

## 2018年山东省济南市市中区中考一模试卷英语

### 第I卷(110分)

II. 读音选词。根据所给句意和音标,从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。(5分)

21. I put my keys in my \_\_\_\_\_ /bæg/.

- A. big
- B. box
- C. bag
- D. boy

解析: big/big/大的; box/boks/盒子; bag/bæg/包; boy/boi/男孩; 根据语境我把钥匙放在包里了。再根据音标提示可知答案是 bag。故选: C。

答案: C

22. She didn't have a good \_\_\_\_\_ /sli: p/ last night, so she looked tired.

- A. sleep
- B. sheep
- C. shape
- D. shop

解析: sleep 睡觉\_/sli: p/; sheep /si:p/羊; shape /seip/形状; shop/sop/商店; 根据语境她昨晚睡得不好, 所以看起来很疲倦。睡觉是 sleep, 结合音标提示; 故选: A。

答案: A

23. His father bought him a new \_\_\_\_\_ /toi/ for his birthday.

- A. tool
- B. tail
- C. tall
- D. toy

解析: too/tu:l/工具; tail/teil/尾巴; tall /tol/高的; toy /toi/玩具, 故答案是 toy。故选: D。

答案: D

24. Could you help clean up the classroom? It's \_\_\_\_\_ /'d3: ti/.

- A. date
- B. dirt
- C. doubt
- D. duty

解析: date /deit/日期; dirty/'d3:ti/脏的; doubt /daut/怀疑; duty /dju:ti/职责, 根据音标和句子意思可知答案是 dirty。故选: B。

答案: B

25. I want to be a doctor, and I will do some \_\_\_\_\_ /medikl/ research in the future.

- A. medicine
- B. medical

C. magazine

D. metal

解析：考查语音。A. medicine[ˈmedisin]医学，B. medical[ˈmedikəl]医学的，C. magazine[ˌmæɡəˈzi:n]杂志，D. metal[ˈmetl]金属。结合语境“我想成为一名医生，将来我会做一些\_研究。”及所给音标提示，可知，修饰名词 research 研究，用形容词 medical，故选：B。

答案：B

III.选择填空。从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。(30分)

26. —What's on the table?

—There's \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary on it.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. /

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，此题中一本字典是 a dictionary。其中 dictionary 是以辅音音素开头的单词，故用 a；故选：A。

答案：A

27. —Jack, have you seen your sister?

—Yes, I saw \_\_\_\_\_ in the dining hall an hour ago.

A. she

B. he

C. him

D. her

解析：根据语境推测句意是“—Jack，你看见你妹妹了吗？—是的，一个小时以前我在餐厅里看见过她。”由句意判断设空处的代词在句中放在动词 saw 后面作宾语，所以应该使用宾格代词。结合前面的 your sister 判断用 her，故选：D。

答案：D

28. —What's Miss dean's favorite \_\_\_\_\_?

—It's easy to get the answer. You know she is always in red.

A. sport

B. movie

C. color

D. food

解析：首先明确选项中各个单词的意思，A：运动；B：电影；C：颜色；D：食物；根据语境推测句意是“—迪安女士最喜欢的颜色是什么？—这很容易找到答案。你知道她总是穿着红色衣服。”，由此判断句子中缺少：颜色。故选：C。

答案：C

29. — \_\_\_\_\_ there a shop near your school?

—Yes, there is. It's next to our school.

A. Are

B. Does

C. Do

D. Is

解析：根据答语—Yes, there is, 可以判断问句也应该用 there be 引导, 这里 a shop 是单数, 用 is。故选: D。

答案: D

30. —How about going for a walk with me?

—I'd love to \_\_\_\_\_ I need to clean the dishes first.

A. so

B. but

C. and

D. or

解析: so 因此, 表结果; but 但是, 表转折; and 并且, 表示并列关系; or 或者, 表示选择关系; 此题根据语境“我想去, 但是我需要先洗盘子。”表示转折用 but。故选: B。

答案: B

31. —Stephen Hawking, the world-famous British scientist, died \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 76.

—I'm sorry to hear that, One of science's brightest stars went dark.

A. at

B. in

C. on

D. of

解析: 根据 Stephen Hawking, the world-famous British scientist, died \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 76. 可知这里考查 at the age of 表示在...多少岁时, 故选: A。

答案: A

32. —\_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite teacher?

—Ms Clark. Because she always makes her class interesting.

A. Why

B. When

C. What

D. Who

解析: why, 为什么, 疑问副词; when, 什么时候, 疑问副词; what, 什么, 疑问代词; who, 谁, 疑问代词。根据 Ms Clark, 这里指的是人, 用 who。故选: D。

答案: D

33. Confucius (孔子) is also very famous in many western countries because he told people to be \_\_\_\_\_ to others first.

A. impolite

B. friendly

C. strict

D. serious

解析: impolite 的意思是“没有礼貌的”, friendly 的意思是“友好的”, be friendly to sb.对某

人友好；strict 的意思是“严格的”，serious 的意思是“严肃的”；结合句意“孔子（孔子）在许多西方国家也很有名，因为他告诉人们首先要对他人友好。”可知，要填 friendly。故选：B。

答案：B

34. —Would you like another cup of tea?

—No, thanks. I've already had one cup, and I'm drinking \_\_\_\_\_ cup now.

A. two

B. three

C. the first

D. the second

解析：根据题干结合选项判断句意是“—你想再喝一杯茶吗？—不了，谢谢，我已经喝了一杯了，我现在正在喝第二杯。”和设空处后面的 cup 这个名词单数形式，判断其前的数词需要用序数词作定语修饰，表示“第二杯”，故选：D。

答案：D

35.—When I have a problem, I always ask my parents for help.

