

2018 年浙江省金华市中考真题英语

一、听力（略）

二、完形填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 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。

One morning, when I was leaving for my business, a middle-aged man came up and asked me for help. He said he had no 16 to get food for his large family.

You look 17. Why don't you work?" I asked. "Simply because I cannot get work, sir." "If I give you work, what you want?" 18 I can get bread for my family, sir." he answered.

I decided to find out if he 19 meant what he said. "OK. I'll give you one pound an hour, if you will 20 a brick (砖) under your arm and walk around the square for five hours without stopping. ""Thank you, sir. I will. "

I found a brick and started him on his walk before I went to my 21. I never thought he would he had 22.

When I came back five hours later, I saw him 23 walking, with the brick under his arm.

I stopped him and gave him 24 pounds. He thanked me and told me that some people had 25 to help him when they knew why he was doing all this. He would go and ask 26 for work. Before leaving, he asked if I would give him the 27 I did.

Several years later, a well-dressed man greeted me on a train. Seeing I was not sure who he was, he 28 that he was the brick man and had his own business now. "You know, I still keep that brick and always value it as the most 29 thing I have as it has brought me luck and success."

30, it was not the brick that made the man successful, but his faithfulness (坚定) in doing even a very little thing.

16.

- A. courage
- B. money
- C. plan
- D. time

解析：考查名词辨析。A 勇气；B 钱；C 计划；D 时间；根据前面 asked me for help 寻求帮助，后面应该是没钱为大家庭买食物，故答案是 B。

答案：B

17.

- A. funny
- B. sick
- C. serious
- D. strong

解析：考查形容词辨析。A 有趣的；B 病的；C 问题；D 强壮的；根据后面 Why don't you work? 你为什么工作？应该是看起来很强壮，故答案是 D。

答案：D

18.

- A. As long as
- B. As soon as
- C. Even if
- D. Ever since

解析：考查短语辨析。A 只要，如果，既然；B 一…就…；C 即使，D 从那时起；根据 "I give you work, what pay do you want?" "_____18_____ I can get bread for my family, sir." he answered 我给你工作，你想要多少薪水？" "这里应该是只要我可以为我的家人买面包，"他回答，故答案是 A。

答案：A

19.

- A. certainly
- B. simple
- C. really
- D. usually

解析：考查副词辨析。A 一定地；B 简单地；C 真地；D 通常；根据 I decided to find out if he _____19_____ meant what he said. 我决定查明他_____19_____他说的话是不是，应该是真地，故答案是 C。

答案：C

20.

- A. break
- B. carry
- C. fix
- D. hide

解析：考查动词辨析。A 打破；B 携带；C 混合；D 隐藏；根据后面 a brick (砖) under your arm and walk around the square for five hours without stopping 在你的胳膊底下_____20_____一块砖走 5 个小时不停，应该是携带，故答案是 B。

答案：B

21.

- A. business
- B. lesson
- C. programme
- D. research

解析：考查名词辨析。A 生意；B 课；C 节目；D 根据前面；when I was leaving for my business 当我离开去做生意的时候，可知这里是继续做生意，故答案是 A。

答案：A

22.

- A. planned

- B. prepared
- C. promised
- D. suggested

解析：考查动词辨析。A 计划；B 准备；C 承诺；D 建议；根据 I never thought he would do what he had 我从未想过他会做，应该是他所承诺的，故答案是 C。

答案：C

23.

- A. also
- B. already
- C. even
- D. still

解析：考查副词辨析。A 也；B 已经；C 甚至；D 仍然；根据 When I came back five hours later, I saw him 23 walking, with the brick under his arm. 我五小时后回来的时候，我看见他 23 走路，手里拿着砖头，这里指仍然在走，故答案是 D。

答案：D

24.

- A. four
- B. five
- C. six
- D. seven

解析：考查数词辨析。A4；B5；C6；D7；根据上文 I'll give you one pound an hour 一小时给 1 英镑，这里 When I came back five hours later, 5 个小时后回来，可知走了 5 个小时，应该是给 5 英镑，故答案是 B。

答案：B

25.

- A. continued
- B. forgotten
- C. offered
- D. refused

解析：考查动词辨析。A 继续；B 忘记；C 提供；D 拒绝；根据后面 for work 工作，可知前面应该是有为他提供了帮助，故答案是 C。

答案：C

26.

