

2018年江苏省泰州市姜堰市中考一模试题英语

一、听力（共13小题；每小题1分，满分20分）（略）

二、单项选择

从下列每题所给的选项中，选择一个最佳答案（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20分）

14. Zhang Yi is ____ famous actor who played the lead role in _____ film Operation Red Sea（红海行动）.

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

解析：此题考查冠词用法，冠词分为定冠词 the 和不定冠词 a/an，the 表示特指，或者是同一事物第二次提到时用 the，a、an 是不定冠词，都表示一个，a 用于辅音音素开头的单词前，an 用于元音音素开头的单词前，此题中第一个空后面 famous 是以辅音音素开头的单词，故用 a；第二个空特指电影红海行动，故用 the。

答案：B

15. _____ March 14, 2018, the British ____ physicist Stephen William Hawking（霍金） passed away _____ his home _____ England.

- A. On; at; in
- B. In; at; in
- C. In; in; at
- D. On; in; at

解析：根据题干，March 14, 2018 是指具体某一天，所以用介词 on，第二空后面是 his home，在家用介词 at，第三空后面是 England，在某个国家用介词 in。

答案：A

16. —This project requires close teamwork.

—I agree with you. _____ will be achieved unless we work well together.

- A. Something
- B. Anything
- C. Nothing
- D. Everything

解析：something 某事或某物，一般用于肯定句中；anything 任何事或任何物，一般用于否定句或疑问句中；nothing 没有事或物；everything 每个事或物；此题根据语境“除非我们紧密团结起来工作，否则将一事无成。”没有事情用 nothing。

答案：C

17. —Is the girl your cousin?

—It _____ her. She _____ Hong Kong for a short stay.

- A. can't be; has gone to
- B. mustn't be; has been in
- C. can't be; has been to
- D. should be; has gone in

解析：根据 for a short stay，这里的意思是作短暂的停留，应该是在香港，所以这里用的是 has gone to 表示去某某地方了；她去香港了，所以那个女孩不可能是表妹，所以第一个空应该用 can't be。故选 A。

答案：A

18. —Are you sure you have to do this now? It's been very late.

—I don't know _____ to do it if not now.

- A. where
- B. how
- C. what
- D. when

解析：where 哪里；how 如何；what 什么；when 什么时候。根据 if not now 如果不是现在的话。所以前面强调时间，应该是我不知道什么时候去做。

答案：D

19. —Is this photo taken at Qinhu Lake?

—Yes. You can see the open water in the _____ of the photo.

- A. form
- B. color
- C. background
- D. size

解析：form 形式；color 颜色；background 背景；size 大小尺寸；此题根据句意“你可以在照片的背景中看到开阔的水。”故用 background。

答案：C

20. —Would you like to watch Beijing Opera with me tonight?

—Sure. I still want to see it again although I _____ it already.

- A. watch
- B. will watch
- C. was watching
- D. have watched

解析：根据句意“尽管我已经看过了，我仍然想再看一遍。”以及句中的副词 already 可知要用现在完成时。A 是一般现在时；B 是一般将来时；C 是过去进行时；D 是现在完成时。

答案：D

21. “_____ you've made! But you should still work harder,” the teacher said to the boy.

- A. What great progress
- B. How a big mistake
- C. What a big mistake
- D. How great progress

解析：根据 you've made! 可知这里考查了感叹句，本句的中心词是 progress，它是一个不可数名词，great 是一个形容词，在这里修饰 progress，根据 What+形容词+可数名词复数/

不可数名词+主语+谓语!故选 A。

答案: A

22. —Look at the sign. Smoking is not allowed in the park.

—Sorry, I didn't see the sign. I will _____ my cigarette at once.

- A. take out
- B. put out
- C. come out
- D. carry out

解析: 考查动词短语。A 取出; B 熄灭; C 出版; D 进行。结合语境“——看这个牌子, 公园里不准吸烟。——对不起, 我没看见那个标志。我马上_____香烟。”可知, 应该是“熄灭”。

答案: B

23. —_____ is it from the New Town to the old city centre?

—Less than 30 minutes by underground.

- A. How soon
- B. How often
- C. How long
- D. How far

解析: how long 表示多长时间, 主要用来对一段时间提问; how far 主要用来对距离(多远); how often 指每隔多久, 主要用来对频度副词或状语(如: once a week 等)提问; how soon 指再过多久, 主要用来对表示将来的一段时间(如: in two weeks 等)提问。乘地铁不到 30 分钟。因此问句应该问多远。

答案: D

24. —She's seldom asked to do housework at home, _____ she?

—_____. Her parents are very busy with their work, so she has to do some cleaning every day.

