. 农村和贫困地区的学生也有更多的机会接受高等教育，总共这三个方面分述在这一领域取得的成就，所以应为第二部分；第五段 **With the guideline and the programs, we can expect a fairer and more balanced (均衡的) education in the future.** 有了指南和程序，我们可以期待未来更公平、更平衡的教育，为概括总结，提出希望，应为第三部分，所以文章的结构为总分总。故选 C。

答案：C

64. After reading the passage, we can infer (推断) that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Liu Xi, a student from Chongqing, can go to any high school if she wants to
- B. Li Mei, a student from a western rural school, can get a bag of milk every day
- C. Hu Jia, a 12-year-old rural student, will more easily receive high school education
- D. Han Lei, a student from Beijing, will have few chances to go to key universities

解析：推理判断题。选项 A 根据 **above 90% students from all over the country will go to high schools by 2020** 知道是可以上高中的机会，而不是随意想上自己想上的学校；选项 B 根据第二段知道是已经存在的事实了，而不是推断可能要发生的事，故错误；选项 C 根据第三段内容可知普及高中当然上学机会更多，故正确；选项 D 的地区文章中并没有涉及，Beijing 不属于农村和西部地区，故错误，故选 C。

答案：C

65. What is the writer's attitude (态度) to the guideline and the programs?

- A. positive
- B. negative
- C. sad
- D. Not **optimistic** (乐观的)

解析：推理判断题。根据文章最后作者的希望 **With the guideline and the programs, we can expect a fairer and more balanced (均衡的) education in the future.** 有了指南和程序，我们可以期待未来更公平、更平衡的教育，可看出作者对纲要及计划是持肯定态度的。故选 A。

答案：A

第二节：阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的五个选项中选出能填入短文空白处的最佳选项，使短文通顺、连贯、意思完整。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

#### E

##### From the Other Side

Lara and Tara are twins. 66 but they are very different in everything else. For example, hot food is Lara's favorite, and Tara has a sweet choice,

However, this isn't the problem with the twin girls. They always argued that the opposite one was wrong. 67, while Tara insisted that mornings were fresh and it was difficult to stay up till midnight.

68. To put an end to their fights, their parents decided to create a small drama. They wanted the girls to understand that they were both correct from their own point of view. Their parents covered the girls' eyes with black ribbons, and brought them to the dining room, 69 Lara was asked to stand on one side of the board and Tara on the other. They couldn't see the other side of it. When the ribbons were taken away, they were surprised to see a huge board between them,

Now, their father asked Lara, "What's the color of the board?" She replied, "It's black!"  
70. She replied, "It's white!" The two girls began to argue again. While Lara was confident it was black, Tara was sure it was white. Then, they were asked to exchange (交换) their places. They couldn't believe their eyes. Tara, who insisted it was a white board, saw a black one. Similarly, Lara, who argued the board was black, was shocked to see a white one. They understood that each of them was right in her own view. Most of us are like Lara and Tara. We are right most times, but insist that others are wrong!

- A. They look like each other.
- B. For years, their arguments continued.
- C. Their mother asked Tara the same question.
- D. In the room, a big board was placed in the middle.
- E. Lara thought it was terrible to get up early in the morning.

66.

解析：选句题。根据上句 Lara and Tara are twins. 劳拉和塔拉是双胞胎。及下句 but they are very different in everything else. 但她们在其他方面都大不相同。可知，中间应该是“她们长得很像。”，选 A。

答案：A

67.

解析：选句题。根据上句 They always argued that the opposite one was wrong. 他们总是争辩对方是错误的。及下句 while Tara insisted that mornings were fresh and it was difficult to stay up till midnight. 塔拉坚持说早晨很新鲜，很难熬到午夜。可知，中间应该是“劳拉认为早上早起很可怕。”，选 E。

答案：E

68.

解析：选句题。根据下句 To put an end to their fights, their parents decided to create a small drama. 为了结束争吵，他们的父母决定上演一出小剧。可知，上句应该是“多年来，他们的争论仍在继续。”，选 B。

答案：B

69.

解析：选句题。根据上句 and brought them to the dining room. 把他们带到餐厅。及下句 Lara was asked to stand on one side of the board and Tara on the other. 劳拉被要求站在木板的一边，塔拉站在另一边。可知，中间应该是“在房间里，中间放了一块大木板。”，选 D。

答案：D

70.

