

## 2018年天津市宁河县中考一模试卷英语

一、听力(略)

二、单项选择(每题1分,共20分)

21. Tianjin is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful city in \_\_\_\_\_ north of China.

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

解析:不定冠词 a, an 表示泛指;定冠词 the 表示特指或者再次提到;根据 Tianjin is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful city, 可知是首次提到,且为泛指一个美丽的城市。beautiful 第一个音/b/是辅音,应该用 a; 根据 in \_\_\_\_\_ north of China. 在中国的北部,是特指,应该加定冠词 the, 故选: B。

答案: B

22. I can't find my ticket. I think I have lost \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it
- B. one
- C. at
- D. on

解析:根据"I can't find my ticket."可知我找不到我的票了,故后半句应该表示的是我丢了这张票。这张票为无生命的物品,指同类同物,且为单数,故应用 it 来代替,故选 A。

答案: A

23. You can buy almost everything \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet, and it's very easy.

- A. into
- B. for
- C. at
- D. on

解析:根据 You can buy almost everything, 可知此句表达的含义为在网上几乎可以买到所有东西。在网上为"on the Internet", 故选 D。

答案: D

24. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ any more time, or he will miss the meeting.

- A. save
- B. trust
- C. waste
- D. love

解析:首先明确选项中动词的意思, A: 节省; B: 信任; C: 浪费; D: 喜爱; 根据语境推测句意是“不要浪费时间,否则他将错过会议。”由此判断句子中缺少“浪费”一词,故答案为 C。

答案: C

25. Li Ming will be \_\_\_\_\_. His parents are going to have a party for \_\_\_\_\_ birthday.

- A. sixteen; sixteenth
- B. sixteenth; sixteenth
- C. sixteen; sixteen
- D. sixteenth; sixteen

解析：根据 Li Ming will be...可知本句是描述李明的年龄，表示年龄用基数词，故第一个空用 sixteen。根据第二个空后的 birthday（单数名词），可知其前需要序数词（序数词+名词的单数形式）。故选 A。

答案：A

26. Every year many foreign friends come to see the \_\_\_\_\_ of Tianjin, such as Tianjin Eye and Haihe River.

- A. concerts
- B. plays
- C. cartoons
- D. sights

解析：concert 音乐会；play 剧本；cartoon 卡通片；sight 风景。根据 such as Tianjin Eye and Haihe River 可知这些都是天津的风景，故选 D。

答案：D

27. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ dinner when I got home yesterday.

- A. has cooked
- B. was cooking
- C. will cook
- D. cooks

解析：根据句意：昨天我回家的时候我妈妈正在做饭。应该用过去进行时态，表示在过去某一时刻或某一段时间内进行或发生的动作作用过去进行时，过去进行时的构成是 was/were+现在分词，故选 B。

答案：B

28. A journey by train is \_\_\_\_\_ than by coach.

- A. more relaxing
- B. relaxing
- C. most relaxing
- D. the most relaxing

解析：根据句中的 than，可知此处需要形容词的比较级。即：坐火车旅行和坐大巴旅行进行比较，relaxing 的比较级是 more relaxing；故选 A。

答案：A

29. I wanted to see the Beijing Opera, so Lingling offered \_\_\_\_\_ me to watch an opera.

- A. took
- B. takes
- C. to take
- D. taking

解析：根据 so Lingling offered \_\_\_\_\_ me to watch an opera, 可知这里考查了 offer 的用法：offer 后接不定式，表示“主动提出做某事”。故选 C。

答案：C

30. Peter will \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the building and you can meet everyone.

- A. lend; to
- B. show; around
- C. compare; with
- D. brush; off

解析：首先明确四个选项中动词短语的意思，A：把…借给；B：带领某人参观某地；C：把…和…作比较；D：把…刷掉；根据语境推测句意是“Peter 会带领你参观那个大楼，你会遇见每一个人。”，由此判断句子中缺少短语：带领某人参观某地，故答案为 B。

答案：B

31. Tom fell off his bike, and his hand was hurt \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. quietly
- B. carefully
- C. slowly
- D. badly

解析：quietly 安静地；carefully 细心地；slowly 慢地；badly 糟糕地；根据 Tom fell off his bike 可知手伤得很严重，故选 D。

答案：D

32. —I tried to pass the driving test, but I failed.

