

2016年浙江省衢州市中考真题英语

卷 I

说明：本卷共有三大题，45 小题，共 70 分。

一、听力（略）

二、完形填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项，使文章完整、通顺。

Susie Sunbeam was not her real name. It was Susan Brown. But everyone called 16 Sunbeam, because she had such a sweet, smiling face. She 17 took brightness with her wherever she went. Her grandfather first gave her this 18, and it seemed to fit the little girl so 19 that soon it took the place of her own.

Even when Susie was a baby, she laughed and smiled from morning till night. No one ever heard her cry unless she was 20 or hurt. When she had learnt to 21, she loved to go around the house and get things for her mother. 22, she helped her as much as she could.

She loved 23. She would sit by her mother's side for an hour at a time, and ask her many questions. At other times, she would take a new book and read quietly. Susie was always pleasant in her play with other children. She never used a(n) 24 word, but tried to do whatever would make her playmates happy.

One day, a(n) 25 little girl with an old torn dress passed by. Susie heard some children teasing and laughing at her. She at once ran out to the gate, and asked the little girl to come 26.

“What are you crying for?” Susie asked. “Because they all 27 at me.” she said.

Then Susie took the little girl into the house. She 28 the little girl with kind words, and she gave her one of her own best dresses and a good pair of shoes. This brought real 29 to the poor child, and she thought that Sunbeam was the 30 name for Susan Brown.

16.

- A. it
- B. itself
- C. her
- D. herself

解析：考查代词及语境理解。句意：她的名字是苏珊布朗。但是大家叫她阳光。A. it 它；B. itself 它自己；C. her 她；D. herself 她自己。指女孩：她；作宾语，用宾格：her。故选 C。

答案：C

17.

- A. sometimes
- B. seldom
- C. never
- D. always

解析：考查副词及语境理解。句意：无论去哪儿，她总是带着阳光。A. sometimes 有时；B. seldom 很少；C. never 从不；D. always 总是。她是一位总是微笑的阳光女孩，总是带去阳光。故选 D。

答案：D

18.

A. name

B. chance

C. dress

D. book

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：最初她的爷爷给她这个名字。A. name 名字；B. chance 机会；C. dress 衣服；D. book 书。本段前面介绍的是这位女孩的名字。故选 A。

答案：A

19.

A. possibly

B. clearly

C. nicely

D. easily

解析：考查副词及语境理解。句意：它好像如此地适合这个女孩。A. possibly 可能地；B. clear 清楚地；C. nicely 恰当地；D. easily 容易地。名字很适合她。故选 C。

答案：C

20.

A. happy

B. sick

C. fine

D. busy

解析：考查形容词及语境理解。句意：除非她生病了或是受伤了。没有人听她哭过。A. happy 高兴的；B. sick 生病的；C. free 好的；D. busy 忙碌的。使人哭的原因：生病。故选 B。

答案：B

21.

A. walk

B. say

C. read

D. write

解析：考查动词及语境理解。句意：当她学会走路了，她喜欢到房屋四周去给妈妈弄些东西。

A. walk 走路，步行；B. say 说，讲；C. read 读；D. write 写。要到房屋外给妈妈弄东西，得会走路。故选 A。

答案：A

22.

A. By the way

B. In this way

C. On the way

D. In a way

解析：考查介词短语及语境理解。句意：这样，她尽力地帮助她的妈妈。A. By the way 顺便说一下；B. In this way 以这种方式；C. On the way 在路上；D. In a way 在某种程度上。小小的她以那种方式帮助了她的妈妈。故选 B。

答案：B

23.

- A. study
- B. nature
- C. travel
- D. sport

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：她喜欢学习。A. study 学习；B. nature 自然；C. travel 旅游；D. sport 运动。下文举的“坐在妈妈身边问问题”、“静静地看新书”都是学习行为。故选 A。

答案：A

24.

- A. kind
- B. unkind
- C. usual
- D. unusual

解析：考查形容词及语境理解。句意：她从来不用不友善的语言。A. kind 友善的，和蔼的；B. unkind 不友善的；C. usual 通常的；D. unusual 不同寻常的。由后句：她尽量使她的玩伴开心可知，她从不使用不友好的语言。故选 B。

答案：B

25.