- A. has; Yes
- B. hasn't; No
- C. is; Yes
- D. isn't; No

解析: 反意疑问句由陈述句加附加问句构成; 附加问句由助动词, 系动词或情态动词加主语来构成; 前面是肯定, 附加问句要用否定, 前面是否定, 附加问句要用肯定; 句中 seldom 是否定副词, 附加问句要用肯定; 句中 ask 与主语构成动宾关系, 用的是一般现在时的被动语态, 所以附加问句要用系动词 is 来构成; 当陈述句是否定, 附加问句是肯定时, 反意疑问句的回答要根据事实来回答, 答语中 Her parents are very busy with their work, so she has to do some cleaning every day 题每天要打扫卫生, 说明事实是肯定的, 要用 yes 来回答。注意, 翻译时, yes 要翻译成不。

答案: C

25. They think John the best student. Here the sentence structure is _____.

- A. S+V+DO

- B. S+V+IO+DO
- C. S+V+DO+OC
- D. S+V+P

解析：根据 They think John the best student, 可知 We 主语, think 谓语, John 宾语, the best student 宾语补足语。

答案：C

26. —The shop closes early at weekends, right?
—No, usually it _____ 10o'clock in the evening.
- A. closes until
 - B. is closed until
 - C. opens until
 - D. is open until

解析：在含有 until 引导的时间状语从句中, 如果句子的谓语动词是延续性动词(即动作可以延续一段时间的动词), 那么这个句子常常用肯定式, 表示动作一直延续到 until 所表示的时间为止。

答案：D

27. —Let's go and listen to Mr Smith's speech on Western culture, shall we?
—_____ It's getting to the end.
- A. Why not?
 - B. That's all right.
 - C. I'm afraid not.
 - D. Never mind.

解析：Why not?为什么不? That's all right 不客气, 没关系; I'm afraid not 恐怕不能; Never mind 不要紧, 没关系; 根据答语 It's getting to the end 可知前面的答语是“恐怕不能”; 故选 C。

答案：C

28. —How beautiful the dress is!
—Yes. The dress is made of silk. It _____ smooth.
- A. is felt specially
 - B. feels especially
 - C. feels special
 - D. is felt special

解析：考查词汇用法。系动词不用于被动语态。A, D 不正确。修饰形容词 smooth 光滑的, 用副词 especially 特别地。C 不正确。

答案：B

29. —How do you like the robot you bought last week?
—_____. Life has become much easier now.
- A. It couldn't be better
 - B. Nobody can do a worse job
 - C. I must complain about it

D. It's out of control

解析：A 是太好了，好得不能再好了；B 是没有人能做得更糟；C 是我必须抱怨下；D 是它无法控制。根据 Life has become much easier now.可知机器人让生活变得很方便，肯定是很好的，故选择 A，符合此语境。注意 A 项中 can't/couldn't+比较级，或者表示否定意义的词 no, not, never 与比较级连用，表示最高级的含义。

答案：A

30. —What should I do, doctor?

—_____healthy, you should take more exercise.

- A. Keep
- B. Keeping
- C. To keep
- D. Having kept

解析：根据 healthy, you should take more exercise, 可知此处是 to 引导的不定式放在句首表示目的，作目的状语。故选 C。

答案：C

31. Among all the colorful blouses, the red one _____ the boots.

- A. goes well with
- B. gets on well with
- C. gets along with
- D. goes on with

解析：考查动词短语。A 相配、搭配得很好；B 与……相处融洽；C 与……和睦相处；D 继续干。结合语境“在五颜六色的上衣中，红色的那个和靴子_____。”可知，应该是“搭配得很好”。

答案：A

32. At last, the boy was made _____ computer games and began to do his homework.

- A. to stop playing
- B. to stop to play
- C. stop to play
- D. stop playing

解析：考查不定式短语。make 这里是使役动词，用于被动语态时，后面的不定式 to 不能省略。C, D 不正确。stop doing sth 停止做某事；stop to do sth 停下来去做某事。结合语境“男孩被迫停止玩电脑游戏。”可知，用动名词。B 不正确。

答案：A

33. —Excuse me, could you tell me _____?

—There's an e - shop on the third floor. You can make it there.

- A. how to arrive the e - shop
- B. how can I go to the e - shop
- C. where I can have my MP4 repaired
- D. which was the way to the e - shop

解析：根据 could you tell me _____?可知句子是一个宾语从句，宾语从句应该用陈述

句语序，排除 B 和 D；根据答语“在三楼有一个电子商店”，故上句不是去指定的商店，故排除 A；结合语境，故选 C。

答案：C

三、完形填空

阅读短文，从每题所给选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项（共 1 小题；每小题 15 分，满分 15 分）

One evening I was resting in a café I 34 a pair of newly bought white leather shoes, which were rather expensive. Then a boy came to me.

He was in a(n) 35 shirt, looking pale and about eleven. As soon as I began to speak, he opened the 36 in his hand and took out the tools of shoe - polishing (擦鞋). He bent down 37 my leather shoes, and began to shine them. He was busy doing his work 38 heavy rain began to pour down. People rushed to the café for protection from the rain. More and more people crowded and gradually (逐渐地) separated the boy from me.

Hours passed, and it turned 39 I had no shoes on my feet and 40 where the boy had been. I thought he would not 41 my shoes, and I would have to go home on my bare (光着的) feet.

When it was near midnight the 42 ended, and there were fewer and fewer people in the café. The café was to be 43. I had to move to the door. Just as I went to the gate, I 44 found that a boy of about eleven, looking very familiar, was sleeping at the 45 with his head leaning against (斜靠) a box and his upper body (上身) being 46. He held a package (包裹) made of his shirt tightly in his arms.

