

2018年四川省广安市中考真题英语

卷 I

第一部分 听力 (略)

第二部分 基础知识运用

完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

先通读下面两篇短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

A

A Seeing Eye dog is very special. One _____ 1 _____ thing about having a Seeing Eye dog is that you can go anywhere in the city safely.

I live in Barcelona, Spain. It's a big _____ 2 _____, and there are many cars, but my dog Terra goes everywhere _____ 3 _____ me and doesn't let me get hit by a car. Terra also guides me to walk safely in the subway.

I have a baby boy, so another good thing is that my dog watches out for _____ 4 _____, too. I can put the baby in his stroller, and Terra makes sure we are _____ 5 _____ okay. I have had Terra for ten years, and I'm happy to have it.

1.

- A. small
- B. good
- C. bad
- D. unusual

2.

- A. mountain
- B. village
- C. city
- D. room

3.

- A. like
- B. for
- C. behind
- D. with

4.

- A. him
- B. us
- C. them
- D. her

5.

- A. all
- B. both
- C. still
- D. just

解析: 1.句意: 拥有导盲犬的一个好处是你可以安全地去城市的任何地方。A.小的 B.

好的 C.坏的 D.不寻常的, 这是拥有导盲犬的好处, 故选 B。

2.句意: 这是一个很大的城市, 而且有很多车。A.山 B.村庄 C.城市 D.房间, 四个选项中只有城市能够有很多车, 故选 C。

3.句意: 但我的狗 Terra 可以和我一起到处走走, 并且没有让我被汽车撞击。A.像 B.为了 C. 在……之后 D.和, go with sb.意为“和某人走”, 这里是说狗可以和我一起出去转转, 故选 D。

4.句意: 我有一个男婴, 所以另一个好处是我的狗也会照顾他。A.他(宾格) B.我们(宾格) C.他们(宾格) D.她(宾格), 这里是描述导盲犬的另一个好处, watch out for...意为“留心……”, 这里留心的对象是我的男婴, 用 him 来代替, 故选 A。

5.句意: Terra 确保我们两个都是好的。A.所有 B.两个都 C.仍然 D. 只是, Terra 确保的是我和我的男婴都安全, 两者都……用 both, 故选 B。

答案: 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B

B

Once a gentleman was traveling in a train. He felt 6 and got down at a station to look for some water. But when he got to the water tap, the train had started. He ran back but 7 the train.

It was getting late and he decided to spend the night at the station. The next morning he asked about the next 8. He came to know that the next train was on the other day. So he decided to find a place for a day's stay. It was getting 9 and he could not find a place near the station.

At last he reached a small village. He asked a villager 10 he could stay in his house for a night. The villager agreed. The villager cooked him food and 11 him a room to stay. But he did not ask for anything in return.

At seven in the evening, the gentleman heard a knock at the door. The villager opened the door. It was a 12 man in black. He asked the man to pay his debts(债务).

The next morning, the gentleman 13 some money on the bed. When the villager found the money, he also found a note. It said: “You 14 me but didn't want any pay from me. Yesterday I heard the conversation between you and the rich man. I knew that you were in need of 15. This is what you need.”

6.

- A. hungry
- B. thirsty
- C. tired
- D. busy

7.

- A. caught
- B. missed
- C. got
- D. saw

8.

- A. bus
- B. ship
- C. plane

D. train

9.

A. dark

B. clean

C. dirty

D. quiet

10.

A. and

B. or

C. if

D. but

11.

A. gave

B. built

C. had

D. bought

12.

A. poor

B. rich

C. ugly

D. nice

13.

A. forgot

B. remembered

C. left

D. borrowed

14.

A. cooked

B. taught

C. talked

D. helped

15.

A. food

B. money

C. time

D. house

解析：6.句意：他感到口渴，在车站下来寻找水。A.饥饿的 B.口渴的 C.累的 D.忙的，因为寻找水，所以说明他“口渴”，故选 B。

7.句意：他跑回去但错过了火车。A.抓住 B.错过 C.得到 D.看见，前句说他到了水龙头那里的时候，火车开动了，所以这时他往回跑，但是结果没赶上火车，从后面的“决定在车站过夜”也能看出他没赶上火车，故选 B。

8.句意：第二天早上他问下一班火车。A.巴士 B.船 C.飞机 D.火车，从后句的“**He came to know that the next train was on the other day.**”（他知道了下一班火车在另一天。）说明他是

