

2017 年广东省广州市中考真题英语

一、语法选择。(共 15 小题，每题 1 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下列短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连续的要求，从 1-15 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 中选出最佳选项。

“I’m going shopping in the village,” George’s mother said to George on Saturday morning. “So be a good boy and don’t get into trouble. And don’t forget 1 good care of Grandma.” Then out she went.

Grandma 2 in the chair by the window when she opened one little eye and said, “Now you heard 3 your mother said, George.”

“Yes, Grandma,” George said.

George was bored to tears. He didn’t have a brother or a sister. His father was a farmer, and 4 farm they lived on was miles away from anywhere, 5 there were never any children to play with. He was tired of staring at 6 pigs, hens, cows and sheep. He was especially tired of having to live in the house with his grandma. Looking after her all by himself was hardly 7 way to spend a Saturday morning.

“Go and make me a cup of tea for a start, 8 sugar and milk.” Grandma said. Most grandmothers are lovely, kind, helpful old ladies, but not this one. George’s grandma was a woman 9 was always complaining about something or other. She spent all day 10 on her chair by the window. George 11 that Grandma used to be a gentle lady, but as she grew older, she was not able to look after herself and even worse, she was easy to get angry.

“We 12 be nice to the old, George,” His mother always told him.

Thinking of this, George 13 into the kitchen and made Grandma a cup of tea with a teabag. He put one spoon of sugar and 14 milk in it. He stirred the tea well and carried it into the living room 15.

1.

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

解析：考查动词固定搭配及语境的理解。句意：不要忘了照顾祖母。短语 forget to do sth 忘记做某事。take care of 照顾。故选 C。

答案：C

2.

- A. sleep
- B. sleeps
- C. is sleeping
- D. was sleeping

解析：考查动词时态及语境的理解。句意：祖母正在窗子旁边的椅子上睡觉。根据 when she opened one little eye 可知，这里指发生在过去的事情，故选项 ABC 都不对。故选 D。

答案：D

3.

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

解析：考查连词及语境的理解。A. that 引导的宾语从句，不作成分；B. what 可引导的宾语从句，在从句中作主语和宾语；C. where 可引导宾语从句，在句中作状语；D. which 可引导宾语从句，在句中作定语。句意：你听见了你妈妈说的话。这里宾语从句缺少句子的宾语。故选 B。

答案：B

4.

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

解析：考查冠词及语境的理解。句意：他住的农场离任何一个地方都有几英里远。根据 they lived on 是定语从句，所以 farm 前用定冠词。故选 C。

答案：C

5.

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

解析：考查连词及语境的理解。A. but 但是，表示前后是转折关系；B. if 如果；C. or 或者；D. so 因此。句意：他住的农场离任何一个地方都有几英里远,所以没有孩子可以玩。根据句意故选 D。

答案：D

6.

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

解析：考查数词及语境的理解。句意：他厌烦了盯着看几百个猪、鸡、牛和羊。Hundred 前没有数词，所以 hundred 用复数形式，后用介词 of，故选 D。

答案：D

7.

- A. exciting
- B. the most exciting
- C. more exciting
- D. much more exciting

解析：考查形容词的最高级及语境的理解。A. exciting 令人高兴的；B. the most exciting 最高兴的；C. more exciting 更高兴的；D. much more exciting 更高兴的。句意：独自照顾她几乎不是度过一个周六早晨的最令人高兴的方式。根据 He was especially tired of having to live in the house with his grandma.可知，这里应该用最高级的形式。故选 B。

答案：B

8.

A. in

B. with

C. of

D. for

解析：考查介词及语境的理解。句意：先给我泡杯茶吧，放一些糖和牛奶。表示某物里加有某物用介词 with，故选 B。

答案：B

9.

A. who

B. which

C. where

D. when

解析：考查关系词及语境的理解。A. who 指人的关系词；B. which 指物的关系词；C. where 先行词是地点，where 在定语从句中作状语；D. when 先行词是时间，when 在定语从句中作状语。句意：乔治的祖母总是抱怨这事或那事的一个妇女。这里是定语从句，先行词是 a woman 指人，从句中缺少句子的主语，所以应该用指人的关系词 who。故选 A。

答案：A

10.