—Me too. After all, they can give us lots of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. talent

B. promise

C. advice

D. food

解析：A 表示天赋；B 表示承诺；C 表示建议；D 表示食物。由“我总是向我的父母寻求帮助”可知中此处表示“他们可以给我们许多建议”，故选：C。

答案：C

36. —It usually \_\_\_\_\_ many Chinese more than 40 minutes a day to read Wechat.

—It's true. But I think Wechat is taking too much of our time.

A. takes

B. shares

C. pays

D. solves

解析：根据题意：—通常每天有很多中国人在微信上阅读超过 40 分钟。—这是真的。但我认为微信占用了我们太多的时间。可知考查句型 it takes sb. some time to do sth. 花费某人多长时间做某事。结合选项，A.花费，B.分享，C.支付，D.解决，故选：A。

答案：A

37.—Helen, \_\_\_\_\_ you please go bike riding with me on Sunday morning?

—Sure! See you on Sunday!

A. must

B. may

C. could

D. should

解析：结合选项可知本题考查情态动词，首先明确选项中每个单词的意思：A：必须；B：

可以；C：能够；D：应该；结合题干推测句意是“—Helen，周日上午请你和我一起去骑自行车好吗？—当然，周日见。”，结合句意判断考查句式 *Could you please ...*，故选：C。  
答案：C

38. —How can I play the piano as\_\_\_\_\_ as you, dad?  
—Take it easy. The more you practice it, the better you will be.

- A. good
- B. well
- C. better
- D. best

解析：根据 *How can I play the piano as\_\_\_\_\_ as you, dad*，可知这里放在 *as...as* 之间用原级，修饰动词用副词形式 *well*。故选：B。

答案：B

39. —Do you know Xiao Pang, a smart\_\_\_\_\_?  
—Yes, they are on sale now. I think she can help people do many things in the future.



解析：根据答语中“我想她将来可以帮助人们做很多事情。”可推测出说的是机器人，故选：C。

答案：C

40. —Good morning! \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Yes, please. I need a sweater for school.

- A. Can you help me
- B. Can you come to my party
- C. Would you like it
- D. Can I help you

解析：考查情境对话。A. *Can you help me* 你能帮助我吗？ B. *Can you come to my party* 你能

来参加我的聚会吗? C. Would you like it 你会喜欢它吗? D. Can I help you 我可以帮助你吗?  
根据题干 Yes, please. I need a sweater for school.可知应说我能帮助你吗? 故选: D。  
答案: D

41. —Cindy, what are you going to be when you grow up?

—I want to be a \_\_\_\_\_. I really like playing the piano.

- A. pilot
- B. musician
- C. cook
- D. scientist

解析: 首先明确选项中各个单词的意思。A: 飞行员; B: 音乐家; C: 厨师; D: 科学家;  
根据语境推测句意是“—Cindy, 你长大了想成为什么? —我想成为一个音乐家, 我真的喜欢弹钢琴。”由此判断句子中缺少: 音乐家。故选: B。

答案: B

42. —David, where is my umbrella?

—I don't know. It isn't here. Maybe\_\_\_\_\_ took it away by mistake.

- A. somebody
- B. nobody
- C. anybody
- D. everybody

解析: everybody, 每个人; anybody 任何人; nobody 没有人; somebody 某人; 此题根据句意: 也许有人拿错了把它拿走了, 有人指某人, 应该用 somebody。故选: A。

答案: A

43. —Would you mind opening the window?

—\_\_\_\_\_.It's good for us to take in some fresh air.

- A. I'm afraid so
- B. Of course not
- C. That's impossible
- D. I don't think so.

解析: 考查情境对话。A. I'm afraid so 恐怕会; B. Of course not 当然不介意; C. That's impossible 那是不可能; D. I don't think so 我不这样认为。根据题干 It's good for us to take in some fresh air.可知应说当然不介意。故选: B。

答案: B

44. —What do you think of that dress, Lisa?

—I like it a lot. It\_\_\_\_\_ soft and nice.

- A. tastes
- B. sounds
- C. feels
- D. smells

解析: 根据题意: —你觉得那件衣服怎么样, 丽莎? —我很喜欢. 感觉很柔软, 又好看。soft and nice, 应该是感觉, 结合选项, A.尝起来; B.听起来; C.感觉; D.闻起来。故选: C。

答案：C

45. —I'm sorry for being late again, Mr. Green.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ here on time next time, or you'll be punished.

- A. To arrive
- B. Arrive
- C. Arriving
- D. Arrived

解析：根据 here on time next time, or you'll be punished.可知句子无主语，是一个祈使句，以动词原形开头。故选：B。

答案：B

46. —My parents are always there with me. They\_\_\_\_\_ me out if I am in trouble.  
—Lucky you.

- A. help
- B. are helping
- C. will help
- D. helped

解析：根据 They\_\_\_\_\_ me out if I am in trouble.可知这里 if 引导一个条件状语从句，主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时，故选：C。

答案：C

47. —Can you follow what I said?  
—Sorry, I can\_\_\_\_\_ understand it because you spoke too fast.

- A. almost
- B. probably
- C. mostly
- D. hardly

解析：almost 的意思是“几乎，差不多”，probably 的意思是“大概，或许”，mostly 的意思是“大部分”，hardly 的意思是“几乎不”；结合句意“我几乎听不懂，因为你说得太快了。”可知，要填 hardly。故选：D。

答案：D

48. —We failed in the poetry reading competition yesterday.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.Better times are waiting for you.

