

## 2018年四川省资阳市雁江区初中毕业班适应性检测试题英语

第一部分 听力理解（略）

第二部分 英语知识运用（一）（共两节，满分25分）

第一节 单项填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. I like \_\_\_\_\_ color of your sweater. I'll buy \_\_\_\_\_ skirt like this color.

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

解析：句意：我喜欢你的毛衣的颜色。我要买一条这种颜色的裙子。考查冠词辨析题。a 是不定冠词，泛指，一个，用于辅音因素开头的单数可数名词前；an 不定冠词，泛指，一个，用于元音因素开头的单数可数名词前；the 定冠词，特指，用在独一无二名词前，像地球，月亮，太阳。前句中的 color 有 of your sweater 限制，属特指，需用定冠词 the，可排除 BD 选项；后句中的 skirt 以辅音音素开头，需用不定冠词 a。根据句意语境，可知选 A。

答案：A

22. —What do you think your life will be like \_\_\_\_\_ ten years?

—Yeah. I have thought about it \_\_\_\_\_ three years.

- A. before; of
- B. after; in
- C. for; for
- D. in; for

解析：句意：—你认为十年后你的生活会是什么样子？—是的。我已经考虑了三年了。考查介词辨析题。of 主要表示所有关系和范围，不表时间，可排除。after 在以后，是以过去为起点，用于一般过去时；before “在……之前”，与 after 相对。for 表时间的长度，后接一段时间，用于现在完成时态。in 表时间是以现在为起点，表示从现在起多久以后，用于将来时态。before 和 after 都不合句意，可排除。ten years 和 three years 都是一段时间，根据句意结构和时态语境，问句是将来时，需用 in，答句是完成时，需用 for，故选 D。

答案：D

23. How kind you are! You always do what you can \_\_\_\_\_ others.

- A. help
- B. to help
- C. helps
- D. helping

解析：句意：你真好！你总是尽你所能去帮助别人。考查动词形式题。实义动词 do 后面的动词需用不定式结构，做宾语的补语；根据句意语境，可知选 B。

答案：B

24. —Chengdu is more and more beautiful.

—Yeah. \_\_\_\_\_ people came to the city for a visit during holidays.

- A. Thousand
- B. Thousands
- C. Thousand of
- D. Thousands of

解析：句意：—成都越来越美丽了。—在假期里成千上万的人来到城市参观。考查数字表达法。hundred 和 thousand 等前面有基数词修饰时用单数形式；其后面和介词 of 连用时用复数形式，即 hundreds/thousands of，表示“成百上千的”或“成千上万的”，相当于形容词，后接复数名词。根据句意语境，可知选 D。

答案：D

25. —Look at the young lady in red. Is it Mrs. King?  
—No, It \_\_\_\_\_ be her. She is wearing a white dress today.

- A. can
- B. may
- C. can't
- D. must

解析：句意：—看那位穿红衣服的年轻女士。是金夫人吗？—不，不可能是她今天穿的一件白色的连衣裙。考查情态动词辨析题。can 可以/能够，表允许或有能力；may 可以，表示许可；can't 不可能，表示否定推测；must 必须，表强调。根据句意语境，本句表否定推测，可知选 C。

答案：C

26. \_\_\_\_\_ your sunglasses, Sally. The sun is so bright.

- A. Put down
- B. Put off
- C. Put away
- D. Put on

解析：句意：戴上你的太阳镜，莎丽。太阳是如此耀眼。考查动词短语辨析题。A. Put down 放下；B. Put off 脱去；C. Put away 放好；D. Put on 穿上/戴上。根据句意语境，可知前面三个选项都与句意不合，故选 D。

答案：D

27. —I'm not going swimming tomorrow afternoon.  
— \_\_\_\_\_. I have to clean up my bedroom.

- A. So am I
- B. Neither am I
- C. Neither I am
- D. So I am

解析：句意：明天下午我不打算去游泳，我也不去，我不得不清理我的卧室。上文是否定句，后文表示也不，用句式 Neither+助动词+主语，某某也不。So+助动词/情态动词/系动词+主语：某某也如此；so+ 主语+助动词/情态动词/系动词+主语：某某确实如此，用此结构时，上下主语需保持一致。这三种句式在时态，人称上与前一个句子相同。上句是否定句，故选 B。

答案：B

28. Today's young people can't live without smart phones. They keep their hands on the phones whenever they go, even while they \_\_\_\_\_ meals.

