

2013年甘肃省兰州市中考真题英语

第一卷（选择题 共80分）

一、听力部分 略

二、单项选择题（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20分）

阅读下列各题，从A、B、C、D四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

21. — Morning, boys and girls! Please try your best in today's exam! Good luck to all of you!

— _____

A. Sorry, I won't.

B. Never mind.

C. Thanks!

D. Congratulations!

解析：Sorry, I won't.抱歉，我不会的；Never mind没有关系，不要放在心上；Thanks!多谢；Congratulations!恭喜你。句意：早上好，孩子们！请在我们今天的考试中尽最大努力吧！祝你们好运。英语中对于别人的祝福的一般回应是表示感谢，故选C。

答案：C

22. Do you know a spaceship flies at about nineteen kilometers _____ second?

A. the

B. a

C. /

D. an

解析：句意：你知道宇宙飞船以每秒十九千米的速度飞行吗？结合语境可知本句中泛指任何一秒，故用不定冠词。Second词首音素是辅音，故不定冠词用a，选B。

答案：B

23. Mom, I'm old enough to wash _____ own clothes and _____. You can have a rest after work.

A. my; your

B. my; yours

C. your; my

D. yours; mine

解析：my形容词性物主代词，我的；your形容词性物主代词，你的，你们的；mine名词性物主代词，我的；yours名词性物主代词，你的，你们的。句意：妈妈，我已经足够大来洗我自己的和你们的衣服了。下班后你可以休息一下。结合语境可知前一空是用形容词性物主代词做定语，后一空是用名词性物主代词做宾语，故选B。

答案：B

24. The firemen soon _____ the big fire.

A. put off

B. put up

C. put out

D. put on

解析：put off 推迟，阻止；put up 建造，举起；put out 熄灭，出版；put on 穿上，上演。句意：消防队员们很久就扑灭了大火。结合语境可知选 C。

答案：C

25. — _____ bowl of mutton soup would you like?

— A big bowl, please.

- A. What size
- B. What big
- C. How much
- D. How size

解析：What size 什么号码；What big 无此搭配；How much 多少钱；How size 无此搭配。根据答语：请来一大碗。结合语境可知上文问的是碗的大小，故选 A，你是要大碗还是小碗的羊肉汤？

答案：A

26. The mountain I visited last Sunday isn't very _____. Few _____ go sightseeing there.

- A. tourist; tourists
- B. touristy; tourist
- C. touristy; tourists
- D. tourist; tourist

解析：touristy 适宜游览的，游客很多的；tourist 旅行者，观光者。句意：我上周日参观的山游客不是很多。很少游客去那儿观光。结合语境可知前一空是用形容词做表语，下一空为复数名词作主语，故选 C。

答案：C

27. —Why do you always go to Lanzhou University on weekends?

—Because there're lots of great speakers I can practice English _____ in the English Corner there.

- A. with
- B. to
- C. on
- D. about

解析：with 带有，伴随；to 到向；on 在……上面；about 关于。句意：——为什么你在周末总是去兰州大学？——因为在那儿的英语角有很多英语说得不错的人，我可以和他们一起练习英语。结合语境可知选 A。

答案：A

28. — The food looked bad, but it _____ OK.

— So we can't judge a man by his appearance.

- A. is tasted
- B. tasted
- C. was tasted
- D. taste

解析：句意：——这种食物看起来不怎么样，但是尝起来不错。——因此我们不能从外表判

断一个人。结合前文及语境可知上文描述的是过去发生的动作，故用一般过去时态。Taste 一般不用做被动语态，选 B。

答案：B

29. Which of the following does paper burn in?

- A. CO₂
- B. N₂
- C. He
- D. O₂

解析：CO₂ 二氧化碳；N₂ 氮气；He 氦气；O₂ 氧气。句意：纸张在下列哪种气体中燃烧？结合常识，可知选 D。

答案：D

30. —Come and join us, Ben!

—I'm afraid I can't. I'm too busy now. If I _____ time, I would certainly go.

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

解析：句意：——本，来加入我们吧！——恐怕我不能。我现在太忙。如果我有时间，我一定会去的。结合语境可知条件状语从句中描述的是与现在相反的事实，故条件状语从句中用一般过去时态，选 A。

答案：A

31. A direct order like “Daisy, pass me the book” sounds rude. We'd better say: “_____”

- A. Daisy, could you please pass me the book?
- B. Daisy, I wonder if can you pass me the book.
- C. Daisy, give me the book!
- D. Daisy, I wonder you can pass me the book.