- A. honest
- B. weak
- C. poor
- D. rich

解析：考查形容词及语境理解。句意：一天，一个穿着旧衣服的穷女孩走过。A. honest 诚实的；B. weak 虚弱的；C. poor 贫穷的；D. rich 富裕的。由“with an old torn dress”可以推测出女孩“贫穷”。故选 C。

答案：C

26.

- A. in
- B. out
- C. up
- D. down

解析：考查介词及语境理解。句意：她马上跑到门口并叫小女孩进来。A. in 进来；B. out 出来；C. up 上来；D. down 下来。到门口叫外面的女孩进来。故选 A。

答案：A

27.

- A. look
- B. point
- C. shout
- D. laugh

解析：考查动词及语境理解。句意：因为他们都嘲笑我。A. look 看；B. point 指；C. shout 喊叫；D. laugh 笑。孩子们嘲笑衣着破烂的女孩。嘲笑：laugh at。故选 D。

答案：D

28.

- A. brought up

- B. gave up
- C. picked up
- D. cheered up

解析：考查动词短语及语境理解。句意：她用和藹的话鼓舞女孩。A. brought 提出，养育；B. gave up 放弃；C. picked up 拾起，捡起；D. cheered up 鼓舞，鼓励。她有和藹可亲的语言鼓励她。故选 D。

答案：D

29.

- A. pain
- B. trouble
- C. pleasure
- D. truth

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：这真的给这位穷孩子带来了快乐。A. pain 痛苦；B. trouble 麻烦，烦恼；C. pleasure 高兴，快乐；D. truth 实话，事实。新衣服和新鞋子使她快乐。故选 C。

答案：C

30.

- A. wrong
- B. right
- C. strange
- D. common

解析：考查形容词及语境理解。句意：她认为阳光是苏珊布朗正确的名字。A. wrong 错误的；B. right 正确的；C. strange 奇怪的；D. common 普通的。认为名如其人。故选 B。

答案：B

三、阅读理解(共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分)

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Even though I just had lunch not long ago, I was feeling hungry again. I went to the kitchen to look for something to eat. That was when I discovered the pudding in the fridge. It was made from milk, sugar, eggs and fruits, and it looked so yummy. I noticed that there was only one left.

I was putting the pudding on a plate when my brother came into the kitchen. He found the pudding and asked for it. "It's mine! I was the only one who found it!" I shouted. "You are my elder brother, You should give it to me!" said he. Then he started pulling the plate towards himself and I did the same.

Suddenly, the plate moved to one side and the pudding slipped (滑动) out of the plate. It landed on the floor and turned into a yellow mess. My brother and I both looked at each other, feeling amazed and disappointed at the same time. It was such a waste!

To my surprise, Ollie, our pet dog, walked over to the mess on the floor. It began to **lap up** the pudding happily. Within minutes, the mess on the floor was gone. Ollie licked (舔) its lips when it was done.

After watching Ollie finishing the whole pudding by itself, we realized _____. If both of us had shared the pudding, we would both have got to eat half of it. It was because of our greed (贪婪) that we ended up with nothing. That day, my brother and I learnt a good lesson.

31. The writer's brother thought he should get the pudding because_____ .

- A. he found it by himself
- B. he made it by himself
- C. he was hungrier
- D. he was younger

解析：推理判断题。题意：作者的弟弟认为他应该吃点心是因为什么？ A. he found it by himself 他自己找到的； B. he made it by himself 他自己做的； C. he was hungrier 他更饿； D. he was younger 他更小。由第二段倒数第二句 “You are my elder brother, You should give it to me!”（你是我的哥哥，你应该给我）可以推测出他认为作者比他大，即他更年幼。所以该吃那块点心。故选 D。

答案： D

32. The underlined part “lap up” in Paragraph 4 is the closest in meaning to_____.

- A. share
- B. move
- C. eat
- D. pull

解析：词义猜测题。题意：第四自然段中有下划线的“lap up”跟哪一个含义最接近？ A. share 分享； B. move 移动，搬动； C. eat 吃； D. pull 拉。本句指狗开始高兴地 lap up 那块点心。可以推测出其含义是：吃。故选 C。