—\_\_\_\_\_. Good luck to you next time.

- A. That's great
- B. It's interesting
- C. That's a pity
- D. Glad to hear that

解析：首先明确各选项中句子的意思，A：好极了；B：真有趣；C：真遗憾；D：听你这样说真高兴；根据语境 I tried to pass the driving test, but I failed. 可以推断第二个人面对别人的失败应该回答“真遗憾”。故选 C。

答案：C

33. My family always go somewhere interesting \_\_\_\_\_ the holiday begins.

- A. as soon as
- B. so
- C. so that
- D. even though

解析：根据设空处前后的句子可以推断本句的句意是“假期一开始，我的家人总是去某个有趣的地方。”表示“一…就…”用 as soon as，故选 A。

答案：A

34. —What a nice watch! How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it?

—For just two weeks.

- A. will; buy
- B. have; had
- C. were; having
- D. did; buy

解析：根据句中的关键词 **How long** 可知这是询问时间段的疑问词组，结合选项此句的所表达的意思是“你买手表多久了？”根据答语 **For just two weeks**（只有两个星期）表时间段，所以这里的意思也就是买这只手表有两个星期了，所以买手表这个动作发生在过去，拥有手表的状态一直延续到现在，还有可能继续延续下去，符合现在完成时的用法，所以问句应用现在完成时去表达，其构成是 **have/has+过去分词**；由于后跟时间段时谓语动词必须用延续性动词，而 **buy** 为终止性动词故不可用；所以应用其延续性动词 **have** 代替 **buy** 表“拥有”，指一种状态。主语为 **you** 所以用 **have**，动词 **have** 的过去分词为 **had**。故选 **B**。

答案：B

35. Paper \_\_\_\_\_ first \_\_\_\_\_ about 2000 years ago in China.

- A. is; creating
- B. is; created
- C. has; created
- D. was; created

解析：根据 **Paper \_\_\_\_\_ first \_\_\_\_\_ about 2000 years ago in China.** 可知这句话的主语是 **Paper**，是动作的承受者，它和动词 **create** 构成被动关系，所以应该用被动语态。根据时间状语 **2000 years ago** 可知应该用一般过去时的被动语态。一般过去时的被动语态的构成：**was/were+及物动词的过去分词**，主语是 **Paper**，所以应该是 **was created**，故选：**D**。

答案：D

36. —Would you like to try some pizza?

—Yes, please. It \_\_\_\_\_ lovely and \_\_\_\_\_ nice.

- A. sounds; sees
- B. hears; turns
- C. looks; smells
- D. sounds; watches

解析：根据语境推测句意是“（披萨）看上去令人愉快，闻起来也不错。”，根据设空处后面的形容词 **lovely** 和 **nice** 判断分别使用感官动词 **look** 和 **smell**，故答案为 **C**。

答案：C

37.—Mum, \_\_\_\_\_ I play football this afternoon?

—Sure, but you \_\_\_\_\_ finish your homework first.

- A. may; could
- B. can; must
- C. can; mustn't
- D. may; can't

解析：**can** 能，可能；**may** 可能；**must** 一定，必须；**could** 可能，表示更委婉的说法，**mustn't** 不可以；**can't** 不可能；**can** 和 **may** 在表示可能性上，**can** 的语气比 **may** 要强烈，**may** 要显得婉转。而且 **can** 多用于口语，在正式用于中多用 **may**。**can** 表示可能，多用于否定句与疑问

句。根据 I play football this afternoon, 可知这里表示一种请求, 这里用 can 表示能; 再根据 but you...finish your homework first, 可知这里必须先完成作业, 语气较为强烈, 所以在这里用 must 表示一定要做的事, 故选 B。

答案: B

38. You'd better not ride \_\_\_\_\_ with your friends in the street. It's dangerous.

- A. side by side
- B. as a result
- C. as well as
- D. by the way

解析: 首先明确选项中介词短语的意思, A: 肩并肩; B: 结果; C: 除...之外(也); D: 顺便说(问)一下; 根据语境推测句意是“你最好不要和你的朋友在街上肩并肩骑自行车, 那样危险。”, 由此判断句子中缺少短语: 肩并肩 side by side, 故答案为 A。

答案: A

39. —Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ you'll go to Paris?