A. sitting

B. sits

C. sit

D. sat

解析：考查动词及语境的理解。句意：她一整天都坐在窗子旁边的椅子上。短语 spend +some time doing sth 做某事花费某人多长时间。故选 A。

11.

A. tell

B. told

C. was told

D. has told

解析：考查动词及语境的理解。句意：乔治被告知祖母过去曾经是温柔的女士。George 与 told 之间是被动关系。故选 C。

答案：C

12.

- A. should
- B. would
- C. might
- D. can

解析：考查情态动词及语境的理解。A. should 应该；B. would 过去将来时的标志词；C. might 也许；D. can 能。句意：我们应该善待老人。根据句意故选 A。

答案：A

13.

- A. goes
- B. went
- C. will go
- D. has gone

解析：考查动词时态及语境的理解。句意：考虑到这个，乔治走进了厨房。根据 and made 可知，and 连接的两个动词的时态应该一致。故选 B。

答案：B

14.

- A. many
- B. any
- C. few
- D. some

解析：考查代词及语境的理解。A. many 许多，后加可数名词的复数形式；B. any 一些，用于否定句或疑问句；C. few 很少，后跟可数名词的复数形式；D. some 一些，多用于肯定句中。句意：他放了一勺糖和一些牛奶在里面。因为这是肯定句。milk 是不可数名词。故选 D。

答案：D

15.

- A. care
- B. careful
- C. carefully
- D. careless

解析：考查副词及语境的理解。A. care 关心；B. careful 细心的；形容词；C. carefully 副词，细心的；D. careless 粗心的。句意：他搅拌了茶，把茶带进了起居室。这里用副词来修饰动词，这里修饰 carried 故选 C。

答案：C

二、完形填空。（共 10 小题，每题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

More than 700 years ago, Scotland (苏格兰) was fighting with England. The king of England wanted to 16 Scotland. He had a strong army so it was 17 for the Scots to fight. They lost many times. King Robert of Scotland had to run from the English army.

One rainy day, King Robert lay in an old house. He thought that he was not good enough to be king. He was so 18 that he didn't even see a spider(蜘蛛) near him. He 19 when he

saw the spider climbing. It was trying to climb up its web at the top of the house but it fell down.

“How sad” thought King Robert. “The spider is like me. It’s not 20 enough.” He watched while the spider climbed up again. It fell down a second time.

“Be careful, little spider, or you might die,” he said. “Life is so hard. You’ll never get back to your web.” But the spider 21 again and again. King Robert watched while it 22 climbed back to its web. After an hour, the spider got do the web.

“You are such a great 23,” he said. “If you can keep trying, I can too. I must keep on fighting. I won’t let the English win.” His 24 rew strong and they 25 the English army. Scotland was free.

Nobody knows if this is a true story. Many parents tell it to their children because the want them to keep trying.

16.

- A. leave
- B. control
- C. help
- D. Visit

解析：考查动词及语境的理解。A. leave 离开；B. control 控制；C. help 帮助；D. visit 参观。句意：英国的国王想要控制苏格兰。根据 Scotland (苏格兰) was fighting with England.可知，英国想要占领苏格兰。故选 B。

答案：B

17.

- A. interesting
- B. difficult
- C. important
- D. necessary

解析：考查形容词及语境的理解。A. interesting 有趣的；B. difficult 困难的；C. important 重要的；D. necessary 必要的。句意：他有一支强大的军队所以苏格兰想战胜英国是很难的。根据 He had a strong army 可知，被打败很难。故选 B。

答案：B

18.

- A. surprised
- B. bored
- C. worried
- D. Lonely

解析：考查形容词及语境的理解。A. surprised 吃惊的；B. bored 厌烦的，无聊的；C. worried 担七、的；D. lonely 寂寞的。句意：他是如此地担心以至于他甚至没有看见在他附近的蜘蛛。根据 He thought that he was not good enough to be king.可知，他认为自己不够好，所以他很担心。故选 C。

答案：C

19.

