

第I卷 (90分)

第一部分 听力 (略)

第二部分 笔试

IV. 单项选择 (每小题1分, 共15分)

26.—There is an MP5 on the desk, whose is this?

—It can be my ____, she bought one yesterday.

A. sister

B. sister's

C. sisters'

D. sisters

解析: 考查名词所有格。句意: ——书桌上有一个mp5, 是谁的? ——可能是我妹妹的。她昨天买了一个。A. sister 姐妹, 单数形式; B. sister's 姐妹的, 单数的所有格形式; C. sisters' 姐妹们的, 复数的所有格形式; D. sisters 姐妹们, 复数形式。本题表示MP5的所有关系, 用所有格形式, 后句的she说明是一个人, 用单数, 故选B。

答案: B

27.—Is there ____ drink in the fridge?

—Yes, there is. There is ____ coke.

A. some; any

B. any; any

C. some; some

D. any; some

解析: 考查不定代词辨析。句意: ——冰箱里有饮料吗? 是的, 有。有可乐。some一般用于肯定的陈述句里, any常用于否定句、疑问句里。前句是一般疑问句, 用any, 后句是肯定陈述句, 用some。故选D。

答案: D

28.Sam enjoys collecting. He has collected over three _____ stamps.

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

解析：考查数词用法辨析。句意：萨姆喜欢收藏。他收集了三百多张邮票了。表示实指时 hundred, thousand, million, billion 前有数词，hundred, thousand, million, billion 用单数，后不跟介词 of；表示虚指时，hundred, thousand, million, billion 用复数，前不加数词，用要跟介词 of。本句前有数词 three，是实指，hundred 用单数，后不得跟 of。故选 A。

答案：A

29.—Who is that girl _____ the pink sweater?

—Becky. Pink is her favorite color.

- A.to
- B.of
- C.in
- D.at

解析：考查介词辨析。句意：——穿着粉红色毛衣的女孩是谁？——贝蒂。粉红色是她最喜欢的颜色。用于描述人的常用介词用 of, in, with: of+年龄; in+服装; with+饰品及情态。本句后跟的 the pink sweater（粉红色的毛衣），指服装，用介词 in，故选 C。

答案：C

30. _____my parents _____ my teachers take good care of me, I love them so much.

- A.Either; or
- B.Both; and
- C.Neither; nor

D.Not; until

解析：考查连词辨析。句意：我的父母和老师都很照顾我。我非常爱他们。Either;or 或者……或者……，作主语，谓语按“就近原则”确定单复数；B. Both; and……和……两者都，作主语，谓语用复数；C.Neither; nor ……既不，……也不，作主语，谓语按“就近原则”确定单复数；D.Not; until 直到……才……，表示时间。本题中指父母和老师两个方面，而且谓语 take 是复数，故选 B。

答案：B

31.—Can you get on well with your new classmates?

—Yes. They are all _____ me.

A.afraid of

B.friendly to

C.angry with

D.sorry for

解析：考查形容词短语辨析。句意：——你能和你的新同学们融洽相处吗？——是的，他们都对我很友好。A.afraid of 害怕……； B.friendly to 对……友好； C.angry with 生……的气； D.sorry for 对……感到遗憾。我能和同学融洽相处，是因为他们对我友好。故选 B。

答案：B

32.Miss Li speaks as _____ as she can to make her students understand her.

A.clearly

B.more clearly

C.most clearly

D.the most clearly

解析：考查副词的比较等级。句意：李老师尽可能地讲清楚以使得她的同学们听懂她。

A.clearly 清楚地； B.more clearly 更清楚地； C.most clearly 最清楚地； D.the most clearly 最清楚地。as ...as ...：和……一样……，表示同级比较，其中的形容词、副词要用原形形式。故选 A。

答案：A

33.—Mary, who's _____ man over there?

—He is my uncle, _____ English teacher.

A.the;the

B.an;the

C.the;an

D.a;an

解析：考查冠词辨析。句意：——玛丽，那边那个人是谁？——他是我的舅舅，一位英语教师。定冠词 the 表示特指，不定冠词 a an 表示泛指。前特指那边那位说话人、听话人都知道指的那个人，用定冠词 the；后句表示“一……”，是不定冠词的用法，a 用于以辅音开始的单词前，an 用于以元音开始的单词前，English 的第一个音 [I] 是元音，用不定冠词 an，故选 C。

答案：C

34.Never _____, and our dream will come true.

