

## 2017年上海市九年级中考模拟卷英语

Part 1 Listening (第一部分 听力)

Part 2 Vocabulary and Grammar (第二部分 词汇和语法)

I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案) (共 20 分)

1. These questions sound very interesting. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word?

- A. /sʊənd/
- B. /sɑ:nd/
- C. /sʌnd/
- D. /saʊnd/

解析：句意：这些问题听起来很有趣。对于划线部分单词，下面哪一个是正确的？本题考查单词发音。字母组合 ou 通常发 /aʊ/；sound 发音是 /saʊnd/。故选 D。

答案：D

2. They will have \_\_\_\_\_ meeting in \_\_\_\_\_ that room.

- A. the...the
- B. /...a
- C. a.../
- D. /.../

解析：句意：他们将在那个房间开会。本题考查冠词用法。短语 have a meeting：开会；故第一个空填 a；冠词不能与指示代词和物主代词连用，第二个空不填。所以选 C。

答案：C

3. My mother could tell that my sister was not lying \_\_\_\_\_ the fear in her voice.

- A. with
- B. from
- C. for
- D. in

解析：句意：我的母亲能从妹妹声音中的恐惧辨别出她没有撒谎。考查介词用法。tell ...from...：从... 区别开来/辨别出；结合句意可知选 B。

答案：B

4. I climbed to the top of the Sydney bridge with my tour guide. \_\_\_\_\_!

- A. How amazing the experience was
- B. How amazing was the experience
- C. What amazing the experience was
- D. What an amazing experience was

解析：句意：我和导游爬到了悉尼桥的顶部。这段经历是多么令人难忘啊！英语感叹句常用“what”和“how”引导，由“what”引导的感叹句：“what”意为“多么”用作定语，修饰名词（被强调部分），单数可数名词前要加不定冠词 a/an；复数可数名词或不可数名词前不用冠词。构成形式是 what+(a/an)+adj.+ n.+主语+谓语！由“how”引导的感叹句：“how”意为“多么”，用作状语，修饰形容词或副词（被强调部分）。如果修饰形容词，则句中的谓语动词用系动

词：如果 how 修饰副词，则句中的谓语动词用行为动词，这类句子的结构形式是：How-adj. (adv.) + 主语 + 谓语！结合句意和语境可知选 A。

答案：A

5. Kate and her sister went on holiday with a cousin of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. their
- B. theirs
- C. her
- D. hers

解析：句意：凯特和她的妹妹和她们的一个表妹去度假。of：介词,...的，后跟名词或名词性的物主代词。A. their 形容性物主代词，他们的；B. theirs 名词性的物主代词，他们的；C. her 她，她的，人称代词和形容词性的物主代词；D. hers 她的，名词性物主代词。结合句意和语境可知选 B。

答案：B

6. We've planted \_\_\_\_\_ trees in the center of our city this year.

- A. hundred
- B. hundreds
- C. hundredth
- D. hundreds of

解析：句意：今年我们在我们城市的中心已经种了成百上千棵树。表示具体几百时，数字 + hundred；hundreds of：表示模糊数字，数百的，成千上百的；结合句意和语境可知选 D。

答案：D

7. When his name was called, I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ from his seat.

- A. rose
- B. rising
- C. to rise
- D. rise

解析：句意：当喊他的名字的时候，我看见他从他的座位上站了起来。see sb. do sth.：看见某人经常做某事或做过某事；see sb. doing sth.：看见某人正在做某事；根据时间 When his name was called 结合句意和语境可知选 B。

答案：B

8. With the help of computers, news can \_\_\_\_\_ every corner of the world swiftly.

- A. get
- B. arrive
- C. reach
- D. return

解析：句意：在计算机的帮助下，信息能迅速地达到每个角落。考查动词辨析。reach 到达，是及物动词，后可以加名词等作宾语，而 get 与 to 搭配，arrive 与 in 或 at 搭配，它们都缺少介词，所以不能用，而 return 是“返回”的意思，不合题意。所以选 C。

答案：C

9. I'm working at part-time jobs \_\_\_\_\_ I can find something permanent (永久性的).

- A. as
- B. while
- C. after
- D. until

解析：句意：我一直在做兼职工作，直到我能找到固定工作。A. as 作为，以...的身份；如同，由于；B. while 而，虽然；在...期间，与...同时；C. after 在...以后；D. until 到...为止，在...以前，直到...才。结合句意和语境可知选 D。