- A. looked ahead

- B. looked out
- C. looked on
- D. looked up

解析：考查动词短语及语境的理解。A. looked ahead 计划未来；B. looked out 注意，当心；C. looked on 旁观；D. looked up 抬头看。句意：当他看见蜘蛛在爬的时候，他抬起来了头。根据 It was trying to climb up its web at the top of the house but it fell down. 可知，在房顶的蜘蛛需要抬头来看。故选 D。

答案：D

20.

- A. old
- B. strong
- C. fast
- D. free

解析：考查形容词及语境的理解。A. old 老的；B. strong 强壮的；C. fast 快的；D. free 自由的，空闲的。句意：它不足够的强壮。根据 It fell down a second time. 可知，蜘蛛一次又一次地失败，是因为蜘蛛不够强大。故选 B。

答案：B

21.

- A. tried
- B. fell
- C. practiced
- D. cheered

解析：考查形容词及语境的理解。A. tried 尝试；B. fell 掉；C. practiced 练习；D. cheered 欢呼。句意：但是蜘蛛试了一次又一次。根据 King Robert watched while it 22 climbed back to its web. 可知，蜘蛛攀爬不上去，掉下来然后又尝试再去攀爬。故选 A。

答案：A

22.

- A. finally
- B. easily
- C. slowly
- D. suddenly

解析：考查副词及语境的理解。A. finally 终于；B. easily 容易地；C. slowly 慢慢地；D. suddenly 突然。句意：King Robert 观察着，当蜘蛛慢慢地又爬回到网的时候。根据 After an hour, the spider got do the web. 可知，蜘蛛的速度很慢。故选 C。

答案：C

23.

- A. player
- B. fighter
- C. soldier
- D. spider

解析：考查名词及语境的理解。A. player 运动员；B. fighter 战士；C. soldier 战士；D. spider 蜘蛛。句意：你是这么伟大的蜘蛛。根据上文 The spider is like me.可知，这里叙述的是蜘蛛的情况。故选 D。

答案：D

24.

A. army

B. feeling

C. opinions

D. family

解析：考查名词及语境的理解。A. army 军队；B. feeling 心情；C. opinions 观点；D. family 家庭。句意：他的军队变得更强大。根据 I won't let the English win.可知，军队强大了，才会赢。故选 A。

答案：A

25.

A. kept

B. raised

C. stopped

D. joined

解析：考查动词及语境的理解。A. kept 保持；B. raised 提高；C. stopped 阻止，停止；D. joined 加入。句意：他们阻止了英国军队。根据 Scotland was free.可知，阻止了英国军队的进攻。故选 C。

答案：C

三、阅读（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 阅读理解。（共 20 小题，每题 2 分，满分 40 分）

(A)

We often hear stories of animals rescuing people .But now someone has managed to return the favor.

The event took place one snowy January morning Thomas Smith was walking his dog, Jack, in the park.“As I was walking, I just saw Jack running onto the ice towards the ducks in the middle, and then he fell into the water and couldn't climb out,” said Smith. He realized he had no choice but to try and save his dog. “someone else told me the lake was only one - meter deep, but it was at least twice that. I had to break my way through the 6- cm ice. Finally, I got Jack by the neck, and pulled him out. I don't think I have ever felt so cold by the time we got back to dry land. And when we got there, everyone was asking if Jack was okay----- no one was particularly worried, about me!”

A neighbor, Julie Brown, saw it all happen.“The dog went onto an icy lake. All of a sudden, it started to go under. There were crowds of people around, and they were all shouting and screaming. Before I knew it, the owner Smith was in the water forcing his way through the ice. I can't begin to imagine how cold it was. Everyone was very nervous, but he was as cool as a cucumber ----- he just crawled back out, put the dog on its lead, and went home.”

Many regard him as a hero, but Mr. Smith is quite laid- back about it.“Most dog owners are

the same as me. They would do what I did without a second thought. But in the future, I'm going to make sure he's on lead near any ice ponds,

Pets are members of our family. Would you do the same for them?

