

2016年贵州省黔东南州中考真题英语

第I卷（选择题，共80分）

I.情景交际。根据所给情景选择最佳答案。（10小题，每小题2分，共20分）

1. — Nice to meet you!

— _____

- A. Nice to meet you, too!
- B. How do you do?
- C. Hello!
- D. Good morning!

解析：句意：—认识你很高兴。—认识你也很高兴。A. Nice to meet you, too! 认识你也很高兴。用于刚相识或久别重逢时对“认识见到你很开心”的应答；B. How do you do?你好。初次相识的用语；C. Hello! 你好。见面打招呼时的非正式用语；D. Good morning!早上/上午好。在早上或上午见面打招呼的正式用语。故选A。

答案：A

2. — I'm sorry I'm late.

— _____

- A. That's right
- B. I don't know
- C. It doesn't matter
- D. You're welcome

解析：句意：—对不起，我迟到了。—没关系。A. That's right 那是对的；B. I don't know 我不知道；C. It doesn't matter 没关系。D. You're welcome 不用谢，不客气。迟到了，不是什么大事。用 It doesn't matter（没有关系，不是什么大事）作答。故选C。

答案：C

3. —Hello! Is that Mr Liu?

— _____.

- A. Yes, I am
- B. No, I am not
- C. Sorry, he isn't in
- D. I'm Mr Liu

解析：句意：—你好。你是刘先生吗？—对不起，他不在家。A. Yes, I am 是的，我是；B. No, I am not 不，我不是；C. Sorry, he isn't in 对不起，他不在家；D. I'm Mr Liu 我是刘先生。这是一组电话交谈，在电话用语中，用她表示“我”，that表示“你”。A、B、D错。故选C。

答案：C

4. —What's the weather like today?

— _____.

- A. It's Sunday

- B. It's sunny
- C. I hope so
- D. Thanks

解析：句意：—今天天气怎样？—天晴。A. It's Sunday 是星期天；B. Its sunny 晴朗；C. I hope so 我希望如此；D. Thanks 谢谢。问的是天气状况，回答描述天气的词。故选 B。

答案：B

5. —What's the date today?

—_____.

- A. It's Monday
- B. It's June 26th
- C. It's cloudy
- D. It's half past eleven

解析：句意：—今天几号？—今天六月二十六号。A. It's Monday 是星期一；B. Its June 26th 是六月二十六日；C. It's cloudy 阴天；D. It's half past eleven 是十一点半。date 日期，号数。因此问句问的是日期，回答表述日期的选项。故选 B。

答案：B

6. —What can I do for you?

—_____.

- A. OK
- B. I want to buy a sweater
- C. I'm fine
- D. I'm afraid I can't

解析：句意：—我能为你做什么？—我要买一件毛衣。A. OK 好；B. I want to buy a sweater 我要买一件毛衣；C. I'm fine 我好；D. I'm afraid I can't 恐怕我不能。What can I do for you? 是服务员对顾客主动提供服务的用语，对其回答时直接说出自己的需求即可。故选 B。

答案：B

7. —Do you mind my opening the window?

—_____.

- A. Of course not
- B. No, you don't
- C. That's right
- D. It's a pleasure

解析：句意：—你介意我开窗吗？—当然不。A. Of course not 当然不；B. No, you don't 不，你不；C. That's right 那是对的。D. It's a pleasure 很乐意。介意吗？当然不介意。故选 A。

答案：A

8. —Please don't park here.

—_____.

- A. Never mind
- B. Sorry, I won't
- C. Thank you very much

D. It doesn't matter

解析：句意：一请不要在这儿停车。一对不起，我不会了。A. Never mind 不介意，没关系；B. Sorry, I won't 对不起，我不会了。C. Thank you very much 非常感谢；D. It doesn't matter 没关系。停错了车，感到抱歉，不会再停了。故选 B。

答案：B

9. —What is the man in the kitchen?

—_____.

A. He is my father

B. A cook

C. He is from China

D. A cooker

解析：句意：一厨房里的男士是做什么的？——一位厨师。A. He is my father 他是我的父亲；B. A cook 一名厨师；C. He is from China 他来自中国；D. A cooker 一个锅。What is sb? 意思是某人是做什么职业的，回答职业名称的名词。故选 B。

答案：B

10. —My grandma is ill in hospital.

—_____.