I shook him slightly and woke him up. He woke up and rubbed his eyes for a while before he recognized (认出) me. Then he opened the package 47, gave me my leather shoes, and said sorry to me shyly. I 48 him and wrapped him with his unfit shirt, which had wrapped my leather shoes. On my way home, the image of the boy stayed in my mind.

34.

- A. took
- B. wore
- C. mended
- D. owned

35.

- A. old
- B. unfit
- C. small
- D. dirty

36.

- A. bag
- B. package
- C. box
- D. suitcase

37.

- A. put off
- B. show off

- C. put on
- D. took off

38.

- A. when
- B. after
- C. because
- D. since

39.

- A. dark
- B. light
- C. grey
- D. bright

40.

- A. thought
- B. wondered
- C. guessed
- D. imagined

41.

- A. shine
- B. keep
- C. return
- D. carry

42.

- A. rain
- B. coffee
- C. time
- D. work

43.

- A. opened
- B. locked
- C. stopped
- D. closed

44.

- A. shortly
- B. surprisedly
- C. sadly
- D. immediately

45.

- A. table
- B. door
- C. bed
- D. café

46.

- A. wet

- B. bare
- C. pale
- D. cold

47.

- A. finally
- B. suddenly
- C. unfriendly
- D. hurriedly

48.

- A. recognized
- B. studied
- C. paid
- D. beat

解析：34.考查动词。根据 He _____ down, took off my leather shoes, and began to shine them.可知这里意思是我穿着一双新买的白色鞋。took 拿；wore 穿着；mended 修理；owned 拥有，故选 B。

35.考查形容词。根据 I _____ him and wrapped him with his unfit shirt, 可知这里填 unfit。old 旧的；unfit 不适宜的；small 小的；dirty 脏的，故选 B。

36.考查名词。根据 with his head leaning against a box 可知这里填 box。bag 包；package 包裹；box 盒；suitcase 手提箱，故选 C。

37.考查短语。根据 He bent down ...my leather shoes, and began to shine them 他弯下腰，脱下我的皮鞋，开始擦亮它们。put off 推迟；show off 炫耀；put on 穿上；took off 脱下。故选 D。

38.考查连词。根据 He was busy doing his work _____ heavy rain began to pour down.可知这里想说他忙于他的工作，就在那时，下起了大雨。when 就在那时；after 在……以后；because 因为；since 自从，故选 A。

39.考查形容词。根据 When it was near midnight the _____ ended, and there were fewer and fewer people in the café可知这里意思是天变黑了。Dark 黑的；light 轻的；dim 昏暗的；bright 明亮的。故选 A。

40.考查动词。根据 I had no shoes on my feet and _____ where the boy had been.可知这里意思是我想这个男孩在哪里。Thought 认为；wondered 想知道；guessed 猜测；imagined 想象，故选 B。

41.考查动词。根据 I thought he would not _____ my shoes, and I would have to go home on my bare feet.可知这里想说我认为他不会归还我的鞋了。Shine 擦皮鞋；keep 保持；return 归还；carry 携带，故选 C。

42.考查名词。根据 He was busy doing his work _____ heavy rain began to pour down.可知这里意思是接近午夜，雨停了。Rain 雨；coffee 咖啡；time 时间；work 工作，故选 A。

43.考查形容词。根据 When it was near midnight the _____ ended, and there were fewer and fewer people in the café. The café was to be _____. 可知这里意思是咖啡店要关门了。Opened 打开；locked 锁上；stopped 停止；closed 关闭，故选 D。

44.考查副词。根据 I _____ found that a boy of about eleven, looking very familiar, was sleeping at the _____ with his head leaning against a box and his upper body being _____. he held a package made of his shirt tightly in his arms.可知我本以为找不到小男

孩了，却在门口看到了他，所以我很吃惊。Shortly 马上；surprisedly 惊奇地；sadly 悲哀地；immediately 立即，故选 B。

45.考查名词。根据 was sleeping at the _____ with his head leaning against a box 可知他在门口睡着了。table 桌子；door 门；bed 床；cafe 咖啡，故选 B。

46.考查形容词。根据 he held a package made of his shirt tightly in his arms.可知他的上身赤裸着。wet 湿的；bare 赤裸的；pale 苍白的；cold 冷的，故选 B。

47.考查副词。根据 Then he opened the package _____, gave me my leather shoes, and apologized to me shyly.可知这里意思是他匆忙打开了小包裹。finally 最后；suddenly 突然；unfriendly 有敌意地；hurriedly 匆忙地。故选 D。

48.考查动词。根据 I _____ him and wrapped him with his unfit shirt, which had wrapped my leather shoes.可知我付给他钱。recognized 认出；forgave 原谅；paid 付款；inspired 鼓舞，故选 C。

答案：BBCDA ABCAD BBBDC

四、阅读理解

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容选择最佳答案（共3小题；每小题10分，满分30分）

A

I'm learning English in the UK where I meet a lot of new friends and eat something delicious. Hot pot is many Chinese people's favourite food, including me. After having three days of hamburgers, sandwiches and potatoes in the UK, how excited I was to know that there was going to be a free meal of hotpot to welcome the new students. On the way to the canteen, I seemed to smell the hot pot in the air.