A.clean up

B.cheer up

C.get up

D.give up

解析：考查动词短语辨析。句意：永远不要放弃，我们的梦想会成真的。A.clean up 打扫，清除；B.cheer up 使……振作起来，使……高兴起来；C.get up 起床；D.give up 放弃。只不要放弃，我们的梦想就会实现，故选 D。

答案：D

35.—Could you go out for a walk with me after dinner?

—I _____ with you if it _____ rain.

A.will go;isn't

B.go;isn't

C.will go;doesn't

D.go;doesn't

解析：考查动词时态辨析。句意：——晚饭后你可以和我一起.一起去散步吗？——如果不下雨我要去。晚饭后要发生的动作，用一般将来时间，if（如果）引出的条件状语从句，当主句用一般将来时态时，从句要用一般现在时态，行为动词的一般现在时态的否定，当主语不是三人称单数时，在谓语动词前加 don't，当主语是三人称单数时，在谓语动词前加 doesn't，同时把动词变为原形。故选 C。

答案：C

36.Basketball ____ by a Canadian doctor named James Naismith.

A.is invented

B.was invented

C.invented

D.invents

解析：考查动词的时态及语态辨析。句意：篮球是一位叫 James Naismith 的加拿大医生发明的。主语是动作的执行者，用主动语态，主语是动作的承受者，用被动语态。本句中，主语 basketball 是谓语动词 invent 的承受者，用被动语态；发明篮球是过去发生的动作，用一般过去时态，故选 B。

答案：B

37.—Would you like to go swimming with me?

—I'd like to .But I'm busy ____ my homework.

A.do

B.to do

C.done

D.doing

解析：考查非谓语动词。句意：——愿意和我一起去游泳吗？——我非常愿意去，但是我在忙看做作业。忙于做某事，忙着做某事：be busy with sth（用介词 with 引出名词、代词），be busy doing sth（跟动词用成动名词形式）。故选 D。

答案：D

38.—I don't know ____ .

—Because he has to look after his mother.

A.why he is leaving

B.why is he leaving

C.when he is leaving

D.when is he leaving

解析：考查宾语从句。句意：——我不知道他为什么要离开。——因为他得照顾他的母亲。答语是由 because 引出的原因状语从句，可以推测出前句用 why 询问原因，因此 C、D 错；宾语从句要用陈述句语序，B 错。故选 A。

答案：A

39.—Excuse me. How long can I keep the dictionary?

—You can return it next Monday.

A.give it away

B.come up with it

C.give it back

D.lend it again

解析：考查动词短语辨析。句意：——对不起，这本词典我可以借多久？——你可以下周一归还。A.give it away 捐赠；B.come up with it 想出；C.give it back 归还；D.lend it again 再次借出。对话发生在借东西时，因此可以推断出是在下周一归还。故选 C。

答案： C

40.—Welcome to Hechi!

—_____.

A.That's all right.

B.Thank you.

C.It doesn't matter.

D.Certainly.

解析：考查交际用语。句意：——欢迎到河池来！——谢谢。A.That's all right. 不客气，不用谢； B.Thank you.谢谢； C.It doesn't matter.没关系； D.Certainly.当然。对别人的欢迎表示感谢。故选 B。

答案： B

V.完形填空（每空 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面的短文，从各题所给的四个备选项中选出最佳答案。

It was Mary's birthday. She received a letter from her uncle 41 was a farmer.

"Dear Mary," the letter said. "Happy birthday . I am sending you some 42 as your birthday present. They will arrive tomorrow. I hope you will like them. Best wishes, Uncle Toby."

Mary liked eating eggs and 43 .When the chickens arrived the day, they were in a box. Mary was very 44 .She took the box off the truck and began to carry it into her garden. 45 , the box was heavy and she dropped it. The chickens all ran out .They ran everywhere, into the road, into the shops , even into the next street. It 46 Mary many hours to find them and take them back to her garden.

A few days later uncle came."Did the chickens arrive 47 ?" he asked Mary."Yes, Uncle Toby."Mary said." 48 I had lots if trouble with them. I dropped the box. It broke and the chickens ran everywhere. I spent the whole afternoon 49 them." "Did you find them all?" her uncle asked."I hope so," Mary replied."I caught eleven of them.""That's very interesting," her uncle said 50 a smile," because I only sent you six."

41.

