

2015 年江苏省镇江市中考真题英语

一、单项选择（共 15 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Our Chinese teacher recommends _____ new book to us every month and asks us to read ourselves after school.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. 不填

解析：句意：我们语文老师每个月给我们推荐一本新书，叫我们放学后自己读。定冠词 the 表示特指，不定冠词 a/an 表示泛指。一本新书，表示“一……”是不定冠词 a/an 的用法，a 用于以辅音开始的单词前，an 用于以元音开始的单词前，new 第一个音是辅音，前加不定冠词 a。故选 A。

答案：A

2. --Which of the two subjects do you like, PE or music?

--_____. They are really interesting.

- A. Neither
- B. Both
- C. None
- D. All

解析：句意：--体育和音乐这两门课你喜欢哪一门？--都喜欢。它们真的有趣。A 项：两者都不；B 项：两者都；C 项：三者及三者以上都不；D 项：三者及三者以上都。后句：They are really interesting. 它们这的有趣。可以推测出两门课都喜欢。两者都：both，故选 B。

答案：B

3. Ma Yun, the chairperson of Alibaba Group, has made much money _____ the Internet.

- A. through
- B. along
- C. across
- D. towards

解析：句意：阿里巴巴集团主席马云，通过互联网挣了很多钱。A 项：通过。以……为载体，从事物的内部通过；B 项：顺着，沿着；C 项：横过，穿过；横穿某物，从事物的表面通过。D 项：向，朝。通过互联网，指以互联网为载体，用 through。故选 A。

答案：A

4. After reading the novel Treasure Island, Paul has more _____ than before because of the main character, brave Jim.

- A. humour
- B. wealth
- C. luck
- D. courage

解析：句意：读完《金银岛》这篇小说后，因为主人翁：勇敢的吉姆，保尔比以前更有勇气了。A. humour 幽默；B. wealth 财富；C. luck 运气；D. courage 勇气。根据句子含义：勇敢的主人翁可以使人有勇气，故选 D。

答案：D

5. --Three-D printing technology could be used to build a house in less than 24 hours.

-- It _____ amazing. It's my first time to get to know the news.

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

解析：句意：--三 D 打印技术可以用于在 24 小时内建一座房子。--听起来令人惊异。这是我第一次知道这个消息。A 项：看起来；B 项：闻起来；C 项：听起来；D 项：尝起来。这是一则有关三 D 打印技术的消息，是通过听觉感受到的。故选 C。

答案：C

6. The girl riding a horse there _____ be Shirley. Her left leg was badly hurt in an accident yesterday.

- A. needn't
- B. may not
- C. can't
- D. mustn't

解析：句意：那边骑马的女孩不可能是雪莉。她的左腿在昨天的事故中受了重伤。A. needn't 不必；B. may not 不可以；C. can't 不可能，表示否定的推测；D. mustn't 不准，不允许，表示禁止。本题表示否定的推测，不可能：can't。故选 C。

答案：C

7. --Does your aunt only have a piece of bread for supper?

--Yes. She eats a little _____. She looks slimmer than before.

- A. to save money
- B. to lose weight
- C. saving money
- D. losing weight

解析：句意：--你姨晚餐只吃一块面包？--是的，为了减肥，她只吃一点。她看上去比以前苗条了。A 项：省钱；B 项：减肥；C 项：省钱；D 项：减肥。根据语境可以推测出吃得少的目的是为了减肥。A、C 项错。用不定式作目的状语，故选 B。

答案：B

8. --Does your school hold the raising of the national flag every Monday morning?

--Yes, _____ it rains heavily.

- A. if
- B. since
- C. because
- D. unless

解析：句意：——你们学校每周一的早上举行升旗仪式吗？——是的，如果不下大雨。A. if 如果，表示条件；B. since 自从，表示时间的起点；既然，表示原因；C. because 因为，表示原因；D. unless 如果不，除非，表示相反的条件。根据句意，如果不下大雨，就要举行升旗仪式。故选 D。

答案：D

9. The new film *The Left Ear* _____ by Su Youpeng a few months ago, who is also a famous singer.

- A. is directed
- B. was directed
- C. directed
- D. directs

解析：句意：新电影《左耳》几个月前由著名歌手苏有朋导演。表示 a few months ago(几个月前)发生的过去动作，用一般过去时态；句子主语 the new film(新电影)是谓语动词 direct(导演)的承受者，用被动语态。故选 B。

答案：B

10. --Will you watch the program *Running Man* in Zhejiang Star-TV tonight?

--Yes, of course. It _____ one of the most popular shows since last October.