A. She is fine

B. My god

C. I'm sorry to hear that

D. I hope so

解析：句意：一我奶奶生病了在住院。一听到这个消息我感到很难过。A. She is fine 她好；B. My god 我的天哪；C. I'm sorry to hear that 听到这个消息我很难过；D. I hope so 我希望如此。当听到同别人不好的消息时，习惯礼貌地说“听到这个消息我很难过”'故选 C。

答案：C

II. 单项选择（20 小题， 每小题 1 分， 共 20 分）

A) 从 A.B.C.D 中选出能填入空白处的正确答案。

11. She is _____ university student. She studies in _____ university.

A. the, the

B. an, the

C. an, a

D. a, the

解析：句意：她是一名大学生。她在大学学习。前空表示“一……”，是不定冠词 a/an 的用法，a 用在以辅音开始的单词前；an 用在以元音开始的单词前，university 的第一个音[j]是辅音，前加 a。后空表示特指，大家都知道的“大学”，前加定冠词 the。故选 D。

答案：D

12. The Dragon Boat Festival was _____ this year?

A. June the ninth

B. nine, June

C. the ninth July

D. nine, July

解析：句意：今年的龙舟赛是六月九日吗？日期是某月的第几天，用序数词。B、D 错；几月几日表示成：月+日（序数词）或是日+月：序数词 of+月。故选 A。

答案：A

13. The old man arrived _____ Beijing _____ a cold evening.

A. on, in

B. in, on

C. at, on

D. in, in

解析：句意：老人在一个寒冷的傍晚到达了北京。到达某地：arrive in+大地方；arrive at+小地方。北京是一个国际大都市，用介词 in；evening 前有形容词 cold，则是具体的某一个傍晚，指某一天的某时，前加 on。故选 B。

答案：B

14. Is there _____ in today's newspaper?

A. something important

B. anything important

C. important something

D. important anything

解析：句意：今天的报纸上有重要的消息吗？something 用于肯定的陈述句里，anything 用于否定句、疑问句里。这是一个疑问句，用 anything；anything 是一个不定代词，形容词修饰不定代词时，要放在被修饰词之后。故选 B。

答案：B

15. Who is _____ one, Tom or Jack?

A. the taller

B. the tall

C. the tallest

D. tall

解析：句意：汤姆和杰克，谁更高？A. the taller 更高的，比较级；the tall 高的；C. the tallest 最高，最高级形式；D. tall 高，原形。在汤姆和杰克两人之间作比较，用比较级形式。故选 A。

答案：A

16. — _____ will you come back?

—I will come back in eighteen days.

A. How often

B. How long

C. How soon

D. How much

解析：句意：—你多快会回来？—我在十八天后要回来。A. How often 多久一次，向频率副词提问；B. How long 明多长，多久，问时间的长度；C. How soon 多快，问动作多快会发生；

D. How much 多少，问不可数名词的数量。答语表示的是“回来的动作将在十八天后发生”，用 how soon 提问。故选 C。

答案：C

17. —Lucy is quite a lovely girl.

—_____.

- A. So is she
- B. So she is
- C. So does she
- D. So she does

解析：句意：—露西是相当可爱的一个女孩。—她确实是。So+谓语+主语，跟在肯定的陈述句的后面，表示另一个人/物也……；So+主语+谓语，跟在肯定的陈述句的后面，表示前陈述句的主语确实……。本题后句强调露西确实是一位好女孩，用“So+主语+谓语”结构，前句谓语是 be 动词，后句也用 be。故选 B。

答案：B

18. Nancy_____for five years.

- A. was dying
- B. has died
- C. died
- D. has been dead

解析：句意：南西去世五年了。A. was dying 过去进行时态；B. has died 现在完成时态；C. died 一般过去时态；D. has been dead 现在完成时态。句子强调的是过去开始的动作或状态一直延续到现在，句子用现在完成时态；die 是一个非延续性动词，不能与表示一段时间的状语 for...连用，用成 be dead。故选 D。

答案：D

19. There_____two sofas and a table in her room.

- A. have
- B. is
- C. are
- D. was

解析：句意：在她的房间里有两个沙发和一张桌子。这是一个 there be 结构，there be 结构中 be 的形式与其后的第一个主语一致。Two sofas 是复数形式，be 用复数。故选 C。

答案：C

20. Can you tell me_____it will rain or not tomorrow?

- A. whether
- B. if
- C. that
- D. when

解析：句意：你能告诉我明天是否要下雨吗？A. whether 是否。表示疑问；B. if 如果，表示条件；是否，表示疑问；C. that 引出陈述句作宾语从句；D. when 当……时，表示时间。

“明天下雨吗”表示疑问，用 whether 或 if。Whether 后可以跟 or not，if 后不能跟 or not。

故选 A。

答案：A

21. He is the boy _____ name is Jack.

- A. that
- B. whose
- C. who
- D. when

解析：句意：它是一个名字叫杰克的男孩。The boy 后跟的是它的定语，是一个定语从句。先行词是 the boy，关系词指的是“男孩的”（名字），表示所有关系时，用 whose 作关系词。

故选 B。

答案：B

22. I can't remember the place _____ I lived many years ago.

- A. that
- B. which
- C. where
- D. /

解析：句意：我记不起许多年前我住的地方了。The place 后跟的是一个定语从句，先行词是 the place，指地点，用 where 作关系词。故选 C。

答案：C

23. —Where is your father?