- A. what
- B. which
- C. who
- D. whose

解析：考查关系词及语境理解。句意：玛丽生日，她收到了当农民的舅舅的来信。her uncle 后跟的是定语从句，先行词指人，用 who、that 作为关系词。故选 C。

答案：C

42.

- A. chickens
- B. ducks
- C. cats
- D. dogs

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：我给你寄一些鸡作为你的生日礼物。A. chickens 鸡；B.ducks 鸭 C.cats 猫 D.dogs 狗。根据下文内容，可知，舅舅寄的是鸡。故选 A。

答案：A

43.

- A. chickens
- B. chicken
- C. mutton
- D. beef

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：玛丽喜欢吃鸡蛋和鸡肉。A. chickens 鸡（动物）；B. chicken 鸡肉（食物）；C.mutton 羊肉；D. beef 牛肉。结合上下文，可知这里填“鸡”，作为动物，鸡，是可数名词，作为食物，鸡肉，是不可数名词。本句指吃的，指食物，不可数名词，故选 B。

答案：B

44.

- A. excited

B. bored

C. shocked

D. disappointed

解析：考查形容词及语境理解。句意：玛丽非常激动。A. excited 激动；B. bored 厌烦；C. shocked 震惊；D. disappointed 失望。收到舅舅的礼物，玛丽很兴奋、激动。故选 A。

答案：A

45.

A. Whoever

B. Whatever

C. Whenever

D. However

解析：考查副词及语境理解。句意：然而，盒子重，她弄掉了。A. Whoever 无论谁；B. Whatever 无论什么；C. Whenever 无论何时；D. However 然而。兴奋地搬运中出了意外，表示转折，用“然而”，故选 D。

答案：D

46.

A. spent

B. cost

C. took

D. used

解析：考查动词及语境理解。句意：把鸡找到并搬到园子里花了玛丽几个小时。It takes sb some time to do sth 某人花多长时间做某事，当主语是 it 时，常用 take。故选 C。

答案：C

47.

A. safe

B. safely

C. safety

D. unsafe

解析：考查副词及语境理解。句意：鸡安全到了吗？修饰行为动词 arrive，用副词形式。故选 B。

答案：B

48.

A. But

B. And

C. Or

D. So

解析：考查连词及语境理解。句意：但是我遇到一些麻烦。A. But 但是，表示转折；B. And 并且，表示并列；C. Or 或者，表示选择；否则，表示结果；D. So 因此，表示结果。虽然鸡安全到了，但是期间我遇到了一些麻烦事，表示语义转折，用 but，故选 A。

答案：A

49.

A. looking around

B. looking at

C. looking after

D. looking for

解析：考查动词短语及语境理解。句意：找到它们我花了整整一下午。A. looking around 环顾四周；B. looking at 看；C. looking after 照顾，照看；D. looking for 寻找。前句说鸡跑得到处都是，可以推测出花了我一下午寻找，故选 D。

答案：D

50.

A. at

B. in

C. on

D. with

解析：考查介词及语境理解。句意：舅舅笑着说。表示伴随的情态，用介词 with。故选 D。

答案：D

VI. 阅读理解（51~60 每小题 1 分，61~70 每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

A

阅读短文，判断短文后句子的意思是否与短文内容相符。用“T”表示相符，“F”表示不相符。（每小题 1 分）

Li Wen is a 15-year-old boy. He works hard and does well in school. It is hard to believe that he used to have difficulties in school. When his parents moved to the city to work, they could not be at home to take care of him. So he became less interested in studying and was absent from classes. Then his parents made a decision to send him to a boarding school. His teacher advised his parents to talk with their son in person. This conversation changed his life. He realized that his parents would always love him, and they would be proud of everything good that he did. Now he is much happier and more outgoing than he used to be.

51. Li Wen works hard and he is good at his lessons.

52. Li Wen used to have difficulties in school.

53. Li Wen became more interested in studying after his parents moved to the city.

54. Li Wen's teacher advised Li Wen to talk with his parents himself.

55. Li Wen becomes much happier and more outgoing now.

解析：

51. 细节理解题。题意：李文学习努力，功课学得好。由短文第二句话：He works hard and does well in school.（他学习努力，学得很好）可知本句正确。

52. 细节理解题。题意：李文过去学习上有困难。由短文第三句话 It is hard to believe that he used to have difficulties in school.（难以相信的是他过去曾在学习上有困难。）可知本句是正确的。