- A. was
- B. became
- C. has been
- D. has become

解析：句意：——你要看浙江卫视的节目 *Running Man* 吗？——是的，当然。从去年十月以来它就是最受欢迎的节目之一了。表示从去年十月开始一直延续到现在的状态，用现在完成时。become 是非延续性动作，不能与 since、for 引出的表示一段时间的状语连用，表达成 be (是)……的状态，就可以与 since、for 引出的表示一段时间的状语连用。故选 C。

答案：C

11. The young firemen were so brave that they _____ the fire and saved the children in that house.

- A. put in
- B. put on
- C. put out
- D. put up

解析：句意：年轻的消防员是那么的勇敢，他们扑灭了火并救出了那座房子里的孩子。A 项：把……放在……里；B 项：穿上；把……放在……上；C 项：扑灭；D 项：挂起，张贴，举起，抬起。根据句意，消防员扑灭大火。故选 C。

答案：C

12. --Hi, I didn't see you at the party in the company yesterday evening.

-- Oh, all my family _____ my son's birthday at home.

- A. celebrated
- B. have celebrated

C. was celebrating

D. were celebrating

解析：句意：--你好，昨天晚上公司的晚会上我没有见到你。--哦，我全家在家庆祝我儿子的生日。昨天晚上公司晚会时，我们正在家里庆祝儿子的生日，表示一个过去动作发生时，另一个过去动作正在发生，用过去进行时态。family 是集合名词，看作单数，作主语，谓语用单数；强调所有的成员，看作复数，作主语，谓语用复数。本题强调所有的家人都在为我儿子庆祝生日，看作复数。故选 D。

答案：D

13. --The radio says there will be a rainstorm this weekend, so we have to cancel the hiking to Nanshan.

--_____ I'm looking forward to it.

A. Never mind.

B. What a pity!

C. My pleasure.

D. No problem.

解析：句意：--电台报道说本周末有暴雨，因此我们不得不取消去南山的徒步旅行。--真遗憾，我正盼望着呢。A. Never mind.没关系；B. What a pity!真遗憾；C. My pleasure.不客气；D. No problem.没问题。热切盼望的旅行被取消，感到遗憾。故选 B。

答案：B

14. --Mum, the visit to the science museum is so wonderful.

--Really? Could you tell me _____?

A. that you did and saw there

B. when you come back

C. how did you get there

D. if you saw models of spacecraft there

解析：句意：--妈妈，去自然博物馆的旅行真棒。--真的吗？你可以告诉我你看到宇宙飞船模型了吗？A 项：你在那儿做的和看到的，应该由 what 引出宾语从句，错；B 项：你何时回来。动作是过去发生的，应该用一般过去时，错；C 项：你怎样去的那儿，宾语从句用陈述句语序，错；D 项：你是否看到了宇宙飞船模型。故选 D。

答案：D

15. --Never give up. If you keep practicing speaking English every day, you'll make great progress.

--Thanks for encouraging me. I know _____.

A. practice makes perfect

B. it never rains but it pours

C. many hands make light work

D. the grass is always greener on the other side

解析：句意：--永远不要放弃。如果你每天坚持练习讲英语。你会取得很大的进步的。--谢谢你的鼓励。我知道熟能生巧。A 项：熟能生巧；B 项：祸不单行；C 项：众人拾柴火焰高；D 项：邻家芳草绿，他乡月更圆。天天坚持练习，熟悉了就进步了。故选 A。

答案：A

二、完形填空（共10小题：每小题1分，满分10分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，从短文生各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

At the present time, more and more people love travelling. It's a very good 16 of getting to know new people and cultures and acquiring(获得) experiences. It helps travelers 17 a lot. Travel can make our minds become 18.

But travel does more than all that. It can also make us more creative. In recent years, some professors have been doing research on what many people have already learned from travel experiences. They believe that spending time abroad has the 19 to affect(影响) people's mind. For example, they found that the students who lived abroad for a longer period were better at 20 problems creatively than those who did not. If you stay in the same place, you can't experience new sights, new smells, new sounds and new cultures. All these can 21 your mind and make it more active.

22, that doesn't mean the more places you've been, the more creative you'll become. Another group of professors have been doing 23 research. They found the people who often travelled from one place to another didn't have enough 24 to immerse(使……沉浸) themselves in a new place and a new culture. They weren't as creative as the people who spent the time 25 getting to know a place. You have to interact(相互影响) with the places you go to and then you can benefit(得益) from it.

If you go travelling, which do you prefer, staying in a place for a certain period or rushing all the way?

16.

- A. way
- B. area
- C. sign
- D. state

解析：考查名词和语境理解。句意：它是很好的认识新人、了解新文化及获得体验的方式。A项：方式，方法；B项：地区，区域；C项：标志；D项：地区、州。旅行是达成这些目的的方法。故选A。

答案：A

17.