- A. had
- B. will have
- C. were having
- D. are having

解析：句意：如今的年轻人没有智能手机就无法生存。当他们吃饭的时候，他们随时都会拿起手机。考查动词时态辨析题。while 当……的时候，表示从句动作和主句动作同时发生，常用进行时态。根据句意语境，可知选 D。

答案：D

29. —Have you asked the policeman \_\_\_\_\_?

— Yes. He told us to turn left onto Main Street. It's on the right.

- A. if there is a bank near here
- B. how can we get to the nearest bank
- C. where can we find a bank
- D. when we can go to the nearest bank

解析：句意：—你有没有问警察附近有没有银行？—是的。他告诉我们向左转到大街上。它就在右边。英语宾语从句中一般为陈述语序。根据下文，是的，他告诉我左转道主街上。就在右边。可知上文宾语从句与地点有关。选项 B C 为倒装语序，选项 D 问的是时间，故选 A。

答案：A

30. —Are you sure you can do well in today's test, Lucy?

— \_\_\_\_\_ I've got everything ready.

- A. It's hard to say
- B. I'm afraid not
- C. I think so
- D. I hope not

解析：句意：—露西，你确信在今天的考试中你能做得很好吗？—我是这样认为的。我已经准备好一切了。联系下文，一切都准备好了，因此说明她是这样认为的。故选 C。

答案：C

## 第二节 完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

Sixteen years ago, I learned an important life \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ in the back of a New City taxi.

I was on my \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ i to Grand Central Station, and we were driving in the right way when a black car \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ i sped out of a parking space right in front of us.

My driver hit the brakes (刹车) hard, and \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ i the other car by a few centimeters. The driver of the other car, the man who had just nearly caused a huge accident, started \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ i at us. My taxi driver just smiled and moved his hand. He was really \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ i!

“Why did you just do that?” I asked him, “This guy almost destroyed your car and \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ i have sent us to the hospital!” This was when my taxi driver told me \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ i I now call

“the Law of Garbage Trucks (垃圾车)” .

“Many people are like garbage trucks. They run around full of garbage, full of 39 i and full of disappointment,” he said. “ 40 i their garbage is more and more, they need a place to dump (丢弃) it, and if you let them, they’ll dump it on you. So when someone wants to dump garbage on you, just smile, move your hand, wish them well, and move on. You’ll be 41 i because of what you have done.

I started thinking, 42 i do I let garbage trucks run right over me? And how often do I take their garbage and dump it on other people – at work, at home, or on the street? It was on that day that I said: “I ‘m not going to dump 43 i”

Successful people do not let Garbage Trucks influence them. What about you? If you let more garbage trucks pass you by, you’ll be happier. Life is too short to 44 i in the morning with regrets. So, love the people who treat you right. 45 the ones who don’t.

31.

- A. style
- B. lesson
- C. purpose
- D. example

解析：句意：十六年前，我在一辆新的城市出租车后面学到了重要的人生教训。考查名词辨析题。A. style 风格； B. lesson 教训； C. purpose 目的； D. example 例子。根据短文内容，结合句意语境，可知是作者乘坐出租车遭遇“垃圾车”而从出租车司机那里得到的经验教训，故选 B。

答案： B

32.

- A. way
- B. own
- C. taxi
- D. mind

解析：句意：我在去纽约中央火车站的路上。考查名词辨析题。on my way to 在去……的路上；根据句意语境，可知选 A。

答案： A

33.

- A. recently
- B. finally
- C. suddenly
- D. certainly

解析：句意：我们正朝着正确的方向行驶，这时一辆黑色汽车突然从我们前面的停车场飞驰而出。考查副词辨析题。A. recently 最近； B. finally 最后； C. suddenly 突然地； D. certainly 确定地。speed out of 加速离开；根据下文 My driver hit the brakes hard, 结合句意语境，可知 suddenly 符合句意，故选 C。

答案： C

34.

- A. hit
- B. missed
- C. caught
- D. protected

解析：句意：我的司机猛踩刹车，和另一辆车差了几厘米。考查动词辨析题。A. hit 撞击；B. missed 没遇到/没碰到；C. caught 赶上；D. protected 保护。by a few centimeters 几厘米；根据句意语境，可知两辆车没有碰在一起，ACD 不合句意，故选 B。

答案：B

35.