—Next month.

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

解析: 根据 Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ 可知后面跟的是宾语从句, 空处缺少引导词; 再根据答语 Next month 可知上句询问的是时间, 应该用特殊疑问词 when 作为引导词, 此句是指你能告诉我你什么时候去巴黎吗? 符合句意及用法, 故选 C。

答案: C

40. —Hi, Diana, how was your summer holiday?

— \_\_\_\_\_! I enjoyed myself in the sea very much.

- A. Good idea
- B. Wait a minute
- C. That's too bad
- D. Pretty good

解析: 首先明确各选项中句子的意思, A: 好主意!; B: 稍等一下!; C: 太糟糕了!; D: 相当不错!; 联系前后语境, 可知对话发生在暑假之后, 根据 I enjoyed myself in the sea very much 可知假期过得不错, 所以用短语: Pretty good! 故选 D。

答案: D

### 三、完形填空 (10分)

Once there were several scientists in a forest. They were trying to \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ the rarest animal in the world. No one had seen it, so everyone was \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ and wanted to be the first one to photograph and study it.

The animal only came out at night, \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ the scientists did some other studies in the day. \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ them, there was a famous scientist named Walter. Every day, he would spend an hour sitting at the desk and putting all his equipment (设备) in the \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ place. He did this

carefully. But other scientists laughed at him because they thought Walter was just wasting  
46\_\_\_\_\_.

One night, the animal appeared\_\_\_\_\_ 47\_\_\_\_\_.The scientists heard its call. But the call didn't last long. The animal was frightened by the\_\_\_\_\_ 48\_\_\_\_\_made by the scientists while they were scrabbling (忙乱地找) for their cameras and notebooks.

On the next morning, the scientists\_\_\_\_\_ 49\_\_\_\_\_ their findings. Some had tried to record its call, others had noted down how it moved, and the luckiest one had even photographed parts of its tail and legs. They all congratulated each other on what they had found. However, when they saw what Walter had, they were very surprised.\_\_\_\_\_ 50\_\_\_\_\_ had taken several complete (完整的) photos, the record of the animal's cry and notes about the animal.

They ran to congratulate Walter. They now understood the importance of keeping things in order. Because of that, Walter could find everything quickly in the dark.

41.

- A. feed
- B. study
- C. catch
- D. kill

解析：动词考查。A. feed 喂养；B. study 研究；C. catch 抓住；D. kill 杀死。结合后文可知这些科学家是研究一个最稀有的动物 rarest animal，故选 B。

答案：B

42.

- A. relaxed
- B. tired
- C. excited
- D. surprised

解析：形容词考查。A. 放松的；B. 累的；C. 兴奋的；D. 惊奇的。结合 No one had seen it 没人见过，所以每个人都很兴奋，故选 C。

答案：C

43.

- A. but
- B. or
- C. and
- D. so

解析：连词考查。A. 但是；B. 或者；C. 和；D. 所以；根据 The animal only came out at night 这种动物仅仅在晚上出来，the scientists did some other studies in the day 在白天科学家们做一些其他的研究工作，前后因果关系，故用 so 因此，故选 D。

答案：D

44.

- A. Among
- B. Beside
- C. Against

D. Except

解析：介词考查。A. 三个或以上之中；B. 除了；C. 反对；D. 除了。结合 *several scientists* 可知是一些科学家，三个或以上，故用 *among*，故答案是 A。

答案：A

45.

A. clean

B. right

C. safe

D. public

解析：形容词考查。A 干净的；B 对的；C 安全的；D 公众的；结合最后 *They now understood the importance of keeping things in order. Because of that, Walter could find everything quickly in the dark.* 他们现在明白了把物品按顺序放好的重要性。正因为如此，Walter 在黑暗中能很快找到一切，可知这个科学家是晚上将这些东西放在合适的地方，故用 *right*，故答案是 B。

答案：B

46.

A. space

B. money

C. food

D. time

解析：名词考查。A. 空间；B. 钱；C. 食物；D. 时间。结合 *laughed at him* 嘲笑他，可知人们是认为他在浪费时间，故用 *time*，故答案是 D。

答案：D

47.

