

2018 年江苏省徐州市中考真题英语

一、选择填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Where do we usually see the sign?



- A. On the bus.
- B. In the street
- C. Inside the museum.
- D. In the swimming pool

解析：句意：我们通常在哪里看到这个标志？on the bus 在公交车上；in the street 在大街上；inside the museum 在博物馆里；in the swimming pool 在游泳池里。所给图片的意思是：禁止停车，这样的标志应该是在大街上可以看到，故应选 B。

答案：B

2. — I love these hair clips. ____ are they?

— They are ten yuan.

- A. How many
- B. How much
- C. How old
- D. How heavy

解析：句意：-我喜欢这些发夹，他们多少钱？-十元。How many 多少，提问数量，修饰可数名词；How much 多少，提问数量，修饰不可数名词；多少钱，提问价格；How old 多大，提问年龄；How heavy 多重，提问重量。根据下面的回答 They are ten yuan 可知，这里问的是发夹的价格，故选 B。

答案：B

3. ____ lives together with Mrs Black. She lives alone.

- A. Somebody
- B. Anybody
- C. Nobody
- D. Everybody

解析：句意：没有人和 Black 夫人住在一起，她一个人住。Somebody 某人；Anybody 任何人；Nobody 没有人；Everybody 每个人。根据句意 She lives alone 可知，Black 夫人独自居住，所以没有人和她一起住，选 C。

答案：C

4. If you don't feel well, you'd better ask ____ for help.

- A. a policeman
- B. an accountant
- C. a pilot
- D. a doctor

解析：句意：如果你感觉不舒服，你最好向医生求助。a policeman 一个警察；an accountant 一个会计；a pilot 一个飞行员；a doctor 一个医生。根据句意 If you don't feel well 可知，这里说的是感觉不舒服的时候，应该找医生，故应选 D。

答案：D

5. —Would you like some coffee?

—No, thanks. I ___ drink coffee.

- A. seldom
- B. often
- C. only
- D. always

解析：句意：-你想要喝一些咖啡吗？-不，谢谢。我很少喝咖啡。seldom 很少，几乎没有；often 经常；only 仅仅，只；always 总是，一直，根据对话的意思可知，说话人拒绝了对方喝咖啡的建议，因此我们可以知道，他不喝咖啡，故应选 A。

答案：A

6. The latest mobile phone ___ in China.

- A. will make
- B. has made
- C. is making
- D. is made

解析：句意：最新的手机是在中国制造的。will make 将会制造，一般将来时态；has made 现在完成时态；is making 现在进行时态；is made 一般现在时的被动语态。根据句意可知，这句话的主语 The latest mobile phone 与谓语动词 make 之间构成被动关系，应用被动语态，选项中只有 D 是被动形式，故选 D。

答案：D

7. —What are you doing?

—I'm looking ___ the kids. They should be back for dinner now.

- A. after
- B. at
- C. for
- D. up

解析：句意：-你在做什么？-我正在找孩子们，他们现在应该回来吃晚饭了。look after 照顾；look at 看...；look for 寻找；look up 查找。根据对话的意思 They should be back for dinner now 可知，孩子们该回来吃晚饭了，但没有回来，所以说话人在找他们。故选 C。

答案：C

8. Millie spoke in a very low voice, but I ___ understand what she said.

- A. could

B. might

C. can

D. may

解析：句意：Millie 用很低的声音说话，但是我能明白她说了什么。could 能，是 can 的过去式；might 可以，可能；can 能；may 可以，可能。根据句意和句中的 but 表示转折可知，这里表示“能够明白”上句话中 Millie spoke in...用的是一般过去时态，故这里也用过去时，选 A。

答案：A

9. Sandy seemed_____this morning. Do you know what was wrong?

A. satisfied

B. relaxed

C. amazed

D. unhappy

解析：句意：Sandy 今天早上好像不开心，你知道她怎么了么？satisfied 满足的，满意的；放松的；amazed 吃惊的；unhappy 不开心的。根据句中 what was wrong 可知，Sandy 不开心了，故应选 D。

答案：D

10. I look stupid with this haircut. All my classmates will_____me.

A. laugh at

B. agree with

C. depend on

D. worry about

解析：句意：我剪了头发看起来很傻，我所有的同学都嘲笑我。laugh at 嘲笑；agree with 同意...；depend on 依靠，取决于；worry about 为...担心。根据句意 I look stupid...可知，这里应表示“嘲笑”，故选 A。

答案：A

11. We must find out_____the professor is coming, so we can book a room for him.

A. how

B. why

C. when

D. where

解析：句意：我们必须查明教授什么时候回来，所以我们可以给他预订一个房间。how 怎样；why 为什么；when 什么时候；where 在哪里。根据句意 so we can book a room for him 可知，应该是知道教授什么时候回来，才能给他订房间，故应选 C。

答案：C

12. As an engineer, you can't be_____careful. You should pay attention to every detail.

A. very

B. too

C. so

D. quite

解析：句意：作为一名工程师，你再小心都不为过，你应该注意每个细节。very 很，非常；too 太；so 如此；quite 相当，很。can't ...too...是一个固定的句型，“再...也不为过，越...越好”，故应选 B。