26. What happened on a cold January morning?

- A. Mr. Smith met Jack in the park.
- B. Mr. Smith ran after Jack on the ice.
- C. Jack fell from the ice into the water.
- D. Jack played with the ducks in the water.

解析：细节理解题。根据 he fell into the water and couldn't climb out 可知，杰克从冰上掉到水里。故选 C。

答案：C

27. How did Mr. Smith save Jack?

- A. He asked a neighbor for help.
- B. He broke the ice and shouted to Jack.
- C. He got Jack by the leg and pulled him out.
- D. He pulled Jack out of the icy water by the neck.

解析：细节理解题。根据 Finally, I got Jack by the neck, and pulled him out. 可知，作者拽到了杰克的脖子，把它拉了出来。故选 D。

答案：D

28. The underlined phrases "as cool as a cucumber" in Paragraph 3 means "_____"

- A. relaxed
- B. proud
- C. shy
- D. brave

解析：词义猜测题。根据 Everyone was very nervous, but 可知，but 前面叙述的是人们都很紧张，but 前后是转折关系，but 后应该是放松的。故选 A。

答案：A

29. In the last paragraph, the writer asks a question to _____

- A. suggest keeping pets for fun.
- B. remind people to put their dogs on the leads.
- C. encourage people to take good care of their pets.
- D. advise people not to leave their dog near icy ponds.

解析：推理判断题。根据 Pets are members of our family 可知，既然宠物已经是我们家的一个成员，那么就应该很好地去照顾它。故选 C。

答案：C

30. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. A Man's Pet Dog
- B. A Dog's Best Friend
- C. The Danger on the Icy Lake
- D. Suggestions for Pets' Owners

解析：标题归纳题。这篇文章主要讲人类是狗的最好朋友。故选 B。

答案：B

(B)

Tim Berners-Lee is not the most famous inventor in the world. However, his invention has changed our lives.

He was born in London, England in 1955. When he was a small boy, Tim was interested in playing with electrical things. He studied science at Oxford University. He made his first computer from an old television at the age of 21.

Tim started working on early computers. At that time, they were much bigger than now. He worked in England then Switzerland. Tim was really interested in two things, computers and how the brain works. How could the brain connect so many facts so quickly? He had to work with people all over the world. They shared information about computers. It was hard to manage all the information. He answered the same questions again and again. took a lot of time. It was even difficult for computers in the same office in Switzerland to share information. Tim also forgot things easily. Could a computer work like a brain? Could it "talk" to other computers?

There was an Internet already but it was difficult to use. In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web (WWW) all by himself. This had a special language that helped computers talk to each other on the Internet. When people wanted to share information with others, they used the World Wide Web. The Internet grew quickly after that.

Tim Berners-Lee doesn't think he did anything special. He says that all of the ideas about the Internet were already there. All he did was to put them together. He says that many other people worked together to make the Internet what it is today.

Most inventors want to become rich. But Tim gave away the World Wide Web for nothing. He now works in America. He helps people share technology and wants the Internet to be free for everyone to use. Maybe he is the most important but least famous inventor in the world today!

31. What was Tim Berners-Lee interested in?

- A. Looking for jobs in different cities.
- B. Talking to people around the world.
- C. Studying how to connect computers.
- D. Exploring how to improve memory.

解析：细节理解题。根据第二段第二句 When he was a small boy, Tim was interested in playing with electrical things. 当他还是个小男孩的时候，提姆对玩电器很感兴趣。及第三段 Tim was really interested in two things, computers and how the brain works. 可知，提姆真的对两件事感兴趣：电脑和大脑的运作方式。可知应该是研究如何连接计算机。故选 C。

答案：C

32. The underlined word "It" in Paragraph 3 refers to "_____".

- A. Working on early computers
- B. Connecting different facts together
- C. Travelling to the office in Switzerland
- D. Repeating the answers to the same questions

解析：词义猜测题。根据上句 He answered the same questions again and again. 他一次又一次地解答了同样的问题。可知，"它是很难的在瑞士同一个办公室的计算机共享信息。"中的 it

针对的是"重复同一问题的答案", 故选 D。

答案: D

33. Why is Tim Berners-Lee one of the most important men in the world?

- A. He made information sharing on the Internet possible.
- B. He made the first computer when he was 21 years old.
- C. He helped people understand better how the brain works.
- D. He invented the Internet and made it free for everyone to use.