- A. Good luck
- B. Best wishes
- C. Great idea
- D. Hold on your dream

解析：考查情境对话。A. Good luck 好运；B. Best wishes 最美好的祝愿；C. Great idea 好主意；D. Hold on your dream 坚持你的梦想。根据题干 Better times are waiting for you.可知应说坚持你的梦想。故选：D。

答案：D

49. —I saw your daughter at the hospital this morning. What's the matter with her?

—Oh, \_\_\_\_\_. She is a doctor there.

- A. you're right
- B. it's a pity
- C. don't worry
- D. you're welcome

解析：该题考查情景交际。you're right 你是对的；it's a pity 很遗憾；don't worry 不必担心；you're welcome 没关系；根据下句提到 She is a doctor there.可知不必担心，故选 C。

答案：C

50. —Do you have any plans for the coming summer vacation?

—Sure. I decide \_\_\_\_\_ Thailand with my family.

- A. visit
- B. to visit
- C. visited
- D. visiting

解析：根据 I decide \_\_\_\_\_ Thailand with my family.可知句子考查 decide to do sth 表示决定做某事。故选：B。

答案：B

51. \_\_\_\_\_ the students \_\_\_\_\_ their English teacher like watching basketball games. They often play basketball together after school, too.

- A. Both and
- B. Neither, nor
- C. Either, or
- D. Not only, but also

解析：both 两个都；neither nor 两个都不；either ...or 要么...要么；not only, but also, 不但，而且；此题根据语境“学生和他们的英语老师都喜欢看篮球比赛。他们经常放学后一起打篮球。”两者都用 both。故选：A。

答案：A

52 —Our team won the first prize in the football games.

—Congratulations! \_\_\_\_\_ great team you are!

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

解析：英语中的感叹句要由 what 和 how 来引导，其句型是：How+形容词/副词+主语+谓语+其他!What+ (a/an) +形容词+名词+主语+谓语+其他!根据所给的单词，形容词是 great，名词 team 可数名词单数，great 是以辅音音素开头的，需要加冠词 a，应用 what 来感叹。故选：C。

答案：C

53. Every year in spring, the meetings of the National Peoples Congress \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing.

- A. take place
- B. take down
- C. take out
- D. take off

解析：考查动词词组。take place 举行，发生，take down 取下，记录，拆卸，take out 取下；拆卸；记录，记下；笔录；take out 取出，除去，把……带出去，邀请（某人）外出，take off 起飞，脱掉，突然成功，根据句意：全国人民代表大会在北京举行。故选：A。

答案：A

54. —What are you reading, Steven?

—The Kite Runner. I didn't finish reading it though I have \_\_\_\_\_ it for two weeks.

- A. borrowed
- B. started.
- C. had
- D. returned

解析：考查同义词。A 借，B 开始，C 有，D 返回。结合语境“—你在读什么，史提芬？—《追风筝的人》，虽然我已经\_\_\_\_\_它两个星期了，但我没有读完。”A，B，D 选项都是非延续性动词，不能与一段时间连用。现在完成时态通常用延续性动作 have 有，过去分词是 had，故选：C。

答案：C

55. —Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?

—Sure. A story book.

- A. when did your friend give it to you
- B. what did your friend give you
- C. how your friend got to the station
- D. what your friend gave you

解析：tell 后加宾语从句，引导词+陈述句语序，排除 A，B，结合下文 A story book 一本故事书，故用 what 作为引导词，故选 D。

答案：D

IV.完形填空。阅读短文，从每题 A、B、C、D 四下选项中，选出一个能填入文章中相应空白处的最佳答案。（10 分）

A businessman was once deep in debt (负债) and could see no way out. \_\_\_\_\_ 56 \_\_\_\_\_ an old man appeared in front of him. "I can see that \_\_\_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_\_\_ is troubling you," he said.

After listening to the businessman's words, the old man said, "I believe I can help you."

He wrote out a check (支票) \_\_\_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_\_ put it into his hand, saying, "Take this money. Meet me here exactly \_\_\_\_\_ 59 \_\_\_\_\_ year from today, and you can pay me back at that time." It was a check for \$500,000, signed by John D. Rockefeller, one of the \_\_\_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_\_\_ men in the world.

"It can solve my \_\_\_\_\_ 61 \_\_\_\_\_!" the businessman realized. But instead, he made a decision to put the check in his safe. Just knowing it was there might give him the strength to \_\_\_\_\_ 62 \_\_\_\_\_ a way to save his business, he thought.

After a few months, he was out of debt and making money once again.

One year later, he returned to the park \_\_\_\_\_ 63 \_\_\_\_\_ the check. At the same time, the old man

appeared. But just as he was going to hand back the check and \_\_\_\_\_ 64 \_\_\_\_\_ his success story, a nurse came in a hurry and said, "I hope he hasn't brought you any trouble. He's always escaping from the \_\_\_\_\_ 65 \_\_\_\_\_ and telling people he's John D. Rockefeller." And then she led the old man away by the arm.

56.

- A. Suddenly
- B. Unluckily
- C. Quickly
- D. Unfortunately

解析：考查副词。A 突然，B 不幸地，C 快地，D 不幸地。句意“一个商人负债累累，看不到出路。\_\_\_\_\_，一个老人出现在他面前。”应该是“突然”，选 A。

答案：A

57.

- A. anything
- B. something
- C. everything
- D. nothing

解析：考查不定代词。A 任何东西，B 一些东西，C 一切，D 没有东西。句意“我看得出有\_\_\_\_\_困扰着你。”可知，肯定句，商人负债累累，应该是“一些事情”，选 B。

答案：B

58.

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

解析：考查连词。A 和、并且，B 但是，C 或者，D 所以。句意“他写了张支票，\_\_\_\_\_把它放在他的手里。”可知，表示递进，用 and 并且，选 A。

答案：A

59.