—_____.

- A. He has been to Shanghai
- B. He has been in Shanghai
- C. He has gone to Shanghai
- D. He have been to Shanghai

解析：句意：—你的父亲在哪儿？—他去上海了。Have been to 去过某地（已回）have been in 在.....；have gone to 去了某地（未回）。本题中父亲是人们在找的人，所以是去了某地，还没回来，用 have gone to。主语 he 是第三人称单数，用 have gone to。故选 C。

答案：C

24. Do you know _____?

- A. when he will graduate from the college
- B. when will he graduate from the college
- C. when was he graduate from the college
- D. when did he graduate from the college

解析：句意：你知道他什么时候从这所大学毕业吗？Do you know 是句子的主句，后面是宾语从句。宾语从句要用陈述句语序，也就是主语在前，谓语在后，主语前面无提前或加的助动词，故 B、C、D 错。故选 A。

答案：A

25. Let's go shopping, _____?

- A. will you
- B. won't you
- C. shall you
- D. shall we

解析：句意：我们去购物，好吗？一般的祈使句后的疑问尾句是：will you?（好吗？）Let's 是中的 us 包括说话人和听话人双方，因此其尾句表达成“我们好不好？”即：shall we? 故选 D。

答案：D

B) 选出与下列句子划线部分意思相同或相近的选项。

26. There are many trees on both sides of the street.

- A. every side
- B. all sides
- C. each sides
- D. each side

解析：句意：在街道的两边都有许多树。A. every side 每一边。Every 指三者及三者以上的人或物中的每一个，街道只有两边。B. all sides 所有边，all 指三者及三者以上的人或物都。街道只有两边，C. each sides 每一边，each 后跟单数名词，错；D. each side 每一边，each 指二者及二者以上的每一个，街道两边，可以用 each。故选 D。

答案：D

27. When her parents weren't at home, she took care of your sister.

- A. look for
- B. cared for
- C. look over
- D. look after

解析：句意：当她的父母不在家时，她照顾着你的姐妹。A. look for 寻找；B. cared for 照料，关心；C. look over 仔细检查；D. look after 照看，照顾。Take care of 表示照看，照顾的意思，用的是一般过去时态，用选 B。学科网

答案：B

28. Though she is eighty years old, she is in good health.

- A. unhealthy
- B. ill
- C. healthy
- D. strong

解析：句意：虽然她八十岁了，但是她身体健康。A. unhealthy 不健康的；B. ill 生病的；C. healthy 健康的；D. strong 强壮的。In good health 是健康的意思，故选 C。

答案：C

29. We are proud of our motherland.

- A. take pride in
- B. took pride in
- C. are pride in

D. be proud in

解析：句意：我们为我们的祖国感到自豪。对……感到骄傲：be proud of 或 take pride in, C、D 错，原句用的一般现在时态，选择一般现在时态的 A。

答案：A

30. If you work hard, you will realize your dream.

A. make your dream come true

B. come true your dream

C. come your dream true

D. achieves your dream

解析：句意：如果你努力学习，你会实现你的梦想的。A. make your dream come true 即使你的梦想成真；B. come true your dream 错误结构，come true 的主语是梦想；C. come your dream true 错误结构，come true 的主语是梦想；D. achieves your dream 实现你的梦想，will 后动词用原形，错。故选 A。

答案：A

III. 完型填空。从 A,B,C,D 中选出一个最佳答案，使短文意思完整。（10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

Beijing Opera

Beijing Opera is our national opera. It 31 after 1790 and has a history of 32 200 years. Its music and singing came from are Xipi and Erhuang in Anhui and Huibei. There are 33 main roles in Beijing Opera: Sheng, Dan, Jing, and Chou. Beijing Opera 34 famous stories, beautiful facial paintings, wonderful gestures and fighting. Some of the stories are from history books, but most are from famous novels. The people in the stories usually can't agree 35 each other. They become angry, unhappy, sad and 36. Sometimes they are frightened and worried. Then they find a way to make 37 with each other. Everyone is usually happy 38.

Beijing Opera is an important part of Chinese culture. In China it used to be popular with old people 39 young people didn't like it very much. However, more young people are becoming interested in it nowadays. And more people around the world 40 Beijing Opera's special singing, acting and facial paintings.

31.