答案：D

10. They were afraid to complain about the noise \_\_\_\_\_ they didn't want to make an enemy of their neighbors.

- A. because
- B. unless
- C. though
- D. when

解析：句意：他们不敢抱怨噪音，因为他们不想成为邻居的敌人。A. because 因为；引导原因状语从句；B. unless 除非，如果不；引导条件状语从句；C. though 即使；虽然，尽管；纵然；前后句的关系是转折关系用 though；D. when 当...时候，引导时间状语从句。此题前后句的关系是因果关系，结合句意和语境可知选 A。

答案：A

11. As computers are getting \_\_\_\_\_, they are widely used in schools and offices today.

- A. least expensive
- B. as expensive
- C. so expensive
- D. less expensive

解析：句意：随着计算机越来越便宜，今天他们被广泛应用于学校和办公室。本题考查形容词的比较级。expensive 的比较级 more expensive(更贵的)，less expensive(越来越不贵的)；结合句意和语境可知选 D。

答案：D

12. Jim and John are often told \_\_\_\_\_ too much time playing video games.

- A. not to spend
- B. not spend
- C. don't spend
- D. not spending

解析：句意：吉姆和约翰经常被告知不要花费太多的时间玩视频游戏。本题考查被动语态。告诉某人做某事：tell sb to do sth.；改为被动语态是 sb. be told to do sth.；告诉某人不要做某事：tell sb. not to do sth.；改为被动语态是 sb. be told not to do sth.；结合句意和语境可知选 A。

答案：A

13. Work harder, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll make greater progress.

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

解析：句意：努力学习，你会取得个更大进步。本题考查连词用法。A. but 但是，转折关系；B. or 或者，否则，选择和条件关系；C. so 因此，因果关系；D. and 和，而且，并列和递进关系。结合句意和语境可知前后句是递进关系，用 and 选 D。

答案：D

14. He \_\_\_\_\_ build a motorcycle if he is given all the parts.

- A. should
- B. can
- C. must
- D. need

解析：句意：如果给他所有的部件，他能造一个摩托车。本题考查情态动词用法。A. should 应该；将要；B. can 会，能；表示能力，许可和请求；C. must 必须；D. need 需要。结合句意和语境可知选 B。

答案：B

15. By the end of last term, we \_\_\_\_\_ English for four years.

- A. have learned
- B. learned
- C. would learn
- D. had learned

解析：句意：到上个学期末，我们已经学了四年的英语了。by+过去的时间点或 by+ the time+一般过去时态的句子，一般用过去完成式，故选 D。

答案：D

16. A knife attack happened at the subway and at least 3 people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. killed
- B. are killed
- C. were killed
- D. were killing

解析：句意：在地铁里发生了一起用刀袭击事件，至少三人被捅死。and 是并列连词，前后动词时态一致，根据 happened 可知用过去式，结合句意可知用被动语态。被动语态构成：be+动词的过去分词。故选 C。

答案：C

17. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, we will have a picnic in the park.

- A. don't rain
- B. didn't rain
- C. won't rain
- D. doesn't rain

解析：句意：如果明天不下雨，我们将在公园里野餐。本题考查 if 引导的条件状语从句。if

引导的条件状语从句，主句用将来是时，if 后面的从句用一般现在时。结合句意和语境可知选 D。

答案：D

18. Alice loves music. Every day she practices \_\_\_\_\_ the piano for an hour.

- A. playing
- B. to play
- C. play
- D. plays

解析：句意：艾莉丝喜欢音乐。她每天练习弹钢琴一小时。practice 后面跟动词加 ing, practice doing sth.: 练习做某事。故选 A。

答案：A

19. Look at the fancy new car. Can you guess \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. how much did it cost
- B. how much it cost
- C. how much is the price
- D. what is its price

解析：句意：看那辆奇特的新车。你能猜到多少钱？本题考查宾语从句。句型...多少钱？how much ...?或 what is the price of...?或 what is its price?特殊疑问句作宾语时，要用陈述语序。结合句意和语境可知选 B。

答案：B

20. — He broke the world record again.

— \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Funny!
- B. Amazing!
- C. I agree.
- D. Sorry.