解析: 细节理解题。根据最后一段 He helps people share technology and wants the Internet to be free for everyone to use. Maybe he is the most important but least famous inventor in the world today!他帮助人们分享技术, 希望互联网可以免费供大家使用, 也许他是当今世界上最重要但最不出名的发明家!可知, 他是世界上最重要的人因为他使互联网上的信息共享成为可能。故选 A。

答案: A

34. In what order did the following events take place?

- a. Tim worked in England.
- b. Tim worked in Switzerland.
- c. Tim made his first computer.
- d. Tim invented the World Wide Web.
- e. Tim studied science at Oxford University.

- A. c - e - d - a - b
- B. e - b - a - c - d
- C. c - d - a - e - b
- D. e - c - a - b - d

解析: 细节理解题。根据 a 提姆在英国工作。b 提姆在瑞士工作。c 提姆制作了他的第一台计算机。d 提姆发明了万维网;e 提姆在牛津大学学习科学。根据第二段第三句 He studied science at Oxford University. 他在牛津大学学习科学。可知, e 是第一。根据第二段最后一句 He made his first computer from an old television at the age of 21.他 21 岁时从一台旧电视机上制造了他的第一台电脑。可知 c 是第二。根据第三段第三句 He worked in England then Switzerland. 他当时在英国工作, 然后在瑞士工作。可知, a 是第三。b 是第四。最后发明了万维网, d 是第五。先后顺序是 e - c - a - b - d, 故选 D。

答案: D

35. What does the writer think of Tim Berners-Lee?

- A. He is not famous because he is not rich.
- B. He has changed our lives and he is great.
- C. He did nothing special but make people a good life.
- D. He has made great achievements in memory research.

解析: 推理判断题。根据最后一段 But Tim gave away the World Wide Web for nothing."大多数发明家都想致富, 但提姆无偿赠送了万维网, 他现在在美国工作, 他帮助人们分享技术, 希望互联网免费供大家使用, 也许他是当今世界上最重要但最不出名的发明家!", 可知, 他改变了我们的生活, 他是伟大的.故选 B。

答案: B

(C)

Libraries
<p>Public libraries</p> <p>Most towns in Britain have a public library. A library usually has a large selection of books and other resources, which library members can use and borrow for free.</p>
<p>Britain's First Public Library</p> <p>The first public library in Britain opened in Manchester in 1852. Its first librarian was a man called Edward Edwards, Edwards attended the library's opening ceremony and two famous writers called Charles Dickens and William Thackeray were there too.</p>
<p>How to Join a Library</p> <p>To join a library, go to your local library and fill in a form. You'll receive a library card which is needed when using library services.</p>
<p>Mobile Libraries</p> <p>Not everyone can get a library. Some people live far away from towns and cities. Other people find it difficult to go out because they have an illness or a disability. Thanks to mobile libraries, these people can still borrow books.</p> <p>Unlike most libraries, which store books in buildings, mobile libraries usually keep their books in a mini - bus. The back of the mini - bus has shelves for the books, and it is big enough for borrowers to step inside and look around. A driver takes the mini - bus to a certain place at a certain time, so people know when to expect it.</p> <p>They can then return their books and borrow some more.</p>
<p>All Aboard the Library</p> <p>A school in London didn't have space for a library inside the building. However, everybody agreed that it was still important to have a school library. So the head of the school, Graham Blake decided to park an old bus on the school car park and changed it into a library. Pupils helped to paint the bus, and after eight months, the new library was ready.</p>

36. Who was the first librarian of the first public library in Britain?

- A. Charles Dickens.
- B. William Thackeray.
- C. Edward Edwards.
- D. Graham Blake.