在询问下一班火车，故选 D。

9.句意：当时天正在变黑，他在车站附近找不到一个地方。A.黑暗的 B.清洁的 C.脏的 D.安静的。天色只能“越来越暗”，其它选项搭配不当，故选 A。

10.句意：他问一个村民是否可以待在他家里过夜。A.和 B.或 C.如果；是否（宾语从句中）D.但是。这里是 ask 引导的宾语从句，这里的 ask if...意为“询问是否……”，故选 C。

11.句意：村民给他做了食物，并给他留下来一个房间用来休息。A.给 B.建造 C.有 D.买，give sb. sth 意为“给某人某物”，这里是说村民给他一间房子休息，故选 A。

12.句意：是一个穿着黑衣的富人。A.穷的 B.富裕的 C.丑陋的 D.好的，从后面的“He asked the man to pay his debts”（他要求那个人偿还债务），说明这是债主，应该是一个富人，故选 B。

13.句意：第二天早上，这位先生在床上留了一些钱。A.忘记 B.记得 C.离开；留下 D.借，leave+sth+地点意为“把……留在某地/某处”，这是有意留下来的，同时还留下了一个纸条，故选 C。

14.句意：你帮了我，但你不要任何报酬。A.烹饪 B.教 C.谈论 D.帮助，这里是那位先生留下的字条，意思是说村民给他提供帮助过夜了，故选 D。

15.句意：我知道你需要钱。A.食物 B.钱 C.时间 D.房子，昨天先生听到了村民和富人的对话，得知村民缺钱，故选 B。

答案：6. B 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. C 11. A 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. B

第三部分 阅读理解和口语运用

第一节 阅读理解（每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Friendship Restaurant

We have different kinds of Japanese food here. The food menu is in Japanese and Chinese. All the waiters and waitresses can speak at least one foreign language.

Tel: 312-9997

Time: 11:30 am-10:00 pm

Volunteer Project

Maybe you want to help others but don't know how. Then the Volunteer Project will help you. Here you will get the best idea of volunteering.

Call 822-5566 to join it.

Email address: lisa@hotmail.com

Dream Comer

Do you want to improve your English? Do you want to practise your English with native speakers? If yes, why not join the Dream Corner? Come here on Friday afternoon every week.

Red Bird Club

Do you like dancing? Do you want to show your cool dance at parties? Join us and make

your dream come true.

Closed on Tuesday.

Call 822-3331 for more information.

Underground World

Here you will find different kinds of fishes and even some kinds of sharks. You will feel that you are in the sea but of course this is not true. If you like fishes, just pay a visit here.

Time: 9:30 am-5: 30 pm

16. In the Friendship Restaurant you can eat _____ food

- A. Chinese
- B. Japanese
- C. English
- D. French

解析：细节理解题，由此句可知：“We have different kinds of Japanese food here.”

答案：B

17. Sarah wants to do some volunteer work. She can call _____ to get some ideas.

- A. 846-3809
- B. 312-9997
- C. 822-3331
- D. 822-5566

解析：第二则海报可以给我们提供信息。

答案：D

18. The Red Bird Club is closed on _____ .

- A. Tuesday
- B. Monday
- C. Saturday
- D. Thursday

解析：第四则海报的“Closed on Tuesday.”告知我们相关的信息。

答案：A

19. According to the ad(广告), you can see _____ in the Underground World.

- A. volunteers
- B. excellent dancers
- C. sea animals
- D. waiters and waitresses

解析：理解推断题在“The Underwater World”我们主要观看的是海洋动物。

答案：C

20. If you want to practise your English with native speakers, you can join _____ .

- A. the Red Bird Club
- B. the Volunteer Project
- C. the Dream Comer
- D. the Underground World

解析：由此句我们可以获知：“Do you want to improve your English? Do you want to

practice your English with native speakers?” 这是 The Dream Corner 的广告词。

答案：C

B

There once lived a rich businessman who had a lazy son. The businessman wanted his son to realize the value of labor.

One day, he told his son, “Today, I want you to earn something. If you fail, you won’t have your meal tonight.”

The boy didn’t want to find a job, so he asked his mother for help. She gave him a gold coin. In the evening, when the father asked his son what he had earned, the son showed him the gold coin. The father then asked him to throw it into the well(水井). The son did as he was told.

The father guessed that the gold was from the boy’s mother. The next day, he sent his wife to her parents’ home and asked his son to earn something. Since no one helped him, the son had to go to the market to look for a job. A shopkeeper told him that he would pay him a coin if he carried heavy tools for him. The son accepted. As he returned home and gave the coin to his father, he was asked to throw it into the well. The boy cried, “Dad! My body is aching. I’m tired. How are you asking me to throw my hard-earned coin into a well?”