答案：B

13. You don't have to tell me your answer now. Give it some ____ and then let me know.

- A. support
- B. help
- C. protection
- D. thought

解析：句意：你不必现在告诉我你的答案，考虑一下，然后告诉我。support 支持；help 帮助；protection 保护；thought 想法。根据句意 You don't have to tell me your answer now 可知，这里应表示让对方考虑一下再做回答，故应选 D，give it some thought 是固定短语，“考虑一下”。

答案：D

14. Linda was busy when I went to see her yesterday. She ____ for an exam.

- A. will study
- B. was studying
- C. has studied
- D. is studying

解析：句意：我昨天看到 Linda 的时候，她非常的忙，她正在为考试复习。will study 一般将来时态，将要学习；was studying 过去进行时态，表示过去某个时间正在进行的动作；has studied 现在完成时，表示过去发生的动作对现在的影响；is studying 现在进行时，表示此时此刻正在进行的动作。根据句中所给的情景...see her yesterday 可知，这里表示昨天看到 Linda 的时候，她正在做的事情，应用过去进行时态，故选 B。

答案：B

15. —How is your English going?

—____.I can read pretty well and my writing has improved.

- A. Not bad
- B. Not yet
- C. Not at all
- D. Not any more

解析：句意：-你的英语学得怎么样？-还不错，我能很好的阅读，而且我的写作水平也提高了。Not bad 还不错；Not yet.还没有；Not at all.没关系；Not any more 不再。根据句意 How is your English going?可知，这里问的是英语的学习情况，答语中应用形容词，故应选 A。

答案：A

二、完形填空

根据短文内容，从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

What will the future world be like? Many people are glad to give their 16 . Here are two imaginations about the world of 17 . When people talk about the future, we like to think that we'll have our own personal flying car. We would fly at 480 kilometres per hour,

avoiding traffic lights, 18 roads and speeding tickets. 19, some people point to the disadvantages of flying cars. One big problem is: what will happen if the flying cars 20? Then there will be problems with traffic control. Also, if 21 become popular, there will surely be too much air traffic. 22 it seems that flying cars will face more than a few problems if they are to get off the ground! .Imagine you have your own Ironman23 . Several companies are trying to build a practical robot "exoskeleton". This is a suit of robot arms and legs which follows your movement. It will24 the wearer to lift heavy objects, walk a long way and even punch through walls! It is 25 in many ways, especially for people with disabilities. This suit might help people to walk again after26 or injury (受伤) .But the disadvantage at the moment is the27 . Even a simple suit can cost hundreds of thousands of pounds. Another problem is battery life. A suit like this needs a lot of28 and batteries only last about 15 minutes at the moment. One other problem is that a badly programmed robot wearer. You wouldn't want your robot leg or arm bending(弯曲) suit could 29 the wrong way. car above our heads,

So in the future, 30 we might be able to fly to work and lift a there are plenty of problems to solve before this will be possible.

16.

- A. suggestions
- B. instructions
- C. opinions
- D. reasons

解析：句意：很多人都乐意给出他们的观点。suggestions 建议；instructions 指导；opinions 观点；reasons 理由。根据上句话 What will the future world be like?可知，这个问题是“未来的世界会是什么样子的？”关于这个问题，不同的人会有不同的看法，故应选 C。

答案：C

17.

- A. past
- B. yesterday
- C. present
- D. tomorrow

解析：句意：这里有两个关于明天世界的想象。past 过去；yesterday 昨天；present 现在；tomorrow 明天。根据短文开头第一句话 What will the future world be like?可知，这篇短文想象的是未来的世界，故应选 D。

答案：D

18.

- A. empty
- B. wide
- C. busy
- D. dirty

解析：句意：我们每小时能飞 480 英里，避开交通灯、拥挤的道路和超速罚款单。empty 空的；wide 宽的；busy 忙的；dirty 脏的。根据文意可知，这里介绍的是 flying car 飞行车，有了它，我们就可以避免路上交通上容易出现的问题，如交通灯、交通拥挤和超速罚款，因此

这里应选 C，表示道路拥挤。

答案：C

19.

A. Moreover

B. Instead

C. In fact

D. However

解析：句意：然而一些人指出了飞行车的缺点。Moreover 而且；Instead 相反；In fact 事实上；However 然而。上文 We would fly at 480 kilometres per hour, avoiding traffic lights,

18 roads and speeding tickets 讲述的是飞行车的优点，而这句话中 some people point to the disadvantages of flying cars 提到的是它的缺点，因此两句话之间是转折的关系，故选 D。

答案：D

20.

A. put down

B. break down

C. write down

D. calm down

解析：句意：一个大问题是：如果飞行车坏掉了会发生什么？put down 记下，镇压；break down 坏掉；write down 写下；calm down 平静下来。根据句意可知，这里说的是 flying car 的缺点，因此应该是如果飞行车坏了该怎么办，故选 B。

答案：B

21.

A. they

B. you

C. we

D. I

解析：句意：而且如果他们变得受欢迎，那么就一定会有太多的空中交通。They 他们；you 你，你们；we 我们；I 我。根据文意可知，这几句话介绍的都是 flying cars，这个空代指的就是 flying cars，是复数的，故应选 A。

答案：A

22.