- A. four
- B. three
- C. two
- D. one

解析：考查数词。A 四，B 三，C 二，D 一。句意“在这遇见我从今天开始整整\_\_\_\_\_年。”由 year 单数，可知，用 one 一，选 D。

答案: D

60.

A. poorest

B. oldest

C. richest

D. youngest

解析: 考查最高级。A 最穷的; B 最老的; C 最富有的; D 最年轻的。结合语境“世界上\_\_\_\_\_人之一”。根据上一句 It was a check for \$500, 000, signed by John D. Rockefeller 这是约翰·D·洛克菲勒签署的一张 500000 美元的支票.. 可知, 应该是“最富有的”选 C。

答案: C

61.

A. question

B. problem

C. difference

D. decision

解析: 考查名词。A 一个问题, B 问题, C 差异, D 讨论。句意“它可以解决我的\_\_\_\_\_。”指说话者认为难以解决的问题, 常与动词 solve 连用。选 B。

答案: B

62.

A. run out

B. work out

C. come out

D. go out

解析: 考查动词短语。A 用完, B 解决, C 出来, D 出去。句意“他知道, 只要知道这一点, 他就有能力想出一个\_\_\_\_\_他的生意的办法。”可知, 商人生意失败, 负债累累, 应该是“解决”, 选 B。

答案: B

63.

A. of

B. with

C. about

D. on

解析: 考查介词。A 属于, B 和、带有, C 关于, D 在...上。句意“一年后, 他\_\_\_\_\_支票回到公园。”根据上一句 After a few months, he was out of debt and making money once again. 几个月后, 他不再负债, 又挣钱了。可知, 商人想把支票还给那个人。因此应该是“带着”, 选 B。

答案： B

64.

A. share

B. talk

C. speak

D. make

解析：考查动词。A 分享，B 谈论，C 说，D 做。句意“但就在他要把支票交还并\_\_\_\_\_他的成功故事的时候”可知，老人帮助了商人，商人想和他“分享”自己的成功，选 A。

答案： A

65.

A .bank

B school

C. library

D. hospital

解析：考查名词。A 银行，B 学校，C 图书馆，D 医院。句意“他总是从\_\_\_\_\_里逃出来。”根据上一句 a nurse came in a hurry 一位护士匆匆赶来。可知，应该是“医院”，选 D。

答案： D

V. 补全对话。阅读对话，从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案完成对话。（5 分）

W: Good morning! What can I do for you?

M: Yes, I'd like to become a volunteer in our city. W: So we must fill in a form first. \_\_\_\_\_ 66 \_\_\_\_\_

M: Dale Brown. W: \_\_\_\_\_ 67 \_\_\_\_\_

M: Yes, D-A-L-E, Dale. B-R-O-W-N, Brown. W: Thank you. When were you born?

M: I was born on July 23rd, 1998. W: OK. \_\_\_\_\_ 68 \_\_\_\_\_

M: My telephone number is 6788-9645. W: What's your hobby?

M: \_\_\_\_\_ 69 \_\_\_\_\_

W: What will you do if you become a volunteer?

M: I will use my camera to take photos of the city and people. I hope I can do a bit for them and help my friends know more about China.

W: Good idea. Thank you for joining us, Dale

M: \_\_\_\_\_ 70 \_\_\_\_\_

66.

A. May I have your name, please?

B. Nice to meet you.

C. Who are you?

D. Hi. Mr. Brown

解析：细节推理题。根据后句 Dale Brown，可知结合选项，应说请告诉我你的名字，故选 A。

答案： A

67.

- A. I like your name.
- B. Could you spell that for me?
- C. What's your family name?
- D. It's difficult to write.

解析：细节推理题。根据后句 Yes, D - A - L - E, Dale. B - R - O - W - N, Brown. 可知结合选项，应说你能帮我拼写一下吗？故选 B。

答案：B

68.

- A. Do you have a telephone?
- B. You are so young.
- C. I will write to you later.
- D. What is your telephone number?

解析：细节推理题。根据后句 My telephone number is 6788 - 9645。我的电话号码是 688 - 9645。可知结合选项，应说你的电话号码是多少？故选 D。

答案：D

69.

- A. I like blue.
- B. I don't smoke.
- C. I like taking photos.
- D. I get up early.

解析：细节推理题。根据前句 What's your hobby?你的爱好是什么？可知结合选项，应说我喜欢拍照。故选 C。

答案：C

70.

- A. It's a pleasure.
- B. Never mind.
- C. Not too bad.
- D. It doesn't matter.

解析：细节推理题。根据前句 Thank you for joining us, Dale 谢谢你加入我们，Dale。可知结合选项，应说我很荣幸。故选 A。

答案：A

VI 阅读理解。阅读下列短文，从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。（30 分）

A

Once upon a time, there was a king who was loved by his people. One day, the king planned to build a palace on the river bank. in a few days the palace was ready, And before bringing the king to show the palace, the minister wanted to take a final look first.

"Great!"the minister said, looking at the palace. Then suddenly his eyes fell on a hut (小屋)

just a few steps away from the palace gate. "What is this hut doing here?" shouted the minister. "Sir, it belongs to an old woman. She has been living here for a long time," replied a soldier.

The minister walked up to the hut and spoke to the old lady. "I want to buy your hut. Ask for anything," he said. "I am sorry, Sir. I can not accept your offer. My hut is dearer to me than my life," the old lady said.

The minister tried to tell the old lady that her hut would make the new palace less beautiful. But the old lady refused to sell her hut to the king. The matter was then taken to the king.

The king thought for a while, and then let the old lady said. "it will only add to the beauty of the new palace." Then turning to the minister, the king told us not forget what seems ugly to us may be valuable to someone else.