答案： C

33. Which of the following can be put in the blank in the last paragraph?

- A. how foolish we had been
- B. how happy we both were
- C. it was wrong to keep a pet dog
- D. the pudding was not yummy

解析：推理判断题。题意：下面哪一个可以填入最后一段的空格里？ A. how foolish we had been 我们是多么愚蠢啊。 B. how happy we both were 我们俩都多么开心啊； C. it was wrong to keep a pet dog 养宠物狗是错的； D. the pudding was not yummy 点心不好吃。前句讲两兄弟眼睁睁地看着狗吃完了他们心爱的点心；后句句意满含自责：如果我们曾经分享这块点心，我们都可以吃半块。可以推测出作者非常后悔，非常自责。故选 A。

答案： A

B



Q: Why do birds fly south?

A: Because it's too far to walk.

Jokes are things that we say to make other people laugh. Sometimes a joke is just a short sentence, while other times it can be a story that can take a while to tell. An example of a simple joke is:

People who tell jokes are welcomed everywhere because everyone likes hearing a good joke. Here is another example of a jokes:

Q: Why do hummingbirds hum (嗡嗡叫)?

A: Because they don't know the words.



Q: Why did the chicken cross the road?

A: To get to the other side.

We say a joke is “corny” if it is stupid . An example of a corny joke is:

But some people may think a corny joke actually a good joke. Telling a good joke depends not only on the joke itself but also on the way it is told. Some people have a skill for telling jokes. And some people simply do not know how to tell jokes. Every language and culture has its own funny jokes. As a result, many jokes lose their humor if they are translated into a different language. Some jokes depend on making fun of other people to be funny. However, these jokes may hurt people’s feelings.

Sometimes jokes are told about certain races and religions (宗教). These are called “racial” and “religious” jokes, and they can be hurting people, too. Jokes about the supposed special things of the members of one sex are sometimes considered to be “sexist (性别歧视的) rubbish”. Jokes that hurt people’s feelings are not really funny.

Have you heard a good joke lately? Can you tell your classmates one that will make them laugh?

34. People who are good at telling jokes are usually_____.

- A. serious
- B. crazy
- C. famous
- D. popular

解析：细节理解题。题意：擅长讲笑话的人们通常怎样？ A. serious 严肃； B. crazy 疯狂； C. famous 出名； D. popular 受欢迎。由第二段第一句里的： People who tell jokes are welcomed everywhere 可知，讲笑话的人们到处受欢迎。故选 D。

答案： D

35. A “corny” joke is one that is _____.

- A. very funny
- B. stupid or not funny
- C. very short
- D. very harmful

解析：推理判断题。题意：一个平淡的笑话是什么样的笑话？ A. very funny 非常有趣的； B. stupid or not funny 愚蠢的或是没趣的； C. very short 很短的； D. very harmful 很伤人的。由第三段可知，平淡的笑话可能很愚蠢；由第四段可知，因为有些人不会讲笑话，把好的笑话讲得不滑稽可笑了。故选 B。

答案： B

36. Some jokes depend on _____ to be funny.

- A. how long the sentences are
- B. the age of the person who tells the joke
- C. where we are standing when telling the joke

D. the listener's understanding of the language and culture

解析：推理判断题。题意：一些笑话依靠什么而有趣？A. how long the sentences are 句子的长度； B. the age of the person who tells the joke 讲笑话者的年龄； C. where we ate standing when telling the joke 讲笑话时我们站的位置； D. the listener's understanding of the language and culture 听众的语言及文化理解。由第四段可知，不同语言和文化有着自己有趣的笑话，但是如果翻译成外语，就可能伤害别人。故选 D。

答案：D

37. Which of the following is the writer's opinion?

A. Jokes that hurt people's feelings are not really funny.

B. Some people simply do not know how to tell jokes.

C. Every language and culture has its own jokes.

D. Some people may think a corny joke is good.

解析：主旨大意题。题意：下面哪一个是作者的观点？A. Jokes that hurt people's feelings are not really funny. 伤害别人的感受的笑话不是真正的有趣； B. Some people simply do not know how to tell jokes. 一些人不知道怎样讲笑话； C. Every language and culture has its own jokes. 每一种文化有自己的笑话； D. Some people may think a corny joke is good. 有些人可能认为一个平淡的笑话是好笑话。由倒数第二段最后一句：Jokes that hurt people's feelings are not really funny. 可知作者认为伤害别人的笑话不是真正的有趣。故选 A。

答案：A

C

I have spent almost a third of my life in China, living and working in this beautiful country. In a sense, China has been and is still my second home. But in those past years I had never been to Quzhou.

