

2018年山东省济南市历城区中考一模试题英语

一、听力测试（30分）（略）

二、读音选词

根据所给句意和音标，从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。（5分）

17. The train came to a _____/stɒp/slowly at the station.

- A. shop
- B. store
- C. stop
- D. soup

解析：shop/ʃɒp/, 名词，商店； store/stɔ: /, 名词，商店； stop/stɒp/, 名词，车站； soup/su: p/名词，汤。根据句意火车是停在了车站，故选 C。

答案：C

18. There is a basketball_____/ti: m/ in Bob's school.

- A. them
- B. time
- C. team
- D. term

解析：考查语音。A. them [ðem]他们. B. time[taim]时间. C. team [ti: m]队. D. term[tə: m]学期. 结合语境"鲍伯学校有一支篮球__.". 及所给音标提示. 可知，应该是"队".

答案：C

19. Kids all love the _____/keɪk/ for their birthdays.

- A. cute
- B. cake
- C. come
- D. chess

解析：考查语音。A. cute[kju: t]可爱的. B. cake[keɪk]蛋糕. C. come[kʌm]来. D. chess[tʃes]棋. 结合语境"孩子们都喜欢生日_____.". 及所给音标提示. 可知，应该是"蛋糕".

答案：B

20. We _____/dɪ'saɪd/ to go the beach near our hotel because of the sunny weather.

- A. delete
- B. discuss
- C. decide
- D. dislike

解析：考查语音。A. delete [di'li: t]删除； B. discuss[dis'kʌs]讨论； C. decide[di'saɪd]决定； D. dislike[dis'laɪk]不喜欢。结合语境“由于天气晴朗，我们_____去旅馆附近的海滩。”及所给音标提问。可知，应该是“决定”。

答案：C

21. Could you help me _____/ɪks'tendz/this dress for one in a smaller size?

- A. expert

- B. exchange
- C. explain
- D. express

解析：expert 的音标是[ˈɛkspɜ:t]; exchange 的音标是[ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ]; explain 的音标是[ɪkˈspleɪn]; express 的音标是[ɪkˈspres]; 结合给出的音标提示，因此可知这句话的意思是“你能帮我把这个裙子换成小一点的吗？”故选 B。

答案：B

三、选择填空

从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。(30 分)

22. —What’s your dream job, Lucy?

—I want to be _____ doctor.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. /

解析：根据语境 your dream job（你梦想的工作）和单数名词 doctor（医生）可知，此处 doctor 是泛指一种职业，故应用不定冠词来修饰表示一类人，又 doctor 的首音素/d/为辅音音素，所以只能用 a 来修饰，故答案为 A。

答案：A

23. —Is this Tina’s schoolbag?

—Yes, it is. It belongs to _____.

- A. she
- B. her
- C. hers
- D. herself

解析：考查代词。A 她，主格；B 她的、她，形容词性物主代词或宾格；C 她的，名词性物主代词；D 她自己。句意“——这是蒂娜的书包吗？——是的，它是属于_____。”可知，介词 to 后用宾格 her 她。选 B。

答案：B

24. I’m a little hungry. I only ate some _____ the whole day.

- A. apple
- B. hamburger
- C. bread
- D. milk

解析：首先明确选项中每个单词或短语的意思，A：苹果；B：汉堡；C：面包；D：牛奶；根据动词 ate 排除 milk，再根据设空处前面的 some 判断填可数名词复数形式或不可数名词，由于 apple 和 hamburger 是可数名词，所以根据题干结合 I only ate some 推测设空处句子的句意是“我有点饿了，我一整天只吃了一些面包。”由此判断句子中缺少“bread”一词，故答案为 C。

答案：C

25. —_____ this your dog? You should keep it home.

—I'm sorry, Ms. Clark.

- A. Is
- B. was
- C. Did
- D. Does

解析：考查一般疑问句。句意“——这是你的狗吗？你应该把它放在家里。——对不起，克拉克女士。”可知，this 这，单数。原句缺少谓语，用 be 动词。一般现在时态，用单数 is。

答案：A

26. —You looked tired. What's the matter?

—I studied until midnight last night, _____ I didn't get enough sleep.

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

解析：考查连词。A. or 或者，表示选择；B. if 如果；C. but 但是，表示转折；D. so 所以，表示结果。根据题干 I studied until midnight last night, _____ I didn't get enough sleep. 可知这里表示因果，用 so。

答案：D

27. —Would you like some noodles _____ tomatoes?

—Yes, a large bowl, please.

- A. on
- B. with
- C. for
- D. in

解析：on, 在……上面；with, 伴随，带有；for 为了；in 在..里面；此题根据意思“你想要一些西红柿面条吗？”面条里面加有西红柿，故用介词 with。

答案：B

28. —_____ does your aunt look like?

—She's tall and thin. She has long curly hair.

- A. What
- B. Where
- C. How
- D. Who

解析：what 询问内容，什么，where 询问地点，哪里，how 询问方式，怎么样，who 询问人，谁。根据答语 She's tall and thin. She has long curly hair. 可知是在询问阿姨的长相，且 what ...look like 也是询问人外貌的，故选择 A. how 也可与 like 连用，对事物的属性特征进行提问。

答案：A

29. —We will play basketball if it doesn't rain tomorrow.

—But nobody knows if it _____ tomorrow.

- A. rains
- B. rained
- C. will rain
- D. rain

解析：根据句意“但是没有人知道明天是否下雨。”可知这句是一个含有宾语从句的复合句。再根据时间状语 tomorrow 可知要宾语从句要用一般将来时。A 是一般现在时；B 是一般过去时；D 是一般现在时。

答案：C

30. —Hurry up! The train will arrive at 8 o'clock.