71. Where did the king want to build a palace?

- A. In the mountains.
- B. In the city.
- C. On the river bank.
- D. Near the sea.

解析：细节理解题。根据 One day, the king planned to build a palace on the river bank. 一天，国王计划在河畔建立一座宫殿。可知国王想要在河畔建立一个宫殿，故选 C。

答案：C

72. Who lived in the hut?

- A. The king
- B. An old lady
- C. The minister
- D. The soldier

解析：细节理解题，根据 "Sir, it belongs to an old woman. She has been living here for a long time," replied a soldier. 士兵回答，“木屋是这个老妇人的，她在这居住了很久”可知是此木屋是一位老妇人，故选 B。

答案：B

73. How did the minister plan to deal with the hut?

- A. To buy the hut
- B. To pull down the hut
- C. To sell the hut
- D. To build a new hut

解析：细节理解题，根据 "I want to buy your hut. Ask for anything," he said. 大臣说，“我想要买你的木屋，提出你的要求我都可以满足”可知大臣想要买这个木屋，故选 A。

答案：A

74. Why didn't the old lady sell her hut to the minister?

- A. Because it was ugly to the king.
- B. Because it was as beautiful as the palace.
- C. Because it was too old to live in.
- D. Because it was valuable to her.

解析：细节理解题，根据 "I am sorry, Sir. I can not accept your offer. My hut is dearer to me than

my life,"the old lady said. “抱歉先生，我不能接受你的请求，我的木屋比我的生命还要重要”此老妇人的回答中，我们可以看出，这个木屋对于妇人非常重要，故选 D。

答案：D

75. What do you think of the king?

- A. He was kind.
- B. He was brave.
- C. He was impolite.
- D. He was proud.

解析：推理判断题。根据最后一段可知，国王得知木屋事件之后，认为木屋的存在是一种更美的风景，故选 A。

答案：A

## B

Why play games? Because they are fun, and a lot more besides .following the rules, planning your next move, acting as a team member—these are all “game” ideas that you will have throughout your life.

Think about some of the games you played as a young child, such as rope-jumping and hide-and-seek. Some games are entertaining and fun. But perhaps more importantly, they translate life into exciting dreams that teach children some of the basic rules they will be expected to follow the rest of their lives, such as taking turns and teamwork.

Many children's games have a practical side. Children around the world play games that prepare them for work they will do as adults. For example, some Saudi Arabian children play a game called Bones. It can be very helpful to exercise their hands and eyes, which is needed in hunting,

Many sports encourage national or local pride. The most famous games of all, the Olympic Games, bring athletes from around the world together to take part in the friendly competition. People who watch the event wave flags, knowing that a gold medal is a win for an entire country, not just the athlete who has got it. For countries experiencing natural disasters(灾难) or war, an Olympic win can mean so much.

Sports can bring people together. Soccer is the most popular sport in the world. People on all continents play it- some for fun and some for a living. Nicolette Inibame a Californian soccer player, has discovered a way to spread hope through soccer. He set up an organization which can provide poor children with not only soccer balls but also a hopeful future.

Next time, when you play your favorite game or sport, think about why you enjoy it, what skills are needed, and whether these skills will help you in your life.

76. Which of the following is not the idea of games according to paragraph1?

- A. Following the rules.
- B. planning the next move
- C. Acting as a team member.
- D. Making more friends

解析：细节理解题。根据第一段 following the rules, planning your next move, acting as a team member these are all "game" ideas that you will have throughout your life. 遵循规则，计划下一步行动，作为团队成员，这些都是你一生中都会有的“游戏”想法，故选 D。

答案：D

77. The underlined part "translate life into exciting dreams" in paragraph 2 most probably means that games can\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. describe life in an exciting way
- B. turn real-life experiences into a play at
- C. change people's views of sporting
- D. teach children something useful and important

解析：句意理解题。根据这句话后文 teach children some of the basic rules they will be expected to follow the rest of their lives, such as taking turns and teamwork. “教会孩子们一些未来生活中期盼得基本法则，例如轮流和团队精神。”可知，将生活转化成梦想的意思是教会孩子一些有用的东西，故选 D。

答案：D

78. According to the passage, why is winning Olympic medals so encouraging?

- A. It means a lot for a whole country
- B. It proves how excellent the winners are
- C. It helps the country out of natural disasters.
- D. It brings the winners satisfaction and money

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第四段最后一句话 For countries experiencing natural disasters or war, an Olympic win can mean so much. “对于经历了自然灾害和战争的国家来说，在奥林匹克上获胜意味着很多。”可知赢得金牌对一个国家意味着很多，故选 A。

答案：A

79. Which of the following statements is NOT True?

- A. The most famous games are the Olympic Games
- B. People around the world play soccer just for fun
- C. The game called Bones can be helpful to the Arabian children
- D. Nicolette Iribame gives poor children a chance for a better life.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第四段第二句话 The most famous games of all, the Olympic Games, 可知 A 正确；根据第三段最后一句话 For example, some Saudi Arabian children play a game called bones. It can be very helpful to exercise their hands and eyes, which is needed in hunting. 可知 C 正确；根据第五段最后一句话 He set up an organization which can provide poor children with not only soccer balls but also a hopeful future. 可知 D 正确。选项 B 没有提到，故选 B。

答案：B

80. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The popular games.
- B. Games and real life.
- C. The advantages of games.
- D. Children's games and the future.

解析：主旨大意题。文章讲述一些受欢迎的游戏和运动，这些不只只是运动，和我们的生活息息相关，甚至牵系着整个国家。故选 B。

答案： B

### C

If English means endless new words, difficult grammar and sometimes strange pronunciation, you are wrong. Haven't you noticed that you have become smarter since you started to learn a language?