A. come into being

B. came into being

C. come across

D. came over

解析：考查动词短语及语境理解。句意：它于 1790 年后形成有两百多年的历史了。A. come into being 形成，产生；B. came into being 形成，产生；C. come across 偶遇；D. came over 过来。京剧产生于 1790 年后，用 come into being 描述过去，用一般过去时态，故选 B。

答案：B

32.

A. over

B. in

C. on

D. during

解析：考查介词及语境理解。句意：它于 1790 年后形成有二百多年的历史了。A. over 超过，多于；B. in 在……之内；C. on 在具体某天或在事物的表面上；D. during 在……期间。1790 年到现在超过两百年了。故选 A。

答案：A

33.

A. five

B. four

C. three

D. two

解析：考查数词及语境理解。句意：京剧里有四个主要角色。A. five 五；B. four 四；C. three 三；D. two 二。由后面的生、旦、净、丑可知共四个主要角色，故选 B。

答案：B

34.

A. was full of

B. was filled in

C. is full of

D. was filled with

解析：考查短语及语境理解。句意：京剧里充满了著名的故事、漂亮的脸谱、极好的动作和打斗。A. was full of 充满；B. was filled in 被装在……里；C. is full of 充满，满是；D. was filled with 被……装满。充满，满是：be full of 或 be filled with。描述通常的情况，用一般现在时态。故选 C。

答案：C

35.

A. on

B. at

C. to

D. with

解析：考查介词及语境理解。句意：故事中的人们通常不能互相赞同。同意某人，造成某人：agree with sb. 故选 D。

答案：D

36.

A. tired

B. bored

C. lonely

D. alone

解析：考查副词及语境理解。句意：他们变得愤怒、不开心、伤心和孤独。A. tired 疲倦的；B. bored 无聊的；C. lonely 孤独的；D. alone 单独的，独自的。几个并列的形容词描述的是人的情绪的变化，由后句里的 frightened 害怕的及 worried 担忧的可知是感到孤独。故选 C。

答案：C

37.

A. peace

B. friend

C. peaces

D. friends

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：然后他们找到一个和彼此和平相处的方法。A. peace 和平；B. friend 朋友；C. peaces 和平；D. friends 朋友。使人们的愤怒、不开心、伤心、孤独都变成和平与宁静。用 peace，它是不可数名词，没有复数形式。故选 A。

答案：A

38.

A. at the end

B. in the end

C. at first

D. at the beginning

解析：考查短语及语境理解。句意：最后大家通常都很开心。A. at the end 在结束时；B. in the end 最后，终于；C. at first 开始，当初；D. at the beginning 在开始时。故事最后通常都以高兴、快乐结局。最后：in the end。故选 B。

答案：B

39.

A. when

B. as soon as

C. after

D. while

解析：考查连词及语境理解。句意：在中国，过去老人对京剧感兴趣，而且年轻人不喜欢。A. when 当……时；B. as soon as 一……就……；C. after 在……之后；D. while 当……时，然而。本句表示转折，然而：while。故选 D。

答案：D

40.

A. are learning about

B. were learning about

C. are learning from

D. learned from

解析：考查动词短语及语境理解。句意：然而，现在更多的人对它感兴趣了，而且全世界更多的人在学习有关京剧特殊的演、唱和脸谱。A. are learning about 在了解，在学习。现在进行时态；B. were learning about 在了解，在学习。过去进行时态；C. are learning from 向……学习。现在进行时态；D. learned from 向……学习，一般过去时态。全世界的人都在学习了解京剧，用 learn about 表示现在正在发生的动作，用现在进行时态。故选 A。

答案：A

IV. 阅读理解。阅读下面三篇短文。根据内容选择最佳答案。（15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

(A)

I have been a taxi driver for over ten years. It's a good job most of the time. I meet a lot of people. I always work at night because there is too much traffic during the day. I live twenty miles outside London. I usually go to work at half past five in the afternoon and go back home at 2 in the morning.

One night I was taking a woman home from a party. She had her little dog with her. When she got to her house, she found that she had lost her keys. So I waited in the car with the dog while she climbed in through the window.

I waited and waited. After half an hour of ringing the bell, I decided to find out what was going on. I tied the dog to a tree and started to climb in through the window. Two policemen happened to be passing by. They thought I was a thief! Luckily the woman came down. She had gone to sleep and forgotten all about me and the dog.

41. How many years has the man been a taxi driver?

- A. Five years.
- B. Ten years.
- C. More than ten years.
- D. Less than ten years.

解析：细节理解题。题意：这个人当出租车司机多少年了？ A. Five years 五年； B. Ten years. 十年； C. More than ten years 超过十年； D. Less than ten years. 不到十年。由短文第一句： I have been a taxi driver for over ten years. 可知，作者当出租司机十几年了。故选 C。

答案： C

42. Why didn't the driver work during the day?

- A. To make more money.
- B. To climb into the house.
- C. Because he was lazy.
- D. There was too much traffic.