To my surprise, when I stepped into the room, in front of me were still potatoes and bread. Where was the hot pot?

With many questions in my head, I sat down to have the free meal. After talking with a French girl, I got to know that hot pot is completely different from hotpot. Chinese hot pot is written in two words and hotpot, one word, is a traditional English dish.

Hotpot is made from mutton (羊肉) and onion. On the top there are sliced potatoes. People put it on the stove all day in a heavy pot and on a low heat. You can often see it at parties in the UK because it's easy to prepare for a large number of people and not expensive.

Hotpot doesn't taste bad. However, I still miss hot pot, two words!

49. The writer felt excited when she learnt that she would _____.

- A. meet some Chinese friends
- B. have a chance to try some new food
- C. have her favourite food
- D. learn more about English culture

解析：细节理解题。由 How excited I was to know that there was going to be a free meal of hotpot to welcome the new students 和 Hot pot is many Chinese people's favourite food 可知此处作者以为要去吃火锅，而火锅是她最爱的食物，所以当听到她能吃到自己最爱的食物她很激动，选 C。

答案：C

50. A "canteen" might be a place _____.

- A. selling food and drink
- B. for students to have sports

- C. just like a library
- D. for students to study

解析：词义猜测题。由 I seemed to smell the hot pot in the air 可推 canteen 表示食堂，所以 A 选项的卖食物和饮料符合，选 A。

答案：A

51. In the end, what did the writer have?
- A. Hamburgers, sandwiches and potatoes.
 - B. Mutton, onion and sliced potatoes.
 - C. Mutton, vegetables and bread.
 - D. Hamburgers, potatoes and ice cream.

解析：细节理解题。由 I got to know that hot pot is completely different from hotpot 和 Hotpot is made from mutton (羊肉) and onion (洋葱). On the top there are sliced potatoes 以及 there was going to be a free meal of hotpot to welcome the new students 可知作者去食堂吃的是 hotpot，即由羊肉，洋葱和土豆片做的，选 B。

答案：B

52. Hotpot is often prepared for parties because it is _____.
- A. delicious
 - B. healthy
 - C. easy to prepare
 - D. expensive

解析：细节理解题。由 You can often see it at parties in the UK because it's easy to prepare 可知因为它做起来容易，选 C。

答案：C

53. After reading the passage, we know the writer is _____.
- A. an English teacher
 - B. a French girl
 - C. a Japanese cook
 - D. a Chinese student

解析：推理判断题。由 Hot pot is many Chinese people's favourite food, including me 可知作者是中国人的，D 选项的中国学生符合。

答案：D

B

In the United States, when one becomes rich, he wants people to know it. And even if he does not become very rich, he wants people to think that he is. That is what "keeping up with the Joneses" is about. It is the story of someone who tried to look as rich as his neighbours.

The expression was first used in 1913 by a young American called Arthur Momand. He told this story about himself. He began earning \$ 125 a week at the age of 23. That was a lot of money in those days. He got married and moved with his wife to a very wealthy neighbourhood outside New York City. When he saw that rich people rode horses, Momand went horseback riding every day. When he saw that rich people had servants, Momand and his wife also hired (雇佣) a servant and gave big parties for their new neighbours.

It was like a race, but one could never finish his race because one was always trying to keep up. The race ended for Momand and his wife when they could no longer pay for their new way of

life. They moved back to an apartment in New York City.

Momand looked around him and noticed that many people do things just to keep up with rich lifestyle of their neighbours. He saw the funny side of it and started to write a series of short stories. He called it “Keeping up with the Joneses” because “Jones” is a very common name in the United States. “Keeping up with the Joneses” came to mean keeping up with rich lifestyle of the people around you. Momand’s series appeared in different newspapers across the country for over 28 years.

People never seem to get tired of keeping up with the Joneses. And there are “Joneses” in every city of the world. But one must get tired of trying to keep up with the Joneses because no matter what one does, Mr. Jones always seems to be ahead.

54. Some people want to keep up with the Joneses because they.

- A. want to be as rich as their neighbours
- B. want others to know or to think that they are rich
- C. don't want others to know they are rich
- D. want to be happy

解析：细节理解题，In the United States, when one becomes rich, he wants people to know it. And even if he does not become very rich, he wants people to think that he is 这句话表明的唯一目的就是人们想要别人知道自己很富有，选择 B。

答案：B

55. It can be inferred (推断) from the story that rich people like to _____.

- A. live outside New York City
- B. live in New York city
- C. live in apartments
- D. have many neighbours

解析：推理判断题，He got married and moved with his wife to a very wealthy neighbourhood outside New York City 赚钱之后搬到了郊区，这里有很多富人，选择 A。

答案：A

56. Arthur Momand used the name “Jones” in his series of short stories because “Jones” is _____.

- A. an important name
- B. a popular name in the United States
- C. his neighbour's name
- D. not a good name