解析：Daisy, could you please pass me the book?黛西，你能递给我这本书吗？Daisy, I wonder if can you pass me the book.结构有误，宾语从句中一般为陈述语序；Daisy, give me the book!黛西，给我这本书。表示命令语气；Daisy, I wonder you can pass me the book.结构有误，wonder 后接宾语从句要用 whether 或者 if 引导。根据上文，像“递给我这本书”这样的直接引语听起来很不礼貌，我们最好说：结合语境可知选 A。

答案：A

32. In this exam, you're asked to write a composition of about _____.

- A. 90-words
- B. 90-word
- C. 90 words
- D. 90 word's

解析：英语中两个或多个单词中间可以用短横线连接起来，起一个相当于形容词的作用，这类单词叫做合成词。其一般构成规则就是其构成单词一般都要用原形。句意：在这次考试中，要求你写一篇大约九十多个单词的作文。选项 A 结构有误，选项 B 只能用作形容词，结合语

境可知选 C。

答案：C

33. Only when the work is done _____ be able to go back home.

A. you have

B. you will

C. will you

D. have you

解析：当 only 引导的状语从句位于句首时，主句采用倒装语序。句意：只有当工作做完时，你才能回家，结合语境可知本句主句描述的是将来发生的动作，故用一般将来时态，选 C。

答案：C

34. Lanzhou is the only capital city that the Yellow River, the second _____ river in China, passes through.

A. long

B. longest

C. longer

D. length

解析：形容词的最高级表示在三个及三个以上的多个中进行比较，确定其比较范围是解答此类问题的关键。要表示在某个范围内是第几时，一般是在该形容词副词的最高级前加序数词。

句意：兰州是中国的第二长河，黄河经过的唯一省会城市。结合语境可知选 B。

答案：B

35. The thing that matters is not whether you fail or not, _____ whether you try or not.

A. and

B. or

C. so

D. but

解析：and 和，并且；or 是否，或者；so 因此；but 但是，而是。句意：要紧的不是你是否会失败，而是你是否尽了力。结合语境可知前后是转折关系，故选 D。

答案：D

36. —Look at the boy playing basketball on the ground. Is it George?

— It _____ be him. He told me he would play basketball after class, but he's not sure.

A. mustn't

B. must

C. can't

D. may

解析：mustn't 禁止，一定不；must 必须，一定；can't 不能，可能不；may 可以。句意：——看这个在操场上打篮球的男生，是乔治吗？——不可能是他。他告诉我他会在课后打篮球，但是他不不确定。情态动词之间的最大区别就是表达语气的不同，结合语境可知选 D。

答案：D

37. — I'm not going swimming tomorrow afternoon.

— _____. I have to clean up my bedroom.

- A. So am I
- B. Neither am I
- C. Neither I am
- D. So I am

解析：“so+助动词（情态动词或连系动词）+另一主语”，此句型是主谓倒装结构，可以表示前面的情况也适用于后者，使用该句型需要注意以几个方面的问题：1. 该句型只能用于肯定句，不能用于否定句；如果前句是否定句，则要用“neither / nor +助动词+主语”。2. 句型中的主语与上文中的主语是不同的两个主语 3. 句型中助动词，包括连系动词和情态动词的时态要和上句中谓语动词的时态相一致。So+主语+助动词（情态动词或连系动词）是对上文所说的情况加以肯定。如果上文是否定形式则要将 so 换成 neither。句意：明天下午我不打算去游泳。根据下文，我必须打扫我的卧室。结合语境可知上文情况同样适用于后者，故用主谓倒装结构。上文为否定形式，故选 B。

答案：B

38. Lily doesn't know _____ she and her friends can do to help the little boy _____ parents have left their hometown for making money.

- A. that; whose
- B. how; who
- C. what; who
- D. what; whose

解析：that 引导宾语从句一般不充当句子成分，只起连接作用；how 引导宾语从句，一般做方式状语；what 引导宾语从句，做从句的逻辑主语或者宾语。句意：莉莉不知道她和她的朋友们能做什么来帮助这个小男孩，他的父母离开家乡去挣钱了。结合语境可知前文是宾语从句，what，什么，充当宾语从句谓语动词 do 的逻辑宾语。下文为定语从句，the little 宾语 boy 和 parents 是逻辑上的所有关系，故引导词用 whose，选 D。

答案：D

39. The underlined letter “a” in the word “_____” has a different pronunciation from the others.

- A. math
- B. calendar
- C. fantastic
- D. behave

解析：根据所学可知，选项 ABC 在字母 a 为闭音节发音，选项 D 中为开音节发音，math 的发音为 /mæθ/；calendar 的发音为 ['kælɪndə]；fantastic [fæn'tæstɪk]；behave [bɪ'heɪv]，可知选 D。

答案：D

40. —He hasn't watched the movie “So Young”, has he?

— _____. He told me it's very moving and interesting, he'd like to watch it again.