A. And

B. But

C. So

D. or

解析：句意：因此好像如果飞行车想要离开地面，他们将会面对很多的问题。And 和，而且，表示并列；But 但是，表示转折；So 因此，表示结果；or 或者；否则。根据文意可知，上文提到了飞行车的优点和缺点，这句话是对未来世界可能会出现飞行车做一个总结，表示的是结果，故应选 C。

答案：C

23.

- A. gloves
- B. suit
- C. helmet
- D. shoes

解析：句意：想象一下你有你自己的钢铁侠套装。gloves 手套；suit 套装；helmet 头盔；shoes 鞋。根据下文 This suit might help people to walk again after 26 or injury 可知，这里说的是钢铁侠套装，故应选 B。

答案：B

24.

- A. ask
- B. wish
- C. invite
- D. allow

解析：句意：它能允许佩戴者举起重物、走很长的路，甚至穿过墙。ask 问，请求；wish 希望；invite 邀请；allow 允许。根据上句话 This is a suit of robot arms and legs which follows your movement. 可知，这种机器人的套装可以跟随你的移动，因此它 可以使你做到空后面列举的这些事情，故应选 D。

答案：D

25.

- A. beautiful
- B. peaceful
- C. colorful
- D. useful

解析：句意：它在很多方面都是很有用的，尤其是对于残疾人。beautiful 美丽的；peaceful 和平的；平静的；colorful 多彩的；useful 有用的。根据下句话 This suit might help people to walk again after 26 or injury 可知，这种套装能帮助人，所以他们是有用的，故选 D。

答案：D

26.

- A. disease
- B. holiday
- C. work
- D. party

解析：句意：这个套装可以帮助人们在疾病或受伤之后重新能走路。disease 疾病；holiday 假日；work 工作；party 聚会。根据句意可知，人们不能走路，原因可能是受伤了，或者是疾病导致，因应选 A。

答案：A

27.

- A. quality

- B. price
- C. need
- D. number

解析：句意：但是目前的缺点就是价格。quality 质量；price 价格；need 需要；number 数字。根据下句话 Even a simple suit can cost hundreds of thousands of pounds.可知，一套简单的钢铁侠套装就要花费好几千英镑，所以它的一个缺点就是价格昂贵，故应选 B。

答案：B

28.

- A. chances
- B. power
- C. rest
- D. experience

解析：句意：一个像这样的套装需要很多的电量，电池目前只能持续 15 分钟。chances 机会；power 电力，力量；rest 休息；experience 经历、经验。根据上句话 Another problem is battery life 可知，这里说的是这种套装的另外一个缺点就是电池的寿命，因此这里应说的是电池的电量，故应选 B。

答案：B

29.

- A. hurt
- B. attract
- C. protect
- D. attack

解析：句意：你不会想让你的机器人的腿或者胳膊弯曲，可能会伤害。hurt 伤害；attract 吸引；protect 保护；attack 攻击。根据上句话 One other problem is that a badly programmed robot wearer.可知，这种套装的另一个问题是编程不良，这可能会导致一些伤害。故应选 A。

答案：A

30.

- A. whether
- B. unless
- C. although
- D. until

解析：句意：因此在未来，虽然我们可能能够飞着去上班，但在此之前还有很多问题要解决。whether 是否；unless 除非，如果不；although 虽然，尽管；until 直到...时候。根据这两句话的意思可知，他们之间的转折的关系，故应选 C。

答案：C

三、阅读理解

阅读下面三篇短文，从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Every morning, millions of people in China do Tai-chi. It is popular with women and men. Tai-chi is a good kind of exercise for old people. It is good for the body and for the mind. It is healthy and relaxing. Tai-chi is from China. It is hundreds of years old. Tai-chi is a "soft" martial art (武术). That means it is slow and calm.

There are also "hard" martial arts. Shaolin Kung-fu, for example, which has a history of over 1,500 years, is a "hard" martial art. It is fast and dangerous. You have to be very fit and strong to do "hard" martial arts.

In Beijing, Master Li Yu is teaching Shaolin Kung-fu to thirty young students, three of whom come from abroad. "Shaolin Kung-fu is difficult," said Li Yu. "You must practise every move many times."

Sports like football and basketball are also popular in China. But martial arts like Tai-chi and Kung-fu are part of Chinese culture and history.

31. How many types of martial arts does this passage tell us?

- A. Only one.
- B. Two.
- C. Three.
- D. Four.

解析：细节理解题。根据短文中 Tai-chi is a "soft" martial art、Shaolin Kung-fu, for example, which has a history of over 1,500 years, is a "hard" martial art.可知，这篇短文中提到了太极和少林功夫两种武术形式，故应选 B。

答案：B

32. What is Master Li Yu teaching?

- A. Tai-chi.
- B. Shaolin Kung-fu.
- C. Football.
- D. Basketball.

解析：细节理解题。根据短文第三段中 In Beijing, Master Li Yu is teaching Shaolin Kung-fu to thirty young students, three of whom come from abroad.可知，李宇是教少林功夫的，故应选 B。

答案：B

33. Which sentence is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. It is easy to learn Shaolin Kung-fu.
- B. Men like Tai-chi better than women do.
- C. Tai-chi has a shorter history than Shaolin Kung-fu.
- D. People must be very healthy and strong to do Tai-chi.