解析：选句题。根据上句 Now, their father asked Lara, "What's the color of the board?" She replied, "It's black!" 现在，他们的父亲问劳拉：“这块木板是什么颜色的？”她回答说，“它是黑色的！”。及下句 She replied, "It's white!" 她回答说：“它是白色的！”。可知，中间应该是“他们的母亲问塔拉同样的问题。”，选 C。

答案：C

V.短文填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，根据语境、音标或所给单词的提示，在每个空格内填入一个恰当的词，要求所填的词意义准确、形式正确，使短文意义完整、行文连贯。

The modern Olympics 71 (start) in Athens, Greece in 1896. Its motto is "Faster, Higher, 72" (strong). The Olympic rings are a symbol of the Olympic Games. There are five rings and they stand 73 the five parts of the world. The colors of the rings are blue, 74, black, green and red. You can find at least one of these colors in the flag of each country in the world.

There 75 Summer Olympics and Winter Olympics. They are 76 [bəʊθ] held every four years. The Winter Olympic Games are usually held two years 77 [bi'fɔ:] the Summer Olympic Games.

Nowadays, the Olympic Games are held by different 78 (city) in turn. People from all over the world 79 [mi: t] to compete and become friends. The Olympics are becoming more and more popular. In the future, more cities will have the chance to hold the Olympics and the Olympic Games will be more 80. (excite)

71.

解析：考查动词。根据句中时间 1896 可知发生在过去，用一般过去时态；故答案是 started。

答案：started

72.

解析：考查形容词。根据句意它的座右铭是“更快，更快，更强”，用比较级 stronger。

答案：stronger

73.

解析：考查介词。根据语境有五个环，它们代表着世界的五个部分。代表是固定表达 stand for，故答案是介词 for。

答案：for

74.

解析：考查形容词。五环的颜色是蓝色、黄色、黑色、绿色和红色，其中缺少黄色。故答案是 yellow。

答案：yellow

75.

解析：考查 be 动词。根据句意“有夏季奥运会和冬季奥运会。”两个奥运会，故用复数形式；陈述一般事实用一般现在时态，there be 句型，故答案是 are。

答案：are

76.

解析：考查连词。根据句子意思这两种奥运会都是每四年举行一次，两个都应该用 both。在音标提示可知填 both。

答案：both

77.

解析：考查介词。根据句意冬季奥运会通常在夏季奥运会举办两年之前举行。在…之前应该用 **before**，音标提示可知填 **before**。

答案：before

78.

解析：考查名词。根据语境奥运会是由不同的城市轮流举办的。不同的城市，至少有两个，故用复数形式，**cities**。

答案：cities

79.

解析：考查动词。根据句子意思来自世界各地的人们相遇，成为朋友。相遇是 **meet**，在音标提示可知填 **meet**。

答案：meet

80.

解析：考查形容词。根据句意奥运会将会更加精彩。精彩的是形容词 **exciting**。

答案：exciting

VI.情景交际（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

81.如果别人为你提供帮助，却没帮上忙，你应该说：

\_\_\_\_\_.

解析：根据英语文化，如果别人为你提供帮助，却没帮上忙，你应该说：同样感谢你。**Thank you all the same.**

答案：Thank you all the same

82.你想知道 Henry 晚饭通常吃什么，可以这样问他：

\_\_\_\_\_?

解析：考查情境对话。根据题干你想知道 Henry 晚饭通常吃什么，可知可以这样问他：你晚饭通常吃什么？句子是 **What** 引导的特殊疑问句，时态为一般现在时，主语是 **you**，**have for dinner** 晚餐。

答案：What do you usually have for dinner

83.你想说你和你弟弟在不同的年级，你可以这样说：

\_\_\_\_\_.

解析：考查情境对话。根据题干你想说你和你弟弟在不同的年级，可知你可以这样说：我和我的弟弟在不同的年级。句子是一般现在时，主语是 **My brother and I**，复数，所以谓语动词用 **are**，在不同的年级 **in different grades**。故答案为 **My brother and I are in different grades.**

答案：My brother and I are in different grades.

84.你想知道那本图书馆的书能借多久，你可以这样问？

\_\_\_\_\_?