- A. present
- B. produce
- C. get
- D. check

解析：考查动词及语境理解。句意：它帮助旅游者得到更多。A项：现在的，礼物；B项：产生，生产，制造；C项：得到，获得；D项：检查。在旅游中，人们可以获得新的文化，新的人生体验。故选C。

答案：C

18.

- A. thicker
- B. smoother

C. wider

D. healthier

解析：考查形容词及语境理解。句意：旅游可以使我们的思维更加宽广。A项：更厚；B项：更平滑，更悦耳；C项：更宽广；D项：更健康。旅游使人见识增长，思维宽广。故选C。

答案：C

19.

A. ability

B. possibility

C. personality

D. difficulty

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：他们认为在国外度过的时间有影响人的思维的可能。A项：能力；B项：可能；C项：人，人格；D项：困难。根据下文内容，在国外呆一段时间的学生更有创造性，因此到国外有影响人的思维的可能。故选B。

答案：B

20.

A. solving

B. causing

C. controlling

D. spreading

解析：考查动词及语境理解。句意：他们发现在国外住一段时间的学生比未在国外住的学生更善于创造性的解决问题。A项：解决；B项：制造；C项：控制；D项：传播。具有创造性，指创造性的思考问题、解决问题。故选A。

答案：A

21.

A. set up

B. wake up

C. turn up

D. clean up

解析：考查动词短语及语境理解。句意：所有这些可能唤醒你的思维并使它更加活跃。A. set up 成立，建立；B. wake up 叫醒；C. turn up 开大；D. clean up 清楚。使思维活跃，叫醒沉睡的思维。故选B。

答案：B

22.

A. Instead

B. Otherwise

C. Moreover

D. However

解析：考查副词及语境理解。句意：然而，这不意味着你去过的地方越多，你就会变得越有创造性。A. Instead 代替，而不；B. Otherwise 否则；C. Moreover 而且，再者；D. However 然而。本句表示语义转折，用副词 however。故选D。

答案：D

23.

A. secret

B. rapid

C. common

D. similar

解析：考查形容词及语境理解。句意：另一组教授做了相似的研究。A. secret 秘密地；B. rapid 快速的；C. common 普通的；D. similar 相似的。两组教授都是研究人们是否旅游对大脑创造性思维的影响。是相似的研究。故选 D。

答案：D

24.

A. interest

B. money

C. time

D. quality

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：他们发现经常从一个地方到另一个地方旅游的人们没有足够的时间去享受新的地点和新的文化。A. interest 兴趣；B. money 金钱；C. time 时间；D. quality 品质，质量。经常旅游不同的地点，走马观花，没有时间去深入了解这些地方。故选 C。

答案：C

25.

A. nearly

B. probably

C. hardly

D. really

解析：考查副词及语境理解。句意：他们不像那些真正花时间了解一个地方的人们那样有创造性。A. nearly 几乎，差不多；B. probably 可能，大概；C. hardly 几乎不；D. really 真正地，确实。根据本段大意，慢慢地了解一个地方及其文化的旅游者比不断地换地方的旅游者更有创造性。因此选真正地了解一个地方。故选 D。

答案：D

三、阅读理解（共 10 小题：每小题 2 分，满分 20 分）

阅读下面的三篇短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

A

Attention, please! Sunshine Language Learning Center will set a course and it will teach pure (纯正的) British English. Maybe you've known some British expressions are quite different from American ones. British people use "autumn" for "fall", "film" for "movie", "holiday" for "vacation", "garden" for "yard", etc.

There are more typical(典型的) expressions that you may not know. Here are Mr Bean's examples.

	"cheers" or "thanks"	British people use "Cheers" much more often than "Thanks". "Cheers" is often used by them in daily informal conversations for small favours(帮助), such as opening doors for others, lending somebody a pen, showing strangers ways,...
	Present Perfect	It's more common to hear the British say "Have you

	Tense or Simple Past Tense	done your work?" than "Did you do your work?" They prefer present tense to simple past tense.

Are you interested in it? Do you want to learn? You can learn British English well if you put much effort into it. We have some native British English teachers with much experience to help you. The course will be open in the coming summer holiday. The price of the course is not very high: ¥ 500 for one person; ¥ 900 for two (10% off); ¥ 1,200 for three (20% off); for four or more, 30% off.

For further details, call 400-810-2345 or search <http://www.BEcourse.com>. Come and join us!