解析：句意：—他再次打破世界纪录。—真令人惊异！本题考查情景交际。A. Funny! 真可笑！ B. Amazing! 真令人惊异！ C. I agree.我赞成。 D. Sorry.对不起。结合句意和语境可知选 B。

答案：B

II. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each word can only be used once (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每空格限填一词，每词只能填一次) (共 8 分)

A. research	B. like	C. changed	D. top	E. familiar
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We live in a digital world now, and a student's technology needs have 21. For the early years, say when you are in primary school, you can get by with no technology at all. Even if you have a computer, it's a good idea to make children 22 with libraries. At this age, trips to the library are 23 family outings.

As you get closer to middle school, a computer with Internet access becomes more of a necessity. Teachers will often give homework that requires a student to use the Internet for 24. After a computer, technology choices for students become more difficult to make,

especially when it comes to cell-phones.

A. record	B. easier	C. need	D. reach	E. forms
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Kids will beg their parents for a cell-phone, especially in middle school. For many parents, it's a matter of safety: They want to know that their kids can 25 them quickly if necessary. For teachers, cell-phones can be used to 26 lessons when students are absent. But many teachers dislike cell-phones. Some kids send messages or have talks in the class. Sending messages also raises the problem of cheating on exams. More and more schools are now forbidding the use of cellphones.

Many kids see iPods as necessary things to have iPods are great for music, but do they do anything good for your children's education? Maybe they do. That's the opinion of Doug Johnson, an educator for 30 years. Johnson says that educators should accept all new 27 of technology in the classroom, including iPods. "Some do more with their cell-phones than we can do with our laptops," he jokes. "I don't think we should be afraid. The truth is that it's 28 to change the way we teach than to change the technology habits of an entire generation."

21.

解析: 句意: 我们生活在数字时代,学生的技术需求已经发生了变化。现在完成时构成: have+过去分词。根据句意和语境及句中 have 的提示可知选 C。

答案: C

22.

解析: 句意: 若你有一台电脑,让孩子熟悉图书馆是一个好主意。(Be) familiar with 熟悉,了解,熟悉或通晓某事。根据上文 For the early years, say when you are in primary school, you can get by with no technology at all。(早期,也就是说当你在小学的时候,你不用靠任何技术就可以过得去。)结合句意和语境可知选 E。

答案: E

23.

解析: 句意: 在这个年龄,去图书馆就像家庭出游。like 作动词讲喜欢,介词,意思是象...;结合句意和语境可知选 B。

答案: B

24.

解析: 句意: 老师经常布置的作业,需要学生使用互联网作研究。research 研究;结合句意和语境可知选 A。

答案: A

25.

解析: 句意: 他们想知道他们的孩子在必要时可以快速到达他们身边。根据上文 For many parents, it's a matter of safety: (对许多父母来说,这是一个安全问题:) Reach:达到;影响;抵达;伸出。结合句意和语境可知选 A。

答案: D

26.

解析: 句意: 对老师来说,当学生缺课时智能手机被用来录课。Record 录像,录音。结合

句意和语境可知选 A。

答案：A

27.

解析：句意：约翰逊说教育者应该接受在教室里所有的新的技术形式，包括苹果音乐播放器。

Forms 形式：结合句意和语境可知选 E。

答案：E

28.

解析：句意：真相是改变我们教的方式比改变整整一代的技术习惯容易的多。Easier 容易的；than 比，要用比较级。结合句意和语境可知选 B。

答案：B

III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their suitable forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子。每空格限填一词) (共 8 分)

29. Hundreds of people were \_\_\_\_\_ hurt in the Seven Fifth Xinjiang Violence (新疆 7.5 暴力事件) in 2009. (serious)

解析：句意：在 2009 年的七五新疆暴力事件中成千上百人受到严重伤害。副词修饰动词。

Hurt 疼，伤害，动词。故用 serious 的副词形式 seriously。

答案：seriously

30. Tony is only five years old, but he can take care of \_\_\_\_\_. (he)

解析：句意：托尼五岁了，但是他能照顾自己了。take care of 照顾，照看，of 是介词，后面需跟名词，代词的宾格形式或反身代词。结合句意和语境可知填 he 的反身代词 himself。

答案：himself

31. All the \_\_\_\_\_ in Shanghai must help to fight pollution. (city)

解析：句意：所有的上海市民必须帮助与污染作斗争。city：城市；citizen：市民；all 所有的，后面跟可数名词的复数形式。结合句意和语境可知填 citizens。