解析：细节理解题。根据表格二的句子 It's first librarian was a man called Edward Edwards,这是第一个图书管理员是一个叫 Edward Edwards.可知 Edward Edwards 是第一个图书管理员。故选 C。

答案：C

37. Who can use public library services?

- A. CD or DVD sellers.
- B. Anyone living in Britain.
- C. A person with a library card.
- D. Newspaper or book writers.

解析：细节理解题。根据表格三的句子 To join a library go to your local library and fill in a form you'll receive a library card which is needed when using library services 加入图书馆，到当地图

书馆填写_张表格，你将收到 图书馆借书证.可知是有借书证的人。故选 C。

答案：C

38. What is special about the mobile library?

- A. Keeping books in buildings.
- B. Returning books to readers.
- C. Offering special services to pupils.
- D. Going to a certain place at a certain time.

解析：细节理解题。根据表格四的句子 A driver takes the mini - bus to a certain place at a certain time, so people know when to expect it. 一个司机在特定的时间把迷你车带到某个地方，所以人们知道什么时候该期待它，可知在某一时间去某地。故选 D。

答案：D

39. Why did the school in London build its library on an old bus?

- A. Because parents offered the school an old bus.
- B. Because pupils thought it was fun to read on a bus.
- C. Because the school didn't have enough money to buy books.
- D. Because the school didn't have enough space inside the building.

解析：细节理解题。根据最后一个表格句子 A school in London didn't have space for a library inside the building. So the head of the school, Graham Blake decided to park an old bus on the school car park and changed it into a library.在伦敦的一个学校楼内没有空间建筑一个图书馆，学校的校长 Graham Blake 决定把一辆旧巴士停在学校停车场，并把它改成一个图书馆。可知因为学校没有足够的空间建筑图书馆。故选 D。

答案：D

40. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Schools in London like mobile libraries.
- B. Public library services in the UK are free.
- C. People living far away can't use libraries.
- D. Many famous British writers lived in Manchester.

解析：细节理解题。根据整篇文章内容及其表格一的句子 Most towns in Britain have a public library. A library usually has a large selection of books and other resources, which library members can use and borrow for free. 在英国大多数乡镇都有一个公共图书馆。图书馆通常有大量的书籍和其他资源，而我们可以免费使用图书和免费借阅。可知在英国公共图书馆服务都是免费的。故选 B。

答案：B

(D)

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.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Gestures

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!

5. 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.

6. 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..."

41. 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.可知，只有 20%来自你的用词。故选 A。

答案：A

42. 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 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.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

43. 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

44. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. How to control the speed of your speech.
 - B. Different good ways of talking on the phone.
 - C. Reasons of making gestures while talking.
 - D. How to improve communication among friends.

解析：主旨大意题。根据第一段句子 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. Here are our top tips on how to speak over the phone.当你打电话说话时，人们看不到你，但他们能听到你说话，所以你说话的方式尤其重要。以下是关于如何在电话中说话的小技巧。可知说的是电话交谈的不同方式。故选 B。

答案：B

45. 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 annoy others.
 - 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 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

第二节 阅读填空。（共 5 小题，每题 1 分，满分 5 分）

阅读短文及文后 A~E 选项，选出可以填入 46~50 各题空白处的最佳选项。

In the middle of my home country there are very large places. They are hot and dry land called deserts.

46. _____ Families live a long way from other people. Sometimes they are the only people for thousands of kilometres. 47. _____

About 65 years ago these people found that using strong radios was a possible way for families living far away to communicate with each other. They decided they could use the radios for school. In this way, children could talk to each other like at school. 48. _____

The children each spent about 30 minutes a day on the radio. They talked to their teacher about their work and difficulties. The teacher designed some exercises and tasks based on what they learned and posted them to the children. After finishing their work, the children sent it back to their teacher to mark. 49. _____. He tried to visit each child twice each year. This was sometimes difficult. The journey was very long and could be dangerous. In addition, the school held camps once a year. The children could all meet each other and shared their learning experience.

50. _____. The government provides families with computers so that the children can use the Internet to talk to their teachers and classmates by e-mail now. The teachers enjoy their work very much because they get to know the children and their families very well. It is an interesting way to learn, don't you think?