26. The passage is most probably a(n) _____.

- A. story
- B. notice
- C. invitation
- D. advertisement

解析：推理判断题。题意：短文最有可能是一份什么？A项：故事；B项：通知；C项：请柬；D项：广告。本文是英语学习中心的一则广告，故选D。

答案：D

27. Some typical British expressions are quoted(引用) mainly because the course organizers think _____.

- A. English is hard to learn and needs hard work
- B. these typical English expressions are interesting
- C. some learners can be attracted to take the course
- D. British English expressions are better than American ones

解析：推理判断题。题意：引用了一些典型的英国英语表达方式是因为课程组织者想要做什么？A项：英语难于学习，需要努力学习；B项：这些典型的英语表达有趣；C项：可能吸引一些学者参加课程学习；D项：英国英语表达比美国英语表达更好。广告的目的是吸引人，故选C。

答案：C

28. If you and three of your classmates have decided to take the course, how much will you pay all together?

- A. ¥ 1,200
- B. ¥ 1,400
- C. ¥ 1,500
- D. ¥ 1,600

解析：推理判断题。题意：如果你和另外三名同学想要一起学习，你们一共要付多少钱？A项：¥1,200；B项：¥1,400；C项：¥1,500；D项：¥1,600。根据广告内容，每人500元，

四人及四人以上打七折： $500*4*(1-30\%)=1400$ 。故选 B。

答案：B

B

For many Chinese, winter holiday season doesn't seem complete without the CCTV Spring Festival Gala. But it's impossible to satisfy all 1.3 billion Chinese.

Even if you, especially young audience(观众) complain about the Spring Festival Gala, watching it while having Lunar New Year's Eve dinner has become a common way for families to get together. It's much more than just a TV program, it's also a way to bring family members together and get them talking during the holiday. Think about how you'll watch the gala and discover its fun.

1. Share your opinions(观点) about the programs and artists with your family members. Introduce artists who young people enjoy to the elderly members of your family, such as "fellow brother" William Chan, or former(以前的) singing group EXO members Kris Wu and Lu Han.

2. Post your compliments and complaints on micro blogs and WeChat moments to share with friends. Then they will know what you're satisfied with and what you complain about. In recent years, the gala is trying to attract young people by using Internet slang(俚语). Guessing when and what Internet chat lingo(术语) will be mentioned in the show is surely going to be hot on social media. Will there be "drunk and tired"(也是醉了)? Have a bet with friends.

3. Online video websites such as IQiyi and Youku have introduced a real-time online discussion system. All comments(评论) are displayed on the screen. You can try watching the show in this interactive(互动的) way instead of the traditional TV sets so that you may know others' opinions about the programs in the Spring Festival Gala.

29. What does the underlined word "compliments" mean?

- A. praise
- B. advice
- C. messages
- D. instructions

解析：词义猜测题。题意：有下划线的“compliments”是什么意思？A项：表扬；B项：建议；C项：信息；D项：说明，介绍。句意：Post your compliments and complaints on micro blogs and We Chat moments to share with friends.在微博、微信上与朋友分享你的 compliments 和抱怨。与抱怨相对应的是赞扬。故选 A。

答案：A

30. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Using Internet slang to attract young audience.
- B. Introducing types of programs in the Spring Festival Gala.
- C. Watching the Spring Festival Gala on the online video websites.
- D. Posting compliments and complaints on micro blogs and We Chat moments.

解析：推理判断题。题意：下面哪一个在文中没有提到？A. Using Internet slang to attract young audience.使用网络俚语吸引年轻人。要点2中有提到；B. Introducing types of programs in the Spring Festival Gala.介绍春晚的节目种类。未提到；C. Watching the Spring Festival Gala on the online video websites.在视频网站在线观看春晚；要点3中有提到；D. Posting compliments and complaints on micro blogs and We Chat moments.通过微博、微信发表赞扬或抱怨，要点1中

有提到。故选 B。

答案：B

31. The writer mainly wants to tell us _____.

- A. not all 1.3 billion Chinese are satisfied with the Spring Festival Gala
- B. winter holiday season is the time when family members get together
- C. several ways for audience to discover the fun of the Spring Festival Gala
- D. the Spring Festival Gala is the best way to bring family members together

解析：主旨推断题。题意：作者主要是要告诉我们什么？A. not all 1.3 billion Chinese are satisfied with the Spring Festival Gala 不是所有 13 亿人对春晚满意；B. winter holiday season is the time when family members get together 寒假是家人团聚的时节；C. several ways for audience to discover the fun of the Spring Festival Gala 几种观众发现春晚的趣味的方式；D. the Spring Festival Gala is the best way to bring family members together 春晚是带领家人团聚的最好方式。本文用大量的篇幅讲述了看春晚时如何与家人与朋友互动找乐趣，故本题选 C。

答案：C

C

It is believed in some ways that the daughter is father's lover. But my experience has taught me in a different way. For a long time, my father has been a very vague figure(模糊的形象) to me. He was a man of few words, tall but slim and nothing else.

When I was in primary school, my father was never there to pick me up, and he never came to any of my parent-teacher meetings. He was always busy doing projects. I remember when I was in middle school and my head was badly hurt in a PE class. During my operation, my father was nowhere to be found. This hurt me most. At that moment, I considered my father as a cold-blooded man who did not care about me at all.