答案：citizens

32. It's \_\_\_\_\_ for you to understand the meaning of "Better City, Better Life." (need)

解析：句意：对于你来说理解“好城市，好生活”是必要的。句型：It's+ adj.+ for+ sb.+ to do sth. 做某事对于某人来说是什么样子。故用 need 的形容词 necessary。

答案：necessary

33. WHO is one of the most important \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. (organize)

解析：句意：世卫组织是世界上最重要的一个组织。the most important 最重要的，形容词，修饰名词；one of: ...之一，后跟名词的复数形式；结合句意和语境可知填 organize 的名词形式 organizations。

答案：organizations

34. They have to pay their college \_\_\_\_\_ by themselves. (expensive)

解析：句意：他们必须自己支付大学费用。expensive 昂贵的，形容词，expensive 的名词形

式 Expense; 结合句意和语境可知用 expensive 的名词形式, 大学费用应是大学期间各种费用, 用 Expense 的复数形式, their college expenses 他们的大学费用。故填 expenses。

答案: expenses

35. We all live on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor. (twelve)

解析: 句意: 我们都生活在第十二楼。结合句意和语境可知用序数词, 填 twelfth。

答案: twelfth

36. If you are \_\_\_\_\_ of confidence, you'll be happy all the time. (fill)

解析: 句意: 如果你充满自信, 你将总是很快乐。Be full of: 充满...; be filled with: 充满...; 结合句意和语境可知填 fill 的形容词 full。

答案: full

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required (根据所给要求, 改写下列句子。每空格限填一词)(共 14 分)

37. The coat cost Joan a month's pay. (改为反意疑问句)

The coat cost Joan a month's pay, \_\_\_\_\_?

解析: 句意: 这件外套花了琼一个月的工资, 是吗? 根据 The coat cost Joan a month's pay. 的主语 The coat 第三人称单数, 动词是 cost, 可知此句时态是过去时, 前句是肯定的陈述句, 它的反义疑问句后面的简短问句应用否定形式。故填(1). didn't (2). it。

答案: (1). didn't (2). it

38. We should listen to the tape for at least half an hour every day to learn English well. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ should you listen to the tape every day to learn English well?

解析: 句意: 为了学好英语我们应该每天听多长时间的录音? 就 for+时间段提问, 是来询问做某事用了多长时间, 用 how long 提问。结合句意可知填(1). How (2). long。

答案: (1). How (2). long

39. Mr Wang teaches us English in the school. (改为被动语态)

We \_\_\_\_\_ English in the school.

解析: 句意: 在学校里我们学习英语。主动语态改为被动语态时, 要把主动语态的宾语变为被动语态的主语, 主动语态的动词变为 be+动词的过去分词, 主动语态的主语通常由变为 by+主动语态的主语, 放在被动语态句子的末尾, 通常省略。结合此句, 要把 teaches 变为 be +teach 的过去分词, 注意主谓一致, 故填(1). are (2). taught。

答案: (1). are (2). taught

40. Mary hoped that she would get an "A" in the physics test. (改为简单句)

Mary hoped \_\_\_\_\_ an "A" in the physics test.

解析: 句意: 在物理测验中玛丽希望获得个 A。hope 的用法有两种: (1) hope to do sth.: 主语希望做某事; (2) hope that + 从句: 可以表达主语希望做某事, 也可表达主语希望别人做某事; 当表达主语希望做某事时两种句型可以转换。结合句意和题目要求可知填(1). to (2). get。

答案: (1). to (2). get

41. He used to eat a lot of chocolates. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ he use to eat?

解析：句意：他过去吃什么？就物提问时用 what 提问，后面加一般疑问句。结合句意可知填(1). What (2). did。

答案：(1). What (2). did

42. They won't have the school sports meeting because of the heavy rain. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ they have the school sports meeting?

解析：句意：为什么他们不开校运动会？because of the heavy rain.表示原因，就原因提问用 why，后面加一般疑问句。结合句意可知填(1). Why (2). won't。

答案：(1).Why (2).won't

43. will, the cinema, the children, tomorrow, go to (连词成句)

解析：句意：明天孩子们将去看电影。词组 go to the cinema 意思是去看电影，时间一般放在句子的末尾，结合句意可知答案是 The children will go to the cinema tomorrow.

答案：The children will go to the cinema tomorrow.