- A. Yes, he has
- B. Yes, he hasn't
- C. No, he hasn't

D. No, he has

解析：英语中一般疑问的回答只依据事实，不管是问句是肯定形式还是否定形式。回答时，一般首先要做出肯定或者否定的回答。其形式一般为：肯定回答：Yes, +主语(通常是代词)+助动词；否定回答：No, +主语(通常是代词)+助动词 not.(的缩写形式).注意助动词和人称代词人称与数上同问句保持一致。句意：他没有看过《我们终将逝去的青春》这部电影，是吗？根据下文，他告诉我他非常感人，并且有趣，他想要看一遍。结合语境可知事实是肯定的，故选 A。

答案：A

三、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面的短文，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳答案。

Once, a circle lost a piece of its own. The circle wanted to be whole, so it went around, looking for its 41 piece. But because it was not complete, it could only roll (滚) very slowly. It enjoyed the flowers and the sunshine 42 the way. It talked with worms. It found lots of different pieces, but 43 of them fit. So it left them all by the side of the road and kept on 44 for the lost piece. Then one day the circle found a piece that fit 45. The circle put the piece into 46. It could be whole with nothing lost. It was so happy and began to roll. As it was a perfect circle, it could roll very fast, too fast to see flowers or talk to worms. It realized how different the world was when it rolled so quickly. It felt so sad 47 it stopped, left its found piece by the side of the road and rolled very slowly.

Sometimes we are perfect when we lose something. A man who 48 everything is poor in some ways. He will never have hopes, dreams or something 49. He will never know someone loves him or someone is giving him something he has always wanted or never had.

We couldn't be perfect. But we must be brave enough to love, strong enough to forgive, kind enough to share 50 with others and clever enough to know there is enough love around us and then we can always have a wonderful time in our life.

41.

- A. miss
- B. lose
- C. missing
- D. losing

42.

- A. at
- B. of
- C. in
- D. along

43.

- A. none
- B. all
- C. every one
- D. each

44.

- A. look
- B. looking

- C. to look
D. looked
45.
A. perfectly
B. perfect
C. part
D. partly
46.
A. it
B. itself
C. them
D. themselves
47.
A. which
B. whether
C. that
D. what
48.
A. own
B. has
C. owned
D. have
49.
A. bad
B. worse
C. good
D. better
50.
A. kindness
B. sadness
C. happiness
D. illness

解析：

41.联系前文 *Once, a circle lost a piece of its own.*描述，可知此处指的是寻找它缺少的那部分，*losing* 意思是失败的，故选 C，失踪的，缺少的。

42.介词辨析。A. 在一点；B. 关于，……的；C.在……里面；D. 沿着，顺着。结合语境可知此处指的是沿路他欣赏到了鲜花与阳光，故选 D。

43.联系上下文描述，可知此处指的是都不适合它。故选 A 一个也没有，没有任何东西。

44.联系前文可知此处指的是继续寻找失落的那块，本句中 *on* 是介词后面接名词或者动名词作宾语，结合语境可知选 B。

45.联系后一句描述，可知此处指的是这块完全适合它，故选 C，副词，完全地，作状语。

46.结合语境可知此处指的是这个圆把这块放入自己的身上，故选 B，它自己。

47.连词辨析。A. 哪一个；B. 是否；C.因为 以至于；D. 什么。联系前文 *It felt so sad*，可知考察短语 *so...that* 如此……以至于，故选 C，它感到如此伤心，因此它停下了。

48.结合语境可知此处指的是，一个拥有一切的人在某些方面是贫穷的。Have 和 own 都可以表示拥有的意思。结合语境可知本句描述的是客观性动作，故用一般现在时态。主语 a man 是单数第三人称，故谓语动词用单数，选 B。

49.词义辨析。A. 坏的，糟糕的；B. 更坏的；C. 好的；D. 更好的。结合语境可知指的是，他永远不会拥有希望，梦想和一些更好的东西。故选 D。

50.词义辨析。A. 仁慈，善良；B. 伤心；C. 幸福，快乐；D. 疾病。结合语境可知此处指的是和别人分享幸福，故选项 C。

答案：41.C 42.D 43.A 44.B 45.A 46.B 47.C 48.B 49.D 50.C

四、阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面四段材料，根据材料内容和问题，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

A FUN TIME

9	2	4	7	6	3	1	5	8
5	3	6	8	9	1	4	2	7
X	7	8	2	5	4	9	6	3
7	1	9	3	4	2	5	8	6
4	8	3	6	1	5	2	7	9
2	6	5	9	8	7	3	4	1
3	9	7	4	2	Y	6	1	Z
6	5	2	1	7	9	8	3	4
8	4	1	5	3	6	7	9	2

Are you tired of the puzzles you usually do? Sudoku is a new choice. Sudoku consists of the Japanese characters Su (meaning “number”) and Doku (meaning “single”), but it was not invented in Japan. It was created by Howard Garnes in 1979. The puzzle was first introduced into Japan by Nikoli Puzzle Company in 1984. In 1986, Kaji Maki, the president of Nikoli made the rules strict and clear. Soon in the same year Sudoku became popular in Japan. In November 2004, The Times, a British newspaper, first printed it in the newspaper. It became an international hit in 2005. Now Sudoku becomes very popular all over the world.