解析：细节理解题，He called it “Keeping up with the Joneses” because “Jones” is a very common name in the United States 他之所以用 Joneses 是因为 Jones 这个名字在美国很普遍，选择 B。

答案：B

57. If a person who keeps up with the Joneses, he would _____.

- A. do as the poor persons around him do
- B. do everything he likes to do
- C. do as his neighbours do
- D. do as the rich people around him do

解析：细节理解题，“Keeping up with the Joneses” came to mean keeping up with rich lifestyle of the people around you 这句话的意思是自己努力赶上其他富人的生活节奏，效仿他

们的生活方式，选择 D。

答案：D

58. According to the writer, it is _____ to keep up with the Joneses.

- A. correct
- B. interesting
- C. impossible
- D. good

解析：细节理解题，But one must get tired of trying to keeping up with the Joneses because no matter what one does, Mr. Jones always seems to be ahead.当你追上了一个人之后，还会有比他更优秀的，所以超过所谓的 Jones 是不可能的，选择 C。

答案：C

C

Our Needs

People in different places have different habits, but their needs are similar. Needs are things we must have to live. Our bodies need food and water. We also need air. We need a place to live to keep us away from danger. We need clothes to keep us warm. If we do not have these things, we cannot survive.

Needs may be a little different for people who live in different areas. If you live where it is cold, you may need special clothes to keep you warm. If you live in hot places, you may need more water and fewer clothes.

People always find new ways to meet their needs. Farmers produce food that people eat. In the past, they planted seeds and pick plants by hand. Now they have machines help them do this work.

Our Wants

Wants are things people eager (渴望) to have but do not need to live. Suppose you hope to get a basketball for your birthday. A football is a want because you can live without it.

Sometimes we may want something so much that it feels like a need. We have to make choices. For example, if you need a new coat for winter, you might not be able to get the basketball you want. We must choose what we need instead of what we want.

Sometimes we must make choices between things we want. Suppose you want to go to a birthday party for your uncle. But a friend asks you to go to a movie. The movie is at the same time as the party. If you choose to go to the party, then what will you have to give up? What will you have to give up if you go to the movie?

59. Needs must be the things that we _____.

- A. use almost every day
- B. cannot live without
- C. have interest in
- D. use to improve our lives

解析：考查细节理解题，根据 Needs are things we must have to live.可知：需求是我们必须生活的东西。cannot...without 双重否定表示肯定。

答案：B

60. Which of the following must be a need?

- A. A basketball.

- B. A birthday party.
- C. A warm coat in winter.
- D. A wonderful movie.

解析：考查细节理解题，根据 We need clothes to keep us warm. If we do not have these things, we cannot survive.可知：我们需要衣服来保暖。如果我们没有这些东西，我们无法生存。由此可以推断出：冬季暖和的外套是必需品。

答案：C

61. Which sentence shows the writer's opinion?
- A. What we want must be put before what we need.
 - B. People from different areas must have different needs completely.
 - C. It's important to make a choice between the things we want.
 - D. If we want something very much, it can become our need.

解析：考查细节理解题，根据 Sometimes we must make choices between things we want.可知：有时我们必须在我们想要的东西之间做出选择。由此可以推断出：在我们想要的东西之间做出选择是重要的。

答案：C

62. Which of the following is True?
- A. Our bodies only need food and water.
 - B. Movies and party are both wants.
 - C. We do not need coats in summer.
 - D. There is no need to make choices between things we want all the time.

解析：考查推理判断题，根据 Suppose you want to go to a birthday party for your uncle. But a friend asks you to go to a movie. The movie is at the same time as the party. If you choose to go to the party, then what will you have to give up? What will you have to give up if you go to the movie?可知：假设你想去为你的叔叔去参加一个生日聚会。但是一个朋友请你去看电影。电影是在聚会的同一时间。如果你选择去参加聚会，那么你会放弃什么？你会有什么？如果你去看电影，你会放弃吗？由此可以推断出：电影和聚会都是想要的。

答案：B

63. The writer tells the differences between needs and wants by _____.
- A. having interviews
 - B. doing research
 - C. making a survey
 - D. giving examples

解析：考查总结归纳题，根据第一部分 Our bodies need food and water. We also need air. We need a place to live to keep us away from danger. We need clothes to keep us warm. Farmers produce food that people eat.根据第二部分 For example, if you need a new coat for winter, you might not be able to get the basketball you want. We must choose what we need instead of what we want.可知：作者通过举例子来说明 Our needs 和 Our wants 之间的区别。

答案：D

五、词汇运用（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

64. Now water _____(污染) has been one of the most serious problems.

解析：污染 pollution，不可数名词，作主语。

答案：pollution

65. With the inventions of many things, the world needs technology _____(先锋) like Qian Xuesen and Mrs. Curie to open up unknown fields.