Some days ago, for the first time in my Chinese life, I stepped into the beautiful city of Quzhou. My impressions of Quzhou city were as I always thought: green countryside, rainy sky, wet air. That was what I imagined for years the south of China would be. When we finally arrived, I was impressed by the elegant (优雅的) city.

Next day we were taken to visit some places not far away from the city. I was not aware of the direction of our short trip, but when we arrived at Lanke Mountain and got out of the car, I thought that we had been taken to a fairyland (仙境) : the light rain over the green and thick plants, the silvery sky like a heavy blanket and the mystery (神秘) of this mountain made me feel like being part of a picture.

Jiulong Lake was our next step. The mystic atmosphere (气氛) of this place was so strong that I decided to watch the view standing at the top when I stepped into the small boat to sail upstream. Sometimes we were so close to the mountain that we could clearly see the red soil under the plants.

I was thinking of the joy to be in a place like Jiulong Lake and how it would be to live among those hills for a while.

The final leg of the day's journey was a primary school. We were welcomed by the smiles on the faces of many young pioneers. The energy of the hundreds of kids made me feel younger for a while, so educated, so polite and so warm that I had no doubt about the future generations of Quzhou people. The people seem to me the best of Quzhou and they will remain in my memories forever.

38. From the passage, we can know the writer_____.

A. will come to work in Quzhou

- B. will leave China soon
- C. has lived in China for a long time
- D. has just come to China

解析：推理判断题。题意：从短文中，我们知道有关作者的什么？A. will come to work in Quzhou 将要来衢州工作；B. will leave China soon 很快要来离开中国；C. has lived in China for a long time 在中国居住了很久了；D. has just come to China 刚来中国。由第一段第一句话：I have spent almost a third of my life in China 可知，作者在中国度过了三分之一的时间，说明他在中国很久了。故选 C。

答案：C

39. The writer visited _____ places the next day in Quzhou.

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

解析：推理判断题。题意：第二天，作者参观了衢州的几个地方？A. two 两个；B. three 三个；C. four 四个；D. five 五个。根据短文第三至五自然段可知，作者第二天去了：兰可山、九龙湖和一所小学校，共三个地方。故选 B。

答案：B

40. In the writer's eye, Quzhou is _____.

- A. green, rainy, wet and elegant
- B. green, large, modern and mystic
- C. small, warm, dry and elegant
- D. beautiful, dry, modern and mystic

解析：推理判断题。题意：在作者眼中，衢州是怎样的？A. green, rainy, wet and elegant 绿色、多雨、湿润，优雅的；B. green, large, modern and mystic 绿色，巨大，现代，迷人的；C. small, warm, dry and elegant 小温暖、干燥、优雅的；D. beautiful, dry, modern and mystic 美丽、干燥、现代，迷人的。根据第二段第二句：My impressions of Quzhou city were as I always thought: green countryside, rainy sky, wet air. 及第二段最后一句：When we finally arrived, I was impressed by the elegant (优雅的) city. 可知作者对衢州的印象是：green, rainy, wet and elegant. 故选 A。

答案：A

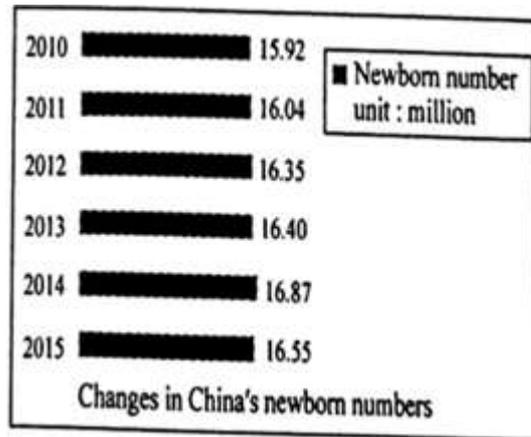
41. What does the writer mean by saying the underlined sentence in Paragraph 4?