The rule of the puzzle is to fill in the grids(格子) so that every row, every line and every 3×3 box has the numbers 1 to 9. Here is a Sudoku. Please relax and enjoy. It's fun!

根据以上杂志专栏内容，回答下列问题。

51. Who created Sudoku?

- A. Howard Garnes.
- B. Sudoku.
- C. Kaji Maki.
- D. Nikoli.

52. Which is true about Kaji Maki according to the reading material?

- A. He was the boss of Nissan Company.
- B. He helped to make Sudoku popular in Japan.
- C. He was the president of The Times.
- D. He is an American.

53. Which is NOT true about Sudoku?

- A. Sudoku wasn't invented in Japan.
- B. It was The Times that first printed Sudoku in the newspaper.
- C. Each grid has more than one number.
- D. It became popular around the world in 2005.

54. In the puzzle above, what should "X" be?

- A. 5.
- B. 4.
- C. 3.
- D. 1.

55. What should "Z" be in the puzzle?

- A. 8.
- B. 5.
- C. 2.
- D. 4.

解析:

51. 根据 It was created by Howard Games in 1979. 描述, 可知选 A。

52. 根据 The puzzle was first introduced into Japan by Nikoli Puzzle Company in 1984. In 1986, Kaji Maki, the president of Nikoli made the rules strict and clear. Soon in the same year Sudoku became popular in Japan. 描述, 可知选 B。

53. 根据 3×3 box has the numbers 1 to 9. 可知每个格里面只有一个数字, 故选 C。

54. 根据 every 3×3 box has the numbers 1 to 9. 及第一列描述, 可知本列缺少的是数字 1, 故选 D。

55. 根据 every 3×3 box has the numbers 1 to 9. 及最后一列描述, 可知本列缺少的是数字 5, 故选 B。

答案: 51.A 52.B 53.C 54.D 55.B

B

The Flying Hat

By Shannon Blackman

"The most sidesplitting story I've ever read. I couldn't help laughing after I finished it. Be ready to laugh your heart out."

Willy King, Best Book winner

"It's a story that makes you smile in your dreams. Blackman's excellent writing cheers you up."

The Tide, London

"One of the best-selling books of the year. More than two million copies have been sold."

The Sunday Reader, New York

"This book has become the talk of the country. The story is making its way into movie theaters. I can't wait to see it!"

Marian Miller, author of

Ms. Lilly

根据以上书评内容, 回答下列问题。

56. Who is the writer of The Flying Hat?

- A. Marian Miller

- B. Willy King
- C. Shannon Blackman
- D. Ms. Lily

57. Which is said about The Flying Hat?

- A. A movie about the story is coming out.
- B. People can buy the book all over the world.
- C. The writer started the book because of a mistake.
- D. The story is about a boy with a magic book.

58. What does sidesplitting mean?

- A. Simple.
- B. Funny.
- C. Serious.
- D. Difficult.

解析:

56.根据 The Flying Hat By Shannon Blackman 描述, 可知选 C。

57.根据 The story is making its way into movie theaters. 可知只有选项 A 描述正确。

58.联系下文 I couldn't help laughing after I finished it.描述, 可知这个故事很有趣, 故选 B。

答案: 56.C 57.A 58.B

C

Can the Time Go Slower?

Can the time go slower?
I'm still thinking of
The answers.

Can the time go slower?
My head is not
Yet clear.

Can the time go slower?
For me the rules of math are
Too hard to remember.

Can the time go slower?
My grade is what my father
Really cares about.

So can the time go slower?
My dear teacher,
I don't want to run behind others.

Oh! NO!
There are still lots of questions
To be answered!

根据以上由 Joanna Pitt 创作的小诗，回答下列问题。

59. What is the reading about?

A. Taking a test.

B. Teaching math.

C. Learning driving.

D. Running at the school.

60. Why does the writer ask “Can the time go slower” again and again?

A. She is missing her good old times.

B. She does not want to get old with time

C. She’s afraid that her father will be home soon.

D. She’s worried that there isn’t much time.

解析：短文大意：这首诗歌的作者主要通过这首诗歌表达出了自己的对美好时光的怀念，感慨时间过得太快，希望时光能过得慢一点。

59.根据文中关键词 my grade 及 My dear teacher, 可知这是描述的是学校内的事情，故选 D。

60.根据诗歌最后一句 There are still lots of questions。

To be answered!及上文描述，可知作者主要是在感慨时间过得很快，故选 A，她正在做过美好的时光。

答案：59.D 60.A

D

In England, some food companies across the whole country have been told to carry out urgent(紧急的) tests on all beef products. Do you know why? That’s because some food companies used horsemeat to make beef products.