The businessman smiled. He told his son that one feels pain only when the fruits of labor are wasted. The son realized the value of hard work. He promised not to be lazy any more.

21. Who helped the son when he was asked to earn something for the first time?

- A. His father.
- B. His mother.
- C. His sister.
- D. The shopkeeper.

解析：句意：当他第一次被要求去赚点什么的时候，谁帮助了儿子？A.他的父亲。B.他的母亲。C.他的妹妹。D.店主。原文 “The boy didn’t want to find a job, so he asked his mother for help”（男孩不想找工作，所以他向母亲求助），这是第一次父亲要求他赚钱后他的想法和做法，母亲给了他一枚金币，故选 B。

答案：B

22. The underlined word "aching" has the similar meaning with “_____”.

- A. painful
- B. hopeful
- C. helpful
- D. powerful

解析：句意：带下划线的“aching”一词与“痛苦的”具有相似的含义。A.痛苦的 B.有希望的 C.有帮助的 D.强大的。原文 “I’m tired. How are you asking me to throw my hard-earned coin into a well?”（我累了。你怎么让我把我辛苦挣来的硬币扔进井里？），说明儿子是很不情愿这样做，是很痛苦的，故选 A。

答案：A

23. Why did the father ask the boy to throw his coin into the well?

- A. To fill the well.
- B. To check if the coin is real.
- C. To keep the coin for the boy.
- D. To check if the boy had earned the coin by himself.

解析：句意：为什么父亲要求男孩将硬币扔进井里？A.填补井。B.检查硬币是否是真的。C.为男孩保留硬币。D.检查这个男孩是否自己挣了硬币。原文“He told his son that one feels pain only when the fruits of labor are wasted.”（他告诉他的儿子，只有当劳动成果被浪费时，才会感到痛苦。），第一次把硬币扔进去的时候，儿子照做了，第二次却很痛苦，所以通过这种方法，父亲就能够检测出这个男孩是否自己挣了硬币，故选D。

答案：D

24. How did the son feel when his father asked him to throw the coin into the well again?

- A. Surprised
- B. Sad
- C. Excited
- D. Relaxed

解析：句意：当他的父亲让他把硬币再次扔进井里时，儿子感觉如何？A.很惊讶的 B.悲伤的 C.兴奋的 D.放松的，原文“I’m tired. How are you asking me to throw my hard-earned coin into a well?”（我累了。你怎么让我把我辛苦挣来的硬币扔进井里？），加之男孩还是哭喊（cried）着说的，说明他是很难过的，故选B。

答案：B

25. The story is mainly about _____.

- A. a wise father
- B. a gold coin
- C. the fruits of labor
- D. a lazy boy

解析：句意：这个故事主要是关于劳动成果的。A.一个聪明的父亲 B.一枚金币 C.劳动成果 D.一个懒惰的男孩，原文开头首段“The businessman wanted his son to realize the value of labor.”（这位商人希望他的儿子意识到劳动的价值。），这是父亲的最终目的，也是文章的中心，所以文章是围绕“劳动的成果”展开的，故选C。

答案：C

C

People read books less often in these days. With the invention of radio, television and most recently, the Internet and computer games, it seems that reading books is no longer a popular activity. However, I believe that books are an important part of our lives.

Books offer an outstanding wealth of learning and at a cheaper price than taking a course. Books can make people cleverer, because heavy readers have greater knowledge of how things work and who or what people were.

Everything in today’s society requires reading. Imagine trying to do something as simple as reading the directions on a medicine bottle without good reading skills. Someone could not understand them and become very sick or even die.

Even something as simple as walking or driving through the city could become very dangerous without enough reading. Sometimes, you must be able to understand what is written and explain the meaning of them.

Some people say that reading is a waste of time and we can do better things with our time. Even if we don’t read books, we still read every day, and reading books can strengthen (加强) our abilities. Reading is one of the greatest things we can do in our spare time.

With a book, you can travel anywhere you want, do anything you want, and talk to anyone

you want. Reading is very important in our lives, no matter your age. So I think people should read books.

26. What activity is less popular these days than before?

- A. Reading a book.
- B. Listening to the radio.
- C. Watching TV.
- D. Surfing the Internet.