解析：细节理解题。题意：为什么这位司机不在白天工作？ A. To make more money. 为了多挣钱； B. To climb into the house. 为了爬进屋； C. Because he was lazy. 因为他懒； D. There was too much traffic. 有太多的车辆。由第一段的： I always work at night because there is too much traffic during the day. 可知，因为白天车辆太多，所以他总是在晚上上班。故选 D。

答案： D

43. What happened to the woman?

- A. She lost her way.
- B. She lost her keys.
- C. She lost her dog.
- D. She couldn't find her husband.

解析：细节理解题。题意：那位妇女发生了什么事？ A. She lost her way. 她迷路了； B. She lost her keys. 她钥匙掉了； C. She lost her dog. 她狗掉了； D. She couldn't find her husband. 她找不到她的丈夫。由第二段的： she found that she had lost her keys. 可知，她钥匙掉了。故选 B。

答案： B

44. Why didn't the woman come back for her dog?

- A. She was afraid of the thief.
- B. She had no money.
- C. She had forgotten all about it.
- D. She didn't like the dog.

解析：细节理解题。题意：为什么那位女士没有回来找狗？ A. She was afraid of the thief. 她怕小偷； B. She had no money. 她没有钱； C. She had forgotten all about it. 她搞忘了； D. She didn't like the dog. 她不喜欢那狗。由最后一句： She had gone to sleep and forgotten all about me and the dog. 可知，她睡着了，把狗和出租司机搞忘了。故选 C。

答案： C

45. How long did the driver work every day?

- A. Eight and half an hours.

- B. Eight hours.
- C. Nine hours.
- D. Eight and half an hour.

解析：推理判断题。题意：这位司机一天工作多久？ A. Eight and half an hours.八小时半； B. Eight hours.八小时； C. Nine hours.九小时； D. Eight and half an hour.八小时半，hour 该用复数，错。由第一段里的： I usually go to work at half past five in the afternoon and go back home at 2 in the morning.可知，他下午五点半上班，凌晨两点回家，期间共八小时半。故选 A。

答案： A

(B)

Now, I'm studying in the US. I find there are some differences between schools in the US and in Vietnam.

One big difference is the clothes students wear at school and how they look. In my country, all the students should wear uniforms when they go to school. Boys aren't allowed to have long hair. Girls aren't allowed to have long or colored nails(指甲).

Another difference is about the rules for parents. In Vietnam, when we begin a new school year, our parents have to go to a meeting in our class. If they don't go to that meeting, their children won't have a grade or a report card from school. However, in the US, there aren't such strict rules above.

In Vietnam, a class is only 45 minutes and we have only five classes each weekday. When the bell rings, the students just sit in their own classroom. They can't move to a different one, but students can in the US.

In Vietnam, students can't go to work because they can't find a job if they're under 18. But in the US, many students work after school. This helps them make money. More importantly, this helps them become more independent. They're able to do things by themselves in their own way, without asking other people for help.

46. Where does the writer come from?

- A. China
- B. Japan
- C. America
- D. Vietnam

解析：细节理解题。题意：作者来自哪儿？ A. China 中国； B. Japan 日本； C. America 美国； D. Vietnam 越南。由第一段可知，作者是越南人，现在美国工作。故选 D。

答案： D

47. What are the girl students allowed to do in the writer's country?

- A. To keep their hair long.
- B. To have long nails.
- C. To color their hair.
- D. To color their nails.

解析：细节理解题。题意：作者的国家允许女学生做什么？ A. To keep their hair long.留长发； B. To have long nails.蓄长指甲； C. To color their hair.染发； D. To color their nails.染指甲。由第二段里的： In my country, all the students should wear uniforms when they go to school. Boys aren't allowed to have long hair. Girls aren't allowed to have long or colored nails(指甲).可知，在作者的国家，所有学生上学时必须穿校服。男生不允许留长发，女生不允许留长指甲和染指甲。可以推测出，是允许女生留长发的。故选 A。

答案：A

48. What's the meaning of the underlined word "independent"?

- A. 勇敢的
- B. 独立的
- C. 依赖的
- D. 自信的

解析：词义猜测题。题意：有下划线的单词“independent”是什么意思？A.勇敢的；B.独立的；C.依赖的；D.自信的。句意：But in the US, many students work after school. This helps them make money. More importantly, this helps them become more independent. 但是在美国，许多学生放学会工作，这帮助他们挣钱，更重要的是，这帮助他们变得更加 independent。自己挣钱，学会独立。故选 B。

答案：B

49. Which is not true about the Vietnamese students according to the passage?

- A. They have five classes a weekday.
- B. They can go to work under eighteen.
- C. They should wear uniforms at school.
- D. When the bell rings, they can't move to a different classroom.