53. 细节理解题。题意：父母搬到城里去后，李文显得对学习更感兴趣了。由文中的第五句话：he became less interested in studying and was absent from classes.（当显得对学习不感兴趣并且经常缺课。）可知本句错误。

54.细节理解题。题意：李文的老师劝李文亲自和父母谈谈。由文中的：His teacher advised his parents to talk with their son in person.（他的老师劝他的父母亲自和李文谈谈）可知本句错误。

55.细节理解题。题意：李文现在快乐多了，外向多了。由短文最后一句：Now he is much happier and more outgoing than he used to be.可知本句正确。

答案：

51.T

52.T

53.F

54.F

55.T

B

阅读短文，根据短文内容，从下面各小题所给的四个备选项中，选出最佳选项。（每小题1分）

It seems that everywhere around the world, people are spending more time at work and less time with their families and friends. People are busier than ever before.

In the past in many countries, the father worked and the mother stayed at home, took care of the children, and did the food shopping, cooking, and cleaning. At present in most of the families, parents need to work on weekends, so they both have to do the shopping, cooking, and cleaning in their free time. Parents don't have much time with their children, however, they often had time in the past. There are also many single parent(单亲的)families. In these families, the single parent has to do everything.

These days, many children come home from school to an empty apartment or house. A lot of children spend many hours each day in front of the television. Even when families are together, it is common for family members to do things by themselves. For example, they watch programs on their own TVs in different rooms, they use the Internet, they talk with friends on the telephone, and they do other things by themselves.

Isn't it strange? Thanks to technology, people are able to communicate so easily with people far away, but sometimes they don't communicate with people in their own homes.

56. Everywhere around the world people are _____ than the past.

A.happier

B.lazier

C.busier

D.healthier

解析：细节理解题。题意：世界各地的人都比过去怎样了？A.happier 更高兴；B.lazier 更懒惰；C.busier 更忙碌；D.healthier 更健康。由第一段的最后一句：People are busier than ever before.（人们比以前更忙了）可知，本题选 B。

答案：B

57. Who used to stay at home in the past in many countries?

A.Father.

B.Mother.

C.Uncle.

D.Grandpa.

解析：细节理解题。题意：在许多国家过去谁常常呆在家里？A.Father 父亲；B.Mother 母亲；C.Uncle.舅舅；D.Grandpa.爷爷。由第二段的第一句：In the past in many countries, the father worked and the mother stayed at home,（过去在许多国家里，父亲上班，母亲呆在家里）可知，本题选 B。

答案：B

58. At present, parents in most families both have to do the shopping, cooking, and cleaning in their free time because they need to ___ on weekends.

A.relax

B.walk

C.sleep

D.work

解析：细节理解题。题意：现在许多家庭的父母有空时都必须购物、做饭、打扫是因为他们在周末需要做什么？A.relax 放松；B.walk 走路；C.sleep 睡觉；D.work 工作。由第二段的：At present in most of the families, parents need to work on weekends, so they both have to do the shopping, cooking, and cleaning in their free time.现在，在大多数家庭里，父母周末需

要上班，因此有空时他们都得购物、做饭和打扫清洁。可知，是因为他们周末需要上班。
故选 D。

答案：D

59. These days when many children come home from school, they find _____ at home.

A. somebody

B. everybody

C. nobody

D. nothing

解析：细节理解题。题意：近来，当许多孩子放学回家时，他们发现在家里的什么？

A. somebody 一些人； B. everybody 每个人； C. nobody 没有人； D. nothing 没有东西。由第三段第一句： These days, many children come home from school to an empty apartment or house. 近来，许多孩子放学回到空的公寓或房屋里，可知指的是人们在忙，家里没有人。故选 C。

答案：C

60. It is common that family members lack(缺少)_____。

A. communication

B. money

C. food

D. room

解析：推理判断题。题意：家庭成员之间缺少什么是一种普遍现象？ A. communication 交流； B. money 金钱； C. food 食物； D. room 房间，空间。由第三段的 It is common for family members to do things by themselves. (家庭成员自己做自己的事很普遍) 以及短文最后一句： but sometimes they don't communicate with people in their own homes. 但是有时他们不和自己家里的人交流。可以推测出现在家人缺少沟通。故选 A。

答案：A

C

阅读短文，根据短文内容，从下面各小题所给的四个备选项中，选出最佳选项。（每小题 2 分）

Mo Yan, the winner of 2012 Nobel Prize for Literature(文学), is very popular around the world. He is famous as one of the greatest writers in china.