There are some examples about the horsemeat matter. In January, 2013, in a number of UK supermarkets, frozen hamburgers were found to have traces of horsemeat in them. Some frozen beef products made by food company FINDUS were found to contain horsemeat. All of the beef products made by this company have been removed from sale.

The government said that there’s nothing to suggest any health risk from the products. Food minister David Heath said people should not throw away frozen meat products and carry on eating meat. The government will tell people not to eat meat if the meat is not safe.

Food safety has been an important matter all over the world. More and more countries plan to take some useful measures to ensure the safety of food.

根据以上新闻内容，回答下列问题。

61. In England, some food companies have been told to _____urgently.

A. stop making beef products

B. test all their beef products

C. test all their products

D. remove all their products from sale

62. What else did some food companies use to make beef products in England according to the passage?

A. Horsemeat.

B. Beef.

C. Fish.

D. Chicken.

63. What does “traces” mean in the second paragraph?
- A. 描绘
B. 追踪
C. 痕迹
D. 探索
64. What should people do with meat products according to David Heath’s suggestions?
- A. Send them back to the food companies.
B. Throw them away.
C. Never eat them.
D. Go on eating them.
65. More and more countries plan to take some useful measures to ensure _____.
- A. horsemeat out of products
B. the food safety
C. the test food
D. the food sale

解析:

61.根据第一段 In England, some food companies across the whole country have been told to carry out urgent (紧急的) tests on all beef products. 描述, 可知选 B。

62.根据第一段 That’s because some food companies used horsemeat to make beef products.描述, 可知选 A。

63.联系后一句描述, 可知此处指的是在他们中发现了马肉的痕迹, 故选 C。

64.根据第三段 Food minister David Heath said people should not throw away frozen meat products and carry on eating meat.描述, 可知选 D。

65.根据最后一段 More and more countries plan to take some useful measures to ensure the safety of food. 描述, 可知选 B。

答案: 61.B 62.A 63.C 64.D 65.B

第二卷 (非选择题 共 70 分)

五、任务型完形填空 (共 10 空; 每空 1 分, 满分 10 分)

用方框中所给单词或短语的适当形式填空, 使短文通顺、正确连贯, 每个单词或短语限用一次。

can	help	ground	rather than	encourage	by	plant	we	off	unless
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There are many ways to save the environment if you would like. In this passage, you can find some ways.

Plant more trees. Choose a right 66._____ near your house or workplace. 67._____ there’s any rule stopping you growing trees in that area, go ahead and grow trees. Plant a tree every month and 68._____ your friends and classmates to join you. Have more and more trees 69._____ and there will come a day when you have green land thanks to your hard work.

Walk more and drive less. Choose to walk 70._____ drive your car. Walk or ride a bicycle to work if it’s not very far. Not only cycling but walking is good exercise. And each time you avoid using your car, you’re doing something 71._____ to cut down air pollution. You are saving fuel, saving money and keeping fit as well.

Save water. Water is very important for living things. It’s 72._____ who use and pollute it. The simplest way to save water is turning 73._____ water taps after use. When you visit a beach, make sure that you don’t throw waste around. Do not pollute rivers 74._____ dropping

garbage or other waste. Water is so precious, so we 75. _____ waste or pollute it.

解析:

66.联系下文 near your house or workplace, 可知此处指的是在你的房子或者工作地点附近找一块合适的土地, 结合所给单词, 可知填 ground 地面, 土地。

67.结合语境可知此处指的是除非有规定阻止你在那块区域植树。根据所给单词, 可知填连词 Unless, 除非, 如果不。

68.联系下文, 可知此处指的是鼓励你的朋友和同学们来加入你的行动, 结合所给单词, 可知填原形动词 encourage, 鼓励。

69.结合语境可知此处指的是, 种上越来越多的树。Have sth. done 把某事做了。根据所给单词, 可知填 plant 的过去分词形式 planted, 种植。

70.联系上下文, 可知此处指的是选择步行而不是开车。结合所给单词, 可知填短语 rather than 而不是。

71.联系上下文, 可知此处指的是, 每次你避免开车, 就是做了一些有助于降低空气污染的事情。结合所给单词, 可知填 help 的形容词形式 helpful, 有帮助的。

72.结合语境可知此处指的是是我们使用并且污染了它。根据所给单词, 可知填人称代词 we, 我们。

73.联系下文, 可知此处指的是在我们用过之后, 关闭水管。短语 turn off 关闭。结合所给单词, 可知填 off。

74.联系下文, 可知此处指的是不要通过扔垃圾或者其他废物来污染河流。结合所给单词, 可知填介词 by, 通过某种方式。

75.联系前文描述, 可知此处指的是我们不能浪费或者污染它。

答案:

66. ground	67. Unless	68. encourage	69. planted	70. rather than
71. helpful	72. we	73. off	74. by	75. can't

六、任务型阅读理解 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

仔细阅读下面的短文并按要求完成后面的小题。

Men have always wondered about the earth they live on and about the ① _____ above them.