Part 3 Reading and Writing (第三部分 读写)

VI. Reading comprehension (阅读理解) (共 50 分)

A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容，选择最恰当的答案): (12 分)

54 Waters Road

Hiroyuki Mahita Nesaden  
Manager London  
Hotel Sayuri N06 4RL  
Bukkoji-dori  
Kyoto  
Japan  
16 September 2012  
Dear Mr. Mahita,

I was given your name and the address of your hotel by two friends of ours who stayed at the Sayuri last June. They were Mr. James Collins and Mr. Arthur Drake. You would perhaps remember James Collins, as he speaks fluent Japanese.

Both Mr. Collins and Mr. Drake spoke very highly of your hotel and all the help they received from your staff when they visited Kyoto.

Following their recommendations, I would like to make a reservation at your hotel for myself and my friend, Mr. Peter Sullivan. We would like two single rooms as close to each other as possible, next-door would be ideal for us. We would like to be in Japan for New Year's Day and to be there for Adult's Day, which we have been told is on the second Monday in January. So we would like our reservations to be from 31 December 2012 to 20 January 2013. I have also been told that you can arrange an English-speaking guide, certainly for the Machiya, the town houses of Kyoto, but also for other aspects of life in Kyoto. Can you also advise me on car hire in Japan, please?

I look forward to hearing from you with confirmation of the booking and advice on prices and payment – how much do you want in advance as a deposit (押金)?

I should perhaps mention that unlike our friend Mr. Collins, neither myself nor Mr. Sullivan speaks a single word of Japanese (unfortunately!). But I am told that you speak excellent English.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours Sincerely

Ted Latham

44. Mr. Mahita is a(an) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tour guide
- B. Japanese secretary
- C. hotel manager
- D. English translator

解析：题意：Mahita 先生是一位\_\_\_\_\_。根据写信的开头（Hiroyuki Mahita Nesaden Manager）可知 Mahita 先生是一位一位旅馆的经理。选 C。

答案：C

45. Mr. Latham got to know the address of the hotel through \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a TV advertisement
- B. some friends
- C. a travel brochure
- D. Mr. Sullivan

解析：题意：Latham 先生是通过什么知道这个旅馆地址的？根据第一段第一句 I was given your name and the address of your hotel by two friends of ours who stayed at the Sayuri last June. 可知是通过他的两位朋友旅馆地址的。选 B。

答案：B

46. The underlined word “ideal” in the 3rd paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. independent
- B. personal
- C. correct
- D. perfect

解析：题意：第三段中划线单词“ideal”是什么意思？A. independent 独立的；B. personal 个人的，私人的；C. correct 正确的；D. perfect 完美的。We would like two single rooms as close to each other as possible, next-door would be ideal for us.意思是“我们想要两个尽可能彼此靠近的单间，对于我们隔壁最好。结合句意和语境可知选 D。

答案：D

47. Which of the following Englishmen can speak fluent Japanese?

- A. Mr. Arthur Drake
- B. Mr. Ted Latham
- C. Mr. James Collins
- D. Mr. Hiroyuki Mahita

解析：题意：下面哪个英国人能说流利的日语？根据第一段最后一句 You would perhaps remember James Collins, as he speaks fluent Japanese.可知选 C。

答案：C

48. Mr. Latham wants Mr. Mahita to do all the following things EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. book a car in Japan
- B. reserve two rooms
- C. arrange a guide to Kyoto
- D. tell him about the deposit money

解析：题意：Latham 先生想让 Mahita 先生做下所有的事情除了\_\_\_\_\_？根据第三段第二句 We would like two single rooms as close to each other as possible, next-door would be ideal for us.和第五句 I have also been told that you can arrange an English-speaking guide,及第四段最后一句 how much do you want in advance as a deposit (押金)?可知 Latham 先生想让 Mahita 先生做 B, C 和 D; 故选 A。

答案：A

49. Mr. Latham wrote this letter to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. book a holiday
- B. look for a job
- C. find a tour guide
- D. book two rooms

解析：题意：Latham 先生写这封信\_\_\_\_\_。A. book a holiday 预订一个假期; B. look for a job 寻找工作; C. find a tour guide 找个导游; D. book two rooms 预订两个房间。本文主要内容是作者想给自己和朋友预定新年和成人节假，故选 A。

答案：A

B. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (在短文的空格内填入适当的词，使其内容通顺，每空格限填一词) (12 分)

In October, 1492 Christopher Columbus found a new world. It was later called America.