—Don't worry! There's still _____ minutes left. It's just 7:40.

- A. twelfth
- B. twelve
- C. twenty
- D. thirty

解析：考查基数词。A 意为第 12；B 意为 12；C 意为 20；D 意为 30。根据后面 7:20，可知还有 20 分钟。

答案：C

31. —_____ You are so sweet.

—I'm glad you like it.

- A. Nice to meet you.
- B. Thank you for your gift.
- C. Please don't say so.
- D. I'm sorry to hear that.

解析：考查情境对话。A. Nice to meet you.很高兴遇见你；B. Thank you for your gift.谢谢你的礼物；C. Please don't say so. 请不要这么说；D. I'm sorry to hear that.听到这个消息我很难过。根据题干 I'm glad you like it. 可知应说谢谢你的礼物。

答案：B

32. If you want to find a new job, you can _____ the Internet for information.

- A. search
- B. advise
- C. depend
- D. understand

解析：考查动词。A 搜索；B 建议；C 依靠；D 理解。结合语境“如果你想找一份新工作，你可以在网上_____信息。”可知，应该是“搜索”。

答案：A

33. —Could I invite my friends to the party on Saturday, Mom?

—Of course you _____. That sounds like fun.

- A. may
- B. could

C. must

D. can

解析：结合选项可知本题考查情态动词，根据问句“妈妈，星期六我可以邀请我的朋友去参加聚会吗？”推测答语的句意是“当然你可以，听上去很有趣”，注意问句中使用 could 为的是使语气委婉，答语中用 can 即可，表能够。故选 D。

答案：D

34. —Who is your favorite sports star?

—Kobe Bryant. He is one of _____ players in the NBA history.

A. worse

B. greater

C. the worst

D. the greatest

解析：根据 He is one of _____ players in the NBA history. 可知句子考查 one of+形容词的最高级+名词的复数表示……中最……的一个，最高级前面加冠词 the，从 favorite sports star 判断这里说的应该是最好的。

答案：D

35. —Will you be able to come and hang out with me this evening?

—_____. I have to stay at home to study for a test.

A. I'd love to

B. I hope to

C. I don't agree

D. I'm afraid not

解析：考查情境对话。根据题干 I have to stay at home to study for a test. 可知应说恐怕不能。

答案：D

36. —Sally is so good at dancing and singing.

—Yeah. She is so _____ that we think she will be a super star.

A. nervous

B. talented

C. tired

D. strange

解析：考查形容词。A 紧张的；B 有才华的；C 累的；D 奇怪的。结合语境“——莎丽擅长跳舞和唱歌。——是的，她很_____，我们认为她会成为超级明星。”可知，应该是“有才华的”。

答案：B

37. Which of the following is Chinese classical instrument?

A.



B.



C.



D.



解析：考查常识。A 钢琴；B 小提琴；C 二胡；D 架子鼓。结合语境“哪个是中国古典乐器？”可知，应该是二胡。

答案：C

38. —Dad, I'm back.

—_____ is ready. Let's enjoy the dinner now.

A. Something

B. Anything

C. Nothing

D. Everything

解析：everything, 每个事情、东西；anything 任何东西, 事情；nothing 没有东西；something 某事或某物；此题根据句意一切都准备好了故用 everything。

答案：D

39. —What do you think of the music?

—It _____ beautiful and makes me relaxed.

A. looks

B. tastes

C. sounds

D. smells

解析：A 表示看起来；B 表示尝起来；C 表示听起来；D 表示闻起来。音乐应该是听起来美妙。

答案：C

40. —John, _____ up now or we'll be late for the bus.

—All right. I'll be quick.

A. gets

B. get

C. to get

D. getting

解析：本句是“祈使句+or/and+陈述句”结构，祈使句表示条件，or/and 则引导分句结果，且祈使句是以动词原形打头，故根据句意选择 B。

答案：B

41. —Alice, could you please not play the guitar now? I am_____ on the phone.

—Oh, I'm so sorry.

A. turning

B. putting

C. taking

D. talking

解析：A 表示转向；B 表示放；C 表示带走；D 表示说话。由“你现在能不弹吉他吗”可知此处表示“我正在打电话”，talk on the phone: 打电话。

答案：D

42. —What happened to you?

—I was waiting for the bus when it began to rain _____.

A. hardly

B. heavily

C. loudly

D. quickly

解析：hardly 几乎不；heavily 大地，重地；loudly 大声地；quickly 快地；此题表示下大雨，雨下的大是固定用法 rain heavily。

答案：B

43. —Which do you prefer, Wechat or QQ?

—_____. It's convenient to communicate with the help of them.

A. All

B. Neither

C. Either

D. Both

解析：all 三个或三个上都；both 两个都；either 两者中任何一个；neither, 两个都不；此题根据语境“——你喜欢哪种，微信还是 QQ？——两者都很方便，在他们的帮助下进行交流是很方便的。”两个都应该用 both。

答案：D

44. —Jack, could you help me think of a great invention?

—— _____. Let me think.