- A. looking
- B. smiling
- C. knocking
- D. shouting

解析：句意：另一辆车的司机，刚才差点引起一场大事故的人，开始冲我们大喊大叫。考查动词辨析题。shout at sb. 对…大声喊叫；根据句意语境，可知选 D。

答案：D

36.

- A. friendly
- B. rude
- C. impolite
- D. patient

解析：句意：他真的很友好！考查形容词辨析题。根据上文司机的表现 My taxi driver just smiled and moved his hand., 可知他很友好，故选 A。

答案：A

37.

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

解析：句意：这家伙差点毁了你的车，可能送我们去医院！考查情态动词辨析题。A. need 需要，指主观上有所需；B. should 应该，表建议；C. could 可能，表猜测；D. must 一定，表强调。本句是表推测，根据句意语境，可知选 C。

答案：C

38.

- A. what
- B. how
- C. why
- D. when

解析：句意：这是我的出租车司机告诉我我现在所说的“垃圾车法”。考查疑问词辨析题。tell 告诉，及物动词需接宾语，本句是宾语从句；空白处做从句动词 call（叫，称呼）的宾

语。BCD 三项都是连接副词，不可做宾语；根据句意结构，可知选 A。

答案：A

39.

A. surprise

B. anger

C. excitement

D. treasure

解析：句意：他们到处乱跑，满腔怒火，充满失望。考查动词辨析题。A. surprise 惊奇；B. anger 生气；C. excitement 兴奋；D. treasure 珍宝。本句连用三句 full of (充满/尽是)，根据后面的介词宾语，结合句意语境，可知 ACD 三项意思都与句意不合，故选 B。

答案：B

40.

A. Before

B. Until

C. As

D. Unless

解析：句意：由于垃圾越来越多，他们需要一个地方倾倒垃圾。考查连词辨析题。A. Before 在……以前，表时间；B. Until 直到……才，表时间；C. As 由于，表原因；D. Unless 除非，表条件。本句前后是因果关系，需用 as 连接；根据句意语境，可知选 C。

答案：C

41.

A. faster

B. lighter

C. busier

D. happier

解析：句意：因为你所做的事情，你会更快乐。考查形容词比较级辨析。A. faster 更快；B. lighter 更轻；C. busier 更忙；D. happier 更快乐。根据上文 just smile, move your hand, wish them well, 结合后面的原因 because of what you have done, 可知 happier 符合句意，故选 D。

答案：D

42.

A. how much

B. how often

C. how long

D. how soon

解析：句意：我开始想，我多久让垃圾车直奔我一次？考查特殊疑问词辨析题。根据下文 And how often do I take their garbage and dump it on other people...?, 结合句意语境，可知选 B。

答案：B

43.

A. anyone

- B. anywhere
- C. anyway
- D. anymore

解析：句意：就在那一天，我说：“我不要再倾倒了。”考查副词辨析题。A. anyone 任何人；B. anywhere 任何地方；C. anyway 无论如何；D. anymore 再。not anymore 不再；根据句意语境，可知选 D。

答案：D

44.

- A. take up
- B. wake up
- C. turn up
- D. clear up

解析：句意：生命太短，不能在早晨醒来时带着遗憾。考查动词短语辨析题。in the morning 在早上；根据句意语境，可知 wake up（醒来）符合句意，故选 B。

答案：B

45.

- A. Wonder
- B. Agree
- C. Forget
- D. Remember

解析：句意：所以，爱那些善待你的人。忘记那些不懂善待你的。考查动词辨析题。A. Wonder 对...感到好奇；B. Agree 赞同；C. Forget 忘记；D. Remember 记住。love 爱；本句前后是转折关系，根据句意语境，可知 ABD 三个选项意思都与句意不符，故选 C。

答案：C

第三部分 阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

第一节 阅读理解（共 16 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 24 分）

阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

<p><b>Films</b></p> <p>Two films will be on this Saturday afternoon at Andersen Cinema. See <i>Life of Pi</i> at 2:30 PM.</p> <p><i>The Smurfs</i> will be on at 4:45 pm. For more information, call 66328801.</p>
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<p><b>Football game</b></p> <p>Nov.16 this Saturday night (7:00 pm to 9:00</p>
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<p><b>International picnic</b></p> <p>Are you tired of eating the same food every day? Come to City Park this Saturday and enjoy food from all over the world.</p> <p>Delicious and not expensive. Noon to 5:00pm.</p>
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<p><b>Concert</b></p> <p>“The only”, a popular rock band from</p>
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pm) is your last chance to watch the football game in our city this year. Buy your tickets at the gate of the gym. It might be cold... Don't forget to wear a sweater or a jacket.