解析：推理判断题。根据短文中 It is hundreds of years old.以及 Shaolin Kung-fu, for example, which has a history of over 1,500 years, is a "hard" martial art.可知，太极有几百年的历史，而少林功夫的历史有 1500 多年，因此太极的历史比少林功夫短，故 C 是正确的。根据"Shaolin Kung-fu is difficult," said Li Yu.可知 A 不对；根据 It is popular with women and men.可知 B 不对；根据 Tai-chi is a "soft" martial art 以及 You have to be very fit and strong to do "hard" martial arts.可知 D 不对。

答案：C

B

Martina looked out of the window. A robin was singing a lively song in the tree. At this time, Grandpa, who lived with the family since Grandma had died, came in. He looked at the floor as if looking for something. He said, "When the robin sings..." he stopped, trying to remember what he had started to say.

"Spring is here," Mum finished the sentence. "And I'm thinking of our spring cleaning," Mum suggested. "Martina, you can help me, right?" Martina agreed unwillingly.

They cleaned the house. They cleaned upstairs, downstairs, inside, outside, until everything was clean. Then Mum pointed to Grandpa's sofa and shouted. "That old sofa has got to go. We'll buy Grandpa a new one."

It was true and Martina had to agree. The sofa was really old. As they tried to move the sofa, Grandpa stood in their way. "You can't take my sofa," he shouted.

"It's old," Mum said. Grandpa tried to push his sofa back into place. "We'll buy you a new one," Mum promised.

"I don't want a new one," Grandpa insisted. Mum let go of the sofa. "We'll talk about it tonight when John gets home." John, Martina's dad, was still at work.

"Why don't you let us take away the sofa? It's too old!" Martina asked when the family were having supper. Grandpa shook his head and said, "I sat in this sofa, with your grandma right here, when I asked her to marry me. It was so long ago, but when I sit in this sofa and close my eyes I feel she is near."

"It's amazing," Martina thought, "how Grandpa can remember things from the past. These days he forgets almost everything."

The old man smiled to Martina and went on. "And the night your father was born, I sat in this sofa. I was nervous when they placed the little baby into my arms."

"I think I'm beginning to understand," Martina said. "Many years later," Grandpa continued, "I sat in this sofa when the doctor called and told me that your grandma was ill. I was lost without her, but the sofa gave me the comfort."

"I do see now," Martina looked at Grandpa. "This is not just an old sofa. This sofa is more like a friend." "Yes," Grandpa added. "We've got through a lot together." The whole family agreed that the living room would be boring without the old sofa.

34. What is a robin?

- A. A bird.
- B. A cat.
- C. A fish.
- D. A worm.

解析：词义猜测题。根据划线单词所在的句子 A robin was singing a lively song in the tree.可知，robin 是一个名词，它在树上唱歌，因此我们可以猜到 robin 指的是一种鸟。故选 A。cat 猫；fish 鱼；worm 虫子。他们不在树上或者不会唱歌。

答案：A

35. What was Grandpa like these days?

- A. Careless.
- B. Impatient.

C. Organized.

D. Forgetful.

解析：细节理解题。根据短文中"It's amazing," Martina thought, "how Grandpa can remember things from the past. These days he forgets almost everything."可知，Martina 的爷爷最近总是忘事，因此他是 forgetful 健忘的。选 D。

答案：D

36. Who was "the little baby" in Paragraph 9?

A. Martina.

B. Martina's dad.

C. Martina's mum.

D. Martina's uncle.

解析：细节理解题。根据短文中 The old man smiled to Martina and went on. "And the night your father was born, I sat in this sofa. I was nervous when they placed the little baby into my arms."可知，这里 Martina 的爷爷在告诉她，她的爸爸出生时候的事情，因此这个小婴儿指的就是 Martina 的爸爸。故选 B。

答案：B

37. What's the best title for this passage?

A. Martina's wish

B. A spring cleaning

C. A happy family

D. The old sofa

解析：主旨大意题。这个故事讲述了 Martina 爷爷的沙发，虽然它很旧了，但是它却承载着 Martina 爷爷的很多回忆。全文都是围绕这个沙发来讲述的，而且沙发对于爷爷有着不寻常的意义，故用 The old sofa 作为题目是最好的，选 D。

答案：D

C

Dear Mr Scott,

I expect you may be slightly surprised to receive a letter from your next-door neighbor, but I have to raise a theme that it will be easier for me to discuss in writing. You may have noticed that I have a line of apple trees running along the fence (栅栏) that separates our two gardens. You may also have felt happy when you see your two children sitting on your grass by the fence. And you may also have noticed that my apple trees bend over the fence and seem to look down at your children with interest. It is only natural that your children should sometimes seem to return that interest. And it is quite legal (合法的) for them to show that interest by picking all the apples that hang over on your side of the fence. But to tell you the truth, Mr Scott, I am tired of seeing your children, day after day, destroy the branches of every one of my apple trees. And it seems that a war has been fought on one side of my apple trees. Besides, I am more tired of waking up on these fine autumn mornings to find even the apples on MY side of the fence much less in number. I know this too is the work of your children, since last night I was woken at midnight by the noise they were making when climbing one of my trees, and (as they may have told you) I drove them away.