But things seemed different at my high school graduation ceremony, where I was chosen to represent my class and give a speech. My father, once again, told me he had a business trip in a place outside the city and would be unable to show up(露面). "Don't come. I will be very nervous if I see you," I told him.

I remember my speech went smoothly. After the ceremony was over and I was about to leave. I suddenly noticed a familiar(熟悉的) looking man sitting in a corner of the hall. It was my father! I was so surprised that I rushed to him with tears(眼泪) running down my face. "Well done," he said. His eyes were also filled with tears.

Later, I found out that my father had managed to finish his work by staying up late, and he drove for eight hours to get back. He had been sitting in the corner because he didn't want me to see him. My father remembered every word in my speech.

For much of my life, I described my father was a cold-blooded man who only cared about his work. But when I thought deeply about this, it was obviously(明显地) not true. At my graduation ceremony. I could feel my father's deep love. The fact is that seeing is not believing, and seeing may not be the fact if we don't perceive(感知) the world with our hearts and minds. There's no doubt that life doesn't lack(缺少) love, but sometimes our eyes have trouble seeing it.

32. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The writer's father was in the hospital during her operation.
- B. The writer's father attended her high school graduation ceremony.
- C. The writer's father sometimes picked her up when she was in primary school

D. The writer's father went to parent-teacher meeting when she was in primary school.

解析：推理判断题。题意：根据短文下面哪一个是对的？A 项：作者手术时父亲在医院里。不在，错。B 项：作者的父亲出席了她的中学毕业典礼。父亲悄悄坐在角落里，参加了；C 项：上小学时，作者的父亲有时接她。没接过，错；D 项：小学时，作者的父亲去参加家长会。没参加过，错。故选 B。

答案：B

33. The writer rushed to her father with tears running down her face mainly because _____.

- A. she gave a speech successfully
- B. the graduation ceremony was over
- C. she was so nervous that she couldn't help crying
- D. she was touched to find her father cared about her

解析：推理判断题。题意：作者脸上淌着泪水冲向父亲主要是因为什么？A. she gave a speech successfully 她成功地作了演讲；B. the graduation ceremony was over 毕业典礼结束了；C. she was so nervous that she couldn't help crying 她是那么的紧张，以致于她忍不住哭了；D. she was touched to find her father cared about her 她发现父亲关心她，很感动。根据文中的：I was so surprised that I rushed to him with tears (眼泪) running down my face.可知作者因为父亲的意外到会感到惊奇，知道父亲其实深爱着她而热泪盈眶。故选 D。

答案：D

34. What does the underlined word "this" in the last paragraph refer to (指代) ?

- A. That my father was always doing projects.
- B. That my father was a cold-blooded man.
- C. That my father sat in the corner of the hall.
- D. That my father's eyes were filled with tears.

解析：词义猜测题。题意：最后一段里有下划线的“this”指的是什么？A. That my father was always doing projects. 父亲总是做项目；B. That my father was a cold-blooded man. 父亲是一位冷血的人；C. That my father sat in the corner of the hall. 父亲坐在大厅的角落里；D. That my father's eyes were filled with tears. 父亲的眼中充满了泪水。句意：For much of my life, I described my father as a cold-blooded man who only cared about his work. But when I thought deeply about this, it was obviously not true. 在生活中的很多时间，我描述父亲是一位只关心工作的冷血的人。但当我深深地思考后，很明显这不是真的。从句意可以推测出 this 指的是作者认为父亲是冷血的人这种想法。故选 B。

答案：B

35. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. My busy father
- B. Life is full of love
- C. Seeing is not believing
- D. A wonderful speech

解析：题目推断题。题意：短文最好的题目是什么？A. My busy father 我忙碌的父亲；B. Life is full of love 生活充满了爱；C. Seeing is not believing 眼见为实；D. A wonderful speech 一个精彩的演讲。作者一直以为父亲是只知道工作的冷血者，但是毕业典礼时父亲的表现让她改变了看法，过去自己的主观推断都错了，眼前的事实让她感动。故选 C。

答案：C

四、词汇运用（共 10 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

A) 根据句意，用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空，每空一词。

36. It's _____ (polite) of Tom to push in before others in public.

37. We will be _____ (punish) if we take no action to protect the environment.

38. Art exam is just like any other exam in _____ (student) studies in that middle school.

39. The survey, carries out in that university, shows that three _____ (five) of the teachers wear glasses.

40. The athlete Su Bingtian came third with a run of 9.99 seconds in the men's 100-meter race. He has become the _____ (proud) of us Chinese.