A. I'm sorry to hear that

B. With pleasure

C. No way

D. You're welcome

解析：考查情境对话。A. I'm sorry to hear that 听到这我很抱歉；B. With pleasure 很乐意；C. No way 不行；D. You're welcome 不客气。根据问句 could you help me think of a great invention? 和后句 Let me think. 可知应说很乐意。

答案: B

45. A great meeting about weather change _____ in Copenhagen (哥本哈根) in December, 2009.

- A. took place
- B. took pride
- C. took care
- D. took after

解析: take place 发生, 举行, take pride 自豪; take care 照顾; take after 相像; 相似。根据 A great meeting about weather change, 可知是举行了关于天气变化的一次重要会议。take place 发生, 举行。故选 A。

答案: A

46. —Look, what have you done?

—Sorry, if I _____ another chance, I'll do it better.

- A. will have
- B. have had
- C. had
- D. have

解析: 根据 if I _____ another chance, I'll do it better, 可知这里 if 引导一个条件状语从句, 主句用一般将来时, 从句用一般现在时。

答案: D

47. —Is your aunt a teacher or a nurse?

—_____. She teaches English in our school.

- A. Yes, she is
- B. No, she isn't
- C. She's a teacher
- D. She's a nurse

解析: 首先明确各选项中句子的意思, A: 是的, 她是; B: 不, 她不是; C: 她是一名老师; D: 她是一个护士; 根据前面一个人表达的意思是“你的姑姑是一名老师还是一名护士?”和答语中的“她在我们学校教英语。”确定设空处填“她是一名老师”符合语境。

答案: C

48. —Our team has won the first prize in the basketball game.

—Congratulations! _____ great your team is!

- A. How
- B. What
- C. What a
- D. How a

解析: 根据 great your team is! 可知这里考查了感叹句, 本句的中心词是 great, 它是一个形容词, 根据 How+形容词/副词+主语+谓语! 故选 A。

答案: A

49. —I think my life is so boring.

—Why don't you _____ some hobbies like singing or dancing?

A. put up

B. take up

C. get up

D. show up

解析：put up 举起，张贴；take up 开始从事；get up 起床；show up 出现；此题根据语境“你为什么不要学唱歌、跳舞之类的爱好呢？”可知用开始学习 take up。

答案：B

50. —Tom, how do you feel about your life in China?

—Great! I have _____ for about four months and I feel comfortable living here.

A. come to China

B. joined the company

C. studied Chinese

D. left the USA

解析：考查动词短语。A 来中国。B 加入公司。C 学习中文。D 离开美国。结合语境“——汤姆，你在中国的生活怎么样？——很棒！我_____大约四个月了，我在这里生活很舒服。”可知，应该是“学中文”。come、join、leave 都是短暂性动词。不能与时间段状语连用。

答案：C

51. —What did Mary just say to you?

—She asked me _____.

A. if I would like to go shopping

B. when did I buy this CD

C. where will I spend the weekend

D. where can I get a cup of coffee

解析：根据 She asked me 可知，本题考查宾语从句，宾语从句中一般为陈述语序，选项BCD 是疑问语序，所以排除掉；再根据 asked，可知主句是一般过去时，那么从句也应该相应的用过去时形式，这里 if I would like to go shopping 符合要求。

答案：A

四、完形填空

阅读短文，从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个能填入文章中相应空白处的最佳答案。（10 分）

Sam is a teacher in a sports school who trains the students to shoot. One morning, Sam took the students to a tall tree 52. He put a toy bird on the trunk and said, “The task is to 53 the toy bird down.”

The students stood in a line quickly. The 54 one was Sandy. He walked a few steps forward, put the arrow on the string, drew the bow (弓) and aimed at the toy bird.

“What's 55 the bird?” asked Sam suddenly.

“The blue sky,” Sandy answered.

Sam smiled. He asked Sandy to stand aside. The students 56 what the teacher's meaning was.

The next was Keston. Like Sandy, he walked up. Just as he was _____57_____ to shoot the arrow, Sam asked him the same question.

"I see the trunk and the leaves," answered Keston. Sam smiled and asked Keston to stand aside, too.

The third one was Jobes. Just _____58_____ he was drawing the bow, Sam asked, "What's over the bird, Jobes?"

Jobes stared at the toy bird and said, "I have seen _____59_____ but the toy bird."

"Great!" said Sam _____60_____. Then he shouted, "Go ahead!"

Jobes shot the arrow and the toy bird fell. The students cheered with one voice.

Sam looked at the surprised students and said seriously, "Remember, when you are shooting, you must have only the _____61_____ but nothing else."

52.

- A. walking
- B. training
- C. playing
- D. resting

53.

- A. put
- B. turn
- C. shoot
- D. get

54.

- A. second
- B. third
- C. fourth
- D. first

55.

- A. over
- B. under
- C. behind
- D. outside

56.

- A. thought
- B. expected
- C. learned
- D. wondered

57.

- A. ready
- B. afraid
- C. anxious
- D. worried

58.

- A. after
- B. as

C. because

D. so

59.

A. anything

B. something

C. nothing

D. everything

60.

A. hopefully

B. softly

C. angrily

D. happily

61.