解析：句意：什么活动在现在这些日子里比以前更不受欢迎？A.读一本书。B.听收音机。C.看电视。D.上网冲浪。原文“People read books less often in these days.”（在这些日子里，人们不经常阅读书籍。），说明阅读在这些日子里不那么受欢迎了，故选A。

答案：A

27. We can learn from the second paragraph that _____.

- A. reading can improve your memory
- B. reading can make you interesting and attractive
- C. reading can make you smarter
- D. reading can reduce stress

解析：句意：我们可以从第二段中知道阅读可以让你更聪明。A.阅读可以提高你的记忆力 B.阅读可以让你有趣和有吸引力 C.阅读可以让你更聪明 D.阅读可以减轻压力，原文“Books can make people cleverer”（书籍可以让人更聪明），故选C。

答案：C

28. The underlined word "them" in the third paragraph refers to _____.

- A. the books they are reading
- B. the directions on a medicine bottle
- C. the good reading skills
- D. the words a doctor tells a sick person

解析：句意：第三段中带下划线的“它们”一词是指药瓶上的说明。A.他们正在阅读的书籍；B.药瓶上的说明；C.良好的阅读能力；D.医生告诉病人的话，原文“Imagine trying to do something as simple as reading the directions on a medicine bottle without good reading skills.”（想象一下，尝试做一些简单的事情，比如在没有良好阅读技巧的情况下阅读药瓶上的指示。）后面说到“一些人无法理解它们，并且变得生病甚至死亡。”说明一些人不理解的就是“药瓶上的说明”，这导致了生病或死亡，故选B。

答案：B

29. Some people disagree to read books because they think _____.

- A. walking in the city also needs reading skills
- B. driving along the road is dangerous
- C. reading books is very helpful for our abilities
- D. reading books just wastes their time

解析：句意：有些人不同意阅读书籍，因为他们认为阅读书籍只会浪费他们的时间。A.走在城市也需要阅读技巧 B.沿着这条路行驶是危险的 C.阅读书籍对我们的能力非常有帮助 D.阅读书籍只会浪费他们的时间，原文“Some people say that reading is a waste of time and we can do better things with our time.”（有人说，阅读是浪费时间，我们可以用我们的时间做更好的事情。），这是一些人不同意阅读的理由，故选D。

答案：D

30. The best title of the passage can be _____.

- A. People Should Enjoy Themselves
- B. How We Improve Reading Skills
- C. Why People Should Read Books
- D. What We Love Doing in Spare Time

解析：句意：这篇文章的最佳标题可以是为什么人们应该读书。A.人们应该玩的开心 B.我们如何提高阅读技巧 C.为什么人们应该读书 D.我们喜欢在闲暇时间做什么。这篇文章一直在围绕为什么要阅读展开了讨论，讲到了阅读的好处、阅读的作用，到最后得出自己的观点“*So I think people should read books*”（所以我认为人们应该读书），所以本文的标题可以是“为什么人们应该读书”，故选 C。

答案：C

D

Different weather makes people feel different. It influences health, intelligence (智力) and feelings.

In August, it is very hot and wet in the southern part of the United States. People there have heart trouble and other kinds of health problems during this month. In the Northeast and the Middle West, it is very hot at some times and very cold at other times. People in these states have more heart trouble after the weather changes in February or March.

The weather can also influence intelligence. For example, in a scientific report, IQ(智商) of a group of students was very high when a very strong wind came, but after the strong wind, their IQ was 10% below. The wind can help people have more intelligence. Very hot weather, on the other hand(另一方面), can make it lower. Students in many schools of the United States often get worse on exams in the hot months of the year (July and August).

Weather also has a strong influence on people's feelings. Winter may be a bad time for thin people. They usually feel cold during these months. They might feel unhappy during cold weather. But fat people may have a hard time in hot summer. At about 18 °C, people become stronger.

Low air pressure(气压) may make people forgetful. People leave more bags on buses and in shops on low-pressure days. There is a "good weather" for health. People feel best at a temperature of about 18°C.

Are you feeling sad, tired, forgetful, or unhappy today? It may be the weather's problem.

31. What kind of weather can have a bad effect(影响) on health?

- A. Hot and wet weather.
- B. Good weather.
- C. Warm weather.
- D. High intelligence.

解析：句意：什么样的天气对健康有不良影响？A.天气炎热潮湿。B. 好天气。C.温暖的天气。D.高智商。原文“*In August, it is very hot and wet in the southern part of the United States. People there have heart trouble and other kinds of health problems during this month.*”（8月份，美国南部地区炎热潮湿。在这个月里，那里的人有心脏病和其他类型的健康问题。），说明天气炎热潮湿是会给健康带来不利影响的，故选 A。

答案：A

32. When may people have more intelligence?

- A. When a rain comes.
- B. When very hot weather comes.