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

解析：考查代词辨析。A 他；B 他们；C 我；D 她；根据 He would go and ask 26 for work, 结合前面 some people 很多人提供了帮助，这里应该是向他们寻求工作，故答案是 B。

答案：B

27.

- A. brick
- B. chance
- C. job
- D. bread

解析：考查名词辨析。A 砖；B 机会；C 工作；D 面包；根据下文 I still keep that brick 我仍然保留着那块砖，可知这里应该是要了那块砖，故答案是 A。

答案：A

28.

- A. explained
- B. imagined
- C. realized
- D. supposed

解析：考查动词辨析。A 解释；B 想象；C 意识；D 支持；根据 Seeing I was not sure who he was, he 28 that he was the brick man and had his own business now. 看到我不确定他是谁，他 28 说他是个砖匠，现在有了自己的生意，应该是解释说，故答案是 A。

答案：A

29.

- A. beautiful
- B. expensive
- C. important
- D. interesting

解析：考查形容词辨析。A 漂亮的；B 贵的；C 重要的；D 有趣的；根据后面 I have as it has brought me luck and success. 我给它带来了好运和成功，应该是最重要的东西，故答案是 C。

答案：C

30.

- A. As a result
- B. At last
- C. In a word
- D. In fact

解析：考查短语辨析。A 结果；B 最后；C 总之；D 事实；根据 it was not the brick that made the man successful but his faithfulness in doing even a very little thing 使这个人成功的不是砖头，而是他在做一件小事时的忠诚，应该是事实上符合语境，故答案是 D。

答案：D

三、阅读理解（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

A

Teenagers are known for being creative and full of new ideas. Let's have a look at these teenage inventions that might change the world.

Banana leaves usually go bad in two or three days. Tenith Adithyaa, a teenager from India,

used UV to make the leaves stay fresh for a year. Tenith thinks that one day the leaves will be used for making plates, cups and other things.

David Cohen, an American teenager, built an earthworm (蚯蚓) robot. It is able to go into the smallest places, where humans or dogs can't go. It will be used for finding people in a fire or an earthquake.

Remya Jose, a 14-year-old from India, found it tiring and boring to hand wash clothes in the nearby river. She reused some bicycle parts and created a washing machine that saves time, energy and keeps people fit at the same time.

Kenneth Shinozuku, a 15-year-old from New York, noticed that his grandfather who got Alzheimer's disease (老年痴呆) would often leave home and get lost. So he invented the wearable sensors (感应器) to help people find their family members like his grandfather.

31. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Popular ads
- B. Useful machines
- C. Strange pictures.
- D. Teenage inventions

解析：主旨大意题。根据 Let's have a look at these teenage inventions that might change the world. 让我们来看看这些青少年的发明可能会改变世界，可知文章的目的是展示青少年的发明创造，故选 D。

答案：D

32. The earthworm robot by David Cohen can _____.

- A. make things stay fresh
- B. help people wash clothes
- C. go into the smallest places
- D. take care of the old people

解析：细节理解题。根据表格二内容 it is able to go into the smallest places, 可知大卫科恩的蚯蚓机器人可以去最小的地方，故选 C。

答案：C

33. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Plates and cups are made of fresh banana leaves.
- B. Remya's washing machine can also keep people fit.
- C. David Cohen is a middle school student from India.
- D. Kenneth's wearable sensors will keep old people at home.

解析：细节理解题。根据表格三内容...keeps people fit at the same time, 同时让人们保持身体健康，可知选项 B "Remya 的洗衣机也能让人保持健康"说法正确，故选 B。

答案：B

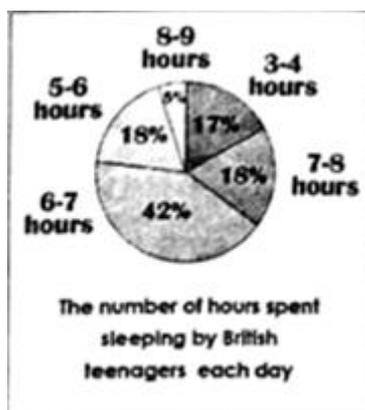
B

Understanding Graphics (图表)

When we are reading, we often see one or two graphics in a text. Have you ever thought about these questions: Why are they there? What information do they give? Do they help with our reading and understanding?