A. bird

B. goal

C. sky

D. bow

解析：52.考查动词辨析。A 表示步行；B 表示训练；C 表示玩；D 表示休息。由 Souanis Kim was an archery (射箭) teacher in a sports school and had trained many outstanding archers, 可知 Souanis 是带学生们去训练，故选 B。

53.考查动词辨析。A 表示放；B 表示当地声；C 表示射击；D 表示得到。由学生们是学射箭的可知，任务是要把树干上的鸟射下来，故选 C。

54.考查数词，A. second 第二；B. third 第三；C. fourth 第四；D. first 第一。根据 The students stood in a line quickly. 可知学生站成一排，第一个开始射击，故选 D。

55.考查介词辨析。A 表示在……上；B 表示在……下面；C 表示在……里面；D 表示在……后面。由下文中的 What's over the bird 可知是问学生们鸟的上方有什么，故选 A。

56.考查动词辨析。A 表示想；B 表示期待；C 表示学习；D 表示想知道。结合语境 The students...what the teacher's meaning was 可知，学生们是想知道老师是什么意思，故选 D。

57.考查形容词辨析。A 准备好的；B 表示害怕的；C 表示紧张的；D 表示愿意的。据上文...drew the bow (弓) and aimed at the toy bird. "What's___the bird?" asked Souanis Kim suddenly, 结合语境可知此处表示正当他准备射箭时，故选 A。

58.考查连词。A 表示在……后；B 表示当……时；C 表示在……前；D 表示因为。由上文的 Just as he was ready to shoot the arrow 可知此题选 A，表示当他要拉弓时。故选 B。

59.考查不定代词。A 表示任何事物；B 表示一些事物；C 表示没有什么；D 表示一切事物。结合语境和下文 Souanis 的回答可知，Jobes 的回答是“除了鸟，我什么也没看见”，故选 C。

60.考查副词辨析。A 表示希望地；B 表示温柔地；C 表示生气地；D 表示开心地。根据句中的 great 可知，Souanis 得到了满意的回答，是开心地，故选 D。

61.考查名词辨析。A 表示鸟；B 表示目标；C 表示天空；D 表示弓。据上文 He put a toy bird on the trunk and said, "The task is to ___the toy bird down,结合语境可知，当射箭时，眼里只能有目标，故选 B。

答案：52 - 56 BCDAD 57 - 61 ABCDB

五、补全对话

阅读对话，从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案完成对话。(5分)

Bob: Hi, Kate! How was your weekend?

Kate: Awful. You know, Bob, I was busy after school. _____ 62 _____

Bob: Great. I went to the amusement park. and had a lot of fun there. Have you ever been there before?

Kate: No, never. _____ 63 _____

Bob: That sounds bad. I think you should relax yourself on weekend.

Kate: _____ 64 _____ Well, can you tell me something about the amusement park?

Bob: It's hard to say. _____ 65 _____ I hope you can go there some day.

Kate: Well, could you please go with me next Sunday morning?

Bob: No problem. _____ 66 _____

Kate: OK. Let's meet at the subway station at eight o'clock.

Bob: See you then.

62.

- A. Could you help me?
- B. How about your weekend?
- B. Why were you late?
- D. How's the weather?

解析：细节推理题。根据后句 Great. I went to the amusement park. and had a lot of fun there. 太好了，我去了游乐园，在那里玩得很开心。可知结合选项，应说你的周末过得怎么样？故选 B。

答案：B

63.

- A. I'm always busy on weekends.
- B. I have been there several times.
- C. I'd like to look at your photos.
- D. I think I'll accept your invitation.

解析：细节推理题。根据后句 No, never.没有，从来没有。可知结合选项，应说我周末总是很忙。故选 A。

答案：A

64.

- A. He's in the amusement park.
- B. They're eating lunch.
- C. I think you are right.
- D. I don't like the milk shake.

解析：细节推理题。根据前句 I think you should relax yourself on weekend.我认为你应该在周末放松一下。和后句 well.可知结合选项，应说我认为你是对的。故选 C。

答案：C

65.

- A. I'll read it after school.
- B. There is so much to play.
- C. It has the worst service.
- D. It's about seventeen kilos.

解析：细节推理题。根据前句 It's hard to say.很难说。可知结合选项，应说有这么多东

西要玩。故选 B。

答案：B

66.

A. I'm not available next Sunday.

B. I have to go to the dentist.

C. She went to the zoo by subway.

D. We can take the subway.

解析：细节推理题。根据后句 Let's meet at the subway station at eight o'clock.我们八点钟在地铁站见面。可知结合选项，应说我们可以乘地铁。故选 D。

答案：D

六、阅读理解

阅读下列短文，从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。（30分）

A

I was shy and my first day at the new school made me look stupid in front of the class. The teacher sent me to the blackboard to write my name and address. I knew my name and address, knew how to write them and knew how to spell them, but standing in front of the blackboard with eyes of the many girls and boys looking at me made me nervous. I was unable to write a single letter.

"Write your name," the teacher said to me. I lifted the white chalk to the blackboard and, as I was about to write my name, my mind went empty. I could not remember anything. I wanted to write but my hand refused to move. The children began to whisper. The teacher stood up and walked to my side, smiling at me to give me confidence. She put her hand softly on my shoulder and asked, "What's your name?"

"Richard Wright," I whispered. I spelled my name very quickly.

"Now, can you write?"

"Yes, Madam."

Again, I turned to the blackboard. I wrote my name and address down quickly and correctly. "Good boy. You may go to your seat," said the teacher.

Today I can still remember my teacher's words and encouragement. They meant a lot to me.

67. What was the writer asked to do on his first day at the new school?

A. To tell a story.

B. To talk about his family.

C. To write down some new words.

D. To write down his name and address.

解析：考查细节理解题，根据 The teacher sent me to the blackboard to write my name and address.可知：老师让作者在黑板上写下自己的名字和地址。

答案：D

68. Why couldn't the writer do what the teacher asked him to do at first?

A. Because he was ill.

B. Because he was nervous.

C. Because he didn't know how to do that.

D. Because he didn't understand the teacher.

解析：考查细节理解题，根据...standing in front of the blackboard with eyes of the many girls and boys looking at me made me nervous. I was unable to write a single letter. 可知：……站在黑板前面。许多男孩和女孩看着我，让我很紧张，我一个字母都写不出来。由此可以推断出：作者是紧张得无法完成老师要求做的事。

答案：B

69. What does the underlined word “They” mean?

- A. The writer’s classmates.
- B. The writer’s name and address.
- C. The new school and the teacher.
- D. The teacher’s words and encouragement.