Yours sincerely,
Becky Aldrin

38. What is this?

- A. A complaint letter.
- B. An invitation letter.
- C. A thank-you letter.
- D. A recommendation letter.

解析：主旨大意题。这篇短文是 Becky Aldrin 写给 Scott 先生的一封信，根据信中 But to tell you the truth, Mr Scott, I am tired of seeing your children, day after day, destroy the branches of every one of my apple trees. ... Besides, I am more tired of waking up on these fine autumn mornings to find even the apples on MY side of the fence much less in number. I know this too is the work of your children 可知，她是在向 Scott 先生抱怨，因为 Scott 先生家的孩子毁坏了她的苹果树，还偷她的苹果。因此这是一封抱怨信，故选 A。

答案：A

39. Which season was it?

- A. Spring.
- B. Summer.
- C. Autumn.
- D. Winter.

解析：推理判断题。根据短文中 And it is quite legal (合法的) for them to show that interest by picking all the apples that hang over on your side of the fence. 可知，现在苹果树上已经结苹果了，因此应该是秋季。故选 C。

答案：C

40. What did the two children do last night?

- A. They sat on the grass.
- B. They ran along the fence.
- C. They destroyed the branches.
- D. They climbed an apple tree.

解析：细节理解题。根据短文的最后 since last night I was woken at midnight by the noise they were making when climbing one of my trees 可知，昨天晚上，Scott 先生家的两个孩子爬上了 Becky Aldrin 的一棵苹果树，由此可知应选 D。

答案：D

41. How was Becky Aldrin when she wrote this letter?

- A. Polite but serious.
- B. Surprised but happy.
- C. Angry and rude.
- D. Tired and uninterested.

解析：推理判断题。从 Becky 写的这封信中的一些文字，如 I expect you may be slightly surprised to receive a letter from your next-door neighbor, but I have to ...、It is only natural that...、And it is quite legal...、But to tell you the truth, Mr Scott, I am tired of... 等等，我们可

以看到她写信的语气是很委婉、有礼貌的，但同时她也严肃地提出了这个问题，故应选 A，有礼貌但严肃的。B 是惊奇的但开心的；C 是生气的、粗鲁的；D 是累的、不感兴趣的。
答案：A

42. What did Becky Aldrin wish Mr Scott to do next?

- A. Be kind to his neighbour
- B. Make friends with his children.
- C. Have a talk with his children.
- D. Grow apple trees in his garden.

解析：推理判断题。这封信中 Becky 向 Scott 先生抱怨了他的孩子们的所作所为，她的目的应该是希望 Scott 先生能和他的孩子好好的谈一谈，不要再去破坏她的苹果树了。故应选 C。

答案：C

四、词语运用

选用下列单词或词组填空，其中有一个单词或词组是多余的。

miss whatever after all never balance for free

43. If you are lucky enough, you will get a concert ticket _____.

解析：句意：如果你足够幸运，你将会免费地得到一张音乐会的票。for free 免费地，是一个固定短语。根据句意 If you are lucky enough 可知，幸运就是免费得到票，故填 for free。

答案：for free

44. Mary, I shall _____our pleasant talks when you leave.

解析：句意：Mary，当你离开的时候，我会怀念我们愉快的谈话的。miss 怀念，想念，是一个动词。根据句意..when you leave 可知，Mary 要离开了，所以这里应该是会怀念...的，空前 shall 表示将来，后面跟动词原形，故填 miss。

答案：miss

45. As an old saying goes, "He who has ____been to the Great Wall is not a true man."

解析：句意：就像一句谚语所说的：不到长城非好汉。never 从不，从来没有，是一个否定副词。根据句意 not a true man 可知，这里也应表达否定的意思，故填 never。

答案：never

46. When Tom was running after the dog, he lost his _____and fell over.

解析：句意：当 Tom 追逐小狗的时候，他失去了平衡，摔倒了。balance 平衡，是一个名词。根据句意...and fell over 可知，Tom 失去了平衡，所以摔倒了。故填 balance。

答案：balance

47. You can eat _____you like, my dear.

解析：句意：亲爱的，你喜欢吃什么就吃什么。whatever 无论什么，在句中引导一个宾语从句，并在从句中作宾语。

答案：whatever

根据句子意思，用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空。（每空限填一个单词）

48. My cousin is good at_____ (dance).

解析：句意：我的表妹擅长舞蹈。dance 跳舞，是一个动词。这句话中使用了短语 be good at... 擅长...，后面跟名词或者动名词形式作宾语，因此这里应填 dancing。

答案：dancing

49. Their house is just like our house, but _____ (we) has a bigger balcony.

解析：句意：他们的房子就像我们的房子，但是我们的有更大的阳台。we 我们，是人称代词主格形式。根据句意可知，这个空代指的是“我们的房子”，因此这里应用名词性物主代词在句中作主语。ours 我们的，名词性物主代词，相当于 our house。