Mo Yan is fifty-nine years old in 2015, and his real name is Guan Moyue. The name of Mo Yan means "Don't speak". The writer said close the name to remember to close his mouth from getting himself in trouble. Mo Yan began to write in 1970s, and his first novel was "Falling rain on a Spring Night", published(发表) in 1981. Then his second and more books were published, including "Red Sorghum" and "Big Breast and Wide Hips."

CCTV reporter Dong Qian once said to him, "I always feel that a writer is like a hen, and his works are like eggs. We may not always wonder what the hen looks like while we eat eggs. But this time, it's a golden egg. So naturally, everybody wants to know this hen who laid a golden egg. That's why so many people pay much attention to you."

China was celebrating the success of this native son soon after he got the Prize, millions of Chinese expressed pleasure and pride for Mo Yan in their own ways.

61. When did Mo Yan get the Nobel Prize for Literature?

- A. In 2012.
- B. In 2013.
- C. In 2014.
- D. In 2015.

解析：细节理解题。题意：莫言哪一年获得诺贝尔文学奖？ A. In 2012.; B. In 2013; C. In 2014; D. In 2015; 由短文第一句“Mo Yan, the winner of 2012 Nobel Prize for Literature”莫言，2012年诺贝尔文学奖得主。可知他于2012年获得诺贝尔文学奖。故选A。

答案：A

62. How old was Mo Yan when he got the Nobel Prize for Literature?

- A. 56.
- B. 57.
- C. 58.
- D. 59.

解析：推理判断题。题意：莫言获得诺贝尔文学奖时多少岁？ A. 56; B. 57; C. 58; D. 59. 由第二段的第二句：Mo Yan is fifty-nine years old in 2015 莫言2015年59岁。他于2012年获奖， $59 - (2015 - 2012) = 56$ ，故选A。

答案： A

63.What is the name of Mo Yan's first novel?

A.Red Sorghum.

B.Big Breast and Wide Hips.

C.Falling Rain on a Spring Night.

D.No one less.

解析： 细节理解题。 题意： 他的第一部小说叫什么名字？ A.Red Sorghum； B.Big Breast and Wide Hips； C.Falling Rain on a Spring Night； D.No one less. 由第二段中的： his first novel was "Falling rain on a Spring Night ", published(发表) in 1981.他的第一部小说《春夜雨霏霏》发表于 1981 年。 可知， 本题选 C。

答案： C

64.What does Dong Qian do?

A.A writer.

B.A Reporter.

C.A n actress. .

D.A doctor.

解析： 细节理解题。 题意:莫言是做什么的？ A.A writer.作家;B.A Reporter 记者;C.An actress 演员； D.A doctor. 医生。 根据第一段最后一句： He is famous as one of the greatest writers in china 他作为中国最伟大的作家之一 而闻名。 可知他是作家。 故选 A。

答案： A

65.In Dong Qian's opinion, Mo Yan is like_____.

A.a hen that had lots of chickens.

B.a hen that laid lots of normal eggs.

C.a hen that had no eggs.

D.a hen that laid a golden egg.

解析： 细节理解题。 题意： 在董倩的观点中， 莫言像什么？ A.a hen that had lots of chickens 有许多小鸡的母鸡； B.a hen that laid lots of normal eggs.生了许多普通蛋的母鸡； C.a hen that

had no eggs.不下蛋的母鸡； D.a hen that laid a golden egg.下金蛋的母鸡。由短文第三段，特别是其中的“*But this time, it's a golden egg.*”但是这一次，是一个金蛋。可知，她把金蛋比作金蛋。故选 D。

答案：D

D

阅读短文，根据短文内容，从下面各小题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳选项。（每小题 2 分）

One billion teenagers and young adults around the world are in the face of losing their hearing by listening to loud music. This is according to the World Health Organization.

Few things can make people happy and full of energy like good music. Many people believe louder is better if you are listening to rock and roll. But if you really listen to the music loudly, even really good music, it can hurt your hearing badly.

If a person takes a subway to go from one place to the other for half an hour in the morning and a half an hour in the evening, and every day has to turn up the volume on his audio device because there is so much of noise of the train and everything around, and is listening to for one hour every day, his hearing is going to be hurt seriously in a few years, in a couple of years time, for sure.

There can be many kinds of unsafe levels of sound. It depends on how loud the sound is and how long you listen to it. Unsafe can mean noise levels of 85 decibels for eight hours a day or 100 decibels for just 15 minutes.