America, will give their first concert this Saturday night, at 8:00pm at Golden Hall.

46. At noon people can \_\_\_\_\_ this Saturday.

- A. see a film
- B. have a picnic
- C. go to a concert
- D. watch a football game

解析：题意：这个星期六中午人们可以去\_\_\_\_\_。考查细节理解题。根据 International picnic 的信息 Noon to 5:00pm., 可知中午可以去野餐，故选 B。

答案：B

47. If you want to see the film Life of Pi, you have to arrive the cinema before \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 2:30
- B. 4:45
- C. 5:00
- D. 7:00

解析：题意：如果你想看电影 Life of Pi, 你必须在\_\_\_\_\_到达电影院。考查细节理解题。根据 Films 的信息 See Life of Pi at 2:30 PM., 可知 2:30 下午两点半看 Life of Pi, 故选 A。

答案：A

48. We can infer from the third advertisement that \_\_\_\_\_ this year.

- A. the sweater will be very hot on November 16
- B. no football game will be held after November 16
- C. the tickets for the game will be free on November 16
- D. another football game will be held after November 16

解析：题意：我们可以从第三个广告中推断今年 11 月 16 日以后不会有足球比赛。考查细节推测题。根据 Nov.16 this Saturday night (7:00 pm to 9:00 pm) is your last chance to watch the football game in our city this year., 本星期六晚上（11 月 16 日）是今年看我市足球赛的最后一次机会，可知选 B。

答案：B

49. The rock band's first concert will be given at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Andersen Cinema
- B. City Park
- C. Golden Hall
- D. the Gym

解析：题意：摇滚乐队的第一场演唱会将在\_\_\_\_\_举行。考查细节理解题。根据 “The only”, ...will give their first concert this Saturday night, at 8:00pm at Golden Hall., 可知第一场演唱会将在金色大厅举行，故选 C。

答案：C

B

Mrs. Thompson had noticed that Teddy didn't play well with other children in her class. His clothes were a mess and he needed a bath. Mrs. Thompson marked all his papers with a big red "F" at the top.

At the end of the term, she had to review each child's past records. When reviewing Teddy's, she was surprised. Teddy's first grade teacher had written, "Teddy does his work well and has good manners. He is a joy to be around." His second grade teacher had written, "Teddy is an excellent student, well liked by his classmates, but he is troubled by his mother's illness." His third grade teacher had written, "His mother's death has been hard on him." Teddy's fourth grade teacher had written, "Teddy is not good at communicating and doesn't have many friends."

Mrs. Thompson felt shame about Teddy. She felt even worse when she received Teddy's Christmas present - a bottle of perfume (香水). She tried some of the perfume on her neck. Teddy stayed after school that day just long enough to say: "Mrs. Thompson, today you smelled just like my Mom used to." She cried for at least an hour.

On that day, Mrs. Thompson began to pay attention to Teddy. As she worked with Teddy, his mind seemed to come alive. The more she encouraged him, the better he performed. By the end of the year, Teddy had become one of the smartest children in the class.

50. What made Mrs. Thompson surprised when reviewing Teddy's past record?

- A. Teddy was making progress little by little.
- B. Teddy changed a lot from his mom's death.
- C. Teddy had no friends when he was young.
- D. Teddy loved his mom a lot.

解析：题意：是什么让汤普森夫人在回顾泰迪的过去的记录时感到惊讶？考查综合理解题。根据文中四个老师给泰迪的评价，可知泰迪在妈妈死后发生了很大的变化，这让老师很惊讶，故选 B。

答案：B

51. Why did Mrs. Thompson cry on the day she received Teddy's present?

- A. She disliked the smell of the perfume.
- B. She felt shame at having such a bad student.
- C. She felt sorry that Teddy had lost his mother so early.
- D. She regretted marking his paper with an "F".