- A. He disliked Jiulong Lake.
- B. He hoped to leave there soon.
- C. He would swim in Jiulong Lake.
- D. He loved Jiulong Lake very much.

解析：句义猜测题。题意：作者说第四段有下划线的句子的意思是什么？A. He disliked Jiulong Lake. 欢九龙湖；B. He hoped to leave there soon. 他希望很快离开那儿；C. He would swim in Jiulong Lake. 他可以在九龙湖里游泳；D. He loved Jiulong Lake very much. 他非常喜欢九龙湖。句意：I was thinking of the joy to be in a place like Jiulong Lake and how it would be to live among those hills for a while. 我在想象着居住像九龙湖这种地方的乐趣，以及在那些山中住一段时间会是怎样的。因此可以推测出：作者被九龙湖及那些山中美景深深地吸引。故选：D。

答案：D

D



The Year of the Goat was a main reason for the low newborns in 2015, a report said.

There were 16.55 million babies born in China last year, about 320,000 fewer than 2014, the Year of the Horse, it said.

China began to allow couples where one partner was an only child to have a second child in late 2013, which made 11 million couples eligible (符合条件的).

People expected the policy to result in 1 million more births compared with 2014. However, that did not happen. There is an old Chinese saying that 9 out of 10 people born in the Year of the Goat are unlucky in their lives.

It was reported that the decline (下降) was mainly because of the Year of the Goat. China will likely welcome 17.5 to 21 million newborns yearly in the next five years.

In 2015, the number of women aged 15 to 49, considered to be of childbearing age, fell by 5 million from 2014. In addition, the group between 20 and 29 years old, who are main childbearing people, has declined by 1.5 million, the report said.

Among babies born last year, the number of first children dropped by 850,000 from 2014, or 4.1 percent, it said. At the same time, the number of the second children increased by 450,000.

The number of Chinese women of childbearing age reached the highest point in 2011 and then began to decline.

42. You can probably read this passage in a(n) _____.

- A. advertisement
- B. newspaper
- C. guidebook
- D. novel

解析：推理判断题。题意：你可能在哪儿读到本文？A. advertisement 广告；B. newspaper 报纸；C. guidebook 手册；D. novel 小说。本文是我国人口生育形势分析报道，因此可能会出现在报纸上。故选 B。

答案： B

43. According to the report, the number of newborns declined in 2015 compared with 2014 mainly because of_____.

- A. the Year of the Horse
- B. the Year of the Goat
- C. the working conditions
- D. the living conditions

解析： 细节理解题。题意： 根据本报道， 2015 年新生儿较 2014 年下降的主要原因是什么？

A. the Year of the Horse 马年； B. the Year of the Goat 羊年； C. the working conditions 工作情况； D. the living conditions 生活情况。由短文第一句： The Year of the Goat was a main reason for the low newborns in 2015,可知因为是羊年， 所以 2015 年出生率低。故选 B。

答案： B

44. The number of Chinese women of childbearing age reached the highest point in_____.

- A.2011
- B.2012
- C.2013
- D.2014

解析： 细节理解题。题意： 中国育龄妇女的人数在哪一年达到顶峰？ A.2011； B.2012； C.2013； D.2014。由短文最后一句可知： 我国育龄妇女的人数在 2011 年达到最高。故选 A。

答案： A

45. From 2010 to 2014, the newborn numbers in China_____.

- A. declined every year
- B. kept the same
- C. increased every year
- D. doubled

解析： 推理判断题。题意： 从 2010 到 2014 年， 中国新生儿的数量怎样变化的？ A. declined every year 每年下降； B. kept the same 保持不变； C. increased every year 每年上升； D. doubled 两倍。根据上面图表的信息可知， 从 2010 年到 2014 年， 新生儿的数量是每年增长的。故选 C。