解析：先锋 pioneer，可数名词，作宾语，结合句意“世界需要像钱学森和居里夫人这样的技术先锋来开拓未知的领域。”可知，要用复数形式。

答案：pioneers

66. You should _____(塑造) your own future because you do not get any support from your parents.

解析：塑造 shape，动词，作谓语，前面有情态动词 should，后面用动词原形。

答案：shape

67. The story _____(主要地) tells us if we try our best, we will succeed.

解析：主要地 mainly，副词修饰动词，作状语。

答案：mainly

68. The Internet makes _____(沟通) easier, so the world becomes smaller and smaller.

解析：沟通 communication，名词，作宾语。

答案：communication

69. The birds _____(feed) a moment ago. Please don't worry about them.

解析：根据 The birds _____(feed) a moment ago，可知这里 a moment ago 用于一般过去时，主语是动作的承受者，句子使用被动语态，一般过去时的被动语态的构成：were/was+动词的过去分词。

答案：were fed

70. Nothing can stop me from _____ my dreams. (achieve)

解析：根据 Nothing can stop me from _____ my dreams. (achieve)可知句子考查 stop sb. from doing sth.表示阻止某人做某事。

答案：achieving

71. In order to protect _____(us) from the stampede (踩踏), we must keep away from crowded places.

解析：根据 In order to protect _____(us) from the stampede (踩踏), we must keep away from crowded places.可知句子考查 protect oneself 表示保护自己。

答案：ourselves

72. Everything that he has done _____(move) me a lot every day.

解析：根据 Everything that he has done _____(move) me a lot every day.可知这里 every day 用于一般现在时，主语是不定代词，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。

答案：moves

73. —What's the most important morning news on CCTV today?

—The Chinese government warned Japan _____(not do) harm to China's territorial sovereignty (领土主权) .

解析：根据 The Chinese government warned Japan _____(not do) harm to China's territorial sovereignty , 可知句子考查 warn sb. not to do sth.表示警告某人不要做某事。

答案：not to do

74. Broadway has been well - known for its theatres since the early _____ century. (twenty)

解析：根据 Broadway has been well - known for its theatres since the early _____ century. (twenty)可知这里表示哪个世纪应该用序数词表示。

答案：twentieth

75. I think it is his _____(proud) moment that he has ever had because he has won first prize.

解析：从 because he has won first prize 可以判断这里句子应该使用最高级，表示最得意的时刻。

答案：proudest

76. We should _____(active) take action to change this situation.

解析：根据 We should _____(active) take action to change this situation, 可知我们应该积极采取行动改变这种局面。这里修饰动词用副词形式。

答案：actively

77. The teacher has devoted most of his time to _____(develop) the west of China.

解析：根据 The teacher has devoted most of his time to _____(develop) the west of China, 可知这里考查了 devote to doing sth.表示致力于做某事。

答案：developing

78. Praising children is a good way to make them more _____(confident).

解析：根据 Praising children is a good way to make them more _____(confident). 可知这里 make sb+形容词，而 confident 的比较级前面直接加 more。

答案：confident

六、阅读表达

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容回答问题（共 1 小题；每小题 10 分，满分 10 分）

Bitwalking(比特步行) is an invention by a small company in London. To make people walk more, this new app on the mobile phone is paying people, based on their daily walking steps.

With this app, walkers can earn one "Bitwalking dollar (or BW ¥)" for about 10, 000steps (about eight kilometres) . Three BW ¥ can be earned by one person per day at most. The money people earned can be spent on online shopping sites or exchanged for cash.

One idea behind the app is to make people healthier. But the designers also have another goal: to improve people's lives. In poor countries, people have to walk far to work, or to school, or simply to collect water. Workers in the countryside earn less than one dollar a day. By walking around with the Bitwalking app, they could earn three times more.

The company has also set up Bitwalking centres in some poor areas. At the centres, local people will learn how to use the Bitwalking dollars or trade them for cash. Bitwalking is really helping to change lives.

79. Who invented Bitwalking? (Not more than 5 words)

解析：细节理解题，根据 Bitwalking（比特步行） is an invention by a small company in London. 可知比特步行是伦敦一家小公司的发明，故得出答案。

答案：A small company in London.

80. How can walkers earn one Bitwalking dollar with this app? (Not more than 6 words)

解析：细节理解题，根据 With this app, walkers can earn one "Bitwalking dollar (or BW ¥)" for about 10,000 steps, 可知使用这个程序，步行者走大约 10000 步可以获得一个“Bitwalking 美元（或 BW¥）”，故得出答案。

答案：By walking for about 10,000 steps. /By walking for about eight kilometres.

81. How many Bitwalking dollars can people get at most every day? (Not more than 3 words)

解析：细节理解题，根据 Three BW ¥ can be earned by one person per day at most. 每天一个人最多可以获得三个 BW¥，故得出答案。

答案：Three BW dollars. /Three Bitwalking dollars. /Three.

82. What is another goal of Bitwalking? (Not more than 4 words)

解析：细节理解题，根据 But the designers also have another goal: to improve people's lives. 但是设计师们还有一个目标：改善人们的生活，故得出答案。

答案：To improve people's lives.

83. How much do workers in the countryside earn without the Bitwalking app every day? (Not more than 4 words)

解析：细节理解题，根据 Workers in the countryside earn less than one dollar a day, 可知没有这个软件，农村工人每天的收入不到一美元，故得出答案。

答案：Less than one dollar.