Graphics are things like pictures, maps, charts and tables. They give information to readers. Very often, we can see different kinds of graphics in books, magazines and newspapers. Writers use graphics to get the readers' attention and give them some particular (特别的) information. Graphics help to understand the given information in a text. And graphics put the information in a particular order so that it's easy to understand when we take a quick look.

It is not always true that a picture is worth a thousand words. But many things are easier to show than to tell and they may also be easier to understand. Graphics are just the right things that give a great deal of information but it doesn't take much time to read and understand.



The right way to read and understand a graphic is to look at the picture and the words together. In a graphic, only a few words are used to explain what the picture shows you. Sometimes, numbers and percentages (百分比) are also given to go with the words to explain things.

Now look at the graphic on the right. It is how a researcher used a graphic to show the number of hours spent sleeping by British teenagers each day. Can you understand it?

34. Which of the following is mentioned as a graphic?

- A. A letter.
- B. A poem.
- C. A map.
- D. A name card.

解析：细节理解题。根据第二段第一句 Graphics are things like pictures, maps, charts and tables 图表就是图片、地图、航海图和表格。可知，地图是图表，选 C。

答案：C

35. The writer thinks graphics are important because _____.

- A. less space is taken on a page
- B. a picture is worth a thousand words
- C. a lot of time can be saved for writers
- D. many things are easier to show than to tell

解析：细节理解题。根据第三段 But many things are easier to show than to tell and they may also be easier to understand. Graphics are just the right things that give a great deal of information but it doesn't take much time to read and understand 但是很多事情比说出来容易，而且也更容易理解。图形只是提供大量信息的正确事物。但是，它不会花费太多时间去阅读和理解。可知，作者认为图表是重要的，因为许多东西比说出来更容易显示。选 D。

答案：D

36. When we read a graphic, we should _____.

- A. find out if there are any tables in it
- B. put the information in the right order
- C. count how many words there are in it
- D. look at the picture and the words together

解析：细节理解题。根据第四段第一句 The right way to read and understand a graphic is to look at the picture and the words together 阅读和理解图形的正确方法是把图片和单词一起看。可知，当我们阅读图形时，我们应该一起看图片和单词。选 D。

答案：D

37. The graphic given in the passage tells us that _____.

- A. 5 British teenagers sleep for 8-9 hours every day
- B. Chinese 18-year-olds spend 5-6 hours sleeping every day
- C. 17% of the British teenagers sleep for 3-4 hours each day
- D. 42% of the Chinese teenagers spend 6-7 hours sleeping each day

解析：细节理解题。根据最后一段 the number of hours spent sleeping by British teenagers each day 英国青少年每天睡觉的时间数及统计图，可知，17%的英国青少年每天睡眠 3 到 4 小时。选 C。

答案：C

C

Shyness can be an unhappy feeling. But the good news is, you're not alone. Scientists say that more than 40 percent of teenagers and adults consider themselves shy. Shyness is feeling a little nervous or as if you want to hide when you're around other people or in a new situation.

_____ Scientists say such things as genetics (遗传基因), life experiences, and environment can influence whether a person is shy. For example, in some families, everybody seems to be shy.

What happens if you are shy? Well, being shy may cause you to avoid or miss opportunities you would enjoy.

How do people overcome (克服) shyness? This is what Gilbert tells us. "When I started off trying to get over being shy, I decided to do little steps at a time, including practicing smiling and saying hi to people. And it worked for me."

But shyness is not the kind of thing that most people can get over **overnight**. Overcoming shyness take time and needs practice.

Here are some tips given by scientists.

Think of what to talk about before you leave home. Prepare things to talk about before you're in a social situation. For example, if you know your classmates are interested in an upcoming event, learn about it so you can join in the conversations.

Let people know you're shy. If you're shy, just show it. Instead of letting people guess, tell them the truth. Explain that you are shy and feel nervous but enjoy talking to people.

Make things easy for the other person. Remember, you're not the only shy person around. Do what you think might help others feel good-for example, say hello or smile.