A. angrily

B. immediately

C. suddenly

D. quickly

解析：副词考查。A. 生气地；B. 立即，马上；C. 突然；D. 快速地。结合 *The animal only came out at night* 只在晚上出来，*The scientists heard its call. But the call didn't last long.* 科学家们听到了它的叫声。但是这种叫声持续的时间不长。可知它是突然出来了，故用副词 *suddenly* 突然地，故答案是 C。

答案：C

48.

A. plans

B. noises

C. records

D. mistakes

解析：名词考查。A. 计划；B. 噪声；C. 记录；D. 错误；结合 *while they were scrabbling (忙乱地找) for their cameras and notebooks* 科学家忙乱地找自己的照相机和笔记本，可知是被科学家们的噪音吓到了，故 *noises* 噪音，故答案是 B。

答案： B

49.

- A. compared
- B. counted
- C. sorted
- D. kept

解析： 动词考查。A. 对比； B. 继续； C. 开始； D. 保持。结合 Some had tried to record its call, others had noted down how it moved, and the luckiest one had even photographed parts of its tail and legs. 有些人试图记录它的呼叫，其他人已经注意到它是如何移动的，最幸运的人甚至拍到了它的尾巴和腿的部分，可知他们是在比较他们的发现，故用 compare，故答案是 A。

答案： A

50.

- A. They
- B. It
- C. He
- D. You

解析： 代词考查。A. 他们； B. 它； C 他； D.你； However, when they saw what Walter had, they were very surprised. 当他们看到 Walter 的东西时，他们很惊讶，可知这是在说 Walter，故用 he，故答案是 C。

答案： C

#### 四、阅读理解（15 分）

##### A

Our new neighbours are the Browns. They have two children, a boy and a girl. The boy is Jack and the girl is Alice. Jack is 11, and he is one year older than me. Alice and my sister Nancy are 8 years old.

At weekends, Nancy and I like to go to play with Alice and Jack. Both Jack and I really enjoy playing computer games. Sometimes the girls join us, but the games they enjoy are different from the ones we like.

There is a big park near our house. Sometimes, when the weather is fine, the four of us will go for bike rides there. We often stop at the huge playground to have some fun. Jack and I like to play basketball, but the girls prefer to sing and dance.

Our families often have dinner together. On some days, they come over to our house and on other days, we go over to theirs. Mr Brown and his wife cook really well.

Nancy and I are very glad to have the Browns next door. It's great to have friends living so near.

51. Who are the writer's new neighbours?

- A. A family of three.
- B. The Browns.
- C. Jack and Nancy.
- D. Alice and Nancy.

解析： 细节理解题。根据 Our new neighbours are the Browns 我们的新邻居是布朗一家，可知

他们的邻居是布朗一家人，故选 B。

答案：B

52. How old is Alice?

A. 8

B. 9

C. 10

D. 11

解析：细节理解题。根据 Alice and my sister Nancy are 8 years old 爱丽丝和我妹妹南希 8 岁了。可知爱丽丝是八岁，故选 A。

答案：A

53. The girls prefer to \_\_\_\_\_ at the playground in the park.

A. listen to music

B. play basketball

C. sing and dance

D. play computer games

解析：细节理解题。根据 We often stop at the huge playground to have some fun. Jack and I like to play basketball, but the girls prefer to sing and dance. 我们经常在巨大的操场上停下来找点乐子。杰克和我喜欢打篮球，但女孩们更喜欢唱歌和跳舞。可知女孩子更喜欢唱歌和跳舞，故选 C。

答案：C

54. Where do the two families have dinner together?

A. At a park nearby.

B. At a restaurant.

C. In a forest.

D. At their houses.

解析：细节理解题。根据 Our families often have dinner together. On some days, they come over to our house and on other days, we go over to theirs. 我们的家人经常一起吃晚饭。有时候，他们来到我们的房子，在其他日子，我们去他们的家，可知他们是去彼此的家里去吃饭，故选 D。

答案：D

55. The writer thinks it's \_\_\_\_\_ to be friends with the new neighbours.

A. boring

B. great

C. difficult

D. safe

解析：细节理解题。根据 It's great to have friends living so near 有朋友住得这么近真是太好了。可知作者认为有朋友住的近很好，故选 B。

答案：B

Can you understand the following words?

“Long time no see.”

“Good good study, day day up.”

“I like your smile, but unlike you put your shoes on my face.”