When early men looked at the night sky, they asked themselves a lot of questions. They looked at the moon, and wondered what this strange bright object in the sky was. They did not understand why it changed its shape from night to night. They looked at the stars and planets. They also wondered why some of them changed their positions, while others did not.

② 他们也思考地球的形状。 Most early people believed the earth was flat.

③ In different parts of the world, there were different ideas about the universe. The ancient Greeks were the first people to study the universe more scientifically. In the sixth century BC Pythagoras put forward the idea that the world was round. However, he could not explain why people at the bottom of the world did not fall off.

It was not until the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that scientists found the answers to some important questions. ④ With the help of Galileo's telescope, people could see the sky more clearly, and find the positions of the stars and planets. Finally in 1665, Isaac Newton explained to the world what gravity (重力) was and people at last understood why they did not fall off the earth.

76. 在文中①处填写一个单词, 使得句意完整、上下文通顺。 _____

77. 根据文章内容回答问题。

What questions did early men ask themselves when they looked at the night sky? Write down one of them.

78. 将文中②句翻译成英语。

79. 将文中③句翻译成汉语。

80. 写出文中④句的同义句，每空限填一词。

Galileo's telescope made _____ for people to see the sky more clearly, and to find the positions of the stars and planets.

解析：

76. 联系上下文，可知此处指的是地球上的填空。故填名词 sky，填空，抽象名词不可数，故用原形即可。

77. 根据第二段描述，可知答：They asked what this strange bright object in the sky was. OR

What is the strange bright object in the sky? OR

They asked why the strange object changed its shape from night to night. OR

Why does the strange object change its shape from night to night? OR

They asked why some of the stars and planets changed their position, while others did not.

Why do some of the stars and planets change their positions, while others do not?

78. 考查短语 think about 考虑。结合可知本句描述的是过去发生的动作，故谓语动词用过去式。注意副词 also too as well 的用法区别。also, as well, too, 用于肯定句，also 常用于 be 动词，情态动词，助动词之后，行为动词之前；as well, too 用于句末。

79. 考查 there be 句型的翻译，这个句型表示某地有某物。

80. 本句话的含义是，在伽利略望远镜的帮助下，人们能够更清楚的看见太空，发现恒星和行星的位置。结合语境可知填 it possible，伽利略望远镜让人们更清楚的看见太空，发现恒星和行星的位置成为可能。

答案：

76. sky

77. They asked what this strange bright object in the sky was. OR

What is the strange bright object in the sky? OR

They asked why the strange object changed its shape from night to night. OR

Why does the strange object change its shape from night to night? OR

They asked why some of the stars and planets changed their position, while others did not.

Why do some of the stars and planets change their positions, while others do not?

78. They also thought about the shape of the earth. (too, as well)

79. 世界的不同地方存在着对宇宙的不同想法。

80. it possible

七、口语交际（共 5 空；每空 1 分，满分 5 分）

阅读下面的对话，根据上下文，从方框内选择恰当的选项补全对话。（有两项为多余选项）

- A. I often go to Shanghai on business.↵
 B. Would you mind telling me what you come here for?↵
 C. May I ask you some questions?↵
 D. Have a great time.↵
 E. How will you do that?↵
 F. When did you arrive in Lanzhou?↵
 G. Where do you come from?↵

A: Excuse me, I am a reporter from a student magazine. _____ 81 _____

B: Sure, please.

A: _____ 82 _____

B: I am from Germany.

A: _____ 83 _____

B: I got here the day before yesterday.

A: How do you like Lanzhou?

B: I like your city very much. The people here are very friendly. But I'm still not used to the weather here. I have a sore throat today.

A: The weather in Lanzhou is kind of dry. Drinking more water can make you feel better.

B: Thanks for your suggestion.

A: _____ 84 _____

B: Of course not. I come here for watching Lanzhou International Marathon. And then I'm planning to go to Dunhuang for a tour.

A: Great. Thank you for answering my questions. _____ 85 _____

B: Thank you.

解析:

81.联系前文, 打扰了, 我是一名来自学生杂志的记者。及下文肯定回应, 可知选 C, 我可以问题一些问题吗?

82.联系下文, 我来自德国。可知选 G, 你来自哪里?