答案：ours

50. Yuan Longping is one of the _____ (great) people that have ever lived, I think.

解析：句意：我认为袁隆平是史上最伟大的人之一。great 伟大的，是一个形容词。这句话中使用了句型 one of the + 形容词最高级+名词复数，表示“最...的之一”，因此这里应填形容词的最高级形式 greatest。

答案：greatest

51. I bought the computer _____ (simple) because it was cheap.

解析：句意：我买了这台电脑仅仅是因为它便宜。simple 简单的，是一个形容词。根据句子结构可知，这个空是来修饰后面 because 引导的原因状语从句的，应用副词形式，故填 simply。

答案：simply

52. I need _____ (silent) when I am studying.

解析：句意：当我学习的时候我需要安静。silent 沉默的，无声的，是一个形容词。空前 need 是一个动词，这里应用名词形式来作它的宾语。silence 名词，沉默，安静。

答案：silence

C) 用括号中所给动词的正确形式填空，使短文完整。

Donnie Darko is a fantastic film. It's a dark comedy, which is sometimes funny and sometimes frightening.

The film _____ 53 _____ (set) in an American town. One night, Donnie Darko, who is a teenager, meets a frightening man _____ 54 _____ (dress) as a rabbit. When a plane crashes into Donnie's house, the man saves his life and then tells him that his enemies plan _____ 55 _____ (end) the world in 26 days. The film is about the next 26 days. It's a teenage love story, a thriller, a science fiction film, and a comedy, all in one film.

Donnie Darko was written and directed by Richard Kelly, who _____ 56 _____ (be) only 25 when he made it. It _____ 57 _____ (win) plenty of film awards so far, but no Oscars. The music is really good, and it _____ 58 _____ (include) 1980s pop songs. Watch this film now and see what you think of it.

解析：这篇短文给我们介绍了一部电影《死亡幻觉》，文章中介绍了这部电影的主要内容、它的导演、获奖情况以及影片中的音乐等。

53. 句意：这部电影是以美国的一个小镇为背景的。这里考查的是短语 be set in... 以...为背景。根据句意可知，这句话陈述的是一个客观事实，因此应用一般现在时态，故填 is set。

54. 句意：一天晚上，青少年 Donnie Darko 遇到了一个打扮成兔子的可怕的男人。dress 穿着，是一个动词。be dressed as 是一个固定短语，打扮成...。根据句子结构可知，这个空是

作后置定语，修饰前面的名词 man，故直接用过去分词 dressed。

55. 句意：当一架飞机冲进了 Donnie 的房子的时候，他救了 Donnie，并告诉了他 26 天之后毁灭地球的计划。end 结束，终结，是一个动词。空前 plan 是一个名词，空后的这个短语应该是后置定语，修饰名词 plan，并且表示将来，故填动词不定式 to end。

56. 句意：《死亡幻觉》是由 Richard Kelly 编写并导演的，他在创作这部电影的时候才 25 岁。这个空需要填 be 动词的形式，根据句子结构可知，这里是由 who 引导的一个非限制性定语从句，这里需要填谓语动词的形式，根据句中的时态 *Donnie Darko was written and directed* 可知，这里应用一般过去时，填过去式 was。

57. 句意：到目前为止这部电影获得了很多奖，但是没有获得奥斯卡奖。win 赢，赢得，是一个动词。根据句意和句中的 so far 可知，这句话应用现在完成时态 have /has+过去分词，主语 It 是单数，故填 has won。

58. 句意：音乐真的很好，而且它包括了 20 世纪 80 年代的一些流行歌曲。include 包括，是一个动词。根据句子结构可知，这里是 and 连接的并列句，这个空应填谓语动词，前半句是一般现在时态，这里也应用一般现在时，主语 it 是单数，故谓语动词填三单形式 includes。

答案：

53. is set

54. dressed

55. to end

56. was

57. has won

58. includes

五、阅读填词

阅读短文，根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

You may think that English dictionaries have been used for many, many centuries. The spelling of English has always been a problem, but it was more of a problem in the days before a dictionary. In those days people spelt words in different ways which you might find interesting. But it made reading English much more difficult. So dictionaries were invented to encourage everybody to spell the same. In fact, an English dictionary like the kind you use today wasn't made until the time of the Qing Dynasty.

The largest dictionary in the world is the Oxford English Dictionary, or OED for short. The idea for this dictionary came from an important meeting in Britain in 1857. Twenty-two years later, Oxford University asked James Murray to be the editor of its new dictionary.

Murray had not been to college. At the age of fourteen, he left his village school in Scotland and taught himself while working in a bank. Later he became a great teacher. After Oxford gave him the job, Murray had a place built in the garden behind his house to do his work. Part of it was one metre underground. In winter he had to wear a heavy coat and put his feet in a box to keep warm. Every morning, Murray got out of bed at five o'clock and worked several hours before breakfast. Often he would work by candle light into the evening.

Murray hoped to finish the new dictionary in ten years. But after five years, he was still adding words for the letter A! Then others went to work with Murray, and his two daughters were among them. He worked on the dictionary until he was very old. Forty-four years later, in 1928, other editors finished it. It had more than 15,000 words in twelve books. And you thought your English dictionary was big!