Yes, we call these examples Chinglish, like “people mountain, people sea”.

Chinglish usually means English vocabulary with Chinese grammar on street signs or products. However, many English speaking tourists love them. Tom has been living in Beijing for years. “I think many Chinese people dislike Chinglish. But I love it. It's quite interesting. I think if the translations of English in China are all perfect, something will be lost from Chinese culture.” However, Chinglish will probably become a part of history in future. Beijing has made a plan to correct Chinglish within five years. “It is so funny to see Chinglish on the signs. And they are a kind of trouble for communication between the Chinese and foreigners,” a Beijinger said.

However, some people in China like Chinglish. They think that English has “borrowed” a lot from other languages such as German, French and Spanish in the past, and now as Chinese's turn.

56. What is Chinglish according to the passage?

- A. The English words easy to pronounce.
- B. The Chinese words difficult to translate.
- C. The English words with Chinese grammar.
- D. The Chinese words that foreigners love.

解析：细节理解题。根据第六段第一行句子 Chinglish usually means English vocabulary with Chinese grammar on street signs or products. 中式英语“通常是指街道上的标志或产品上带汉语语法的英语词语。可知中式英语是指带汉语语法的英语词语，故选 C。

答案：C

57. What does “people mountain, people sea” mean most probably?

- A. There are many people.
- B. Humans are powerful.
- C. All the people are running.
- D. Humans respect nature.

解析：词义猜测题。根据 people mountain, people sea. 是典型的汉式英语，字面上的意思为人山人海，表示很多人。结合选项可知有很多人，故选 A。

答案：A

58. What does Tom think about Chinglish?

- A. It shows Chinese are popular.
- B. It is hated by all foreign tourists.
- C. It helps him to learn English well.
- D. It is also a part of Chinese culture.

解析：细节理解题。根据第六段第二行句子 I think if the translations of English in China are all perfect, something will be lost from Chinese culture. 我认为如果在中国英语的翻译都是完美的，中国文化会失去一些东西。可知中式英语是中国文化的一部分，故选 D。

答案：D

59. The last paragraph but one (倒数第二段) tells us that Beijing will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. put English words into Chinese
- B. change English and Chinese
- C. help foreigners to learn Chinglish
- D. correct Chinglish in future

解析：细节理解题。根据第六段第三行句子中 Chinglish will probably become a part of history in future Bering has made a plan; to correct Chinglish within five years. 已经做了一个计划中式英语可能会成为未来北京历史的一部分；在五年内改正中式英语。可知将来北京将纠正中式英语，故选 D。

答案：D

60. Some people, who love Chinglish, think that it is time for English to borrow something from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. French
- B. Chinese
- C. Spanish
- D. German

解析：细节理解题。根据最后一段句子 some people in China like Chinglish. They think that English has "borrowed" a lot from other languages such as German, French and Spanish in the past, and now as Chinese's turn. 有些人在中国喜欢中式英语。他们认为英语已经“借了”很多从其他语言如德语，在过去的法国和西班牙，现在轮到中文。可知在英语中借鉴使用一些汉语意思是好的，故选 B。

答案：B

### C

Different gestures (手势) mean different things in different countries. Sometimes a gesture that is polite in one country is not polite in another and should not be used. Different meanings of gestures can also cause problems in understanding what another person is trying to say. A gesture that many people do not understand is one that uses the thumb. Most westerners will sometimes show that they like something by holding out a closed hand with the thumb lifting in the air. This is called give someone or something “the thumbs up”. Often, only one thumb is used, so it should be “the thumb up” .

The usual explanation (解释) for the origin of this gesture is not really correct. It says that in ancient Roman times, when people were pleased with the way a gladiator (角斗士) had fought, they showed their thumbs up. When they were not pleased, they gave the thumbs down. When a gladiator was given the thumbs up, the emperor allowed him to live. When a gladiator was given the thumbs down, the emperor ordered him to be killed.

The truth is, however, it was translated into a wrong meaning by mistake. If people wanted to save the gladiator, they put out their hands and hid their thumbs in their hands. If they wanted the gladiator to die, they pointed their thumbs straight at him.