解析：题意：汤普森夫人收到泰迪礼物那天为什么哭了？考查细节理解题。根据泰迪的遭遇和泰迪的话 Mrs. Thompson, today you smelled just like my Mom used to., 结合下文 Mrs. Thompson felt shame about Teddy., 可知汤普森老师对泰迪这么早就失去了母亲而自己却不了解，她羞愧得流泪，故选 C。

答案：C

52. According to the passage which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Teddy performed better with the help of Mrs. Thompson.
- B. Teddy made more friends than Mrs. Thompson expected.
- C. Teddy liked to share his problems with Mrs. Thompson.
- D. Teddy felt that Mrs. Thompson looked like his mother.

解析：题意：根据短文，下列哪一条是正确的？考查细节理解题。A. Teddy performed better with the help of Mrs. Thompson.在汤普森太太的帮助下，泰迪表现得更好。B. Teddy made more friends than Mrs. Thompson expected.泰迪交的朋友比汤普森夫人所料想的要多。C. Teddy liked to share his problems with Mrs. Thompson.泰迪喜欢和汤普森太太分享他的问题。D. Teddy felt that Mrs. Thompson looked like his mother.泰迪觉得汤普森太太长得像他母亲。根据结尾 The more she encouraged him, the better he performed. By the end of the year, Teddy had become one of the smartest children in the class.老师越鼓励他，泰迪就表现得越好。可知选 A。  
答案：A

53. In what way did Mrs. Thompson change?

- A. She became stricter with her students.
- B. She no longer liked her job as a teacher.
- C. She worked harder than ever before.
- D. She learnt to care for and encourage her students.

解析：题意：汤普森太太是怎么改变的？考查细节理解题。A. She became stricter with her students. 她对学生越来越严格了。B. She no longer liked her job as a teacher.她不再喜欢她当教师的工作了。C. She worked harder than ever before. 她比以前更加努力工作。D. She learnt to care for and encourage her students. 她学会了关心和鼓励她的学生。根据短文内容 The more she encouraged him, the better he performed. By the end of the year, Teddy had become one of the smartest children in the class., 可知汤普森越来越关心和鼓励泰迪，最终成为班上最聪明的孩子之一，故选 D。

答案：D

## C

We do eye exercises. We wear sunglasses. We do a lot of things to protect our eyes. But we usually forget another important part of our body – the ears.

Ears help us hear the world. But many things, such as loud noise can hurt your ears. Once this happens, it's hard to get your hearing back.

March 3 is Ear Care Day. It reminds us to take good care of our ears. So how can we do this? Let's take a look together.

### **Keep your ears dry and warm**

Dry our ears with a towel after swimming or taking a bath. If you feel water in your ear, shake your head a little a bit. This can help you get the water out of your ear.

Also, when the sun is shining, use some sunscreen on your ears. During the winter, protect your ears with a hat or a scarf.

### **How to clean your ears**

Usually, our ears can clean themselves. The earwax builds up, dries out, and then comes out of the ear along with some dirt.

So don't clean your ears with anything sharp. Sharp objects can make the earwax go too deep into your ears and hurt them. But if the earwax is making you feel bad, you can ask a doctor for help.

### **How to use headphones**

Don't listen to loud music on your headphones for a long time. Follow the 60:60 rule: listen to music at 60 percent of your headphones' maximum volume (最大音量) for no more than 60

minutes a day.

Over-the-ear headphones are better than in-ear ones. They do a better job of stopping outside noise, so you can listen at a lower volume.

54. Which of the following ways is bad for your ears?

- A. Using a towel to dry your ears after swimming.
- B. Keeping water stay in your ear for long.
- C. Using sunscreen on your ears in summer.
- D. Wearing a hat or scarf in winter.

解析：题意：下列哪种方法对你的耳朵有害？考查细节理解题。根据 If you feel water in your ear, shake your head a little a bit., 耳朵里有水会损伤耳朵，可知选 B。

答案：B

55. The underlined word “sharp” means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 圆的
- B. 锋利的
- C. 柔软的
- D. 干净的

解析：题意：下划线“sharp”一词表示“\_\_\_\_\_”。考查词义理解题。根据下文 Sharp objects can make the earwax go too deep into your ears and hurt them.尖锐的物体会使耳垢深入你的耳朵，伤害它们，可知选 B。

答案：B

56. Over-the-ear headphones are better than in-ear ones because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they only work at a lower volume
- B. they can keep the ears drier and warmer
- C. they keep the ears cleaner and stop
- D. they can stop more outside noise