There are simple ways to protect people from unsafe sound levels. Young people who wear earplugs during concerts can enjoy music at 90 decibels as much as they can at 110 decibels. But earplugs may not look very cool. The fact that earplugs may look un-cool may be true today, but if there is nothing wrong with your hearing in the future may be true and wearing earplugs may actually be cool.

Another common suggestion is to turn down the volume on your personal audio devices. The World Health Organization also advises young people to limit their use of such devices to less than one hour a day.

Besides, the World Health Organization reminds people to use technology, such as smart audio devices keep listening levels safe.

66.What music can make people happy and full of energy?

A. Sad music.

B. Bad music

C. Soft music

D. Good music.

解析：细节理解题。题意：什么音乐能使人高兴并充满活力？ A. Sad music 悲伤的音乐； B. Bad music 坏音乐； C. Soft music 柔和的音乐； D. Good music.好音乐。由第二段的第一句话： Few things can make people happy and full of energy like good music.很少东西能使人像听好的音乐那样开心并充满活力。可知是听好的音乐使人开心并充满活力。故选 D。

答案： D

67. What does “turn up the volume” mean in Chinese?

A. 调高音量

B.调低音量

C.关掉音量

D.调至静音

解析：词义猜测题。题意 “turn up the volume”的汉语意思是什么？ A. 调高音量； B.调低音量； C.关掉音量； D.调至静音。句意： every day has to turn up the volume on his audio device because there is so much of noise of the train and everything around 因为有那么多的车和周围事物的噪声，每天不得不把语音设备 turn up the volume。可以推测出在听音乐时，因为噪声大，所以不得不把音量调高。故选 A。

答案： A

68.The levels of sound is safe or not depends on _____.

A. what kind of music is and where you listen to it

B. how loud the sound is and how long you listen to it

C. how clear the sound is and how often you listen to it

D. how much the audio device is and how long you keep it

解析：细节理解题。题意：声音水平安全与否取决于什么？ A. What kind of music is and where you listen to it 音乐的种类及听音乐的地方；B. how loud the sound is and how long you listen to it 音乐有多响亮及你听了多久； C. how clear the sound is and how often you listen to it 声音有多清楚及你多久听一次； D. how much the audio device is and how long you keep it 音

频设备多少钱及你用了多久了。由第四段的第二句：It depends on how loud the sound is and how long you listen to it.可知，本题选 B。

答案：B

69.To protect your hearing, you can enjoy music at _____.

A. 65 decibels for less than one hour a day

B. 85 decibels for eight hours a day

C. 100 decibels for just 15 minutes

D. 110 decibels for just 20 minutes

解析：推理判断题。题意：为了保护听力，你可以欣赏哪种音乐？A. 65 decibels for less than one hour a day 65 分贝每天低于一小时；B. 85 decibels for eight hours a day 85 分贝每天八小时；C. 100 decibels for just 15 minutes 100 分贝每天 15 分钟；D. 110 decibels for just 20 minutes 110 分贝 20 分钟。根据短文第四段的：Unsafe can mean noise levels of 85 decibels for eight hours a day or 100 decibels for just 15 minutes.可知不安全的声音水平是 85 分贝每天八小时或 100 分贝每天 15 分钟，低于这个分贝数，少于这个时长，就是安全的。故选 A。

答案：A

70.This passage mentions _____ ways to protect people from unsafe sound levels.

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

解析：细节理解题。题意：这篇短文提到了多少种保护人们远离不安全的声音水平的方法？A. 2；B. 3；C. 4；D. 5。根据短文最后三段话，文中介绍了三种使人们远离不安全的声音水平的方法：听音乐会时带上耳机；关小你个人声音设备上的音量；利用科技，比如智能设备来保持声音处于安全的水平。故选 B。

答案：B

VII. 情景交际 A (每小题 1 分，共 5 分)

根据上下文意思，从方框中选择 5 个句子补全对话，使其意思完整。

A: Hello, Mark. I want to have a class party. 71

B: Sure, Nelly. I can help you. 72

A: Let's have it today after class.

B: No, today is too early. If we have it today, half the class won't come.

A: 73

B: Hmm...There is an English test tomorrow morning. The classmates will leave early to study for the test. 74

A: OK, let's have it on Saturday afternoon. We can all meet and watch a video.

B: No, I don't think we should watch a video. Some students will be bored. Let's play party games.