61. Westerners lift their thumbs when they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. want someone to die
- B. like something
- C. want to go to a playground
- D. want someone to live

解析：细节理解题。根据文中第一段原句 Most westerners will sometimes show that they like something by holding out a closed hand with the thumb lifting in the air. 可以得知大多数西方人表示他们喜欢某物的时候会伸出大拇指。故选 B。

答案：B

62. Most people think that in ancient Rome, “thumbs up” meant that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the emperor could die
- B. the people wanted the gladiator to live
- C. the fighting could continue
- D. the people were not pleased

解析：细节理解题。根据文中第二段原句 When a gladiator was given the thumbs up, the emperor allowed him to live. 可以得知，当一个角斗士被给出一个大拇指的动作，皇帝将会允许他活着。故选 B。

答案：B

63. In fact, if people wanted a gladiator to live, they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hid their thumbs
- B. pointed their thumbs down
- C. lifted their thumbs up
- D. pointed their thumbs at him

解析：细节理解题。根据文中最后一段原句 If people wanted to save the gladiator, they put out their hands and hid their thumbs in their hands. 可以得知，如果人们想要救这个角斗士，他们会把大拇指藏起来，故选 A。

答案：A

64. From the article we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. different gestures have different meanings in different countries
- B. a friendly gesture is always the same in different countries
- C. the meaning of “thumbs up” is the same both now and the past
- D. we should often use the thumbs

解析：总结归纳题。根据文章开头的原句 Different gestures mean different things in different countries. 可以得知不同的手势在不同的国家有不同的意义。故选 A。

答案：A

65. The main idea of this article is about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. gestures around the world
- B. closed thumbs
- C. gestures in ancient Rome
- D. the thumbs-up gesture

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第一段 Different gestures (手势) mean different things in different countries. 可知文章讲述的是不同手势在不同国家有不同的含义这个论点的时候都是用大拇指向上这个动作来分析的，故选 D。

答案：D

五、补全对话（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

根据对话内容，从方框内选择恰当的句子将对话补充完整。（选项中有两项是多余的）

- A. I usually play computer games late at night.  
B. I want to buy some music CDs.  
C. What's wrong with me?  
D. Where do you work?  
E. Stand up and do some exercise from time to time.  
F. Well, I've got a pain in my back.  
G. Do you have breakfast?

A: Can I help you?

B: 66

A: How long have you been like this?

B: Since two weeks ago.

A: Let me have a look. 67

B: I work in an office.

A: Do you play computer games?

B: Yes, a lot. 68

A: Mm, that's it.

B: 69

A: Nothing serious. You spend too much time in front of the computer.

B: What can I do?

A: 70 Don't play computer games too much.

B: OK, I'll take your advice. Thank you.

66.

解析：细节推理题。根据前句 Can I help you? 我能帮助你吗？和后句 How long have you been like this? 你这样有多久了？可知结合选项，应说嗯，我背痛。故选 F。

答案：F

67.

解析：细节推理题。根据后句 I work in an office. 我在办公室工作。可知结合选项，应说你在哪里工作？故选 D。

答案：D

68.

解析：细节推理题。根据前句 Yes, a lot. 可知结合选项，应说我通常玩电脑游戏到深夜。故选 A。

答案：A

69.

解析：细节推理题。根据后句 Nothing serious. You spend too much time in front of the computer. 没什么大不了的。你在电脑前坐了太长时间。可知结合选项，应说怎么了？故选 C。

答案：C

70.

解析：细节推理题。根据前句 What can I do? 我能做什么？可知结合选项，应说时不时地站起来做些运动。故选 E。

答案：E

六、完成句子（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据所给中文意思完成句子，每空限填一词。

71. 他们太累了，在公共汽车上睡着了。

They were so tired that they \_\_\_\_\_ on the bus.

解析：睡着 fall asleep，动词短语，结合句意“他们太累了，在公共汽车上睡着了。”可知，要用一般过去时。故答案为 fell asleep。

答案：fell asleep

72. 莉莉，随便吃些草莓吧，它们很新鲜。

Lily, \_\_\_\_\_ to some strawberries. They're fresh.

解析：随便吃... help oneself to sth.，是固定短语，结合句意“莉莉，随便吃些草莓吧，它们很新鲜。”可知，要用祈使句，用动词原形开头。故答案为 help yourself。

答案：help yourself

73. 我们最好把这些饺子加热一下。

We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ the dumplings.