七、任务型阅读

阅读下面短文，根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入最恰当的单词，每个空格只填 1 个单词（共 10 空；每空 1 分，满分 10 分）

Life is filled with regrets（遗憾）. Anyone around you will have no difficulty in telling his regrets. As we get older, we look back and wish that we had made better choices. What can we do to avoid future regrets?

Make better plans

If you start to do something, you need to make a plan before doing it. The earlier, the better. You will know what comes first and what comes last. You'll also know what you should do and what you shouldn't do. When changes happen, you can have more time to deal with them.

Live a more active life

You can go around more often. More outdoor activities can keep you relaxed and active. You also need to be kind. "Thank you" can bring a smile to someone's face. Learn to say "sorry" and

don't be angry with others.

Find the right friend

A friend may make your life and he or she can break your life as well. So you need to think twice when you choose a friend. Good friends will always make your ideas better. When you get into trouble, ask others for help. That little help may get you good results.

Never fear failure

Everybody fails. Even the greatest person failed. We should not fear failure, because failure is not the end of the road. We must take failure as a chance to learn and improve ourselves.

Life is good. We don't have to live in our past, but we do hope that we can plan better, live better, and work better when we have the chance to do so.

84. _____ on avoiding future regrets	
Make better plans	If you start to do something, you had 85. _____ make a plan 86. _____ so that you will have enough time to deal with 87. _____.
Live a more active life	More outdoor 88. _____ can keep you relaxed and active. "Thank you" and "sorry" can make you be 89. _____ to others.
Find the right friend	A good friend is very important, so you need to think twice before 90. _____ one. Good friends can help you out of 91. _____.
Never fear failure	Do not give up when you 92. _____. We should not live in our 93. _____ because we have hope.

解析：84.考查名词；根据原文“*What can we do to avoid future regrets?*”我们能做些什么来避免未来的遗憾？可知文章主要说了一些建议。故答案是不可数名词 *advice*。

85.考查形容词；根据原文“*If you start to do something, you need to make a plan before doing it. The earlier, the better.*”如果你开始做某事，你需要先做一个计划，越早越好，可知最好干某事 *had better do*。故答案是 *better*。

86.考查副词；根据原文“*If you start to do something, you need to make a plan before doing it. The earlier, the better.*如果你开始做某事，你需要先做一个计划，越早越好。”可只要早做计划。故答案是 *early*。

87.考查名词；根据原文“*When changes happen, you can have more time to deal with them.*当变化发生时，你可以有更多的时间来处理它们。”可知有足够时间来处理变化。故答案是 *changes*。

88.考查名词；根据原文“*More outdoor activities can keep you relaxed and active*”更多户外活动可以让你放松和活跃。可知答案是 *activities*。

89.考查形容词；根据原文“*You also need to be kind. "Thank you" can bring a smile to someone's face.*”你也需要友善。“谢谢”可以给某人的脸带来微笑。可知谢谢使你对方友善。

90.考查动词；根据原文“*So you need to think twice when you choose a friend.*”所以当你选择朋友的时候，你需要三思而后行。故填选择，*before* 是介词，故答案是 *choosing*。

91.考查名词；根据原文“*Good friends will always make your ideas better. When you get into trouble, ask others for help.*”好朋友总会让你的想法更好。当你遇到麻烦时，向别人寻求帮助。可知好朋友能让你远离麻烦。

92.考查动词；根据原文“*We should not fear failure, because failure is not the end of the road. We must take failure as a chance to learn and improve ourselves.*”我们不应该害怕失败，因为失败不是道路的终点。我们必须以失败为契机，学习和提高自己，可知当失败的时候不要放弃。一般现在时，故答案是 *fail*。

93.考查名词；根据原文“Life is good. We don't have to live in our past”生活是美好的，我们不必生活在过去。故答案是 past。

答案：84. Advice 85. better 86. early 87. changes 88. activities 89. kind 90. choosing 91. trouble 92. fail 93. past

八、短文填空

根据短文内容及首字母提示，补全空格内单词，使短文完整、通顺（共 10 空；每空 1 分，满分 10 分）

There was a time when bands(乐队) could actually make a living by selling their music. But that time is long gone. These days 94. m_____ have to find other ways to earn money to support their lives.

Can you remember the 95. f_____ piece of music you ever bought? If you're more 96. t_____ 20, it was probably a CD, and you probably went into a music shop and bought a CD by your favorite band. A part of the money you spent went to the band — that's how the musicians made their living.

Music is still an important part of life for most British people. But young people in the UK hardly ever go to music shops. Lots of young people would laugh at the idea of 97. p_____ for music. “Music is free,” they say, “and you get it from the 98. I_____.” The illegal(非法的) downloading of music is widespread. A recent survey showed that the average teenager has 800illegally downloaded songs on his or her mobile phone.

So what does this mean for the bands? If people don't pay for the music, the bands don't make any money. Some British bands are trying to find 99. n_____ ways to make money. In the past, they could sell T-shirts, CDs and posters. But they need to be more 100. c_____ now. Scottish rock band(摇滚乐队) Franz Ferdinand sells their 101. o_____ branded(打上商标的) puzzles, bags, books and even underwear(内衣裤). You can 102. b_____ lamps, cups, towels, mobile phones, sunscreen lotion(防晒霜) and even biscuits from other bands!