Pick one social skill to practice at a time. Start simply. For example, smile or be the first

person to say hi. Choose skills you feel comfortable enough with to practice for a day, a week, a month, or even a year.

38. Which of the following can be put in the blank in Paragraph 2?

- A. What is shyness?
- B. What makes people shy?
- C. Can shyness be good for us?
- D. Can we overcome shyness?

解析：细节推理题。根据第二段内容 Scientists say such things as genetics (遗传基因), life experiences, and environment can influence whether a person is shy. For example, in some families, everybody seems to be shy. 科学家们说诸如遗传学之类的东西。生活经验和环境会影响一个人是否害羞。例如, 在一些家庭里, 每个人似乎都很害羞, 可知第二段主要说的是害羞, 结合选项, 也是什么使人害羞? 故选 B。

答案: B

39. The example of Gilbert in Paragraph 4 is given to _____.

- A. show how people overcome shyness
- B. introduce a shy girl called Gilbert
- C. tell the right time to practice smiling
- D. explain the steps of overcoming shyness

解析：细节理解题。根据第四段句子 How do people overcome (克服) shyness? This is what Gilbert tells us. 人们如何克服害羞? 这是吉尔伯特告诉我们的。可知第 4 段中吉尔伯特的例子说明了人们是如何克服害羞的。故选 A。

答案: A

40. What does the underlined word "overnight" in Paragraph 5 most probably mean?

- A. Correctly.
- B. Suddenly.
- C. Slowly.
- D. Finally.

解析：词义猜测题。根据前后句 But shyness is not the kind of thing that most people can get over overnight. Overcoming shyness takes time and needs practice. 但是害羞并不是大多数人就能克服的。克服害羞需要时间和实践。可知结合选项, 应说但是害羞并不是大多数人一夜之间就能克服的, 克服害羞需要时间和实践。所以 overnight 意为一夜间, 即突然地。故选 B。

答案: B

41. Which of the following is the right way to overcome shyness?

- A. Don't let others know that you are shy.
- B. Wait for others to say hello to you first.
- C. Choose several skills to practice at a time.
- D. Get ready before you join in a social situation.

解析：细节判断题。根据倒数第四段句子 Think of what to talk about before you leave home. Prepare things to talk about before you're in a social situation For example, if you know your classmates are interested in an upcoming event, learn about it so you can join in the conversations. 在你离开家之前想好该说些什么。在你处于社会状况之前, 准备好要谈论的事情。如果你知

道你的同学对即将到来的活动感兴趣，那就去了解它，这样你就可以加入到对话中来。可知在参加社交活动之前做好准备。故选 D。

答案：D

D

My mother is a teacher, and I grew up with the challenges (挑战) a teacher faces. I often asked her, "Why do you teach? What keeps you teaching?" The answer was always the same. "There is always that one child, that one moment that is worth it."

Now, I am a teacher, too. But different from my mother, I teach students challenging activities outdoors. And when my mother asked me the similar questions, my answer was, "it's that one child, that one special moment."

One of those moments happened recently. I was working with a group of girls in a four-week programme. Everything went on well through the "Team" events and we were moving on to a "High" one called the wire (钢索) Walk.

In the Wire Walk, each girl had to climb up the pegs (木桩) in a tree to a wire, 8 meters high, and then walk across it. Of course, everything was safe for sure.

When I asked who would try, a few girls raised their hands, and they finished the Wire Walk with little difficulty.

But when it was Susie's turn, it seemed that she didn't really want to. I asked Susie if she was ready. She answered softly, "I suppose."

Now, Susie was at the foot of the tree. She started to make the long reach for the first peg. The other girls cheered for her. Then I found Susie was becoming nervous with every step. I realised she would not go much further.

Susie was halfway up. Then she stopped and held the tree tight (紧紧地), looking very afraid. Her eyes were closed. With her face against the tree, she cried, "I can't."

The other girls sat in silence. I talked quietly to Susie, trying to relax her. I talked for a long time till I ran out of words.

"I will still be your friend no matter what, Susie!" Mary broke the silence.

To my surprise, Susie lifted her head and looked up to the wire. Then she turned to look down at Mary and smiled. Mary smiled back.

Finally, Susie made it all the way across that wire. When she returned to the ground, the first hug she looked for was from Mary.