C. When a strong wind comes.

D. When low air pressure comes.

解析：句意：人们何时可以拥有更多智力？A.下雨的时候。B.天气很热的时候。C.当强风来临时。D.气压低时。原文“For example, in a scientific report, IQ (智商) of a group of students was very high when a very strong wind came,”（例如，在一份科学报告中，一群学生的IQ在强风吹来时非常高），所以强风来临人们拥有更多智力，故选C。

答案：C

33. How may low air pressure make people feel?

A. Forgetful.

B. Sad.

C. Angry.

D. Tired.

解析：句意：低气压让人感觉怎么样？A.健忘的。B.悲伤的。C.生气的。D.累的。原文“Low air pressure (气压) may make people forgetful”（低气压可能会让人健忘），故选A。

答案：A

34. What will happen to people in "good weather" of 18°C?

A. People are very forgetful.

B. People can't do their work well.

C. Thin people feel cold.

D. People are in better health.

解析：句意：在18°C的“好天气”中会发生什么？A.人们非常健忘。B.人们不能很好地开展工作。C.瘦人感到冷。D.人们身体健康。原文“‘There is a "good weather" for health. People feel best at a temperature of about 18°C.’”（对于健康来说存在一种“好天气”，人们在温度约为18°C时感觉最好），所以18度的时候人们更会身体健康。故选D。

答案：D

35. What does the writer want to tell us?

A. Hot and cold weather influences all people in the same way.

B. Weather influences people's lives.

C. IQ never changes during weather changes.

D. There is a good kind of weather for people's work and health.

解析：句意：作者想告诉我们什么？A.冷热天气以同样的方式影响所有人。B.天气影响人们的生活。C.在天气变化时，智商永远不会改变D.对于人们的工作和健康，存在一种好的天气。这篇文章的主题是在讨论“Different weather makes people feel different.”（不同的天气让人感觉与众不同。），并从具体几个方面做出了介绍，讲天气是如何影响人的健康、智力和感受的，故选B。

答案：B

第二节 口语运用（每小题1分，满分5分）

根据下面的对话内容，从方框内的选项中选出最佳选项，使对话完整通顺。其中有一项为多余选项。

Tony: Hello, Mike. The weekend is coming. _____ 36 _____

Mike: Yes, I'd love to. _____ 37 _____

Tony: What about the Palace Museum? There is a great show there.

Mike: That's really a wonderful place to visit. _____ 38 _____

Tony: We can see fine works of art there.

Mike: That sounds great. 39

Tony: The best way is to take the underground. It takes only 20 minutes.

Mike: All right. 40

Tony: Shall we meet at my home at 8 am tomorrow?

Mike: OK, see you tomorrow.

Tony: See you.

- | |
|--------------------------------------------|
| A. Would you like to go on a trip with me? |
| B. Who will go with us? |
| C. How can we go there? |
| D. When and where shall we meet? |
| E. Then what can we do there? |
| F. But where shall we go? |

解析: 36.句意: 你想和我一起去旅行吗? 从答句的“Yes, I'd love to”(是的, 我愿意)知道前句是在问“愿不愿意一起去旅行”, 故选 A。

37.句意: 但我们到哪儿去? 从答句的建议“故宫怎么样?”得知前句是在问“去哪里”, 故选 F。

38.句意: 在那我们能做什么呢? 从答句“我们能在那里看到优质的艺术品”得知前句是在问“去那里能干嘛”, 故选 E。

39.句意: 我们怎么去那里? 从答句的“最佳方式是坐地铁”得知前句是在问去那里的方式, 故选 C。

40.句意: 我们何时何地见面? 从答句的建议“我们要不明天早上八点在我家见面?”得知是在问何时何地见面, 故选 D。

答案: 36. A 37. F 38. E 39. C 40. D

卷 II

第一部分 单词拼写 (每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

第一节 根据汉语提示, 用单词的正确形式填空, 每空一词。

41. Jane would like to live on the _____ (第十二) floor.

解析: 句意: 简希望住在第十二楼。在描述“几楼”的时候要用到序数词, 这里需要填“twelve”的序数词 twelfth。

答案: twelfth

42. Monkeys eat meat, _____ (树叶) fruit and even eggs.

解析: 句意: 猴子吃肉, 树叶, 水果甚至鸡蛋。树叶是可数名词, 猴子吃的不止一片树叶, 填 leaf 的复数形式 leaves。

答案: leaves

43. In some places, it isn't _____ (有礼貌的) to look at people when you talk.

解析: 句意: 在某些地方, 当你说话的时候看人们不是有礼貌的行为。It isn't polite to do 意为“做……是没有礼貌的”, be 动词后用形容词, 故这里填 polite。