解析：考查语义猜测题，根据上文 Today I can still remember my teacher’s words and encouragement.可知：今天我仍然记得老师的话和鼓励。由此可以推断出：they 指代老师的话和鼓励。

答案：D

70. What was the writer’s teacher like according to this passage?

- A. Strict.
- B. Serious.
- C. Funny.
- D. Kind.

解析：考查推理判断题，根据 The teacher stood up and walked to my side, smiling at me to give me confidence. She put her hand softly on my shoulder and asked. “What’s your name?”可知：她走到我身边，她的微笑给了我信心。她轻轻地把手放在我的肩膀上，问道：“你叫什么名字？”注意句子中的几个词 smiling at me, softly 表明作者很温和。结合下文“Good boy. You may go to your seat,” said the teacher.可知：“好孩子。你可以到座位上去。”老师说。由此可以推断出：老师非常友好。

答案：D

71. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. My school life
- B. My first teacher
- C. My first day at school
- D. The story behind my name

解析：考查主旨大意题，根据文章开头 I was shy and my first day at the new school made me look stupid in front of the class.可知这是作者在新学校的第一天，下文描述作者在第一天新学校发生的事。

答案：C

B

People can’t see you when you’re speaking on the phone, but they can hear you. So, the way you speak is especially important. In fact, researchers have calculated that 80% of communication over the phone is through your tone of voice; and only 20% is from the words you use. Here are our top tips on how to speak over the phone.

Facial Expressions

Your facial expression can influence your voice. For example, if you smile, your voice will sound warm and friendly, just the opposite, if you have an angry look on your face, it can make

you sound unpleasant.

Volume

If you speak too loudly, you could sound angry. And if you speak too softly, it'll be difficult to hear you. So, speak loudly enough to be heard clearly, but not so loud that you're shouting.

Pace

The pace of your voice is how quickly you speak. And this can show how you feel. For example, an angry person might speak faster than normal. Or a downhearted person might speak very slowly. Try speaking a little more slowly than normal. This will make you sound confident, and it'll make it easier for the other person to understand you.

Gestures (手势)

Gesturing can influence the tone of your voice. When you gesture, you bring more air into the lungs, which can make your voice sound warmer. Gestures are also useful to help you stress the right words or even find the words you need. The best thing about gesturing during a phone call is that no one can see what you're doing, so you can gesture as wildly as you like!

Movement

If you're feeling nervous, stand up and move around. It will reduce the nervousness in your body and help your voice to sound more confident.

Pauses (停顿)

Using pauses every now and then can help you to slow down. This will make you sound more confident and in control. Also, if you pause after giving some new information, it'll give the other person time to understand it. At the same time, listen to how the other person uses pauses. They could tell you something about the speaker's feeling. For example, when a speaker is really angry, he might use pauses and says, "I...am...so...angry..."

72. According to the passage, how many top tips are there on how to speak over the phone?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7

解析：细节理解题。根据 Facial Expressions 表情；Volume 音量；Pace 步调；Gestures (手势)；Movement 运动；Pauses (停顿)；可知 6 条技巧，故选 C。

答案：C

73. How much of telephone communication is from the words you use?

- A. 20%.
- B. 40%.
- C. 60%.
- D. 80%.

解析：细节理解题，根据第一段第二行句子 and only 20% is from the words you use. 只有 20% 来自你的用词。可知只有 20% 来自你的用词，故选 A。

答案：A

74. What can people do to reduce their nervousness on the phone?

- A. Gesture wildly.
- B. Move around.
- C. Raise their voices.
- D. Make facial expressions.

解析：细节理解题，根据倒数第二段句子 If you're feeling nervous, stand up and move around. 如果你感到紧张，站起来走动。可知通过走动来减少紧张，故选 B。

答案：B

75. How can pauses help people talk on the phone?

- A. The speaker can show he is friendly.
- B. The speaker can tell more information.
- C. The listener will feel confident and in control.
- D. The listener will have time to understand the words.

解析：细节理解题，根据最后一段句子 Using pauses every now and then can help you to slow down. This will make you sound more confident and in control. Also, if you pause after giving some new information, it'll give the other person time to understand it. 时不时地用停顿可以帮助你放慢速度，这会让你听起来更自信，更有控制力。另外，如果你停顿后，提出一些新的信息，这会给其他人一些时间来理解它。可知聆听者将有时间来理解这句话，故选 D。

答案：D

76. What is the writer's opinion about telephone talk?

- A. Your voice on the phone will show what you're feeling.
- B. Using too many pauses while talking will make others angry.
- C. Speaking loudly makes it easier for others to understand you.
- D. The words you use are more important than the way you speak.

解析：细节理解题，根据第三段句子 If you speak too loudly, you could sound angry. And if you speak too softly, it'll be difficult to hear you. So, speak loudly enough to be heard clearly, but not so loud that you're shouting. 如果你说得太大声，你可能会生气。如果你说话太轻，很难听到你的声音。所以，大声说话，让别人听得清楚，但不要大声喊叫。可知作者认为在电话里你的声音将会显示你的感觉，故选 A。

答案：A

C

The internet recently raised its collective eyebrows after Chinese state media claimed (声称) that online shopping, high-speed rail, bike sharing and electronic payment systems are China's "four new great inventions."