A:OK, good idea. 75

B: Sure, I can do that. And can you make some food for us.

A: Yes, no problem.

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. Can you organize the party games?</p> <p>B. What can we do on the party</p> <p>C. Why don't you have it on the weekend?</p> <p>D. OK, let's have it tomorrow.</p> <p>E. When shall we have the party?</p> <p>F. Where is the party?</p> <p>G. Will you help me?</p> |
|---|

解析:

71. 后句回答了一个“I can help you”我可以帮助你。可以推测出前句提了一个要别人帮助的请求。故选 G: Will you help me? 你要帮助我吗?

72.后句回答: Let's have it today after class. 我们今天放学后举行吧。可以推测出前句是问举行的时间, 故选 E: When shall we have the party? 我们什么时候举行晚会?

73.前句说: If we have it today, half the class won't come.如果今天举行,一般的同学不会来。后句: Hmm...There is an English test tomorrow morning 嗯,明天上午有英语测试。可以分析出这里是提议“明天举行”故选: D. OK, let's have it tomorrow.好,我们明天举行吧。

74.根据后句: OK, let's have it on Saturday afternoon 好,我们星期六下午举行吧。可以推测出前句提了一个具体某时举行的建议。故选 C: Why don't you have it on the weekend?为什么不在周末举行呢?

75.前句: Let's play party games.我们在晚会上做游戏吧。后句: Sure, I can do that.当然,我能做。可以推测出这里填与 party games 相当的问题。故选 A: Can you organize the party games?你可以组织一下晚会游戏吗?

答案:

71.G

72.E

73.D

74.C

75.A

第II卷 (30分)

VIII.综合填空 (共10小题,每小题1分,共10分)

A. 单词拼写 根据中文或首字母提示完成下列单词的拼写,使句意完整与正确。每空一词。

76.The doctor is very _____(耐心的) with the sick children.

77.You'd better _____(分享) the good news with your friends.

78.There are four _____(季节) in a year. I like spring best.

79.The girl is old enough to dress h_____.

80. My son has a _____ been to Beihai twice. He doesn't want to go there any more.

解析:

76.patient 句意：医生对生病的孩子很有耐心。有耐心的：patient，very 后跟原级，故填：patient。

77.share 句意：你最好和你的朋友分享好的消息。had better 最好做某事，后跟动词原形。故填：share。

78.seasons 句意：一年有四季，我最喜欢春天。季节 season，四季，用复数形式，故填：seasons。

79.herself 句意：女孩够大了，可以自己穿衣服了。根据句意可知本题要表达女孩够大了，可以穿衣服了，dress 的宾语是人，不是衣服，故填：herself。

80.already 句意：我儿子已经去过北海两次。他不再想去那儿了。句子用的现在完成时态，结合 twice 两次，可以联想到“已经”，故填：already。

答案：

76.patient

77.share

78.seasons

79.herself

80.already

B. 选词填空阅读下面短文，从方框中选择单词，根据实际情况用其适当形式填空，使短文意思完整、通顺。每空一词，每词只能用一次。

read big through several nobody

A man was tired of living in his small house in the country. He wanted to sell it and buy a 81 one than the old one nearby. He tried to sell it for a long time, but 82 wanted to buy it. So at last, he decided to use a house salesman. The salesman soon put a picture of the man's house on a magazine. 83 days later, the owner saw a very beautiful picture of the house, with a wonderful introduction to its gardens, on a magazine. After the house owner had read 84 the whole introduction, he at once called up the salesman and said, "I'm sorry, but I've decided not to sell this house after all. After 85 your introduction, now I know that It's just the kind of house I'm going to live in for the rest of my life.

解析：

81.bigger 句意：他想要卖掉它，在附近买一幢比旧的大一些的。从结构上看，这里填形容词，结合选项及句意可以分析出这里填“大”，连词 than 表示两者相比，用比较级，故填：bigger。

82.nobody 句意：他努力卖了很久，但是没有人想要买。but，表示语义转折，可以推测出是没有人买，从下文他去找售房部也可以知道没有人买。故填：nobody。

83.several 句意：几天过后，房屋主人在一份杂志上看到了一幅美丽的房屋图片，后面有它的园子的美妙的说明。从句子结构上看这里填表示数量的词，故选填：several。

84.through 句意：房屋主人浏览了整个后说明后。浏览，快速地看：read through。故填：through。

85.reading 句意：读了你的介绍后，现在我知道这就是我要住着度过余生的房屋。根据上文的：After the house owner had read through the whole introduction, 房屋主人浏览了整个后说明后。可知这里填“读”，直接跟在 after 后面的动词短语，用现在分词短语作状语。故填：reading。

答案：

81.bigger

82.nobody

83.several

84.through

85.reading

IX. 情景交际（每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

根据对话内容，在短文的空白处填入适当的词，使对话的意思完整与正确。每空一词。

A: Alice, help me! My parents are giving me too much pressure about school.