答案: polite

44. Millie lives on a healthy diet. She _____ (很少) has sweet snacks.

解析：句意：米莉以健康饮食为生。她很少吃甜点。这里需要填写的频度副词用来描述“吃甜点”的频率，故填 seldom。

答案：seldom

45. It _____ (闻起来) so strong that I don't like it at all.

解析：句意：它闻起来气味如此强烈，以至于我根本不喜欢它。“闻起来”用感官系动词 smell, smell+adj 意为“闻起来……”，主语是 it, 谓语动词要用三单形式，故填 smells。

答案：smells

46. You will be heavily _____ (惩罚) if you don't obey these rules.

解析：句意：如果你不遵守这些规则，你将会被严重惩罚。你只能“被处罚”，所以要用到被动语态 be done, 这里需要填写动词“惩罚”的过去分词，故填 punished。

答案：punished

47. —Where is your father?

—He has already _____ (飞) to Beijing.

解析：句意：——你父亲在哪里？——他已经飞去北京了。出现了“has already”证明要使用现在完成时，结构是“has already done”，所以这里要填动词“飞”的过去分词形式，故填 flown。

答案：flown

48. —When will our school sports meeting be held?

—It will be held on _____ (十一月)10th.

解析：句意：——学校运动会什么时候举行？——它将于十一月 10 日被举行。月份的首字母要大写，故填 November。

答案：November

49. The restaurant is open every day _____ (除了) Monday.

解析：句意：这家餐馆每天开放，除了周一。“除了……”是介词 except, 故填 except。

答案：except

50. Danniell did the exercises too _____ (粗心地), and it made his teacher angry.

解析：句意：Danniell 这些练习做得太粗心，这让他的老师很生气。“粗心地”用来修饰动词“做”，所以要用副词，故填 carelessly。

答案：carelessly

第二节 根据短文内容用方框内所给单词的正确形式填空，每空一词，每词一次。

so decide do leave proud happy advise trouble after go

Li Wen is a 16-year-old boy. He works hard and _____ 51 _____ well in school. It is hard to believe that he had much _____ 52 _____ in school. His parents moved to the city to look for jobs, _____ 53 _____ they couldn't be at home to look _____ 54 _____ him. From then on, he became less interested in _____ 55 _____ to school and missed classes. Then his parents made a _____ 56 _____ to

send him to a boarding school. He was shy and had no friends. Life there was difficult for him. One day he told his teacher he wanted to 57 the school. His teacher called his parents and 58 them to come back and talk with their son in person. Then his parents came back and had a talk with him. This communication changed his life. He realized that his parents would always love him and they would be 59 of everything good that he did. Now he is much 60 and more outgoing than he used to be.

解析：51.句意：他学习努力，在学校表现很好。Do well 意为“表现得好”，这是在陈述事实，用一般现在时，主语是 he，谓语动词要用三单，故填 does。

52. 句意：很难相信他在学校遇到了很多麻烦。much 后加不可数名词表示“很多……”，这里是说他在学校表现不错，但很难相信他会遇到麻烦，故填 trouble。

53. 句意：他的父母搬到城里寻找工作，所以他们不能在家里照顾他。因为父母搬去了城里，所以无法在家，这里构成了因果关系，用 so 引出结果，故填 so。

54. 句意：他的父母搬到城里寻找工作，所以他们不能在家里照顾他。Look after...意为“照看/照顾……”，这里是说父母没法照看他，故填 after。

55. 句意：从那时起，他对上学兴趣减少了，并且不去上很多课。Be interested in doing 意为“对…感兴趣”，这里是说对上学没什么兴趣了，in 后加动词 ing 形式，故填 going。

56. 句意：然后他的父母决定把他送到寄宿学校。Make a decision to do=decide to do 意为“决定去做……”，注意不定冠词 a 后要用“决定”的名词形式，故填 decision。

57. 句意：有一天，他告诉他的老师，他想离开学校。因为生活对他来说有点艰难，所以他应该是想要离开学校，want to do 意为“想要做……”，故填 leave。