答案： C

卷 II

说明： 本卷共四大题， 31 小题， 共 50 分。

四、 任务型阅读（共 5 小题， 每小题 1 分， 共 5 分）

阅读下面短文， 然后从 A、 B、 C 三个选项中选择正确选项填入第 46~48 三个空格中， 并在第 49~50 小题的空白处填入适当内容， 完成文后图表。

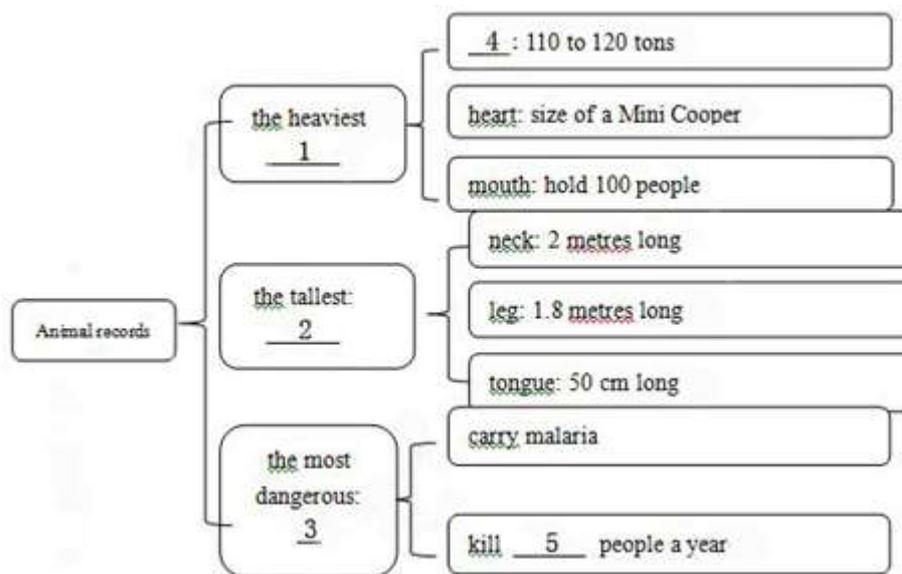
There are world records at the Olympic Games. But what are the world records in animal kingdom?

The largest and heaviest animal on earth is the blue whale. It weighs between 110 and 120 tons. Its heart is the size of a Mini Cooper, It's got the biggest mouth in the world as well. About 100 people can fit inside it. But it doesn't eat people! In fact, the biggest thing it can eat is the size of an apple.

The giraffe is smaller than the blue whale but it is also a record breaker. It's the tallest living land animal. It's got the longest neck-about 2 metres long, and it's got the longest legs-about 1.8

metres long. Drinking is difficult, but eating from the top of trees is easy! And its tongue is 50 cm long!

The most dangerous animal in the world isn't a lion or a bear. It's an insect! The mosquito (蚊子) that carry malaria kill over 1 million people a year. After that, the most dangerous animal is the venomous snake. They kill 50,000 to 125,000 people a year.



46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____
 A. the mosquito B. the giraffe C. the blue whale
 49. _____ 50. _____

46. 解析：细节理解题。根据第二自然段第一句：The largest and heaviest animal on earth is the blue whale. 可知动物界中最重的是蓝鲸。故选 C。

答案：C

47.

解析：细节理解题。由第三段第一、二句可知：长颈鹿是世界上最高的动物，故选 B。

答案：B

48.

解析：细节理解题。由最后一段的第一行可知蚊子是世界上最危险的动物。故选 A。

答案：A

49.

解析：细节理解题。由第二段第二句：It weighs between 110 and 120 tons.可知，蓝鲸重 110 至 120 吨，即其重量是 110 至 120 吨。故填：weight。

答案：weight

50.

解析：细节理解题。由最后一段第二句：The mosquito (蚊子) that carry malaria kill over 1 million people a year.可知，蚊子一年可能杀死一百多万人。故填：over 1 million/about 1 million/more than 1 million

答案：over 1 million/about 1 million/more than 1 million

五、词汇运用（共 15 小题，每小题一分，共 15 分）

A)用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空，每题仅用一次，每空限填一词。

pollute	proper	six	powerful	they
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51. Schools should do something to help students protect _____.