- A. The teacher also travelled around the country.
- B. All over the deserts are farms and small towns.
- C. This was how the first "School of the Air" started.
- D. This families' children cannot go to school like you.
- E. With the development of technology, computers are becoming popular.

46.

解析：根据上句 They are hot and dry land called deserts. 它们是炎热干燥的土地，叫做沙漠。可知，下句应该是“沙漠到处都有农场和小城镇”。故选 B。

答案：B

47.

解析：根据 Families live a long way from other people. Sometimes they are the only people for thousands of kilometres. 家离别人很远，有时他们是几千公里之外的唯一的人。可知，下句应该是“这个家庭子女无法像你一样上学。” 故选 D。

答案：D

48.

解析：根据上句 They decided they could use the radios for school. In this way, children could talk to each other like at school. 他们决定把收音机用在学校里，这样孩子们就可以像在学校里那样互相交谈了。可知，下句应该是“第一个“空中学校”就是这样开始的”。故选 C。

答案：C

49.

解析：根据下句 He tried to visit each child twice each year. 他试图每年去看望每个孩子两次。可知，上句应该是“老师也走访乡村”， 故选 A。

答案：A

50.

解析：根据下句 The government provides families with computers so that the children can use the Internet to talk to their teachers and classmates by e-mail 政府为家庭提供电脑，使孩子们可以通过电子邮件与老师和同学交谈。可知，上句应该是“随着科技的发展，计算机越来越普及。” 故选 E。

答案：E

四、写作（共三小节，满分 35 分）

第一节：单词拼写（共 6 小题，每题 1 分，满分 6 分）

51. Where is my phone? I can't f_____ it.

解析：根据上文询问手机在哪里？结合首字母 f，可推知我找不到它了。可联想动词 find “找到”，根据空格前有情态动词 can 后接动词原形，故答案为：find。

答案：find

52. I woke up late today so I had to hurry to get r_____ for school.

解析：根据语境可知起床晚了可推知急忙准备去上学，又知该空格前为 get。空格后为介词 for 结合首字母 r 可联想固定短语 get ready for 意为“准备……”故答案为：ready。

答案：ready

53. Your hands are very dirty. Go and w_____ them now, Ben!

解析：根据上文可知 Ben 的手很脏，结合题干意思及首字母 w，可推知让他去洗一洗，可联想动词 wash “洗”，又知该句为祈使句以动词原形开头，故答案为：wash。

答案：wash

54. As usual, she left her room c_____ and tidy before going to school.

解析：根据题干可知该句的句型结构为 leave+宾语+宾语补足语意为“使…处于…状态”，根据题干中形容词 tidy “整洁的”在句中作宾补，结合首字母 c 可联想形容词 clean “干净的”在句中做宾补，故答案为：clean。

答案：clean

55. The sofa is terribly heavy. Can you move it by y_____?

解析：根据上文可知这个沙发非常重。结合空格前为 by 首字母为 y 可联想固定短语 by oneself 意为“单独、自己”根据主语是 you 故填入其对应的反身代词 yourself “你自己”，故答案为 yourself。

答案：yourself

56. At the weekend, you may play a computer g_____, but you mustn't play for more than 30minutes.

解析：根据该空处在句中作宾语故填入名词，结合题干中的关键词 play a computer “玩电脑…”及首字母 g 可推知玩电脑游戏，可联想名词 game “游戏”，根据空格前有不定代词 a 后接可数名词单数，故填入 game 的单数形式，故答案为：game。

答案：game

第二节：完成句子（共 7 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 14 分）根据所给的汉语内容，用英语完成下列句子。（每空限填一词）

57. 我去过海南岛两次了。

I _____ Hainan Island twice.

解析：Hainan Island twice.可知需要翻译的部分是“去过”，表示曾经的经历，可知这里的句子应该用现在完成时，结构为：have/has+过去分词，have has been to 曾经去过某地，主语是 I，故答案为 have been to。

答案： have been to

58. 昨晚我直到爸妈回家才睡觉。

Last night I _____ to bed _____ my parents got home.