In 1620, the first settlers 50 North America from England. They landed and began to build themselves huts. But they were not yet ready to live in such a 51 place. During their first winter in the new land, poor food, hard work and cold weather 52 a lot of early settlers.

One spring morning in 1621, an Indian came to the small village of the settlers and told them in a(n) 53 way who he was. Later he brought his friends. He gave presents to the English and offered them help. The Indians taught the English how to 54 food. The settlers had a good harvest that year.

The settlers believed in God. They decided to 55 God for this fine harvest. From then on, the last Thursday of November became Thanksgiving Day.

50.

- A. arrived in
- B. arrived at
- C. got
- D. came

解析：句意：1620 年，第一批定居者，从英国来到北美洲。arrived in 和 arrived at 都有到达的意思，arrived in 到达一个大地方，arrived at 到达一个小地方。结合句意和语境可知选 A。

答案：A

51.

- A. nice
- B. wild
- C. safe
- D. pleasant

解析：句意：但是他们还没准备居住在如此荒凉的地方。A. nice 美好的；B. wild 野生的；野蛮的；狂热的；荒凉的；C. safe 安全的；D. pleasant 令人愉快的，舒适的；讨人喜欢的，和蔼可亲的。根据下文 **During their first winter in the new land, poor food**（在新大陆他们的第一年冬天，缺少食物），结合句意和语境可知选 B。

答案：B

52.

- A. hurt
- B. damaged
- C. harmed
- D. killed

解析：句意：在新大陆他们的第一年冬天，缺少食物，辛勤的劳动和寒冷的冬天杀死了许多早期的定居者。A. hurt 伤害；B. damaged 损害；C. harmed 损害，伤害；D. killed 杀死，弄死。结合句意和语境可知选 D。

答案：D

53.

- A. rude
- B. friendly
- C. unkind
- D. gentle

解析：句意：1621 年的春天，一位印第安人来到了定居者的小村庄，并且用一种友好的方式告诉他们他是谁。A. rude 粗鲁的；B. friendly 友好的；C. unkind 不友好的；D. gentle 温柔的。根据下文 **Later he brought his friends. He gave presents to the English and offered them help.** 可知选 B。

答案：B

54.

- A. make
- B. eat
- C. grow
- D. produce

解析：句意：这位印第安人教会了这些英国人怎样种植食物。那一年定居者获得了大丰收。A. make 制作；B. eat 吃；C. grow 种植；D. produce 生产。结合句意和语境可知选 C。

答案：C

55.

- A. tell

- B. think of
- C. see
- D. thank

解析：句意：他们决定感谢上帝让他们获得了大丰收。A. tell 告诉；B. think of 想起，认为；C. see 看见；D. thank 感谢，感激。结合句意和语境可知选 D。

答案：D

C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词，使其内容通顺，每空格限填一词，首字母已给) (14 分)

People use umbrellas when it rains. However, the umbrella was not i 56 to keep off water when it rained. It was first used to keep off the sun.

N 57 knows who first invented it, but it was used long, long ago. At that time, in some places, ordinary people were not allowed to use the umbrella. In Europe, the Greeks were the f 58 to use the umbrella to keep off the sun. But the Romans were the first to use it to keep off rain. During the Middle Ages, people s 59 using the umbrella. Then it appeared again in Italy in the late sixteenth century. By 1680 the umbrella appeared in France and later on in England.

By the eighteenth century, the umbrella was used a 60 rain all over Europe. Umbrellas have not changed much in s 61 during all this time though they have become much lighter in weight.

In the twentieth century, women's umbrellas began to be made in all k 62 of colors.

56.

解析：句意：然而，当下雨的时候，雨伞不是被发明来挡水的。结合句意和语境及首字母提示可知填 invented。

答案：invented

57.

解析：句意：没有人知道谁首先第一个发明雨伞的，但是很久以前就被使用了。结合句意和语境及首字母提示可知填 Nobody。

答案：Nobody

58.

解析：句意：在欧洲，希腊人第一次使用伞挡太阳。结合句意和语境及首字母提示可知填 first。

答案：first

59.

解析：句意：在中世纪，人们不用伞。结合句意和语境及首字母提示可知填 stopped。

答案：stopped

60.

解析：句意：到了 18 世纪，在整个欧洲伞再次被用来挡雨。结合句意和语境及首字母提示可知填 against。

答案：against

61.

解析：句意：在这个时期，伞在形状上不再改变，然而在重量上已经变得轻多了。结合句意和语境及首字母提示可知填 shape。

答案：shape

62.