解析：36. impolite 句意：汤姆在公共场所别人前拥挤是不礼貌的。根据句意，汤姆的这种行为了不礼貌的，故填：impolite。

37. punished 句意：如果我们不采取行动保护环境，我们将会受到惩罚。惩罚我们，主语 we 是谓语动词 punish 的承受者，用被动语态，动词用过去分词，故填：punished。

38. students' 句意：在那所学校里，美术考试在学生的学习中就和其它考试一样。在学生们的学习中，用复数的所有格形式，故填：students'。

39. fifths 句意：那所大学举行的调查显示，有三分之二的教师戴眼镜。从句意可以推测出这里是一个分数。英语中分数的分子用基数词，分母用序数词，当分子是一时，分母用单数；当分子大于一时，分母用复数。故填：fifths。

40. pride 句意：苏炳添在男子一百米跑中以 9.99 秒的成绩赢得第三名，他成了我们中国人的骄傲。become 后其宾语，用名词形式，故填：pride。

答案：36. impolite

37. punished

38. students'

39. fifths

40. pride

B) 根据句意及汉语提示，写出各单词的正确形式，每空一词。

41. Like China, the UK has a long history. Kings and queens were once its _____ (统治者).

42. Many people have got a cold because the temperature _____ (下降) a lot several days ago.

43. When the little boy saw the dog playing wonderful tricks, he began to _____ (笑) loudly.

44. To our surprise, there was no salt in the fish. Dad did the cooking a little _____ (粗心地).

45. --How _____ (令人疲倦的) it is to reach the top of the mountain after three hours' climbing!

--Don't care much for that. The view from here is so beautiful.

解析：41. 句意：英国像中国一样有悠久的历史。皇帝和皇后是曾经的统治者。统治者：ruler，皇帝和皇后指多个人，用复数，故填：rulers。

42. 句意：前几天因为气温下降了很多，许多人感冒了。下降：drop，表示几天前发生的过去动作，用一般过去时，故填：dropped。

43. 句意：当小男孩看着狗恶作剧时，他开始大声地笑了。笑：laugh。不定式符号 to 后用原

形。故填：laugh。

44.carelessly 句意：令我们吃惊的人，鱼里没有盐，爸爸烹调得粗心。修饰动词，用副词形式，故填：carelessly。

45.tiring 句意：经过三小时爬到山顶是多么累人啊。指事情令人疲倦：tiring。

答案：41. rulers

42. dropped

43. laugh

44. carelessly

45. tiring

五、短文填空（共 10 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容及所给首字母提示写出所缺单词，使短文意思完整，每空一词。

Do you remember how you get your English name? Your English teacher gave it to you or you looked up the d_46_ to get it? Have you ever thought w_47_ your English name will bring you good luck or bad luck?

A new study found a name that others felt difficult to pronounce might i_48_ a person's future. The study shows that the e_49_ your name is to pronounce, the more trustworthy(值得信赖的) people will think you are. The research also shows that people with more familiar(熟悉的) names are probably to hold higher positions in a s_50_. In other words, a weird(古怪的) name may prevent someone from going to be a l_51_ or a boss. You may think about your name again. If your first name sounds strange and you can't c_52_ it, you can do as the following s_53_. Try using a middle name if it's not hard to pronounce. If you don't have a middle name, you can use a nickname(绰号). And when you get to the interviews, you can e_54_ that you often use a nickname because people find your r_55_ name difficult to pronounce.

Your name may mean more than you think.

解析：46.dictionary 句意：是你英语老师给你取的还是你查字典得到的？由 look up 可以推测出“查字典”，故填：dictionary。

47.句意：你想过你的英文名会给你带来好运还是坏运吗？根据句意，在 good luck 和 bad luck 两者之间作选择，whether...or...：是……还是……。故填：whether。

48.句意：一份新的研究显示，一个别人感到拼读的名字可能影响一个人的未来。把 name, future 联系起来，可以推测出填“影响”，故填：influence。

49.句意：研究显示你的名字越容易拼读，就认为你越值得信赖。根据上句的句意：难拼读的名字影响人的未来，可以推断出越容易拼的字越觉得可以信赖，the+比较级，the+比较级，越……就越……，故填：easier。

50.句意：研究也显示出在一个社团里有越熟悉名字的人可能有更高的位置。从句子结构上可以分析出 in a...短语指的是一个范围，由“人们有较高位置的”可以进一步推测出“社团、组织”，故填：society。

51.句意：一个古怪的名字可能阻止一个人成为领袖或老板。从句意可以知道这里填名词，与 boss 老板相并列，可以推测出填“领导”，故填：leader。

52.change 句意：如果你的名字听起来怪而且你不能改，你可以听从如下建议。名字“不好”时，人们首先想到的是改名字，故填：change。

53.suggestions 句意：如果你的名字听起来怪而且你不能改，你可以听从如下建议。下文就是

给人们名字不好又不能改时提的建议，故填： suggestions.