解析：推理判断题。题意：根据短文内容，关于那位越南学生，哪一个不是对的？A. They have five classes a weekday. 周一一天上五节课；B. They can go to work under eighteen. 十八岁以下可以去工作；C. They should wear uniforms at school. 他们在学校应该穿校服；D. When the bell rings, they can't move to a different classroom. 当铃声响时，他们不能到不同的教室去。由最后一段的第一句话：In Vietnam, students cant go to work because they can't find a job if they're under 18. 可知，在越南，不满十八岁的学生不能找工作。故选 B。

答案：B

50. We can learn that _____ from the passage.

- A. In the US, students don't have such strict rules as the Vietnamese students.
- B. The students in Vietnam can move to a different classroom for classes.
- C. At the end of a school year, parents in Vietnam have to go to a parents' meeting.
- D. In America, all students go to work after school.

解析：推理判断题。题意：从文中我们可以了解到什么？A. In the US, students don't have such strict rules as the Vietnamese students. 在美国，学生没有越南学生那么严格的规则；B. The students in Vietnam can move to a different classroom for classes. 越南学生可以搬到不同的教室上课；C. At the end of a school year, parents in Vietnam have to go to a parents' meeting. 学年结束时，越南家长必须去开家长会；D. In America, all students go to work after school. 在美国，所有的学生放学后去上班。根据短文内容，美国学校对学生的要求比较宽松，而越南学校对学生要求较严格。故选 A。

答案：A

(C)

Taking away a city's rubbish is a big job. Every day trucks come into a city to collect it. Most rubbish is made up of things we can't eat or use. If we kept these things we would soon have a mountain of rubbish.

In some cities the rubbish is collected and taken outside of city to a dump. Often the city dump is placed where the ground is low or there is a big hole. The kitchen rubbish is broken into small pieces

and sent into the sewage system. The sewage system takes away the used water from toilets, bathtubs and other places.

To keep mice and flies away, some earth is used to cover the newly dumped rubbish. Later, grass may be planted on the rubbish-filled land. Finally, a house or a school may be built there, and then you'd never know that this had once been an old rubbish dump.

In other cities the rubbish is burnt in special places. The fire burns everything but the metal. Sometimes the metal can be used again in factories where things are made of metal. The food parts of rubbish are put in special piles where they slowly change into something called humus, which looks like black earth. It is rich with the kinds of things that feed plants and help make them grow.

51. What's the main idea of the article?

- A. To let us know taking away rubbish is a big job.
- B. To explain the need for rubbish collection.
- C. To introduce different ways to treat rubbish.
- D. To tell us to take useful things out of rubbish.

解析：主旨大意题。题意：本文的中心是什么？A. To let us know taking away rubbish is a big job.告诉我们搬走垃圾是一项大的工程；B. To explain the need for rubbish collection.解释收集垃圾的必须；C. To introduce different ways to treat rubbish.介绍不同的处理垃圾的方式；D. To tell us to take useful things out of rubbish.告诉我们从垃圾中拿出有用的东西。本文主要讲述的是一些不同城市处理垃圾的不同方式。故选C。

答案：C

52. We can usually read the article in _____.

- A. a science book
- B. a story book
- C. a history book
- D. a tour guide

解析：推理判断题。题意：我们通常在哪儿可以读到本文？A. a science book 科学书籍；B. a story book 故事书；C. a history book 历史书；D. a tour guide 旅游书。本文是有关保护环境的科普知识，在科普书籍里常见。故选A。

答案：A

53. What's the meaning of the word "sewage" in the article?

- A. 吸尘
- B. 洗涤
- C. 安全
- D. 排污

解析：词义猜测题。题意，文中的“sewage”是什么意思？A. 吸尘；B. 洗涤；C. 安全；D. 排污。
句意：The kitchen rubbish is broken into small pieces and sent into the sewage system. 厨房的垃圾被碎成片并且送到 sewage 系统里。可以推测出垃圾粉碎后，被送入排污系统。故选D。

答案：D

54. The food parts of rubbish can be used _____ again.

- A. to feed people
- B. to feed plants
- C. to build a house
- D. for us to eat

解析：细节理解题。题意：食物部分的垃圾可以再次用来做什么？A. to feed people 供人吃；

B. to feed plants 供养植物; C. to build a house 建房屋; D. for us to eat 供我们吃。由最后一段里的: The food parts of rubbish are put in special piles where they slowly change into something called humus, which looks like black earth. It is rich with the kinds of things that feed plants and help make them grow.可知, 食物垃圾可以作为植物丰富的营养。故选 B。