We all cheered.

Moments like this keep me doing what I do. The young hearts continue to fill me with courage.

42. Susie stopped halfway up to the wire because _____.

- A. the teacher asked her to do it
- B. something was wrong with it
- C. she was too afraid to move on
- D. it was too high for her to reach

解析：细节理解题。根据文中"Then she stopped and held the tree tight, looking very afraid"可知，她非常害怕，故选 C。

答案：C

43. Mary broke the silence in order to _____.

- A. encourage Susie
- B. relax the writer
- C. try again herself
- D. draw Susie's attention

解析：细节理解题。根据文中“I will still be your friend no matter what, Susie!”“Mary broke the silence”可知，玛丽在鼓励苏西，故选 A。

答案：A

44. From the story of Susie and Mary, we can learn that _____.

- A. helping others is helping ourselves
- B. a word of encouragement matters a lot
- C. outdoor activities bring people closer than ever
- D. a good method plays an important role in teaching

解析：细节理解题。根据文中“To my surprise, Susie lifted her head and looked up to the wire”可知，玛丽鼓励的话对苏西产生了重大作用，鼓励她走完钢索，故选 B。

答案：B

45. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. That One Moment
- B. The Wire Walk
- C. Love and Courage
- D. The Young Hearts

解析：主旨大意题。根据文中“‘There is always that one child, that one moment that is worth it’”可知，让妈妈做老师的原因是总是有一个孩子、一个时刻让她觉得值得做教师。根据文章最后说“‘Moments like this keep me doing what I do’”所说，这样的时刻让“我”继续做“我”现在所做的事情，故文章的最佳标题是“那（这）样的时刻”，故选 A。

答案：A

四、词汇运用（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

A. 用方框中所给词语的适当形式填空。每词限用一次。

Canada	influence	our	season	throw away
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46. Which _____ do you like better, spring or autumn?

解析：考查名词。结合语境“春天和秋天你更喜欢哪个_____？”根据所给单词，可知，应该是“季节”。用单数 season。

答案：season

47. Our new English teacher comes from a small _____ town.

解析：考查名词。结合语境“我们的新英语老师来自一个_____小镇。”根据所给单词，可知，应该是“加拿大的”，修饰名词 town，用 Canada 的形容词 Canadian。

答案：Canadian

48. To everyone's surprise, their plan sounded similar to _____.

解析：考查名词性物主代词。结合语境“令所有人惊讶的是，他们的计划听起来和_____相

似。”根据所给单词，可知，为了避免与前面名词重复。这里用名词性物主代词 **ours** 代替 **our plan** 我们的计划，填 **ours**。

答案：ours

49. Before we _____ rubbish, we usually divide it into different groups.

解析：考查动词短语。结合语境“垃圾_____之前，我们通常把垃圾分成不同的组。”可知，应该是“扔掉”。一般现在时态，主要 **we** 我们，谓语动词用原形 **throw**，填 **throw away**。

答案：throw away

50. Parents should know that very often they _____ their children in many ways.

解析：考查动词。结合语境“父母应该知道，他们经常在很多方面_____他们的孩子。”，根据所给单词可知，应该是“影响”，一般现在时态，主要 **they** 他们。谓语动词用原形 **influence**。

答案：influence

B. 阅读下面短文，然后根据括号内所给汉语意思写出单词的正确形式。每空限填一词。

Have you ever heard of "National Smile Month"? It started on the 14th of 51 (五月) in the UK. During this month, people are made to think about the importance of brushing their teeth, 52 (吃) less sweet foods and going to see the 53 (医生) from time to time.

The British are 54 (出名的) for their bad teeth. Even a dictionary has the expression "British Smile", meaning "Any smile with bad teeth" 55 (然而), in America, the "Holly wood Smile" gets its name because American movie 56 (明星) are so proud to show off their beautiful teeth.

But what about smiling in the UK? Do the British smile a lot, or do they look 57 (悲伤的) all the time? It's said that the British don't often show their feelings. But actually it all 58 (取决于) on the situation. For example, Britain doesn't 59 (运行) smiling in passport photos. But if you are at a party, you'll find everyone smiling 60 (开心地) and loudly.

So, the British smile as much as anyone else.

51.