54.explain 句意：当有人问你时，你可以解释说因为人们发现你的真名难以拼读，你经常使用绰号。根据句意，当人们问及时，你会解释说明，故填： explain。

55.real 句意：当有人问你时，你可以解释说因为人们发现你的真名难以拼读，你经常使用绰号。根据短文内容，解释的是不用真名而用绰号的原因：真名难以拼读，故填： real。

答案： 46. dictionary

47. whether

48. influence

49. easier

50. society

51. leader

52. change

53. suggestions

54. explain

55. real

六、任务型阅读（共 10 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

A

How do you talk with people when meeting them if you want to leave a good impression?

Here are some tips for you/

Tip 1	You have to show up, which can be a challenge for many of us. You can show up as an observer(旁观者) of other interesting people and let that be a learning experience for you. Before you start talking, it's important to just listen, even if you think you are a wise storyteller. If you are close to a group of people who are discussing a topic, watch their body language and see if they will let you join in their conversation.
Tip 2	You'd better go in the conversation with a couple of topics to keep it going, or questions to ask if there is a short stop. Simple things like "How do you know the host?" and "How did you get here?" are always good conversation starters to a certain extent (在一定程度上).
Tip 3	Don't fear silences. Awkward(令人尴尬的) silences are common part of talking with people, just rush to fill them. If you don't want to go on with the conversation, just say you are going to get another drink or something to eat, and find another group to talk with.
Tip 4	Relax. If you cannot keep a conversation going, or you don't know what you should say next, give yourself a little time to clear your head. Relax, and then turn back into the discussion.

阅读以上信息，用恰当的词完成下面的短文，每空一词。

When you meet new people, you always want to leave a good impression. But do you know how to be a good speaker? Here is some advice for you.

The first advice is that you have to show up and observe or listen to others even if you can tell stories 56 . If you go near a group of people, watch their body language to see if they will offer you a 57 to talk with them. The second advice for you is that some topics should be

58 ___ before the conversation. Next, you don't need to be ___59___ of silences. You can rush to fill them or leave for another group. The last is relaxing. If you can't keep a conversation going or you 60 ___ what you should say next, take a break and clear your head, then return to the discussion.

解析: 56.wisely 句意: 第一条建议是你必须出席并且旁观或是听别人讲, 即使很擅长讲故事。根据窍门 1 里的: Before you start talking, it's important to just listen, even if you think you are a wise storyteller. 可知用“机智”(wise)来修饰, 本句修饰行为动词, 用副词形式, 故填: wisely。

57.chance 句意: 如果你走近一群人, 看他们的肢体语言以确定他们是否给你一起交谈的机会。

58.prepared/planned 句意: 由窍门 1 的最后一句: If you are close to a group of people who are discussing a topic, watch their body language and see if they will let you join in their conversation. 如果你靠近一群在讨论一个话题的人们, 看他们的肢体语言以确定他们是否让你加入他们的对话。换一种说法就是: 看他们是否给你交谈的机会。故填: chance。

59.afraid 句意: 你不必害怕沉默。根据窍门 3 的第一句: Don't fear silences.不要害怕沉默。可知这里还是填“害怕”: be afraid of。故填: afraid。

60.wonder/doubt 句意: 如果你不能坚持交谈或者你想知道接下来你要讲什么, 休息一下, 清醒头脑然后再返回对话。根据窍门 4: If you cannot keep a conversation going, or you don't know what you should say next, give yourself a little time to clear your head. Relax, and then turn back into the discussion.如果你不能继续你的对话, 或者你不知道你接下来该说什么, 给自己一点时间清醒头脑, 放松, 然后再返回讨论。把句中的“不知道”换在种说法: “想知道”, 故填: wonder/doubt。

答案: 56. wisely

57. chance

58. prepared/planned

59. afraid

60. wonder/doubt

B

For many Chinese people, potatoes are considered as a kind of vegetable. But in the future, this will no longer be the case(情况). Potatoes will be added to China's list of food products, like rice, wheat and corn. And potato starch(淀粉) will be mixed into bread, steamed buns(馒头) and noodles to suit(适合) Chinese people's tastes and eating habits.

In fact, potato is more than just a main food of diet in America. In many ways, it's an integral(不可或缺的) part of the American pop culture.

“Mashed Potato Dance” began in 1962. The name of the dance came from the song, Mashed Potato Time. American R&B singer Dee Dee Sharp sang this song. The move(舞步) is something like Twist dance style.

“Hot Potato!” is an action puzzle video game released(发行) in 2001. In the game the player must drive a bus and clear the road of alien potato begin at the same time. The potato beings are either red or blue. When two like-coloured potatoes touch each other, they disappear. Over the years, this game has been welcomed by many players, especially children.