Last week, government-run Xinhua News Agency said the country was worth praise for the discoveries, comparing them to the inventions of ancient China: compass, gunpowder, paper, and printing.

The so-called "four new great inventions" were based on last year's research done by the Silk Road Research Institute. In a survey, China's foreign students from 20 countries near the "Belt and Road Initiative" were asked to pick China's "four new great inventions" that they want their home countries to use.

Xinhua's article noted that "Among the four, high-speed rail and online shopping aren't from China, but we bring the inventions to the world's top level with our intelligence and creativity and make them China's calling card."

However, just a little research will show that not one of the claimed inventions came from China.

Online shopping was invented and pioneered by Michael Aldrich in the U. K. in 1979, while the Japanese operated the first modern high-speed rail in 1964.

Meanwhile, E - payment systems have been used in the United States since the 1990s, while bike - sharing services were already a thing in Europe way back in the 1960s.

In recent years, a number of China's technological inventions have been making their moves in the world. Among them, four stand out with a reputation (声誉) of China's "four great new inventions" in modern times, which have made the daily life of the public more and more convenient.

77. In paragraph 1, we can see the "four new great inventions" except _____.

- A. online shopping
- B. high - speed rail
- C. bike sharing
- D. paper

解析：考查细节理解题，根据文中的第 1 段 online shopping, high - speed rail, bike sharing and electronic payment systems are China's "four new great inventions." 网上购物、高速铁路、自行车共享和电子支付系统是中国"四大新发明"可知没有提到纸，故答案 D。

答案：D

78. What does the underlined word "operated" mean in paragraph 6?

- A. took down
- B. ran
- C. closed
- D. put out

解析：考查词汇题，根据文中的 Online shopping was invented and pioneered by Michael Aldrich in the U. K. in 1979, while the Japanese operated the first modern high - speed rail in 1964. 网上购物是由 Michael Aldrich 于 1979 在英国发明和开创的，而日本则在 1964() 了第一条现代高速铁路。可知日本经营了第一条铁路，故答案 B。

答案：B

79. What may be the attitude of the writer about the "four new great inventions" of China?

- A. proud
- B. hate
- C. sad
- D. angry

解析：考查细节理解题，根据文中的最后四段 Xinhua's article noted that "Among the four, high - speed rail and online shopping aren't from China, but we bring the inventions to the world's top level with our intelligence and creativity and make them China's calling card." 新华社的文章指出：“在这四个项目中，高铁和网上购物不是来自中国，而是我们以智慧和创造力把这些发明带到世界一流水平，并把它们打造成中国的名片。”可知作者因此非常自豪的，故答案 A。

答案：A

80. What does the writer mainly talk about in this passage?

- A. The "four new great inventions" of China
- B. The advantages of bike sharing
- C. The history of high - speed trains
- D. The importance of online shopping

解析：考查主旨题，根据文中的第 1 段 The internet recently raised its collective eyebrows after Chinese state media claimed (声称) that online shopping, high - speed rail, bike sharing

and electronic payment systems are China's "four new great inventions."在中国官方媒体宣称网上购物、高速铁路、共享单车和电子支付系统是中国“四大新发明”后，互联网最近引起了人们的共鸣。可知主要是围绕新四大发明展开的，故答案 A。

答案：A

81. According to the passage, the writer wants to tell us that _____.

A. More technological inventions will be invented by different countries.

B. Students from the countries near the "Belt and Road Initiative" will study harder.

C. Chinese will live a more and more convenient life in the future.

D. China should stop copying other countries ideas as soon as possible.

解析：考查细节理解题，根据文中的最后一段 Among them, four stand out with a reputation (声誉) of China's "four great new inventions" in modern times, which have made the daily life of the public more and more convenient.其中，四个以中国“四大新发明”闻名于世，使市民的日常生活越来越便利，可知中国人的生活越来越便利，故答案 C。

答案：C

七、选词填空（10分）

A. 阅读短文，从方框中选择适当的单词填空（每词限用一次）。（5分）

good in kinds life swimming

Nowadays, after - class activities are becoming more and more popular in schools. We also have many 82 of after - class activities in our school, such as English corner, playing basketball and 83. I take part 84 the English corner, because it can help me make some new friends here. If you want to have after - class activities, I would like to share some advice. You'd better choose the activities which are 85 for you. You'd better choose what you like. Please relax yourself and enjoy the after - class activities. And your school 86 will be colorful.

解析：86. 考查短语。根据前后句 We also have many...of after - class activities in our school. 可知结合选项，kinds of 种类、各种各样的，固定搭配，即我们学校也有各种课外活动。故答案为 kinds。

87. 考查名词。根据前句 such as English corner, playing basketball, 如英语角，打篮球。可知说的各种课外活动，结合选项，swimming 游泳、名词。即如英语角，打篮球和游泳。故答案为 swimming。

88. 考查短语。根据前后句 I take part...the English corner. 可知结合选项，take part in 参加、加入，固定用法。即我加入了英语角。故答案为 in。

89. 考查固定用法。根据句子 You'd better choose the activities which are...for you. 可知结合选项，be good for 有益于；对……有好处，固定用法，即你最好选择那些对你有好处活动。故答案为 good。

90. 考查名词。根据句子 And your school...will be colorful. 可知结合选项，life 生活，名词。即你的学校生活将多姿多彩。故答案为 life。

答案：86. kinds 87. swimming 88. in 89. good 90. life

B. 阅读短文，从方框中选择适当的动词，并用其适当形式填空。有的需要加助动词或不定式符号（每词限用一次）。（5分）

love leave catch learn drop

When I looked through my old photos last Sunday, one photo 91. _____ my eyes. In the

photo, I was sitting in a chair, hugging Duke, my best friend in the whole world.