58.句意：他的老师打电话给他的父母并建议他们回去和他们的儿子亲自交谈。这里是说老师建议父母回来和儿子谈谈，advise sb.. to do ...“建议某人做……”，动作发生在过去，用一般过去时，故填 advised。

59. 句意：他意识到他的父母会永远爱他，他们会以他所做的一切为荣。“以……为骄傲”为“be proud of...”，这里是说父母会以他为荣，故填 proud。

60. 句意：现在他比以前更快乐，更外向。出现了 than 说明出现了比较，和过去比较，他更快乐了，much 后加比较级表示“更……”，这里填 happier。

答案：51. does 52. trouble 53. so 54. after 55. going 56. decision 57. leave 58. advised 59. proud 60. happier

第二部分 短文改错（每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

下面短文中的画线部分是错误的，请改正，但不得改变原文意思。

Oliver Twist is one of the more famous stories 61. _____
for Charles Dickens. Set in the nineteenth century, it is about a boy 62. _____
calling Oliver who finds himself alone in the world. He lives in a 63. _____
special house for poor people and always has a empty stomach. One 64. _____
day, he asks for more food and gets into trouble!
Later, Oliver runs away to London. There he meets some boys
who steal money and other things. They teach Oliver steal too, though 65. _____
Oliver does not want to because he is a good child. After many difficulties
Oliver is took home by a kind old man. In the end, Oliver discovers that 66. _____
the kind man is a relative, and he goes to live with him in the city
There are many reasons why Oliver Twist is so a popular story 67. _____
There are also a lot of action in the book, and it is also very humorous 68. _____

The writer was also very good at write about the 69. _____
every day lives of poor children in London in the nineteenth 70. _____
century -- his book made people care more about the problems
of poor children.

解析: 61.句意: 雾都孤儿是 Charles Dickens 最著名的故事之一。One of ...后要加形容词的最高级和名词复数, 这里需要的是 the most famous (最著名的……), 故要把 more 改成 most。

62.句意: 雾都孤儿是 Charles Dickens 最著名的故事之一。英语中用 by 引出作者的名字, 意为“由…写的”, 故改为 by。

63.句意: 设定在十九世纪, 这个故事讲的是一个名叫奥利弗的男孩, 他在世界上独自一人。这里要表示“名叫……”要用到过去分词 called 来做定语, 所以“一个名叫……的男孩”是“a boy called...”, 故改为 called。

64.句意: 他住在一个供穷人使用的特殊的房子里, 肚子总是空的。Empty 是元音发音开头的单词, 前面有不定冠词, 要用 an, 故改为 an。

65.句意: 但他们也教奥利弗去偷东西, 虽然奥利弗不想这样做, 因为他是一个好孩子。Teach sb. to do 意为“教某人去做……”, 这里是教奥利弗去偷, 故改为 to steal。

66.句意: 经过许多困难, 奥利弗被一位善良的老人带回家。奥利弗只能“被带回”家, 所以这里要用被动语态 be done, “被带回家”是“be taken home”, 故改为 taken。

67.句意: 雾都孤儿是如此受欢迎的故事有很多原因。such a/an +adj+ n.表示“如此……的……”, so 是副词, 只能修饰形容词或副词。不能修饰名词, 故改为 such。

68.句意: 书中也有很多动作, 而且也非常幽默。There be 句型要使用就近原则, 后面的名词是 action, 是不可数名词, 所以 be 动词用 is, 故改为 is。

69.句意: 这位作家也非常善于写出十九世纪伦敦贫困儿童的日常生活。Be good at doing 意为“擅长于……”, 介词后用动词 ing 形式, 故改为 writing。

70.句意: 这位作家也非常善于写出十九世纪伦敦贫困儿童的日常生活。everyday 形容词, 意为: 每天的, 日常的, every day 通常做“每天”解作状语时, 表示频率, 所以这里是需要一个形容词, 用来形容“生活”, 故改为 everyday。

答案: 61. most 62. by 63. called 64. an 65. to steal 66. taken 67. such 68. is 69. writing 70. everyday

第三部分 任务型阅读 (每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面的短文, 然后根据文章内容简要回答 71 至 75 小题。

Many Chinese people like hot pot and Li Yang is one of them.

Three days ago, Li Yang arrived in England. There he had three days of hamburgers, sandwiches, and potatoes. Yesterday he was very excited when he heard that there was going to be a meal of hot pot to welcome the new students.

He went into the room and sat next to an American girl. To his surprise, he saw potatoes and bread in front of him. Where was the hot pot?