解析：句意：学校应该做些事情来帮助学生保护自己。保护学生们自己，故填：themselves。

答案：themselves

52. If a river is _____, farmers can't use the water for their crops.

句意：如果河被污染了。农民们不能用水来浇灌庄稼。由后句“不能用于浇灌庄稼的水”可以推测出“污染”。主语 river 是谓语 pollute 的承受者，句子用被动词语态，动词用过去分词。故填：polluted。

答案：polluted

53. The Internet is more _____ than books. It is influencing our lives a lot.

句意：网络比书籍更强大。它巨大地影响看我们的生活。由后句的 influencing our lives a lot 可以推测出更强大，故填：powerful。

答案：powerful

54. The students who are good at writing can always use words _____.

解析：句意：擅长写作的学生总是恰当地用词。修饰动词用副词形式，故填：properly。

答案：properly

55. Children usually attend a primary school at the age of _____ in China.

解析：句意：在中国孩子通常在六岁上小学。根据句子结构可知本空填数词，结合被选项可知填：six。

答案：six

B)根据短文内容和所给中文提示，写出空白处各单词的正确形式，每空限填一词。

Charles Darwin was a scientist. And he changed our understanding of the 56 (自然的) world.

Darwin was born in 1809 in England. At school he didn't do well and got poor marks. He was a good athlete though and loved studying nature. He also kept doing chemistry 57 (实验).

His father was a doctor and expected Charles to become one too. Charles started studying 58 (医药) at Edinburgh University, but soon gave up his studies there. He went on to study religion at Cambridge University 59 (代替).

In 1831, Darwin went on a five-year journey to South America, Australia and South Africa by ship. He was often seasick, but the things he saw on this trip changed his life. He 60 (收集) many animal and plant specimens. He spent the 61 (剩余) of his life studying what he had seen and he wrote many books.

In 1839, Darwin 62 (结婚) his cousin, Emma Wedgwood, with whom he had ten children! He was a loving father and enjoyed family life, which was always more 63 (重要的) to him than his research. In spite of having many health 64 (问题) throughout his life, Darwin lived until he was 73.

Darwin's most famous book "On the Origin of Species" came out in 1859 and sold out in a day. It said that all living things were related. His ideas were not popular at first, but now most people 65 (同意) with them and admire Darwin as great scientist.

56.

解析：句意：而且他改变了我们对自然界的理解。修饰名词有形容词形式：natural。

答案：natural

57.

解析：句意：他也坚持做化学实验。实验：experiment，可数名词，用复数表示种类。

答案：experiments

58.

解析：句意：达尔文开始在爱丁堡大学学习医药学。医药：medicine。

答案：medicine

59.

解析：句意：他而是继续在剑桥学习他喜欢的东西。句末，用instead。

答案：instead

60.

解析：句意：他搜集了许多动、植物样本。描述过去，用一般过去时态，故填：collected。

答案：collected

61.

解析：句意：他一生中余下的时光用来研究他看到的并且写了许多书。余下的：the rest of。

故填：rest。

答案：rest

62.

解析：句意：在1839年，达尔文和他的表妹结婚。描述1839年发生的过去动作，用一般过去时态，故填：married。

答案：married

63.

解析：句意：对他来讲，总比他的研究更重要。More后用原形一起构成比较级，故填：important。

答案：important

64.

解析：句意：虽然他一生中有许多健康问题，但是他活到了73岁。健康问题是需要“解决的问题”，故填：problems。

答案：problems

65.

解析：句意：但是现在大多数人同意它们而且仰慕达尔文是一位伟大的科学家。同意：agree with；表示现在的状态，用一般现在时态，故填：agree。

答案：agree

六、语法填空（共10小题，每小题1分，共10分）

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法结构和上下文连贯的要求，在空白处填入适当的词或用括号中所给词的正确形式填空，每空不超过两词。

Danny has a hobby--playing games online. He is interested 66 solving puzzles. He particularly enjoys chatting to other gamers.

Now Danny 67 (sit) quietly in front of his computer. His mother thinks he is doing his homework, 68 she is wrong. Danny is actually surfing the Internet, solving puzzles and “chatting” to other gamers around the world. 69 funny it is! Danny thinks.

Why are game online so interesting?“ 70 I can pretend to be a different person. There also many different 71 (kind) of games for me to play,” says Danny. “Other people love to

play these games because they can play at any time. They do not need to organize a group. Someone in the world always wants 72 (play).”