Duke was an interesting name for such a little dog. But he was my friend from the moment I could walk. He stayed with me when I read books. When I went outside playing games, he always drove our cats up to the trees and then walked off feeling proud of himself. When he was hungry he would carry his food dish in his mouth and 92. _____ it at my mom's feet. When I was sick, he refused 93. _____ my bed until I got better than before.

Now Duke is gone, I won't see him again. But I 94. _____ a lot from Duke. life can be good when you live it with love and joy. In my heart, Duke is like a teacher who has taught me how we can love and how we can 95. _____.

解析：91.考查动词。根据前句 When I looked through my old photos last Sunday, 上星期日我翻阅我的旧照片时,可知结合选项,应说有一张照片吸引了我的眼球。句子是一般过去时。故答案为 caught。

92.考查动词。根据前句 When he was hungry he would carry his food dish in his mouth 当他饿的时候,他会把他的食物放在嘴里。可知结合选项,应说把它放在我妈妈的脚边。前有 would 后用动词原形,故答案为 drop。

93.考查动词。根据前句 When I was sick, 可知结合选项,应说当我生病时,他拒绝离开我的床,直到我比以前好多了。refuse to do sth 拒绝做某事。故答案为 to leave。

94.考查动词。根据前句 Now Duke is gone, I won't see him again.现在 Duke 走了,我也见不到他了。可知结合选项,应说但是我从 Duke 身上学到了很多。句子是现在完成时,结构为 have+done.故答案为 have learned。

95.考查动词。根据前句 In my heart, Duke is like a teacher who has taught me how we can love and how we can, 可知结合选项,应说在我心里, Duke 就像一个老师,教会了我如何去爱 and 如何去被爱。句子是被动语态,结构为 be+done, can 后接动词原形。故答案为 be loved。

答案：91. caught 92. drop 93. to leave 94. have learned 95. be loved

八、改写句子 按括号中的要求完成句子,每个空格填一个单词。(5分)

92. Bob is playing basketball with his friends now. (改为否定句)

Bob _____ playing basketball with his friends now.

解析：考查否定句。含有 be 动词 is 的句子,变否定句在 is 后加 not, 缩写为 isn't。

答案： isn't

93. He has lived in this village for 80years. (就句子画线部分提问)

_____ he lived for 80years?

解析：对地点提问用疑问词 where 哪里,剩下变一般疑问句,根据 has lived 可知是现在完成时态,变一般疑问句时直接将 has 提前,其它照抄,画线部分删除。答案是 Where has。

答案： Where has

94. "What do you think of the Readers on CCTV - 3?" My teacher asked us. (改写句子,句意不变)

My teacher asked us _____ we _____ of the Readers on CCTV - 3.

解析：考查宾语从句。这里是直接引语变间接引语。用 what 引导的宾语从句表示,直接引语是一般现在时态,从句用一般过去时态。think 的过去式是 thought。

答案： what; thought

95. The music was becoming lower and lower and finally we couldn't hear it. (改写句子, 句意不变)

The music was _____ and finally we couldn't hear it.

解析: 考查同义句。“音乐越来越低, 最后我们听不见”。可以表达为“音乐渐渐消逝, 最后我们听不见”。die down 减弱; 逐渐平息。过去进行时态。用 die 的现在分词 dying。

答案: dying down

96. Teenagers talked about reading more books in their spare time. (改写句子, 句意不变)

Reading more books _____ by Teenagers in their spare time.

解析: 考查被动语态。“青少年谈论在业余时间阅读更多的书”可以表达为“在业余时间阅读更多的书被青少年谈论”。用被动语态形式。由 talked 过去式。可知, 用一般过去时态的被动语态。结构是 was/were+动词的过去分词。主语动名词短语, 用 was, talk about 用 discuss 讨论, 代替, 过去分词是 discussed。

答案: was discussed

九、完成句子 根据汉语意思完成英语句子, 每个空格填一个单词。(5分)

97. 当你有问题的时候, 你可以向老师寻求帮助。

When you have problems, you can _____ the teacher _____ help.

解析: 首先通过中英文句子的比对, 可知英文句子中缺少“寻求”的表达, “寻求”的英文表达是: ask...for, 根据设空处前面的情态动词 can 判断填动词原形。

答案: ask; for

98. 创建文明城市期间, 很多不文明行为将会公之于众。

During the time of building the civilized city, some uncivilized behaviors will be shown _____.

解析: 首先通过中英文句子的比对, 可知英文句子中缺少“(公之)于众”的表达。短语“(公之)于众”的英文表达是: be shown to public。

答案: to public

99. 对于人们来说, 南部山区是呼吸新鲜空气的好地方。

Southern Mountain Region is a wonderful place for people to _____ fresh air.

解析: 首先通过中英文句子的比对, 可知英文句子中缺少“呼吸(新鲜空气)”的表达。“呼吸新鲜空气”的英文表达是: take in fresh air. 根据设空处前面的 to 判断填动词原形。

答案: take in

100. 在巴黎召开的大会上, 各国就防止全球变暖达成一致协议。

The countries had an _____ to _____ global warming at the conference in Paris.