答案: B

55. How should we do with a used metal box in the passage?

A. By throwing it away.

B. By putting it in earth.

C. By burning it off.

D. By reusing and recycling it.

解析: 推理判断题。题意: 根据短文, 我们应该怎样处理一个使用过的金属盒子? A. By throwing it away.把它扔掉; B. By putting it in earth.把它埋在土里; C. By burning it off.把它烧掉; D. By reusing and recycling it.循环使用, 回收利用。由最后一段中的: Sometimes the metal can be used again in factories where things are made of metal.可知, 一些金属盒子可以用来做一些金属物品, 即可以收回再利用。故选 D。

答案: D

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 70 分)

V. 根据中文提示或首字母, 填写单词的正确形式。(5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

56. Smith is an old teacher with thirty years _____ (经验) of teaching.

解析: 句意: 史密斯是一位有三十年教学经验的老老师。经验: experience 不可数名词, 无复数形式。故填: experience。

答案: experience

57. W _____ is the fourth day of a week.

解析: 句意: 星期三是一周的第四天。由 the fourth day of a week 一周的第四天, 可以推测出是“星期三”: Wednesday。故填: Wednesday。

答案: Wednesday

58. He works on the plane. He is a good _____ . (飞行员)

解析: 句意: 他在飞机上工作。他是一位好的飞行员。飞行员: pilot, 指一个人, 用单数形式。故填: pilot。

答案: pilot

59. It is raining h _____ outside .You'd better take an umbrella.

解析: 句意: 外面在下大雨。你最好带一把雨伞。描述下大雨, 用 heavy, heavily。修饰动词用副词形式, 故填: heavily。

答案: heavily

60. His _____ (发音) is so terrible that I cant understand him.

解析: 句意: 他的发音是如此的差以致于我听不懂。作主语, 用名词形式。故填: pronunciation。

答案: pronunciation

VI. 句型转换。(每空一词, 5 小题, 每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

61. She must be a doctor, _____ ? (完成反意疑问句)

解析: 句意: 她一定是一位医生, 是吗? 这是一个反义疑问句, 反义疑问句由肯定的陈述句后跟否定 的疑问尾句或是一个否定的陈述句后跟一个肯定的疑问尾句所构成。本句前句是

肯定句，疑问尾句用否定形式。有情态动词表示推测的句子的作为反义疑问句的陈述部分时，疑问尾句要去掉前句的情态动词。故填：isn't she。

答案：isn't she

62. China has a population of 1.37 billion. (对划线部分提问)

_____ the population of China?

解析：句意：中国有 13.7 亿人。向人数的问的结构是：What is the population of...? 故填：What is。

答案：What is

63. It took him one and a half hours to finish the task.(变成同义句)

He _____ one and a half hours _____ the task.

解析：句意：完成任务花了他一个半小时。将句子主语变为 he 时，句子表示“他完成任务花了一个半小时”，某人做某事花了多长时间结构是：Sb. spend some time (in) doing/on sth.

故填：spent; finishing 或 in finishing 或 on。

答案：spent; finishing 或 in finishing 或 on

64. Now, more and more foreigners speak Chinese well. (变为被动语态)

Now, Chinese _____ by more and more foreigners well.

解析：句意：现在，越来越多的外国人汉语讲得好。这是一个一般现在时态的句子，一般现在时的被动语态由 am/is/are+及物动词的过去分词构成。主语 Chinese 是不可数名词，谓语 be 用 is。故填：is spoken。

答案：is, spoken

65. I find it difficult to learn physics. (变成复合句)

I find _____ to learn physics.

解析：句意：我发现学物理难。Find 是谓语动词，变为复合句即在其后跟宾语从句。代替不定式，用代词 it。故填：it, difficult。

答案：it, difficult

VII. 补全对话。从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳答案，期中有两项是多余的。(5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

Paul: Hi, Nick! What are you going to do tomorrow?

Nick: I have no idea. And you?

Paul: I want to see a movie. How about going with me?

Nick: _____ 66 _____ But I hear there is a talk at 8:00 in the Sea Hall.

Paul: What's the talk about?

Nick: The history of music. _____ 67 _____

Paul: Me, too. _____ 68 _____

Nick: That's great! Let's go to the Sea Hall instead of going to the movie.

Paul: By the way, my sister likes music, too. _____ 69 _____

Nick: Sure. _____ 70 _____

Paul: Let's meet at the Sea Hall gate at 7:30, OK?

Nick: OK. See you!

Paul: Bye.

A. But where and when shall we meet?

B. Can we ask her to go with us?

C. Sounds great.

- D. I love music so much.
- E. How about you?
- F. Why not go to the talk together?
- G. Which one do you like better?