Starting a game online is not easy. Some gamers 73 (not) welcome new gamers. They will become angry when new gamers ask them questions, Other gamers are helpful. They want to make new friends. When Danny has 74 question, he always says, “Excuse me, are you busy? I am new at this game and I need some help.” Sometimes this 75 (work). At other times, however, the gamer at the other end makes you feel like fool.

66.

解析：句意：他对解决疑惑感兴趣。对……感兴趣：be interested in。故填：in。

答案：in

67.

解析：句意：现在丹尼尔正坐在电脑前面。由 now 可知句子用现在地行时态。故填：is sitting。

答案：is sitting

68.

解析：句意：他妈妈以为他在做作业。但是她错了。表示转折，用 but 引出。故填：but。

答案：but

69.

解析：句意：它是多么有趣啊。强调形容词 funny，用 how 引出感叹句。故填：How。

答案：How

70.

解析：句意：为什么在线游戏受欢迎？因为我可以扮演不同的角色。表示原因，用 because 引出原因状语从句。故填：because。

答案：Because

71.

解析：句意：有许多不同种类的游戏供我玩耍。Many 后用复数形式，故填：kinds。

答案：kinds

72.

解析：句意：世上有些人总是想玩。想要做某事：want to do sth. 故填：to play。

答案：to play

73.

解析：句意：一些玩家，不欢迎新玩家。描述通常的状态，用一般现在时态。非三人称单数的一般现在时态的否定：动词前加 do not，缩写为 don't、故填：don't do not。

答案：don't do not

74.

解析：句意：当丹尼尔有问题时。Question 是单数，单数的可数名词前加不定冠词 a/an 表示种类。故填：a。

答案：a

75.

解析：句意：有时，这起作用。由 sometimes 可知句子用一般现在时志，主语 this 是单数，动词-s。故填:works。

答案：works

七、书面表达（共 1 小题，共 20 分）

76. 假设你是 Li Ming, 以下是你的美国笔友 Tina 发给你的一封电子邮件, 请你根据该邮件内容给 Tina 回一封邮件。

From:	Li Ming
To:	Tina
Subject:	I am coming!
<p>Hi Li Ming,</p> <p>How is everything? I'm very happy that the holidays are coming. I want to go to your hometown to visit you in September. Is this good? What's the weather like in your hometown? And what should I take with me?</p> <p>I know Mid-autumn Festival comes in September, and it is a very important festival for you celebrate it? I'm looking forward to your reply.</p> <p>Best wishes to your parents!</p> <p>Yours, Tina</p>	

- 要求: 1. 考生需按电子邮件格式来完成整个邮件;
2. 邮件中不能出现真实姓名、校名等相关信息;
3. 字数 90~110。

解析: 本题要求写一封邮件。重点考查学生两个方面的能力: 一是电子邮件的基本格式。要求学生能够按照正规的应用文体格式进行写作; 二是根据邮件内容把握主要信息的能力。也就是要注意关注来信中所提的问题。同时, 要注意在写作中注意语言的选择及句子的语气。短文用一般现在时态。写作亮点: 本范文格式正确, 语句选择准确, 恰当地回复了来件中的所有疑点及关注的重点。第一段主要回答的是邮件中第一段所提的几个问题: 九月是否适合参观、天气状况、要带些什么。其中的: be glad+从句; suppose+宾语从句; 及 don't forget to do 等结构运用得当。第二段回复的是原邮件第二段所关注的内容: 中秋节。语言简捷明了, 生动具体, 把中国传统节日——中秋节的主要特色介绍得清楚明白。

答案:

From: Li Ming

To: Tina

Subject: Welcome

Dear Tina,

I'm so glad you are coming to my hometown. Quzhou is really beautiful in September. It's sunny and hot in the day and a little cool at night. I suppose you bring some skirts, shirts and a pair of sunglasses. Don't forget to bring a jacket.

As you know, Mid-autumn Festival is important for Chinese. It falls on August 15th of Chinese moon calendar. On that day, Chinese families usually get together and have a big dinner. Moon cakes are the special food for the festival. After dinner, people enjoy the bright moon outdoors. And children listen to the story of Chang'e. It's fantastic!

I hope this is helpful.

Yours,

Li Ming