解析：考查情境对话。根据题干你想知道那本图书馆的书能借多久，可知你可以这样问？我



能保留图书馆的书多长时间？问时间段用 **How long**，句子是一般现在时，主语是 **I**，情态动词 **can** 后接动词原形。**keep** 保留，保存，实义动词，与时间段连用。故答案为 **How long can I keep the library book?**

答案：How long can I keep the library book

85. 放学了，你妈妈要去接孩子，想知道几点了，她会问：

Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?

解析：考查情境对话。根据题干放学了，你妈妈要去接孩子，想知道几点了，可知她会问：你能告诉我现在几点了吗？宾语从句是一般现在时，用陈述句语序即 **what time it is** 几点了。故答案为 **what time it is**。

答案：what time it is

VII. 看图写话（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词，写出一个与图画情景相符的句子。



86. now



87. enjoy



88. School often



89. how about



90. favorite

86. \_\_\_\_\_

解析：根据单词提示和图片，可知句子说的是那个男孩正在放风筝，从 **now**，判断时态是现在进行时，用 **be + Ving** 表示，**fly a kite** 表示放风筝。故答案为 **The boy is flying a kite now.**

答案：The boy is flying a kite now.

87. \_\_\_\_\_

解析：根据单词提示和图片，可知句子说的是这个男孩喜欢听音乐，句子叙述一事实，时态用一般现在时，**enjoy doing sth** 不是喜欢做某事，**listen to music** 表示听音乐。故答案为 **The boy enjoys listening to music.**

答案：The boy enjoys listening to music.

88. \_\_\_\_\_

解析：根据单词提示和图片，可知句子说的是我经常骑自行车上学，从 **often**，判断时态是一般现在时，去上学用 **go to school, by bike** 表示骑自行车。故答案为 **I often go to school by**

bike.

答案: I often go to school by bike.

89. \_\_\_\_\_

解析: 根据单词提示和图片, 这里这个孩子在钓鱼, 可知句子说的是钓鱼怎么样, how about 关于...怎么样, 后面跟动名词形式, 钓鱼用 fish。故答案为 How about fishing?

答案: How about fishing?

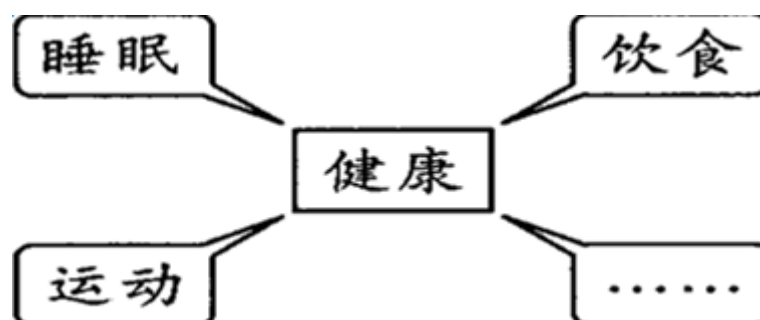
90. \_\_\_\_\_

解析: 根据单词提示和图片, 可知句子说的是我最喜欢的动物是熊猫, 句子叙述一事实, 判断时态是一般现在时, favorite animal 最喜欢的动物。故答案为 My favorite animal is panda.

答案: My favorite animal is panda.

### VIII. 书面表达。(15分)

91. 同学们, 健康的生活习惯对于成长中的你们是非常重要的。根据图示, 简要介绍一下如何才能保持健康, 并展开想象, 适当发挥。要求: 词数 80 左右。(题目: How to keep healthy?)



解析: 这是一篇提示作文, 介绍如何才能保持健康。结合所给材料, 可知本文主要考查一般现在时态, 人称单数第二, 第三人称, 注意主谓一致问题, 句子结构主要为系表结构和动宾结构, 注意一些常见句式的应用, 比如: it's very important to do sth 表示做某事是非常重要的, forget to do sth 表示忘记做某事等句式的应用。

答案: 范文:

#### How to Keep Healthy

As we all know, it's very important to keep healthy. But do you know how to keep healthy? Firstly, I think we must have enough food to keep us healthy. Breakfast is necessary. It gives us energy for morning. We must also have the right kind of food. Remember to eat more fruit and vegetables, but less junk food. Don't forget to wash your hands before meals.

Secondly, it's necessary for us to take exercise. Exercise will keep us active and strong.

Thirdly, I think staying up is bad for our health. If we can't get enough sleep, we may have a headache. We should go to bed early and get up early.

Lastly, listening to music or chatting can also make us feel relaxed.