83.联系下文, 我前天到达这里的。可知选 F, 你什么时候到达兰州的?

84.联系下文, 当然不了。我来这儿是为了观看兰州国家马拉松比赛。并且我计划去敦煌旅游。可知选 B, 您介意告诉我您到这儿来做什么吗?

85.联系上文描述, 及下文答语。可知选 D, 祝您玩得愉快。

答案: 81.C 82.G 83.F 84.B 85.D

八、词汇考查(分 A、B、C 三节, 共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

A) 读句子, 根据所给汉语提示写出单词。

86. The old man gave away eight _____ (百) books to the primary school in the countryside.

87. Details decide _____ (成功) or not. If we take everything seriously, we'll achieve our goals.

88. Ten people, _____ (包含) a baby, were hurt in the crash.

89. Email English is _____ (广泛地) used among young people.

90. When we _____ (比较) western culture with Chinese culture, you'll find many differences.

解析:

86. 句意: 这位老人赠给这所乡下的小学八百本书。结合语境及汉语提示, 可知填单数名词 **hundred**, 注意 **hundred** 在表示具体数字时, 用单数形式。

87. 句意: 细节决定成功或者失败。如果我们认真的对待每件事情, 我们会实现我们的目标。结合语境可知本句中 **success** 表示抽象含义, 不可数, 故填原形名词 **success**。

88. 句意: 十个人, 包括一个婴儿, 在这起撞车中受伤。结合语境及汉语提示, 可知填介词 **including** 包含, 作状语。

89. 句意: 电子邮件在年轻人当中广泛地应用。结合语境及汉语提示, 可知填副词 **widely** 作状语。

90. 句意: 当我们拿中国文化和西方文化对比时, 我们会发现许多不同。当主句描述将来动作时, 英语状语从句中用一般现在时态表示将来动作, **we** 是复数第一人称, 根据汉语提示, 可知填原形动词 **compare** 比较。

答案: 86. hundred 87. success 88. including 89. widely 90. compare

B) 根据句意, 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

91. After so many _____ (year) practice, Li Na is a well-known tennis player.

92. We'll have a surprise party for my mother's _____ (forty) birthday next Saturday.

93. The higher the mountain is, the _____ (thin) the air is.

94. To tell the _____ (true), I don't like the drinks in that café.

95. It's a (an) _____ (usual) experience, few people have chances to do it.

解析:

91. 句意: 在多年的练习之后, 李娜是个著名的网球选手了。结合语境及所给单词, 可知填复数名词的所有格 **years'** 多年的。

92. 句意: 下周六, 我们要为我的母亲的第四十个生日句型一个令人惊喜的聚会。结合语境及所给单词, 可知填序数词 **fortieth** 第四十个, 作定语,

93. 句意: 山越高, 空气越稀薄。固定句式 **the more, the more** 越……, 越……, 前后都用比较级。根据所给单词, 可知填 **thin** 的比较级 **thinner**, 注意以闭音节结尾的形容词副词变比较级时, 要双写最后一个辅音字母。

94. 句意: 说实话, 我不喜欢咖啡馆的饮料。结合语境及所给单词, 可知填 **true** 的名词形式 **truth**, 真实, 事实。抽象名词不可数, 故用原形即可。

95. 句意: 这是一次不同寻常的经历, 很少人有机会经历。结合语境及所给单词, 可知填 **usual** 的形容词形式 **unusual**, 不同寻常的, 作定语。

答案: 91. years' 92. fortieth 93. thinner 94. truth 95. unusual

C) 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。

96. I _____ (read) a novel last night when I heard knocks at the door.

97. The young man _____ (live) alone since he graduated from college.

98. Be careful _____ (not fall) off the ladder.

99. The actor and director _____ (be) coming to give us a speech next weekend.

100. I overslept this morning. By the time I got to the train station, the train _____ (leave).

解析:

96. 句意: 昨晚当我听到敲门声时, 我正在读一本小说。结合语境可知上文描述的是过去某时正在进行的动作, 故用过去进行时态。主要 **I** 是单数第一人称, 故助动词用 **is** 的过去式 **was**, 结合所给单词, 可知填 **was reading** 正在读。

97. 句意：自从大学毕业以来，这个年轻人就独自生活。结合语境可知本句描述的是从过去一直持续到现在的动作，故用现在完成时态。结合所给单词，可知填：has lived 居住。

98. 句意：小心不要从楼梯上摔下去。不定式做表语补足语表示具体的将要进行的动作，其否定表达是在不定式符号 to 的前面加 not，结合语境及所给单词，可知填：not to fall 不要摔下。

99. 句意：这位演员兼导演下周末要来给我们做一场演讲，结合语境可知本句描述将来动作，be 动词加表示位移动词的现在分词可以表示计划打算发生的动作。主语 The actor and director 指的是同一个人，故助动词用单数形式，结合所给单词，可知填 is

100. 句意：我今天早上睡过头了。当我到达火车站时，火车已经出发了。结合语境可知下文描述的是过去某时前已经完成的动作，故用过去完成时态。结合语境及所给单词，可知填 had left，已经动身。

答案：96. was reading 97. has lived 98. not to fall 99. is 100. had left

九、按要求完成句子（分 A、B 两节，共 15 空；每空 1 分，满分 15 分）

A) 句型转换。

101. The boy has been to the U.S.A. twice. (对画线部分提问)

How _____ has the boy been to the U.S.A.?