B: Hey, Wei Ming. Although you may 86 unhappy with your parents, you should talk to them. Ask them 87 they give you so much pressure.

A: It's because they want me to get good grades.

.B: But life shouldn't just be about grades. Free time activities like sports and hanging out with friends are important, 88.

A: I totally 89. I need more free time to do activities I enjoy. This can help me relax and be healthier.

B: Yes, you won't get good grades 90 you're stressed out all the time.

解析:

86.句意: 虽然你可能对你的父母不满意。情态动词 may 后跟动词原形, 形容词 unhappy 前面跟连系动词。be unhappy with sb: 对某人不满意。故填: be。

87.句意: 问他们为什么给你那么大的压力。后句回答的是: It's because they want me to get good grades.是因为他们要想我取得好的成功。because 表示原因, 与 why 相对应, 故填: why。

88.句意: 像运动及与朋友闲逛的业余活动也很重要。前句讲到“生活不应该仅仅是成绩”, 可以推测出本句要表达“业余活动也重要”, 用于句子末尾的也, 肯定句里用 too。

89.句意: 我完全同意。根据语境, 两人的看法相同, 观点一致, 故说“我完全同意”, 填: agree。

90.句意: 是啊, 如果你紧张就不会取得好成绩。you won't get good grades 你不会取得好成绩, 表示将来的结果, you're stressed out all the time 是一种假设的条件, 用 if (如果) 连接。故填: if。

答案:

86.be

87.why

88.too

89.agree

90.if

X. 语篇表达 (共 15 分)

91. “百善孝为先”, “身教胜于言传”。请根据所提供的信息与提示词, 以“**What my father does moves me deeply!**”为题, 用英语写一篇短文。



内容要点:

1. 奶奶把爸爸抚养大不容易，现在年龄大了，很需要照顾；
2. 爸爸是个孝顺的儿子。无论他多忙，他.....；
3. 孝敬老人是中华民族的传统美德，爸爸所做的为我树立了好榜样；
4. 我要向爸爸学习，并尽我所能和家人一起分担家务。

提示词: raise(抚养), filial(孝顺的), set an example to(为.....树立榜样), virtue(美德), respecting elderly people(孝敬老人)

写作要求:

1. 短文必须陈述以上四个方面的内容，其中第二方面至少写出体现父亲孝心的三件事；
2. 所给的提示词都必须用上（可适当发挥），词数不少于 80 词（不含已给出的句子的词数）；
3. 短文中不得出现真实的姓名、校名和地名；
4. 语句通顺，意思连贯，书写规范。

What my father does moves me deeply

Look at the picture, my father is washing feet for my grandma. What my father is doing moves me very much. Yes, it's not easy

解析:

本题要求根据所提示的内容要点，结合图片上的信息及词语提示，以“**What my father does moves me deeply**”(父亲的行为深深地感动了我)为题，以“百善孝为先”，“身教胜于言传”为主题进行写作。短文重点写爸爸如何当好孝顺的儿子，如何树立好的榜样以突出主题。短文用一般现在时态，第一、三人称形式。

写作亮点：短文开头从看图着笔，直奔主题：**What my father is doing moves me very much**.父亲的行为使我深受感动。第二段先写奶奶的不易，再写父亲是如何地孝顺。条理清晰，层次清楚。其中的 **too...to...,no matter how** 等等结构用得很好。第三段点明主题，孝敬老人是中华民族的传统美德，我要向爸爸学习。中心突出，主题鲜明。

范文：

What my father does moves me deeply

Look at the picture, my father is washing feet for my grandma. What my father is doing moves me very much.

Yes, it's not easy for my grandma to raise my father and now she is too old to look after herself. My father is a filial son. No matter how busy he is, he always spends some time with my grandma every day. He usually talks with my grandma, helps her do some chores and helps her wash feet every evening.

Respecting elderly people is virtue of Chinese and my father sets an example to me. I will learn from my father and try as possibly as I can to share housework with my family.