解析：题意：耳外耳机比耳内耳机更好，因为它们能阻挡更多的外界噪音。考查细节理解题。根据最后一段 Over-the-ear headphones are better than in-ear ones. They do a better job of stopping outside noise, so you can listen at a lower volume., 可知选 D。

答案：D

57. The story mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. why ears are an important part of our bodies
- B. how to take care of our ears
- C. what can hurt ears
- D. why we need Ear Care Day

解析：题意：这个故事主要告诉我们\_\_\_\_\_。考查文意理解题。根据开头 We do a lot of things to protect our eyes. But we usually forget another important part of our body - the ears., 结合短文内容，可知是如何保护耳朵的三条建议，故选 B。

答案：B

D

What time of day are you quick to think or act? Are you more of a morning person? Or does

your brain need a few hours to get going? A lot of research suggests that we should pay attention to our body clock. It can tell us what time of day we are best able to perform, according to the Wall Street Journal.

When it comes to the human brain, many people work best later in the morning. This is because the body's temperature takes time to rise through the day. Taking a warm shower when you wake up can help speed this up.

But everyone's body clock is different. Morning people will rise early and work better early in the day. Evening people will wake later but their brain will work better toward the end of the day.

Research shows that we're better at some activities at certain times of the day. Physical performance is at its best between 3 pm and 6 pm, so it's better to exercise later in the day.

Between noon and 4 pm, people are getting tired. This is partly because we are slow to think or act after eating a big meal. Research also shows that we become sleepy around 2 pm.

Finally, it is best to eat during our active periods. This allows our body to burn calories better and stops our blood sugar levels from getting too high.

58. Many people perform best later in the morning because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they can't get up very early
- B. the body's temperature needs time to rise
- C. they have to take a shower first
- D. that's when the brain wakes up

解析: 题意: 许多人在早上的表现最好, 因为\_\_\_\_\_。考查细节理解题。根据 This is because the body's temperature takes time to rise through the day. 身体的温度需要时间来提高, 可知选 B。

答案: B

59. Evening people had better \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. rise early and work in the morning
- B. rise late and work in the morning
- C. wake later and work better in the evening
- D. wake later and work after midnight

解析: 题意: 傍晚的人们最好\_\_\_\_\_。考查细节理解题。根据 Evening people will wake later but their brain will work better toward the end of the day. 晚上的人会醒得更晚, 但是他们的大脑在一天结束时工作得更好, 可知选 C。

答案: C

60. According to the research, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. It's better to do exercise in the afternoon.
- B. We perform better after eating a big meal.
- C. Sleeping at 2 pm is not good for our health.
- D. Our body burns calories better at night.

解析: 题意: 根据研究, 下列哪一项是正确的? 考查细节理解题。A. It's better to do exercise in the afternoon. 下午最好做运动。B. We perform better after eating a big meal. 我们吃了一顿大餐后表现更好。C. Sleeping at 2 pm is not good for our health. 下午 2 点睡觉对我们的健康没有好处。D. Our body burns calories better at night. 我们的身体晚上燃烧卡路里更好。根据

Physical performance is at its best between 3 pm and 6 pm, so it's better to exercise later in the day. 最好在当天晚些时候锻炼，可知选 A。

答案：A

61. What would be the best title for the story?

- A. Research about time
- B. The best time to do things
- C. Brain performance
- D. Different periods of a day

解析：题意：这个故事最好的标题是什么？考查标题归纳题。A. Research about time 时间研究；B. The best time to do things 做事情的最佳时间；C. Brain performance 脑力表现；D.

Different periods of a day 一天的不同时期。根据短文内容，通过对生物钟的描述，讲述了人们在不同的时间做不同的事情。可知选 B。

答案：B

第二节 补全短文（共 4 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 6 分）

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，有一个选项是多余的。

A passenger told a flight attendant（服务员） that he needed a cup of water to take his medicine just as the plane was taking off. She told him that she would bring him the water in ten minutes.

Thirty minutes later, when the passenger called for service, the flight attendant felt worried. 62 As a result, the passenger couldn't take his medicine on time. She hurried over to him with a cup of water, but he refused it.