解析：加热 heat up，是固定短语，had better 后面用动词原形。故答案为 heat up。

答案：heat up

74. 你如果想保持身体健康，就不要放弃锻炼。

Don't \_\_\_\_\_ exercise if you want to stay fit.

解析：首先通过中英文句子的比对，可知英文句子中缺少“放弃锻炼”的表达。短语“放弃”的英文表达是：give up 后面跟动词的 ing 形式，本题中，设空处放在 Don't 后面，构成否定祈使句，所以用动词 give 的原形，短语“锻炼”是 take exercise，故答案为：give up taking。

答案：give up taking

75. 我叫醒了大明，让他早点儿起床。

I \_\_\_\_\_ Daming and asked him to get up early.

解析：首先通过中英文句子的比对，可知英文句子中缺少“叫醒”的表达。短语“叫醒”的英文表达是：wake up。本题中，由于句子表述的是发生在过去的事情，所以用一般过去时，构成是：主语+动词过去式，wake 的过去式是 woke，故答案为：woke up。

答案：woke up

七、任务型阅读（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容完成句子。

Steve Jobs was born on 24th February 1955 in San Francisco, California. As a child, he often worked with his father on electronics.

In high school, he met Bill Fernandez and Steve Wozniak (or "Woz"). Woz and Bill showed Jobs a computer board that they were building at the time. Jobs was very interested in it.

After high school, Jobs went to one of the best colleges in Oregon. However, he dropped out

only after a few months. In the meantime, Woz worked for Hewlett-Packard, but found time to build his own computer. When Jobs saw what Woz had done, he could imagine that people would need it very much.

Together, they set up a company called Apple. Apple Computer became a big success, and this made Jobs a rich man. Unfortunately, Jobs's personality(性格) made him very difficult to work with. He left Apple to set up another company. Soon, Apple started to do badly. Jobs returned to Apple and helped make the company successful again.

Back at Apple, Jobs was responsible (负责) for the development of the iMac, iTunes, iPod, iPhone and iPad.

In 2003, Jobs got very ill and died on 5th October 2011.

76. When Jobs was in high school, Woz and Bill showed him \_\_\_\_\_ that they were building.

解析：阅读填空题。根据第二行 Woz and Bill showed Jobs a computer board that they were building at the time 沃兹和比尔向乔布斯展示当时他们正在建造的电脑板。可知，应该是展示给他“一张电脑版”。填 a computer board。

答案：a computer board

77. When Woz worked for Hewlett-Packard, he found time to \_\_\_\_\_.

解析：阅读填空题。根据第三段 Woz worked for Hewlett - Packard, but found time to build his own computer. 沃兹为休利特帕卡德工作，但他找到了时间来建立自己的电脑。可知，他找时间“建造了他自己的电脑”。填 build his own computer。

答案：build his own computer

78. Jobs and Woz set up \_\_\_\_\_ called Apple.

解析：阅读填空题。根据第四段第一句 Together, they set up a company called Apple. 他们共同成立了一家名为苹果的公司。可知，建立了“一个公司”，填 a company。

答案：a company

79. Jobs left Apple because he \_\_\_\_\_.

解析：阅读填空题。根据倒数第三行 Unfortunately, Jobs's personality (性格) made him very difficult to work with 不可否认的是，乔布斯的个性使他很难与人共事。可知，乔布斯离开苹果公司是因为他“是很难与人共事”，填 was very difficult to work with。

答案：was very difficult to work with

80. In 2003, Jobs \_\_\_\_\_ and died on 5th October 2011.

解析：阅读填空题。根据最后一句 In 2003, Jobs got very ill and died on 5th October 2011. 2003, 乔布斯病得很重，于 2011 年 10 月 5 日去世。可知，2003 年，乔布斯“得了重病”，填 got very ill。

答案：got very ill

八、综合填空（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使短文意思完整。每空限填一词。

Many people say dolphins are very intelligent (聪颖的). They seem to be able to think, understand, and learn things quickly. But are they c 81 like humans or more like cats or dogs? Scientists say dolphin intelligence is s 82 to human intelligence in some ways.

How?