Notes on James Murray's life	
Murray's early life	Born in Scotland. He left school at 14 and became a <u>59</u> worker, later a great teacher.
Murray's work on OED	<p>He became the editor of OED in the year <u>60</u>.</p> <p>His working <u>61</u> were bad:</p> <p>—he worked in a part-underground place in the garden <u>62</u> his house</p> <p>—in winter it was terribly cold there</p> <p>—he often worked by candle light into the evening</p> <p>The time he spent on OED was much <u>63</u> than expected.</p> <p>Later others and his two daughters <u>64</u> him.</p>
Other information .	<p>OED was finished in the year 1928. It had over 15,000 <u>65</u> in twelve books. It is the <u>66</u> dictionary in the world. Thanks to it, people can <u>67</u> in the same way.</p> <p>For Murray, working on a dictionary wasn't only a <u>68</u> ; it was a wonderful journey.</p>

解析：英语词典到 20 世纪的时候才出现，在此之前，人们的拼写方式都是不一样的，这就给阅读造成了很大的困难。后来牛津大学让 James Murray 编写一本字典，Murray 花费了很长的时间，在其他的人的帮助下，最终在 1928 年牛津词典终于完成了。

59. 根据短文第三段中 Murray had not been to college. At the age of fourteen, he left his village school in Scotland and taught himself while working in a bank.可知，Murray 14 岁的时候离开了学校，去一家银行工作。由此可知这里填 bank，银行。

60. 根据短文第二段中 The idea for this dictionary came from an important meeting in Britain in 1857. Twenty-two years later, Oxford University asked James Murray to be the editor of its new dictionary.可知，在 1857 年，英国的一次重要会议上产生了一个想法编写一部牛津字典，22 年之后，Murray 成为了这部字典的主编，也就是 1879 年。故填 1879。

61. 根据文意和表格中下面的内容可知，这里介绍的是 Murray 艰苦的生活条件，故这里应填 conditions 条件；或者 situations 状况，情境；或者 environments 环境。

62. 根据短文第三段中 After Oxford gave him the job, Murray had a place built in the garden behind his house to do his work.可知，Murray 在他房子后面的花园里就建了一个地方来工作。由此可知这里填 behind。

63. 根据短文最后一段中 Murray hoped to finish the new dictionary in ten years.... He worked on the dictionary until he was very old. Forty-four years later, in 1928, other editors finished it.可知，Murray 原本希望十年后能够完成这本字典，但是没有，他一直工作到很老，而且是在 44 年之后，另外一些编辑才把它完成的。由此可知这里应填 longer 更长的；或者 more 更多的（时间）。

64. 根据短文最后一段中 Then others went to work with Murray, and his two daughters were among them.可知，在 Murray 编写词典的过程中，其他人也和他一起工作，包括他的两个女儿。由此可知这里可以填 joined，加入；或者 helped 帮助；或者 supported 支持。

65. 根据短文最后一段中 It had more than 15,000 words in twelve books.可知，这本词典在 12 本书里有超过 15,000 个单词。由此可知这里填 words。

66. 根据短文第二段中 The largest dictionary in the world is the Oxford English Dictionary, or OED for short.可知, 牛津词典是世界上最大的词典。故这里填 largest 或者 biggest。
67. 根据短文第一段中 In those days people spelt words in different ways which you might find interesting. But it made reading English much more difficult. So dictionaries were invented to encourage everybody to spell the same.可知, 有了字典, 人们的拼写方式就都一样了。由此可知这里应填 spell, 拼写。
68. 根据文意 After Oxford gave him the job, Murray 可知, 牛津大学让 Murray 编写一本字典, 这是给他的一个工作。但对于 Murray 来说, 这不仅是一个工作, 也是一段精彩的旅程。因此这里应填 job 或者 task 或 duty。

答案:

59. bank
60. 1879
61. conditions/envirments/situations
62. behind
63. longer/more
64. joined/helped/supported
65. words
66. largest/biggest
67. spell
68. job/task/duty

任务型阅读阅读短文, 按要求回答问题。

Culture UK: Bristol

Chocolate!

The first chocolate bar in the world was created in Fry's, a company in Bristol. Joseph Fry invented the delicious treat around the year 1720. Fry's also produced the first chocolate Easter egg in the UK in 1873. The company continues to produce chocolates and sweets to this day.

Balloon Festival

The Bristol Belle was the first modern hot-air balloon in Western Europe and was developed and built in 1967. The Bristol International Balloon Festival is held every summer in the city, and is Europe's biggest hot-air balloon event.

71

According to a new study, Bristol is the UK's most musical place, with the biggest number of musicians among the population. It's well-known for giving birth to the trip-hop scene in the 1990s. Its multicultural (多元文化的) population has really influenced the sounds of the Bristol music scene.

Famous people

JK Rowling

J.K. Rowling was born and brought up in Chipping Sodbury, just outside Bristol. It is said that she invented her famous character Harry Potter after meeting a young boy named Ian Potter in the village where she grew up.

Banksy

Banksy is a graffiti artist local to Bristol. He is famous all over the world for his street art. Some of his pieces have been sold for hundreds of thousands of pounds. Many Hollywood pop

stars and famous people love to collect his work.