解析: 首先通过中英文句子的比对, 可知英文句子中缺少“(达成)一致”和“防止”的表达。短语“达成一致”的英文表达是: have an agreement, 第二个设空处根据前面的 had an agreement to 判断填动词原形, “防止”是 prevent。

答案: agreement; prevent

101. “声临其境”节目组采访了韩雪, 她说出色的演员能真正展示他们自己的专业能力。

Han Xue said that outstanding actors could truly show their _____ abilities when she was _____ by The Sound.

解析：首先通过中英文句子的比对，可知英文句子中缺少“专业的”和“采访”的表达。第一个设空处单词修饰后面的名词，所以填形容词，“专业的”的英文表达是：professional；第二个设空处结合汉语和前面的 was 判断用一般过去时的被动语态（was/were+动词的过去分词），动词“采访”是 interview。

答案：professional; interviewed

十、阅读理解七选五

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。（5分）

Maybe you are an average（普通的） student. 102. _____ However, this is not necessarily so. Anyone can become a better student if he or she wants to. Here's how.

Plan your time carefully. When planning your work, you should make a list of things that you have to do. After making this list, you should make a schedule of your time. First your time for eating, sleeping, dressing, ect. 103. _____ Don't forget to set aside enough time for entertainment（娱乐）. A weekly schedule may not solve all your problems but it will force you to realize what is happening to your time.

Find a good place to study. Look around the house for a good study area. Keep this place which may be a desk or simply a corner of your room, free of everything but study materials. No games, radios, or television. When you sit down to study, concentrate on the subject.

Make good use of your time in class. 104. _____ Listening carefully in class means less work later. Taking notes will help you remember what the teacher says.

Study regularly（有规律地）. When you get home from school, go over your notes, review the important points that your teacher mentioned in class. If you know what your teacher is going to discuss the next day, read that material. 105. _____ If you do these things regularly, the material will become more meaningful, and you'll remember it longer.

Develop a good attitude（态度） towards tests. The purpose of a test is to show what you have learned about a subject. Then help you remember your new knowledge. The world won't end if you don't pass a test, so don't be over worried.

106. _____ You will probably discover many others after you have tried these.

A. There are other methods that might help you with your studying.

B. Then decide a good, regular time for studying.

C. Take advantage of class time to listen to everything the teacher says.

D. No one can become a top student unless he or she works hard.

E. You probably think you will never be a top student.

F. Make full use of class time to take notes of what the teacher says in class.

G. This will help you understand the next class.

解析：102.阅读选句题。根据上一句 Maybe you are an average（普通的） student 也许你是一个普通学生。可知，下一句应该是“你可能认为你永远都不会成为尖子生。”选 E。

103.阅读选句题。根据前两句 you should make a schedule of your time. First your time for eating, sleeping, dressing, ect.你应该制定你的时间安排。首先你要吃饭，睡觉，穿衣等等，可知，下一句应该是“然后决定一个好的、有规律的学习时间。”选 B。

104.阅读选句题。考查下一句 Listening carefully in class means less work later 上课认真听

讲意味着以后的工作少了。可知，上一句应该是“利用上课时间听老师讲的每一件事。”选 C。

105. 阅读选句题。根据上一句 *If you know what your teacher is going to discuss the next day, read that material* 如果你知道你的老师第二天要讨论什么，阅读材料。可知，下一句应该是“这将有助于你理解下一堂课”。选 G。

106. 阅读选句题。根据下一句 *You will probably discover many others after you have tried these* 在你尝试过这些之后，你可能会发现很多其他的东西。可知，上一句应该是“还有其他方法可能有助于你的学习。”选 A。

答案：102. E 103. B 104. C 105. G 106. A

十一、书面表达（15分）

我们学校的英语俱乐部在开展主题为“遇见”的分享交流活动。请你以“遇见”为题，写一篇约 100 词的短文，谈一谈你何时何地与你最好的朋友相遇，当时发生了什么，你有什么感受。

内容包括：

1. 你们何时何地相遇，发生了什么事情。
2. 你有什么感受，或者对你有什么影响。

要求：

1. 所写内容应包括所提供的信息，可适当发挥。
2. 不得出现真是的人名、校名、地名等相关信息。

解析：【分析】高分句型一

She likes helping others when they are in trouble.

她喜欢在别人遇到困难时帮助别人。

这是 *when* 引导的时间状语从句，当……时候。

高分句型二

I think it is the happiest thing to help others.

我认为帮助别人是最幸福的事。

这是一个宾语从句，*I think* 是主句，后面的是宾语从句。

Meeting

Han Meimei is my best friend. She is a beautiful and kind girl. The first day I met her was the first day of Grade Seven. We were at the same desk. We had lunch at school, but I lost my wallet, I had no money to buy lunch. She bought me lunch and ate with me. 【要点一，何时何地相遇，发生了什么事情】 I was very moved. I thought she was a good girl, and then we became good friends. She likes helping others when they are in trouble 【高分句型一，注意时间状语从句的使用】. I often go to the Old People's Home with her to help the old. Sometimes we go to the hospital to help the sick child and cheer them up. I think it is the happiest thing to help others. 【高分句型二，注意宾语从句的使用】 【要点二，自己的感受和朋友的帮助】

答案：

Meeting

Han Meimei is my best friend. She is a beautiful and kind girl. The first day I met her was the first day of Grade Seven. We were at the same desk. We had lunch at school, but I lost my wallet, I had no money to buy lunch. She bought me lunch and ate with me. I was very moved. I thought she was a good girl, and then we became good friends. She likes helping others when they are in trouble. I often go to the Old People's Home with her to help the old. Sometimes we go to the hospital to help the sick child and cheer them up. I think it is the happiest thing to help others.