解析：考查名词。根据汉语提示，看考查名词“May”，结合句意：它开始于5月4日，故填 **May**。

答案：May

52.

解析：考查动词。根据 **the importance of**，可知此处是介词 **of** 后面的宾语成分，和 **brushing their teeth** 是并列结构，故用动名词，故填 **eating**。

答案：eating

53.

解析：考查名词。根据 **going to see the**，可知考查短语 **go to see the doctor** 去看医生，故填 **doctor**。

答案：doctor

54.

解析：考查形容词。根据 are ...for, 可知是短语 be famous for 因为...而出名, 故填 famous。
答案: famous

55.

解析：考查连词。根据汉语提示, 可知考查连词"however", 此处表示转折关系, 故填 however。
答案: however

56.

解析：考查名词。根据 American movie, 结合汉语, 可知是指"美国的电影明星", 此处是复数形式, 故填 stars。
答案: stars

57.

解析：考查形容词。根据 they look, 可知考查句型 look+形容词, 表示看起来...的, 所以此处是形容词 sad, 结合句意: 他们看起来一直是悲伤的吗, 故填 sad。
答案: sad

58.

解析：考查动词。根据 But actually it all ...on the situation, 结合汉语, 推出句意: 但实际上这都取决于具体情况, 此处时态为一般现在时, 主语是三单式, 故填 depends。
答案: depends

59.

解析：考查动词。根据 Britain doesn't...smiling in passport photos, 结合汉语提示, 推出句意: 英国不允许护照的照片有微笑, 助动词 do 后接动词原形, 故填 allow。
答案: allow

60.

解析：考查副词。根据 you'll find everyone smiling...and loudly, 推出句意: 你会发现每个人都高兴地微笑, 此处是副词修饰动词, 故填 happily。
答案: happily

五、语法填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的词, 或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。

Joseph is a teacher in New York. He gives lessons to 61 (he) students about American history. But he was born 62 Kenya, an African country where the children lead a very different life. For example, a ten-year-old boy may spend 63 (much)time in taking care of cows than studying at school. The children also learn many 64 (skill) like how to live in the wild.

Unlike many other children, Joseph went to school. And 65 (lucky), when he was 15, he came 66 (study) in America and then became a teacher. Joseph has written 67 book called Facing the Lion. In the book, he talks about his childhood. He thinks 68 is very important for American children to learn about the cultural differences between their country 69 the others. He also thinks children should learn to be strong and full of hope. Now Joseph

70 ____ (do) a project, hoping that it will help children face their own “lions”.

61.

解析：考查代词。根据空格后的名词 students，可知名词前要加形容词性物主代词，he 对应 his，故填 his。

答案：his

62.

解析：考查介词。根据 Kenya 肯尼亚，在某国国家用介词 in，故填 in。

答案：in

63.

解析：考查形容词。根据题干中的 than，可知是比较级，much 的比较级是 more，故填 more。

答案：more

64.

解析：考查名词。根据 many，可知 many 接名词复数形式，故填 skills。

答案：skills

65.

解析：考查副词。根据 when he was 15...，可知后面是一个句子，用副词修饰，故填 luckily。

答案：luckily

66.

to study 考查动词。根据 he came...in America，可知是不定式表目的，到美国来学习，故填 to study。

77.

解析：考查冠词。根据 book called Facing the Lion，可知此处是指：一本叫 Facing the Lion 的书，此处表示泛指，book 发音以辅音音素开头，故用冠词 a，故填 a。

答案：a

68.

解析：考查代词。根据题干，可知考查句型 it is+形容词 to do sth 做某事是...的，此处是 it 作形式宾语，故填 it。

答案：it

69.

解析：考查连词。根据 between their country...the others，可知考查句型 between...and...在...和...之间，故填 and。

答案：and

70.

解析：考查动词。根据 Now，可知是现在进行时的标志，其结构为 am/is/are+ doing，主语是三单式，动词用 is，故填 is doing。

答案: is doing

六、任务型阅读(共5小题,每小题1分,满分5分)

阅读下面短文,根据文中信息完成一张海报。每空限填三词

Doing "Clean "Exercise

When you go for a run outside, chances are that you'll find litter all around you. Do you just go past it, or do you stop and pick it up? If you choose the second, you're part of the latest popular sport in the West: plogging.