69. What does Fry's produce?

解析：根据短文第一段中 The company continues to produce chocolates and sweets to this day. 可知，Fry 这个公司是生产巧克力和糖果的。故回答 Chocolates and sweets。

答案：Chocolates and sweets./Chocolate and sweets.

70. What can people see every summer in the sky of Bristol?

解析：根据短文第二段中 The Bristol Belle was the first modern hot-air balloon in Western Europe and was developed and built in 1967. The Bristol International Balloon Festival is held every summer in the city,可知，Bristol 国际气球节每年夏天在这个城市举行，由此可知，在夏天的时候，Bristol 的人们能够在天空中看到热气球。

答案：Hot—air balloons/Hot—air balloon

71. Please give a title in English for Paragraph 3. (In no more than FIVE words.)

解析：这一段中提到的是 Bristol 是英国最具音乐性的地方，拥有最多的音乐家数量，而且在 20 世纪 90 年代产生了 trip-hop。因此这一段的中心词是 music，标题可以是 Music 或者 The Bristol music scene。

答案：Music/ The UK's most musical place/ The Bristol music scene.

72. Is Ian Potter an invented character or a real person?

解析：根据短文第四段中 It is said that she invented her famous character Harry Potter after meeting a young boy named Ian Potter in the village where she grew up.可知，Ian Potter 是 JK 罗琳女士在她长大的村庄里遇到的一个小男孩，她遇到这个小男孩后，创作了哈利波特这个人物。因此 Ian Potter 是一个真人。故答案为 A real person。

答案：A real person./He is a real person.

73. What is Banksy well-known for?

解析：根据短文最后一段 Banksy is a graffiti artist local to Bristol. He is famous all over the world for his street art 可知，Banksy 以街头艺术而闻名于世，故答案为 Street art。

答案：(For his) Street art.

74. 书面表达

你校英文报组织了题为“我喜欢的英语谚语”，征文活动，你有意参加。请从下面两句英语谚语中任选一句，写一篇 90 词左右的短文，参加征文活动。

Many hands make light work.

Meaning: If lots of people share the work, it will make a job easier to complete.

Practice makes perfect.

Meaning: If you keep practising, you will be better at it.

短文内容须包括：(1) 你喜欢的谚语及其含义 (2) 体现该谚语含义的个人经历 注意：1. 短文中已给出的部分（见答题卡）不计入总词数。 2. 短文中不得出现真实姓名、校名和地名。

解析：这篇作文要求我们写一篇英语短文，参加学校英文报组织的“我喜欢的英语谚语”征文活动。题目中给出了两条谚语，我们可以从中选择一条，介绍一些它的含义，并描述能体现该谚语含义的个人经历，这才是文章的主体部分。通过审题可知，文章应主要包括两个内容：首先选择自己最喜欢的谚语，介绍它的含义；然后叙述一件自己经历过的、能体现该谚语含

义的故事。写作时，可以根据这两个内容分为两段。短文应以一般现在时态和一般过去时态为主，介绍自己的经历时，应用一般过去时态，注意谓语动词的正确形式，尤其注意不规则动词过去式的变化。注意英语表达习惯和汉语是不一样的，不能逐词翻译，写汉语式的英语。而应从句子整体结构考虑，以英语中的简单句结构为基础，使用恰当的词汇和句型。为提升文章档次，穿插使用并列句或复合句，如 and、but 等连接的并列句，以及宾语从句、状语从句等复合句。语句之间、段落之间注意使用恰当的连接成分，使文意连贯。

点睛：这是一篇优秀的作文。首先短文内容完整，包含了题目要求的所有信息。短文分为两段，第一段作者用了两句话，介绍了自己喜欢的谚语以及这个谚语的含义；第二段作者讲述了自己的一个经历，这个经历与自己喜欢的谚语是有关的，能较好的体现该谚语的含义。两段的格式使短文结构清晰，叙述有条理。其次短文中使用了正确的人称和时态，文章以第一人称为主，第一段使用了一般现在时态；第二段使用了一般过去时态，谓语动词形式准确，尤其注意了不规则动词的过去式形式。第三，短文句式表达符合英语的习惯，语言准确、地道。句子以简单句为主，也用到了很多的复合句，如并列句、宾语从句等，语句之间也用到了连接成分。较好的短语和句式有： It was difficult to get everything ready in a short time.、 Luckily, all my classmates worked together and shared the work.、 Some students handed out leaflets, others prepared the costumes, and others helped download the music.、 I'm good at singing, so I sang a song while my best friend played the guitar.、 The charity show turned out to be a great success.、 We all realized that the success belonged to every one of us.等。

答案：

My favourite English saying

My English saying is many hands make light work. It means if lots of people share the work, It will make a job easier to complete.

Last term, our class decided to give a charity show to help children in poor areas. It was difficult to get everything ready in a short time. Luckily, all my classmates worked together and shared the work. Some students handed out leaflets, others prepared the costumes, and others helped download the music. I'm good at singing, so I sang a song while my best friend played the guitar.

The charity show turned out to be a great success. We all realized that the success belonged to every one of us. Teamwork really works!