The music is still important, but merchandise(周边商品) is playing a bigger 103. p_____ than ever before.

解析：94.考查名词，根据文章第一句 There was a time when bands(乐队) could actually make a living by selling their music 曾经有一段时间当乐队可以通过出售他们的音乐谋生，推出此处是指音乐家赚钱养家，此处是复数形式，故填 musicians。

95.考查数词，根据 Can you remember the ...piece of music you ever bought, 结合首字母，推出句意：你还记得你买过的第一首音乐吗，故填 first。

96.考查连词，根据 more, 结合首字母，推出是短语 more than 超过，故填 than。

97.考查动词，根据 for, 结合首字母，推出是短语 pay for 支付……，结合前面的介词 of, 可知介词后接动名词，故填 paying。

98.考查名词，根据 The illegal(非法的) downloading of music is widespread 非法下载音乐是很普遍的，推出此处是指：你可以从互联网上获得，结合首字母，故填 Internet。

99.考查形容词，根据 the bands don't make any money 这些乐队赚不到钱，推出他们尝试新的方法挣钱，结合首字母，故填 new。

100.考查形容词，根据 In the past, they could sell T-shirts, CDs and posters 在过去，他们可以出售 T 恤，CD 和海报，结合转折词 but, 推出句意：他们需要更加有创意，故填 creative。

101.考查形容词，根据 Scottish rock band(摇滚乐队) Franz Ferdinand sells their 101.

o _____ branded (打上商标的) puzzles,可知是指苏格兰摇滚乐队弗朗茨费南德出售他们自己的品牌,结合首字母,故填 own。

102.考查动词,根据 You can ...lamps, cups, towels, mobile phones, sunscreen lotion (防晒霜) and even biscuits from other bands!推出句意:你可以买到台灯、杯子、毛巾、手机、防晒乳液,甚至还有其他乐队的饼干!结合 can+动词原形,故填 buy。

103.考查名词,根据 playing a bigger ...,结合首字母,推出是短语:play a part 在……中扮演角色,冠词 a 后接可数名词单数形式,故填 part。

答案:94. musicians 95. first 96. than 97. paying 98. Internet 99. new 100. creative
101. own 102. buy 103. part

九、书面表达(满分 20 分)

社会不断在发展进步,成绩好已经不再是衡量一个好学生的唯一标准.某校正在开展“走进新时代,争当合格中学生”的大讨论,以“**We act, we improve**”为主题,写一篇演讲稿,谈谈你觉得除了学习课本知识之外,我们还应该做些什么?提示如下:

平时	1.学会照顾自己,谦虚,易于合作; 2.有好的阅读习惯,提高自己; 3.注意保护环境,步行或骑自行车上学; 4.懂餐桌礼仪,举止文明.
空余时间	1.关注残疾人; 2.欣赏大自然的美,理解保护大自然的重要性.
总结	……(1-2句)

要求:1.注意人称和时态。

2.要点齐全,可适当增加细节使句子通顺、连贯。

3.不要逐字翻译,词数 100 左右,开头已给出,不计入总词数。

We act, we improve

With the development of the society, to learn well is not the only thing a student should do. To be a qualified (合格的) middle school student, I think we have a lot of things to do. _____

解析:

【分析】高分句型:

We had better go to school on foot or by bicycle.

我们最好步行上学或骑自行车上学.

had better do sth.表示最好做某事。

In a word, if we follow the advice, we will make a big difference to ourselves.

总而言之,如果我们听从劝告,我们会对自己产生很大的影响。

这里 if 引导条件状语从句,主句用一般将来时,从句用一般现在时。

We act, we improve

With the development of the society, to learn well is not the only thing a student should do. To be a qualified (合格的) middle school student, I think we have a lot of things to do. (引出话题)

First, we should learn to look after ourselves. We should be modest and easy to work with. Second, we should have good reading habits to improve ourselves. Third, we should pay attention to protecting the environment. We had better go to school on foot or by bicycle (高分句型). Fourth, we should learn about good table manners and behave politely. (平时所做的事情)

Moreover, in our spare time, we should care about the disabled. Also, we should go out to enjoy the beauty of nature in order to understand the importance of protecting nature. (空余时间所做的事情)

In a word, if we follow the advice, we will make a big difference to ourselves (高分句型). /The more we act, the better we will improve. (总结)

答案:

We act, we improve

With the development of the society, to learn well is not the only thing a student should do. To be a qualified middle school student, I think we have a lot of things to do.

First, we should learn to look after ourselves. We should be modest and easy to work with. Second, we should have good reading habits to improve ourselves. Third, we should pay attention to protecting the environment. We had better go to school on foot or by bicycle. Fourth, we should learn about good table manners and behave politely.

Moreover, in our spare time, we should care about the disabled. Also, we should go out to enjoy the beauty of nature in order to understand the importance of protecting nature.

In a word, if we follow the advice, we will make a big difference to ourselves. / The more we act, the better we will improve.