“Mr Potato Head” is an American toy invented by George Lerner in 1949. The toy is made up of a plastic potato model and plastic parts like hands, feet, ears and a mouth. In 1952, this toy became the first toy advertised on television.

阅读以上信息，用恰当的词完成下面的表格，每空一词。

Potatoes in China	Many Chinese people consider potatoes as a kind of vegetable. In the future, bread, steamed buns and noodles with some potato starch will <u>61</u> at dinner table as main food.		
Potatoes in America	◆ An integral part of pop culture	Mashed Potato Dance	Its name came from the song , Mashed Potato Time, <u>62</u> by Dee Dee sharp. The move of the dance is something like the Twist dance style.
		Hot Patoto	The game has been played since the <u>63</u> of the 21 st century. The players have to obey the game rules while playing. The game is popular <u>64</u> children.
		Mr Potato Head	The <u>65</u> of the toy was George Lerner. The toy is made up of a plastic potato model and some plastic parts. It was the first toy advertised on TV.

解析：61.句意：将来，有土豆淀粉的面包、馒头和面条将要在餐桌上出现。由第一段的最后一句：And potato starch（淀粉） will be mixed into bread, steamed buns（馒头）and noodles to suit（适合） Chinese people’s tastes and eating habits.土豆淀粉将会以中国人的口味和饮食习惯混入面包、馒头和面条。可知这些食物将会在中国餐桌上出现。故填：appear。

62.sung 句意：它的名字源于歌曲：Dee Dee sharp 唱的 Mashed Potato Time 由文中的 American R&B singer Dee Dee Sharp sang this song.可知这首歌是 Dee Dee Sharp 唱的，用过去分词作定语，故填 sung。

63.beginning 句意：游戏从 21 世纪初开始玩。由文中的：“Hot Potato!” is an action puzzle video game released（发行）in 2001.可知游戏发行于 2001 年，即 21 世纪初，故填：beginning。

64.among/with 句意：游戏受孩子们欢迎。由文中的：Over the years, this game has been welcomed by many players, especially children.（近年来，这个游戏被许多选手，特别是孩子们欢迎），被……欢迎，受……欢迎： be popular with/among。故填： among/with

65.inventor 句意：玩具的发明者是 George Lerner. 由文中的：“Mr Potato Head” is an American toy invented by George Lerner in 1949.可知这是 1949 年 George Lerner 发明的玩具。即其发明

者是 George Lerner.故填: inventor.

答案: 61. appear

62. sung

63. beginning

64. among/with

65. inventor

七、书面表达 (共 1 题, 满分 15 分)

帮助他人, 快乐自己。李华一家常在周末去社区参加志愿者活动。假如你是李华的同学, 请根据提供的信息介绍李华一家, 描述他们上周六所做的事, 你对他们的做法有何感想? 你是否愿意参与类似的活动? 说明理由。

人物	职业与爱好		具体活动
爸爸	电脑工程师	修理	为邻居检修电脑
妈妈	公司经理	DIY	为社区的老人包粽子
李华	中学生	下棋	教小学生下棋
你		

要求:

1. 所写内容必须包括提供的所有信息, 可适当发挥。
2. 评价李华一家的做法: 表达你的意愿, 并说明理由。
3. 文章不少于 90 词, 开头已给出, 不计入总词数。
4. 语气通顺, 意思连贯, 语法正确, 条理清楚, 字迹工整。
5. 文中不得出现真实的姓名, 校名及地点。

I am Li Hua's classmate and I've known that he and his parents often go to the community centre to do some voluntary work. _____

解析: 本题要求以李华同学的身份, 介绍一下李华一家周末经常去社区参加志愿者活动的情况以及上周六他们一家去社区的具体活动情况, 并表达自己对李华一家的做法的看法。短文用第三人称形式, 经常去社区的活动情况用一般现在时态, 上周六的活动用一般过去时态。表述自己的看法用第一人称, 用一般现在时态。

写作亮点: 短文第一段介绍李华一家的职业及爱好; 第二段描述上周六他们全家在社区所做的志愿服务活动; 第三段表明自己对李华一家行为的看法。条理清楚, 层次分明。短文最后: 帮助别人就是帮助我们自己, 它能给我们带来快乐。点明主旨, 升华主题。

答案:

I am Li Hua's classmate and I've known that he and his parents often go to the community centre to do some voluntary work. His father is a computer engineer. He's good at repairing things. His mother is a manager of a company. She likes DIY. Li Hua is a middle school student. He plays chess well.

Last Saturday, his family went there again and did something for others. His father checked and fixed computers for neighbours. His mother made rice dumplings for the elderly people there. Li Hua taught some primary school students to play chess.

I think what his family do is meaningful. I also want to be a volunteer, like Li Hua. I will clean

the house for the old people.

As we know, helping others is helping ourselves, it can also bring happiness to us all.