According to a new study by a British university, learning a second language can lead to an increase in your brain power. Researchers found that learning other languages changes grey matter (脑灰质). This is the area of the brain which processes information. It is similar to the way that exercise builds muscles.

The study also found the effect is greater when the younger people learn a second language. A team led by Dr. Andrea Mechelli, from University College London, took a group of Britons who only spoke English. They were compared with a group of "early bilinguals" who had learned a second language before the age of five, as well as a number of later learners.

Scans showed that grey matter density (密度) in the brain was greater in bilinguals than in people without a second language. But the longer a person waited before mastering a new language, the smaller the difference is.

Our findings suggesting that the structure of the brain is changed by the experience learning a second language, "said the scientists.

It means that the change itself increases the ability to learn.

Professor Dylan Vaughan Jones of the University of Wales, has researched the link between bilingualism and math skills. "Having two languages gives you two windows on the world and makes the brain more flexible (灵活的) he said " , a better understanding of different ideas" .

You are actually going beyond (超出) language and have a better understanding of different ideas".

The findings were matched in a study of native Italian speakers who had learned English as a second language between the ages of two and thirty-four. Reading, writing, and comprehension were all tested. The results showed that the younger they started to learn, the better. "Studying a language means you get an entrance to another world, "explained the scientists.

81. If people learn other languages, what will be changed?

- A. grey matter
- B. white matter
- C. exercise
- D. power

解析： 细节理解题。根据第二段 Researchers found that learning other languages changes grey matter 研究人员发现学习其他语言会改变脑灰质， 得出 A 为正确答案。

答案： A

82. What does the word "bilingual" probably mean in Chinese\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 词汇学
- B. 双语学习者
- C. 口语交际
- D. 实用语法

解析： 词汇题。根据划线词后面的定语从句"who had learnt a second language before the age of

five"可知, 划线词指的是学习了第二种语言的人, 故选择 B。

答案: B

83. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Learning other languages can make you become smarter.
- B. A second language can lead to an increase in your brain power.
- C. Learning other languages can change grey matter which processes information.
- D. Grey matter density in the brain was worse in bilinguals than that in people without a second language.

解析: 细节题。第五段 Scans showed that grey matter density in the brain was greater in bilinguals than in people. 扫描显示, 双语者大脑中灰质密度比常人高, 可知双语灰白质的密度比没有学习第二门语言的人高, 不是越差, 所以 D 错误。

答案: D

84. In the last two paragraphs, the writer wants to tell us that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Italian is the best choice for you to learn as a second language
- B. learning a second language is the same as studying math
- C. you'd better choose the ages between two and thirty-four to learn a second language
- D. early learning of a second language helps you a lot in studying other subjects

解析: 细节题。从文章最后一段的句子: The results showed, that the younger they started to learn, the better. "Studying a language means you get an entrance to another world," explained the scientists. 结果表明, 他们开始学习的年龄越小越好。"研究语言意味着你可以进入另一个世界," 科学家解释说。可知作者想要告诉我们早期学习一门外语对其他科目的学习也是有好处的, 选 D。

答案: D

85. We may know from the scientific findings that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the ability of learning a second language is changing all the time
- B. the experience of learning a second language has bad effect on people's brain
- C. the earlier you start to learn a second language, the higher the grey matter density is.
- D. it's the same between a later second language learner and one who doesn't know a second language

解析: 推理题。根据文章最后三段 They were compared with a group of "early bilinguals" who had learned a second language before the age of five, as well as a number of later learners. Scans showed that grey matter density (密度) in the brain was greater in bilinguals than in people without a second language. 他们与一组在五岁之前学会第二语言的“早期双语者”以及一些后来的学习者进行了对比。扫描显示, 双语者大脑中的灰质密度比没有第二语言的人更高。可知结果表明, 他们开始学习的年龄越小越好。灰白质的密度越高, C 正确。

答案: C

## 第 II 卷 (40 分)

### VII 选词填空 (10 分)

A. 阅读短文, 从方框中选择适当的单词填空 (每词限用一次)。

angry questions and what of

Mr. Smith is our Chinese teacher. He always asks the same student to answer his(86) \_\_\_\_\_ because he doesn't look at the students at all. Yesterday he questioned Dick three times. Dick was very(87) \_\_\_\_\_. After class Dick asked me, (88) \_\_\_\_\_ shall I do?" I told him a good idea.

A day later, when we were having our Chinese class, Mr. Smith wanted one(89) \_\_\_\_\_ us to read the text. "Dick, please read the text." "Dick isn't here today." Dick stood up(90) \_\_\_\_\_ said. "Oh, I see." Mr. Smith said, "Then you read it, please."

86.

解析: 考查名词。根据前句 He always asks the same student to answer his, 可知结合选项, 应说他总是要求同一个学生回答他的问题, 这里用名词复数。故答案为 questions。

答案: questions

87.

解析: 考查形容词。根据前句 Yesterday he questioned Dick three times. 昨天他问迪克三次。可知结合选项, 应说迪克非常生气。故答案为 angry。

答案: angry

88.

解析: 考查疑问词。根据前句 After class Dick asked me 课后迪克问我, 和后句 I told him a good idea. 我告诉他一个好主意。可知结合选项, 应说我该怎么办? 故答案为 what。

答案: what

89.

解析: 考查介词。根据前后句 Mr. Smith wanted one...us to read the text."可知结合选项, 应说史密斯先生要我们中每一个人都来读课文。one of...其中之一, 故答案为 of。

答案: of

90.