In the following hours, each time the flight attendant passed by the passenger, she asked him with a smile if he needed anything. 63

When he was getting off the plane, the passenger asked the flight attendant to hand him a service review（评价）card. 64

Later, she looked at the card and a smile came over her face. "On the flight, you asked me 12 times if I needed help," the passenger wrote. "65" Even after someone does something wrong, no one can say no to 12 sincere smiles.

- A. But he asked for nothing.
- B. She knew that he would write something bad, but she politely handed it to him.
- C. She was so busy that she had forgotten to give him the water.
- D. So she refused to give him the service review card.
- E. How can I refuse your sincere smiles?

解析：

62. 根据下文 As a result, the passenger couldn't take his medicine on time., 联系上文空姐的担心，可知备选句子 She was so busy that she had forgotten to give him the water.符合句意，故选 C。

63. 根据上文 she asked him with a smile if he needed anything. 她微笑着问他是否需要什么，可知备选句子 But he asked for nothing.符合语境，故选 A。

64. 根据上文 the passenger asked the flight attendant to hand him a service review card. 乘客要求乘务员递给他一张服务卡，可知 She knew that he would write something bad, but she politely handed it to him.符合文意，故选 B。

65. 根据最后 no one can say no to 12 sincere smiles. 没有人能对 12 个真诚的微笑说不, 可知 How can I refuse your sincere smiles?符合句意, 故选 E。

答案:

62. C

63. A

64. B

65. E

第四部分 英语知识运用(二)(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

从方框中选择单词, 并用其正确形式填空。每词限用一次。

describe have and you difference put in begin long depend

One day, our English teacher Mr. Smith came into the classroom with a book 66 his hand. He started his lesson with a question. "Who can 67 what stress is like?" No one answered. Then he raised the book and asked. "How heavy is the book?" We 68 to think and guess. One student stood up and said, "I think it is 100g." Another student said. "It is 200g." Our answers were 69. At last, Mr. Smith explained. "The real weight doesn't matter. It 70 on how long you hold it. If I hold it for a minute, it is OK. If I hold it for an hour, I 71 a pain in my right arm. If I hold it for a day, I will have to ask you to send me a doctor. It is the exact same weight, but the 72 I hold it, the heavier it becomes. This book stands for stress. If you hold it without 73 it down, sooner or later, you will not be able to hold on. No matter how much stress you have, stop 74 take a rest if possible. Boys and girls, you should learn to relax 75. I am sure you will live a happy school life." We will never forget Mr. Smith and this meaningful lesson.

解析:

66. 句意: 有一天, 我们的英语老师史密斯先生手里拿着一本书走进教室。in his hand 在他的手里; with 表伴随, 根据句意语境和英文提示, 可知填 in。

67. 句意: 谁能描述压力是什么样的? 情态动词 can 后接原形动词; 根据宾语从句 what stress is like, 结合句意语境和英文提示, 可知填 describe。

68. 句意: 我们开始思考和猜测。begin to do 开始做某事; 根据句意时态和英文提示, 可知填 began。

69. 句意: 我们的答案是不同的。本句缺表语形容词, 根据上文有说 100 的, 有说 200 的, 结合句意语境和英文提示, 可知填 different。

70. 句意: 这取决于你持有它的时间。本句缺动词, it 是单数第三人称, 动词需用三单形式。根据句意语境和英文提示, 可知填 depends。

71. 句意: 如果我坚持一个小时, 我的右臂就会痛。if 条件句, 主句用一般将来时; 根据句意语境和英文提示, 可知填 will have。

72. 句意: 它是完全相同的重量, 但我持有它的时间越长, 它变得越重。本句是 "the+比较级, the+比较级" 结构, 表示 "越来越……"。根据句意语境和英文提示, 可知填 longer。

73. 句意: 如果你抱着它而不把它放下, 迟早, 你将无法坚持下去。put it down 把它放下; without 没有, 介词后接动名词; 根据句意语境和英文提示, 可知填 putting。

74. 句意: 不管你有多大的压力, 停下来休息一下, 如果可能的话。空格处两边都是动词, 属于并列结构, 需用 and 连接; 根据句意语境和英文提示, 可知填 and。

75. 句意: 你们应该学会放松自己。relax oneself 放松自己; 根据句意语境和英文提示, 可知填 yourselves。

答案:

66. in
67. describe
68. began
69. different
70. depends
71. will have
72. longer
73. putting
74. and
75. yourselves

第五部分 写作（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 阅读表达（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文并回答问题。请注意词数要求。

In January this year, people found a bottle on a beach in West Australia. There was a message in the bottle. A German sailor threw the bottle into the sea in June 1886. That was 132 years ago! It is the world's oldest-known message in a bottle.