When she saw Li Yang was very surprised, the American girl told him that hotpot is NOT hot pot. China has hot pot in two words but English hotpot is written in one word.

Hotpot is made from meat, potatoes and onions. People put it in the oven (烤箱) all day in a heavy pot and on a low heat. It is easy to cook.

Hotpot tastes nice. But Li Yang still misses hot pot, two words!

71. Do many Chinese people like hot pot? (no more than 3 words)

解析：句意：许多中国人喜欢火锅吗？（不超过3个词），原文“Many Chinese people like hot pot”（很多中国人喜欢火锅），故填 Yes, they do./Yes.

答案：Yes, they do./Yes.

72. When did Li Yang arrive in England? (no more than 3 words)

解析：句意：李阳何时抵达英格兰？（不超过3个词），原文“Three days ago, Li Yang arrived in England.”（三天前，李阳抵达英格兰。），这里指出了到达的时间，故填 Three days ago.

答案：Three days ago.

73. Who told Li Yang that hotpot is not hot pot? (no more than 3 words)

解析：句意：谁告诉李阳热锅不是火锅？（不超过3个词）原文“When she saw Li Yang was very surprised, the American girl told him that hotpot is NOT hot pot.”（当她看到李阳非常惊讶时，这位美国女孩告诉他，热锅不是火锅。）是一位美国女孩告诉他的，故填 The/An American girl.

答案：The/An American girl.

74. Which country has hot pot in two words? (no more than 1 word)

解析：句意：哪个国家的火锅是用两个单词？（不超过1个词）原文“China has hot pot in two words but English hotpot is written in one word.”（中国的火锅是用两个单词写的，但英国的热锅是用一个单词写的。）故这里填 China.

答案：China.

75. What is English hotpot made from? (no more than 4 words)

解析：句意：英式热锅是由什么构成的？（不超过4个词）原文“Hotpot is made from meat, potatoes and onions.”（热锅由肉，土豆和洋葱制成。）这是英式热锅的构成，故填 Meat, potatoes and onions.

答案：Meat, potatoes and onions.

76. 书面表达（满分10分）

假设下周你所在的班将开展为期一周的研学活动。请根据下面的提示用英语写一则通知告知全班同学。

阳光农场之旅	
活动时间	一周
活动地点	阳光农场
活动内容	1.帮助清理农场垃圾，搞好农场卫生；
	2.学习种菜、植树；
	3.野餐，采摘水果（苹果，梨……）

安全 tips	不要到河里游泳，不要单独行动。
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要求：

1.字迹工整，书写规范，包含全部要点，适当发挥；

2.文中不得出现真实的学校、班级名称；

3.80 词左右，开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数；

参考词汇：rubbish(垃圾) clear away(清理) Sunshine Farm(阳光农场)

Hello, everyone,

May I have your attention, please?

That's all Thank you!

解析：写作分析：这则作文是要求写一份通知，告知同学们即将开展的为期一周的研学活动，需要阐明活动的时间、地点、内容，以及相关的注意事项，写作难度不大，讨论即将发生的事情可以借助一般将来时，行文注意前后连贯，结构完整即可。

写作亮点：首先要点明主题“下周要去做什么”，用到了“have a journey to...”（去……旅行）这个短语。其次就针对这次旅行做出较为细致的描述，描述时间，描述即将进行的事件，提到了“do some cleaning”（帮助清扫），“help clear away rubbish”（帮助清除垃圾），plant trees（种树）、“grow vegetables”（种植蔬菜），“have a picnic”（去野餐），“help the farmers pick fruits”（帮助农民采摘水果），“be allowed to do...”（被允许去做……），其中情态动词 must 的用法准确，we mustn't go swimming in the river 意为“我们禁止去河里游泳”，mustn't 表示“禁止”。结尾处有祝福语“Wish you a happy journey!”，总体来说短语使用准确，时态正确，结构完整，有相关细节的补充，行文连贯，完成了既定的写作任务。

答案：

Hello, everyone,

May I have your attention, please?

Next week our class are going to have a journey to Sunshine Farm. The journey will last for one week. On the farm we're going to do some cleaning and help clear away rubbish at first. Then, we'll learn how to plant trees and grow vegetables. During the week, we will have a picnic and help the farmers pick fruits such as apples and pears. For our safety, we mustn't go swimming in the river and we should keep together. Nobody is allowed to leave the class group and go alone.

Wish you a happy journey!

That's all. Thank you!