解析: 考查连词。根据前后句 Dick stood up...aid."可知前后句是并列关系, 结合选项, 应说迪克站起来然后说, and 和, 表示并列。故答案为 and。

答案: and

B. 阅读短文, 从方框中选择适当的动词, 并用其适当形式填空。有的需要加助动词或不定式符号 (每词限用一次)。

wait call buy take see

Mrs. Miller is a vase over, and she often goes to the flea market(91) \_\_\_\_\_ some old ones.

She went on vacation last month and asked her son to look after her vases. To her surprise, she found no vase in her house when she came back. She(92) \_\_\_\_\_ her son at once. "Where are my vases, James?" Mrs. Miller asked. "I (93) \_\_\_\_\_ them to my house." James answered.

After hearing this. Mrs Miller ran out of the house and took a taxi to her son's home. When she arrived, her son(94) \_\_\_\_\_ for her in front of the door. "Don't worry, mom." James said, "They are much more beautiful now." "I can't (95) \_\_\_\_\_ them!" Mrs. Miller shouted. "Don't

you see them? They are on the wall."

James was right, because he built a wall made of vases.

91.

解析: 动词考查。结合前文 Mrs. Miller is a vase collector, 是收藏者, 可知是去二手市场购买 buy 旧花瓶, 动词不定式做目的状语, 故答案是 to buy。

答案: to buy

92.

解析: 动词考查。结合后文 "Where are my vases, James?" 可知是打电话给他儿子, call 打电话, 表达的是过去的动作, 故用一般过去时, 故答案是 called。

答案: called

93.

解析: 动词考查。结合后文是 After hearing this. Mrs Miller ran out of the house and took a taxi to her son's home. 坐车去儿子家, 可知儿子说讲花瓶带去了他的家, take 带走, 表达的是过去的动作, 故用一般过去时, 故答案是 took。

答案: took

94.

解析: 动词考查。结合 for 用动词 wait for 等……, 表达的是过去的动作, 故用一般过去时, 故答案是 waited。

答案: waited

95.

解析: 动词考查。结合 Don't you see them? 你没看见他们吗? 可知上文是说我没有看见, see 看见, can 情态动词, 后加动词原形, 故答案是 see。

答案: see

VIII. 改写句子。按括号中的要求完成句子, 每个空格填一个单词。(5分)

96. The students are planting trees on the hill. (改为否定句)

The students \_\_\_\_\_ planting trees on the hill.

解析: 考查否定句。含有 be 动词 are 的句子, 变否定句在 are 后加 not。故答案是: are not。

答案: are not

97. He bought three notebooks in the supermarket. (就画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ notebooks did he buy in the supermarket?

解析: 考查划线部分提问。根据 three 三个可知, 对数量提问, 且修饰可数名词复数 notebooks 笔记本。用疑问词组 how many 多少。

答案: How many

98. "Where do you teach badminton?" I asked Paul. (改写句子, 句意不变)

I asked Paul do \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ badminton.

解析: 考查直接引语变间接引语。用 where 引导宾语从句, 用陈述语序, 主语是一般过去时, 从句也用一般过去时。故答案为 where, taught。

答案: where, taught

99. Please call us any time if there is anything we can do for you. (改写句子, 句意不变)

Please \_\_\_\_\_ to call us if there is anything we can do for you.

解析: 考查同义句转换。结合句意: 如果有什么需要我们帮忙的话, 请随时打电话给我们。言下之意“如果有什么需要我们帮忙的话, 请不要犹豫打电话给我们。”考查词组 don't hesitate to do sth. 毫不犹豫地做某事, 应填: don't, hesitate。

答案: don't, hesitate

100. People in Jinan can use mobile phones to pay for their bus ride. (改写句子, 句意不变)

The bus ride can \_\_\_\_\_ by people in Jinan with their mobile phones.

解析: pay for sth. 为某物付款, 根据句意“济南人可以用手机支付乘坐公共汽车的费用。”可知, 要改成被动语态, 含有情态动词的被动语态构成是情态动词+be done。故答案为 be paid for。

答案: be paid for

IX. 完成句子根据汉语意思完成英语句子, 每个空格填一个单词。(5分)

101. 在周末, 人们有时会与家人外出就餐。

On weekends, people sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner with their family.

解析: 外出 go out, 结合句意“在周末, 人们有时会与家人外出就餐。”可知, 要用一般现在时, 故答案为 go out。

答案: go out

102. 我想我能得到那份工作, 因为我能与孩子们相处融洽

I think I can get the job because I am able to be \_\_\_\_\_ the kids.

解析: 与...相处融洽 be good with sb., 动词短语作谓语。故答案为 good with。

答案: good with

103. 他盼望着在大学毕业后开始从事写作。

He looks forward to \_\_\_\_\_ writing when he graduates from college.

解析: 开始从事 take up, 前面有介词 to, 后面用 doing。故答案为 taking up。

答案: taking up

104. 为了更好地学习, 课间休息非常重要。

In order to study better, it's necessary to \_\_\_\_\_ between two classes.

解析: 课间休息 take breaks, 前面有不定式符号 to, 后面用动词原形。故答案为 take breaks。

答案: take breaks

105. 纪录片“辉煌中国”展示了我国的主要成就, 唤起人们内心深处的强烈的自豪感。

The documentary Amazing China shows our country's great \_\_\_\_\_.

解析: 成就 achievement, 可数名词, 唤起 awake, 强烈的自豪感 a strong sense of pride, 内心深处 in people's hearts; 结合句意纪录片“辉煌中国”“展示了我国的主要成就, 唤起人们内心深处的强烈的自豪感。”可知, 要用一般现在时, 主语是三单, 谓语动词要用三单形式。故答案为 achievements and awakes a strong sense of pride in people's hearts.