At the time, German sailors used messages in bottles to study how the salt water moves. Between 1864 and 1933, they threw thousands of bottles into the sea.

Writing messages in bottles is popular around the world. Some messages are used for scientific studies. But most people send out messages in bottles for other reasons.

Some want to find pen pals. So they write down some things about themselves. Some people write down their secrets. They hope the sea can take them away. There are even online messages in bottles. People can send them through WeChat or QQ.

The reasons and ways may change, but the idea behind the messages is always the same: People want to connect with others. This idea has made sending messages in bottles popular for hundreds of years.

76. Where did people find the world's oldest-known message in a bottle? (No more than 6 words)
77. Why did people throw bottles into the water between 1864 and 1933? (No more than 7 words)
78. Who threw the bottle into the sea in June 1886? (No more than 3 words)
79. How can people send online messages in bottles? (No more than 4 words)
80. Nowadays, what is the main reason for sending messages in bottles? (No more than 4 words)

解析:

76. 题意：人们在哪里找到瓶子里世界上最古老的信息？考查细节理解题。根据开头 In January this year, people found a bottle on a beach in West Australia.，结合字数要求，可知填 On a beach in West Australia.。

77. 题意：为什么人们在 1864 到 1933 年间把瓶子扔进水里？考查细节理解题。根据第二段开头 At the time, German sailors used messages in bottles to study how the salt water moves.，结合字数要求，可知填 To study how the salt water moves.。

78. 题意：谁在 1886 年 6 月把瓶子扔进大海？考查细节理解题。根据第一段 A German sailor threw the bottle into the sea in June 1886.，结合字数要求，可知填 A German sailor。

79. 题意：人们如何在瓶子里发送在线信息？考查细节理解题。根据 There are even online messages in bottles. People can send them through WeChat or QQ.，结合字数要求，可知填

Through WeChat or QQ.。

80. 题意：现在，用瓶子发送信息的主要原因是什么？考查细节理解题。根据 *but the idea behind the messages is always the same: People want to connect with others.*，结合字数要求，可知填 *To connect with others.*。

答案：

76. On a beach in West Australia.

77. To study how the salt water moves.

78. A German sailor

79. Through WeChat or QQ.

80. To connect with others.

## 第二节 书面表达（满分 20 分）

在中学生机器人大赛上，出现了一种专门照顾老人的新型家用智能机器人，它的主要功能有：

1. 定时做饭、洗衣服；

2. 陪老人聊天、下棋、做运动；

3. 处理紧急情况（如：拨打 120）

假如你是该机器人的发明者，请你介绍这个产品，并谈谈你的未来设想。

要求：1. 意思连贯，语句通顺；

2. 词数 80 词左右；短文的开头已给出（不计入总词数）

3. 参考词汇：at a fixed time 定时

emergency 紧急情况

accompany sb. 陪伴某人

Ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you for attending our robot show. Now I'd like to introduce my new invention to all of you. \_\_\_\_\_

解析：这篇习作的层次清晰，内容饱满，表达流畅。文中使用了非常好的短语，例如 *thank you for doing*, *I'd like to do*, *introduce sb. to*, *all of you*, *at home*, *do some washing*, *at a fixed time*, *have a chat*, *play chess*, *do exercise*, *deal with*, *a great help*, *in the future* 等。而 *Thank you for attending our robot show./ I invented the new robot mainly to help the elderly at home. / I think in the future people will live a more comfortable life with the help of new robots.* 等非谓语动词和复杂从句的运用，丰富了习作内容，使表达多样化，是本文的最大亮点。

答案：范文：

Ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you for attending our robot show. Now I'd like to introduce my new invention to all of you.

I invented the new robot mainly to help the elderly at home. It can cook meals and do some washing at a fixed time. When old people feel alone, it can also accompany them by having a chat, playing chess or doing exercise. What's more, it can deal with some emergencies. For example, if an old man falls ill suddenly, the robot will call doctors immediately for help.

I'm sure my new invention will be a great help to the elderly. I think in the future people will live a more comfortable life with the help of new robots.