解析：句意：在 20 世纪，女士伞被制成各种各样的颜色。结合句意和语境及首字母提示可知填 kinds。

答案：kinds

D. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题) (12 分)

Tim Welford, aged 33, and Dom Mee, aged 30, both from England, were keen on rowing (划船) boats. They made a plan to row across the Pacific Ocean from Japan to San Francisco. The name of their rowboat was "Crackers." It was about 7 meters long.

They set out from Japan on May 17, 2013. They had rowed nearly 5,500 miles when their boat was hit by a fishing ship on September 17, 2013. Luckily they both escaped unharmed, but their boat was badly damaged and they had to stop their journey.

In a radio interview, Dom expressed his disappointment and explained how the accident took place.

"A fishing ship came towards us with nobody on the bridge (船桥) and ran us down. It all happened so quickly. I managed to jump into the water. Tim felt it would be safer to stay on board the boat. He was trapped (陷入) inside as the boat was driven under the water. Finally some people appeared on the ship and saw me in the water. I shouted at them to stop the ship and to get Tim out. When the ship stopped, I finally saw Tim, and I was very, very relieved (如释重负) that we were still alive. We were very disappointed that we couldn't reach San Francisco. But we are alive. That above everything is the most important."

Answer the questions(根据短文内容，回答下列问题):

63. What is the hobby of Tim Welford and Dom Mee?

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解析：题意：Tim Welford 和 Dom Mee 爱好是什么？根据第一段第一句 Tim Welford, aged 33, and Dom Mee, aged 30, both from England, were keen on rowing (划船) boats.可知答案是 Their hobby is to row boats.

答案：Their hobby is to row boats.

64. Where did they start their journey?

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解析：题意：他们在哪儿开始他们的旅行？根据第一段第二句 They made a plan to row across the Pacific Ocean from Japan to San Francisco.可知答案是(They started their journey)from Japan.

答案：(They started their journey)from Japan.

65. How many months were they at sea when the accident happened?

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解析：题意：当事故发生的时候，他们在海上呆几个月了？根据第二段第一句 They set out from Japan on May 17, 2013. They had rowed nearly 5,500 miles when their boat was hit by a fishing ship on September 17, 2013.可知呆了四个月（五月至九月）；故答案是(They were at sea)for four months.

答案：(They were at sea)for four months.

66. What did Dom do as soon as the accident happened?

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解析：题意：事故一发生，Dom 就做了些什么？根据最后一段第三句 I managed to jump into the water.可知答案是 He jumped into the water.

答案：He jumped into the water.

67. Why did Tim stay on board the boat when it was hit by the fishing ship?

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解析：题意：当船遭受钓鱼船的撞击的时候，为什么蒂姆呆在船上？根据最后一段第四句 Tim felt it would be safer to stay on board the boat.可知答案是 Because Tim felt it would be safer to stay on board the boat.

答案：Because Tim felt it would be safer to stay on board the boat.

68. What do you think of Tim Welford and Dom Mee?

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解析：题意：你是怎样评价 Tim Welford 和 Dom 的？They are brave/....本题主观理解题，只要回答合理就可以。

答案：Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

## VII. Writing (作文) (共 20 分)

69. Write at least 60 words about the topic "We Should Obey Rules". (以“我们应该遵守规则”为题写一篇不少于 60 个词的短文，标点符号不占格。)

Use the following points as a reference. (以下问题仅供参考)

1. Where do we have rules?

2. Do people obey rules all the time?

3. What are the consequences if some people don't obey rules?

解析：这是一篇话题作文。要求根据所给提示写一篇文章。我们要做的就是用正确的英语把这些内容表达出来。动笔前要认真阅读材料，不可遗漏要点，并适当发挥。注意时态情态动词及主谓一致问题。写作中适当使用连词 (In addition, For example, Instead)，注意上下文联系紧密，符合逻辑关系。

答案：范文：

To be a student with good manners, we should do everything in a proper way. First, we should obey rules. For example, we should never be late for school. We should listen to teachers carefully as well. Besides, we should learn to say some polite words. For example, Remember to say please when we ask for help. In addition, we should never talk loudly in public. We mustn't laugh at people when they are in trouble. Instead, we should try to help them. The people who don't obey rules may cause traffic accidents.

Everyone likes a person with good manners. As a student in modern city, we should try to

make ourselves become students with good manners.