答案: achievements and awakes a strong sense of pride in people's hearts

X. 阅读理解七选五。根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。(5分)

Parents should help their children understand money. 106 So you may start talking about money when your child is interested in buying things, candy or toys, for example.

### **The basic function(功能) of money**

Begin explaining the basic function of money by showing how people trade money for goods or services. It's important to show your child how money is traded for the things that he wants to have. If he wants to have a toy, give him the money and let him hand the money to the cashier(收银员). 107 When your child grows a bit older and understands the basic function of money, you can start explaining more hard ways of using money.

### **Money lessons**

Deal with money lessons with openness and honesty. 108 If you must say no to a child's request to spend money, explain, "You have enough toy trucks for now, "Or, if the request is for many different things, say, "You have to make a choice between this toy and that toy."

109

Begin at a big store. Pick out similar brands (品牌) of a product—a famous brand and an ordinary brand, for example. You can show your child how to make choices between different brands of a product so that you can save money. 110 If he chooses the cheaper brand, allow him to buy again with the money saved. Later, you may explain how the more expensive choice leaves less money for other things.

- A. Value of money.
- B. Wise decision.
- C. Tell your child why he can or cannot have certain things.
- D. Allow the child to choose between them.
- E. Talk about how the money bought the thing after you leave the toy store.
- F. Ask yourself what things that cost money are most important to you.
- G. The best time to teach a child anything about money is when he shows an interest.

106.

解析: 阅读选句题。根据上一句 Parents should help their children understand money 父母应该帮助孩子理解金钱。及下一句 So you may start talking about money when your child is interested in buying things, candy or toys, for example 所以当你的孩子对买东西、糖果或玩具感兴趣时, 你可以开始谈论钱。可知, 中间应该是“教孩子钱的一些事情的最佳时机是当他表现出兴趣时。”选 G。

答案: G

107.

解析: 阅读选句题。根据上一句 If he wants to have a toy, give him the money and let him hand the money to the cashier (收银员). 如果他想要一个玩具, 把钱给他, 让他把钱交给收银员。及下一句 When your child grows a bit older and understands the basic function of money, you can start explaining more hard ways of using money 当你的孩子长大一点, 了解钱的基本功能时, 你可以开始解释使用金钱的更困难的方法。可知, 中间应该是“说说你离开玩具店后钱是怎么买东西的。”选 E。

答案：E

108.

解析：阅读选句题。根据上一句 Deal with money lessons with openness and honesty 用开放和诚实处理金钱课程。及下一句 If you must say no to a child's request to spend money, explain, "You have enough toy trucks for now 如果你必须拒绝孩子花钱的要求，解释说：“你现在有足够的玩具卡车”。可知，中间应该是“告诉你的孩子为什么他能或不能拥有某些东西。”选 C。

答案：C

109.

解析：阅读选句题。根据下一行 You can show your child how to make choices between different brands of a product so that you can save money 你可以告诉你的孩子如何在不同品牌的产品之间做出选择，这样你就可以省钱了。及最后一句 Later, you may explain how the more expensive choice leaves less money for other things.之后，你可以解释，更贵的选择，会为买其它东西留下更少的钱。可知，这段应该介绍“明智的选择”，选 B。

答案：B

110.

解析：阅读选句题。根据上一句 You can show your child how to make choices between different brands of a product so that you can save money 你可以告诉你的孩子如何在不同品牌的产品之间做出选择，这样你就可以省钱了。及下一句 If he chooses the cheaper brand, allow him to buy again with the money saved. Later, you may explain how the more expensive choice leaves less money for other things. 如果他选择较便宜的牌子，允许他用节省的钱再买一些东西。之后，你可以解释，更贵的选择，会为买其它东西留下更少的钱。可知，中间应该是“允许孩子在它们之间做出选择。”选 D。

答案：D

#### XI. 书面表达（15分）

假设你是李文，你近期结识的英国笔友 Jason 给你发了一封电子邮件，想了解一下你初中三年在学习和生活方面的一些收获，困惑和感受。请认真阅读下面的邮件，根据信中的内容，结合你的实际，用英语回复。

要求：1.100 词左右，信的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数；2.回复需包括邮件中提及的所有要点，可以适当发挥，使全文连贯、通畅；3.文中不得出现真实的人名、校名等相关信息。

To: liwen@163.com
From: Jasonadams@hotmail.com
Subject: School life
Dear Li Wen,  Glad to hear you're graduating from junior high school. I'd like to know something different between our school lives. Would you please tell me how you feel about the life at school of those three years?

What do you like best about your school life? And why?

What do you think is the biggest problem as a junior student?

Who has helped you most? And why?

Do you enjoy your school life? Why or why not?

Now all the Chinese people are making their efforts to achieve the Chinese Dream.

What's your dream and how do you realize your dream?

I hope to hear from you soon. All my best wishes for the future!

Yours truly,

Jason

解析：本篇写作需注意要求中所提供的要点，不可遗漏。需在平时积累相关的词汇，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，如 **but, so, then** 等。

答案：范文：

Dear Jason,

Thank you so much for your email. I'm very happy to tell you about my school life. I like the Football Club best because I've made quite a few friends by joining the club. Moreover, it's an excellent chance to learn team spirit. However, I've also met some problems over the three years. The biggest one is how to achieve a balance between my schoolwork and my hobbies. Whenever I am in great need, my English teacher always comes to help me. She is the person who has helped me most in the junior high school. I want to be a teacher like her, I will study hard to achieve my dream.

In short, I enjoy my school life because it's colourful and meaningful. How about your school life? Write to me soon.

Best wishes,

LiWen