66.

解析：前句是提建议：我想要去看电影。和我一起去怎样？本句是对建议的应答，故选 C. Sounds great.好极了。

答案：C

67.

解析：前句说明了演讲的主题：音乐的历史。可知本句与音乐相关，故选 D. I love music so much.我如此地喜欢音乐。

答案：D

68.

解析：前句谈到，两人都喜欢音乐。后句讲：那真棒！可以推测出本句提的是一个建议，故选 F. Why not go to the talk together?为什么不一起去听演讲呢？

答案：F

69.

解析：上文谈到两人决定一起去听演讲。前句：顺便提一下，我姐姐也喜欢音乐。可以推测出本句与叫他姐妹一起去有关。故选 B. Can we ask her to go with us? 我们可以叫她和我们一起去吗？

答案：B

70.

解析：后句句意：我在 7: 30 在 Sea Hall 问口见吧。可知问句是问时间、地点。故选 A. But where and when shall we meet? 但是我们什么地点、什么时间相见呢？

答案：A

VIII. 根据句意，用方框中所给单词的正确形式填空，有两个词是多余的。（5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

say, friend, water, invent, understand, success, retell

71. The flowers in the garden need _____ now.

解析：句意：现在花园里的花需要浅水。某事物需要做：sth. need doing 或是 sth need to be done。故填：watering/to be watered。

答案：watering/to be watered

72. The teacher is very _____ to us.

解析：句意：老师对我们很友好。对.....友好：be friendly to sb. 故填：friendly。

答案：friendly

73. She was asked _____ the story again.

解析：句意：叫她把这个故事再复述一遍。宾语是 story，可知句子与“讲述”相关。叫某人做某事：ask sb. to do sth.。故填：to retell。

答案：to retell

74. He is one of the greatest _____ in the world.

解析：句意：他是世界上最伟大的发明家之一。主语是 he, one of 后句跟名词，可以推测出本空是指人的名词，由句子结构可知填世界著名的指人的名词，因此填“发明家”：inventor, one of 后跟的名词用复数形式，故填：inventors。

答案: inventors

75. I know little English. So I can't make myself _____ in America.

解析: 句意: 我几乎不懂英语。因此在美国我不能使我自己被理解。几乎不懂英语, 所以在美国不能使自己被理解, 理解: understand。使某人/物被.....: make sb./ sth. done。故填: understood。

答案: understood

IX. 书面表达。(共 30 分)

当今社会, 无论在大街小巷、餐馆, 还是聚会场所, 你都能看见一些人正低着头玩手机。网络上给他们取了一个有趣的名字叫“低头族”。作为中学生, 对此现象, 你有什么看法? 请写一篇 80--100 词的文章。

写作要求: 1. 书写工整, 语句通顺;

2. 文章中请勿使用真实姓名或地名;

3. 自拟作文标题。

解析: 本题要求针对现在人们玩手机的现象写一篇作文, 首先要自拟作文标题, 智能机是社会、科技进步的产物, 人们应该用, 但是要正确、恰当地使用, 因此可以“怎样正确恰当地使用手机”为题。短文要从描述社会上“低头族”现象, 谈论自己的看法, 同时要重点谈论过度地使用手机的危害及如何恰当地使用手机几个方面展开写作。短文要注意语句通顺, 中心突出。短文用一般现在时态, 第一人称进行表达。短文第一段共三句话, 第一句用一个 with 短语指出人们使用智能机的社会原因; 第二句指出一种社会现象: 到处都可以看到大量的手机迷。第三句话锋一转, 用一个疑问句揭示本文主题: 我们应该怎样恰当地使用手机呢? 第二段是全文的重点, 讲述过度使用手机的危害。第一句是全段的中心句: 我们不应该花太多的时间玩手机。然后由 first, second, what's more 引出几个方面的理由。要点明晰, 条理分明。本段中用了 spend some time doing sth, 动名词作主语, 不定式作定语, if 引出的条件状语从句等等。具体生动。短文最后一段号召人们正确使用手机, 揭示主题, 明确中心。

答案:

How to use mobile phones properly

With the development of society and science, mobile phones are widely used in our daily life. We can see a number of mobile phone fans almost everywhere. As a middle school student, how should we use mobile phones properly?

We shouldn't spend too much time playing with our dear mobile phones. First, playing with phones is harmful to our eyes. Second, we have so much school-work to do. Third, we'd better talk to each other face to face instead of chatting on the phone. What's worse, if we pay much more attention to our phones, dangerous things may happen to us.

In a word, the mobile phone plays an important part in our life, but we ought to use it correctly. Then we can have a better life.