Like humans, every dolphin has a "name". I 83 is a special whistle( 哨声). Scientists think dolphins, like people. "t 84 " to each other about a lot of things, such as their age, their feelings, or finding food. And, like humans, dolphins use a system (系统) of sounds and body language to c 85 . But understanding their conversations is not easy for humans, No one "speaks dolphin" yet, but some scientists are trying to learn.

Dolphins are also social animals. They live in groups, and they often come to play games from different groups and have f 86 , just like people. In fact, playing t 87 is something only intelligent animals do.

Dolphins and humans b 88 make plans to get something they want. In the seas of southern Brazil, dolphins use an interesting way to get food. When fish are n 89 a boat, dolphins signal(发信号) to the fishermen to put their nets (网) in the water. And the men can catch a lot of fish. What is the advantage for the dolphins? Why do they h 90 the men? The dolphins can get some of the fish.

81.

解析：考查形容词。句意“但是它们像人类一样\_\_\_\_\_还是更像猫或狗？”根据第一句 Many people say dolphins are very intelligent (聪颖的). 很多人说海豚很聪明，及首字母提示，可知，应该是“聪明的”。系表结构，填形容词 clever。

答案：clever

82.

解析：考查形容词。句意“科学家说海豚智力在某些方面与人类智力\_\_\_\_\_。”根据第三行第一句 Like humans 像人类，及首字母提示，可知，be similar to 与...相似，固定搭配。填 similar。

答案：similar

83.

解析：考查代词。句意“\_\_\_\_\_是一个特殊的哨声”。根据上一句 every dolphin has a "name" 每只海豚都有一个“，名字”，及首字母提示，可知，这里用 it 代替 name。做主语，填 It。

答案：It

84.

解析：考查动词。句意“科学家们认为海豚和人一样，互相‘\_\_\_\_\_’很多事情，比如说它们的年龄、感情或寻找食物。”根据首字母提示，可知，talk to sb 和某人交谈。祈使句。用动词原形 talk。

答案：talk

85.

解析：考查动词。句意“和人类一样，海豚使用声音和身体语言来进行\_\_\_\_\_”。根据首字母提示，可知，应该是“交流”。不定式 to 后用动词原形 communicate。

答案：communicate

86.

解析：考查名词。句意“他们成群结队地生活，他们经常从不同的群体玩游戏，\_\_\_\_\_，就

像人一样。”根据首字母提示，可知，have fun 玩得开心，固定搭配，填 fun。

答案：fun

87.

解析：考查副词。句意“事实上，\_\_\_\_\_玩耍只不过是些聪明的动物做的事情。”根据上一句 They live in groups, and they often come to play games 他们成群结队地生活，他们经常来玩游戏，及首字母提示，可知，应该是“一起”，填副词 together。

答案：together

88.

解析：考查副词。句意“海豚和人类\_\_\_\_\_计划得到他们想要的东西。”根据首字母提示，可知，应该是“两者都”，填 both。

答案：both

89.

解析：考查介词。句意“当鱼\_\_\_\_\_小船时，海豚向渔民发出信号，把渔网放到水里。”根据首字母提示，可知，应该是“接近”，填 near。

答案：near

90.

解析：考查动词。句意“它们为什么\_\_\_\_\_那些人？”根据倒数第二行 When fish are near a boat, dolphins signal (发信号) to the fishermen to put their nets (网) in the water 当鱼靠近小船时，海豚向渔民发出信号，把渔网放到水里，及首字母提示，可知，应该是“帮助”。why not sb do 为什么某人做…？填动词原形 help。

答案：help

## 九、作文（15分）

请你以“**What Should We Do in English Study?**”为题，写一篇英语短文，谈谈学生应该怎样做才能更有效地学习英语。

内容包括：1.上课认真听讲，做笔记。

2.参加各种英语活动。

3.不要害怕出错。（词数 80 个左右）

解析：根据要表达的内容确定句子的时态、语态；语言表达要符合英语习惯。写作时注意准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系。

答案：范文：

### What should we do in English study?

Do you have some trouble in English? Let me tell you what you should do. First, you must listen to teachers carefully in class and take the notes so that you can't forget quickly. Second, It's a good idea to take part in all kinds of English activities. such as joining an English club, an English group and so on. Third, don't be afraid of making mistakes. You can learn many things from your mistakes. Try to find the best way to learn and work hard. In this way, your English will be better soon.

Hope these tips will be helpful.