The word "plogging" is the Swedish phrase "plocka upp" (pick up) and the English word "jogging"(running slowly)put together.

What a plogger needs is a rubbish bag and a pair of gloves to protect your hands. While collecting rubbish, loggers learn to classify (分类) and deal with it correctly, too.

Plogging seems simple but it does a lot of good to both the environment and your health. It can not only make the world greener, but also get you full body exercise, For example, a 30-minute plogging burns around 288 calories(卡路里), compared to 235 calories burned from just jogging.

So next time you go out jogging, why not carry a rubbish bag and collect some litter along the way? Your body and the environment will thank you.

Let's go 71 !
The latest popular sport!
Just need 72 and a pair of gloves!
Correctly classify and 73 the rubbish!
It's simple but helpful to 74 and your body!
Make the world 75 and yourself a lot healthier!
Join us now! The world says THANK YOU!

71

解析: 考查动词。根据语境"If you choose the second, you're part of the latest popular sport in the West: plogging. 如果你选择第二, 你是西方最新流行运动的一部分: 收集垃圾。故答案是 plogging。

答案: plogging

72.

解析: 考查名词。根据语境"What a plogger needs is a rubbish bag and a pair of gloves to protect your hands 一个垃圾收集者需要的是一个垃圾袋和一双手套来保护你的手。故答案是 rubbish bag。

答案: rubbish bag

73.

解析: 考查动词。根据语境"While collecting rubbish, ploggers learn to classify (分类) and deal with it correctly 收集垃圾时, 学习者要学会分类并正确处理垃圾。故答案是 deal with。

答案: deal with

74.

解析: 考查名词。根据语境"Plogging seems simple but it does a lot of good to both the environment and your health. 减肥似乎很简单, 但它对环境和健康都有很大好处。故答案是

the environment.

答案: the environment

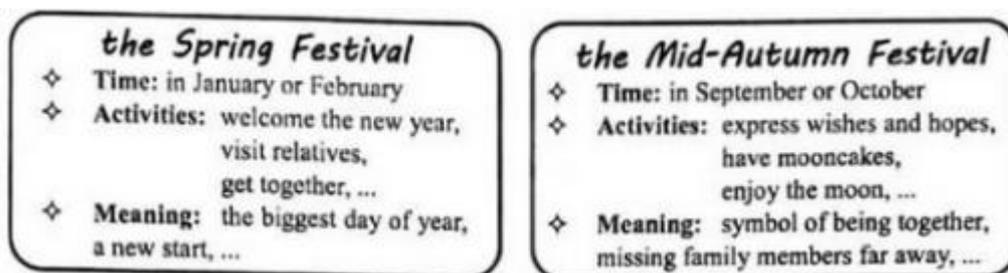
75.

解析: 考查形容词。根据语境" It can not only make the world greener, but also get you full body exercise 它不仅能让世界更绿, 还能让你全身锻炼。故答案是 greener。

答案: greener

七、书面表达 (共 1 小题, 满分 20 分)

76. 在即将举行的中学生国际文化交流活动中, 你将代表学校介绍中国的传统节日, 请你从所给的卡片中任选一张, 用英语写一篇发言稿, 介绍该节日。



注意:

1. 发言稿中必须包含卡片上的信息, 并适当发挥;
2. 文中不得出现真实姓名、学校等信息;
3. 词数 80~100;
4. 文章的开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome to the Chinese culture tour. _____

That's all. Thanks for listening.

解析: 能够根据提示进行书面表达, 能够围绕主题准确使用一定的语法、词汇、短语和句型等, 清楚连贯地表达自己的思想, 进而完成写作任务。

答案: 范文:

Ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome to the Chinese culture tour. Now allow me to introduce one of the Chinese traditional festivals-the Mid Autumn Festival.

The Mid Autumn Festival usually falls in September or October when the moon appears the biggest and the brightest in the year.

During the festival, Chinese people sit around the table with their family members and enjoy mooncakes as well as the beautiful moon. People believe that the round mooncakes and a full moon are symbols of being together. When seeing them, people will miss their family members far away. At the same time, they will express wishes and hopes for them. Does it sound interesting?

That's all, Thanks for listening.