102. Mom felt tired after she cooked for the whole family. (改为简单句)

Mom felt tired after _____ for the whole family.

103. Mr. Brown and his wife have been married for 20 years. (改为同义句)

Mr. Brown and his wife _____ 20 years ago.

104. Lisa didn't hang out with her friends yesterday. (改为肯定句)

Lisa _____ out with her friends yesterday.

105. Some reporters are interviewing a government official on traffic problems now. (改为被动语态)

A government official is _____ by some reporters on traffic problems now.

解析：

101. 根据划线部分内容，可知是对次数进行提问，故疑问词用 how many times，结合语境可知填 many times。

102. 本句中 after 是介词，后面接名词或者动名词作宾语，结合语境可知填动名词 cooking 做饭，做介词宾语。

103. 结合语境可知本句描述的是过去某时发生的动作，故用一般过去时态。结合语境可知填 got married 结婚。

104. 结合语境可知本句描述的是过去发生的动作，故谓语动词用过去式，故填 hang 的过去式动词 hung，悬挂，游荡。

105. 结合语境可知本句描述的是过去某时正在进行的动作，故 be 动词用过去进行时态。填：being interviewed 正在接受采访。

答案：101. many times 102. cooking 103. got married 104. hung 105. being interviewed

B) 根据所给汉语提示完成下列句子。

106. 亲爱的伙伴们，让我们坚持追求梦想，总有一天我们会梦想成真。

My dear friends, let's _____ to our dreams, and they may just come true some day.

107. 那个小孩在登山中意外地摔伤了腿。

That child broke his leg _____ when he was climbing the mountain.

108. 上个月，南方部分地区的天气真是糟糕啊！

_____ terrible weather it was in some parts of southern China last month!

109. 如今很流行的“大学游”对青少年来说是很有教育意义的。

University Tours, which are quite popular these days, are very _____ to teenagers.

110. 不论发生任何事，我都不会改变心意。

_____ happens, I won't change my mind.

解析：

106. 考察短语 hold on 坚持，注意 let 后接不带 to 的不定式做宾语补足语。

107. 考察短语 by accident 偶然，以外地；

108. 考察感叹句。感叹句主要有 what 和 how 构成：1、what 修饰名词或名词短语，有以下两种形式：1. What+a(an)+(形容词)+单数可数名词+主语+谓语！或是：What+名词词组+主语+谓语！2. What+(形容词)+可数名词复数或不可数名词+主语+谓语！2、How 引导的感叹句。how 用来修饰形容词、副词或动词。其结构是：How+形容词（副词）+主语+谓语！根据下文 terrible weather it was，可知填：What 多么。

109. 考察形容词 educational/ instructive，有教育意义的。

110. 考察连词 Whatever，无论什么。

答案：106. hold on 107. by accident 108. What 109. educational/ instructive 110. Whatever

十、书面表达（满分 15 分）

同学们，在刚才的答题过程中，大家已经阅读和欣赏了诗歌、书评、杂志专栏、新闻、寓言、科普故事等不同的材料。著名作家 Francis Bacon 曾说过：“Reading makes a full man.”可见，阅读对于每个人的成长都有着举足轻重的作用。请你根据以下信息提示，结合自己的观点，以“Reading Makes a Full Man”为题，写一篇 90 词左右的短文，表达你对阅读的看法和计划。

要求：句子结构准确，要点齐全，内容合理，篇章结构连贯。

★ Why do we need to read?	To get knowledge, open the mind, be more intelligent(聪明的), learn a foreign language...↵
★ What can we read?	Textbooks, newspapers, magazines ...↵
★ What are your reading plans?	Reading at least...books in the coming holiday...↵
★ ...↵	

范文：

Reading Makes a Full Man

Reading is very important in our life. We can get knowledge through reading. It can not only open our minds but also make us more intelligent. Besides, reading is also one of the most important ways to learn a foreign language like English.

Textbooks, newspapers, magazines and other kinds of reading materials can help us know more about the outside world and help us grow into an excellent person.

I'm planning to read at least 5 books in the coming holiday. And I'll spend more time reading every day in my senior high school life. Reading makes a full man! Let's start reading now.