解析：根据题干 Last night I _____ to bed _____ my parents got home. 可知需要翻译的部分是“直到...才”，英语表达形式是 not...until; go to bed 睡觉。Last night 昨晚，可知句子是一般过去时，且是否定句，在主语 I 后添加助动词 did，后接 not，即 didn't，再接动词原形 go。故答案为 didn't go, until。

答案： didn't go, until

59. 小梅多么忙碌！她总是第一个来，最后一个走。

_____ Xiao Mei is! She is always the first to come and the last to leave.

解析：根据题干 _____ Xiao Mei is! She is always the first to come and the last to leave. 可知需要翻译的部分是“多么忙碌”，how 引导的感叹句结构是：how+形容词\副词+主语+谓语。what 引导的感叹句结构是：what+ a/an+形容词+名词+主语+谓语。“忙碌的”英语表达形式 busy，Xiao Mei 主语，is 谓语，所以“多么忙碌的”英语表达形式是 How busy。故答案为 How busy。

答案： How busy

60. 在中国人民的帮助下，肯尼亚在几个月前建成了一条新的现代化铁路。

With the help of the Chinese people, a new and modern railway in Kenya _____ several months ago.

解析：根据题干 a new and modern railway 与 build 之间是被动关系。根据 several months ago 可知句子应该是一般过去时，一般过时的被动语态结构为：主语+was\were+动词的过去分词。主语 modern railway 是单数，所以用 was。“修建的”英语表达形式是 build，过去分词是 built。所以“被修建”的英语表达形式是 was built。故答案为 was built。

答案： was built

61. 我和朋友都喜爱诵读中国诗词。我们每周都分享感受。

_____ my friends _____ I enjoy reading Chinese poems. We share our feelings every week.

解析：根据题 _____ my friends _____ I enjoy reading Chinese poems. We share our feelings every week. 可知需要翻译的部分是“两个都”，英语的表达形式是 Both...and...，固定词组。故答案为 Both and。

答案： Both and

62. 我不明白为什么他们在这个时候踢足球。

I can't understand _____ football at this moment.

解析：根据题干 I can't understand _____ football at this moment. 可知此处为含有宾语从句的复合句，宾语从句用陈述语序。根据 at this moment，句子现在进行时，结构为：be+动词的现在分词。“他们”英语表达形式是 they，所以 be 是 are; play football 踢足球，固定搭配。play 的现在分词是 playing; “为什么”的英语表达形式是 why。故答案为 why they are playing。

答案： why they are playing

63.不要放弃，终有一天你会成功。Don't _____, and you'll succeed one day.

解析：根据题干 Don't____, and you'll succeed one day. 可知需要翻译的部分是“放弃”，英语的表达形式是 give up 固定短语，句子是 Don't 开头，是否定祈使句，后接动词原形，故答案为 give up。

答案：give up

第三节：书面表达（满分 15 分）

假如你发明的“飞行单车”在学校科技节中获奖，被推荐参加一个国际青少年科技展览。请用英语介绍你的发明,内容包括下图中 1-4 项。

“飞行单车”
1. 外观：两个轮子，两只翅膀
2. 用途：行驶于地面和空中、可拍照、能对话
3. 特点：速度快、使用太阳能、环保
4. 改进计划（1~2 点）



(1) 参考词汇：轮子 wheel 太阳能 solar power

(2) 词数 80 左右（文章的开头已给出，不计入词数）。

(3) 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息，否则不予评分。

My invention is a flying

bike.

解析：首先要认真阅读前面的提示认真审题，确定文章的中心。注意文章文体、人称和时态。要求介绍。同时应选用合适的连接词或过渡词，使文章具有一定的连贯性。

答案：范文：

My invention is a flying bike. It is fast, convenient and green! The flying bike has two wheels and two wings. It has a top speed of 300km/h. You can go to farther places in a shorter time. It can run on land and fly in the air. If you shout "fly" the bike will turn into a plane in 30 seconds. Then you can fly in the air. You will be as free as a bird. It can take photos, too. Instead of petrol, the bike uses solar power, so it will not pollute the air. I will add a seat behind it so that it can carry two persons .My invention will help people live a better life in the future.