

2015年贵州省毕节市中考真题英语

卷 I

第一部分 听力 (30分)

I. 听 5 个句子。从 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳应答语。每个句子听两遍。(每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

1.

- A. I'm fine, thanks.
- B. That would be nice.
- C. Nice to meet you, too.

2.

- A. My pleasure.
- B. Hold on, please.
- C. Not at all.

3.

- A. Good idea!
- B. Sounds interesting.
- C. Sorry, I won't

4.

- A. You're welcome.
- B. I don't think so.
- C. It doesn't matter.

5.

- A. Be careful.
- B. Good luck.
- C. Have a good time!

II. 听 5 段短对话, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案。每段对话听两遍。(每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

6. What does the man like best?

- A. Potato chips.
- B. Salad.
- C. Hamburgers

7. Who is the girl going to visit?

- A. Her grandfather.
- B. Her father.
- C. Her mother.

8. Where are they?

- A. In a restaurant.

- B. In a museum
- C. In a clothes store

9. When will they go to the zoo?

- A. Friday.
- B. Saturday.
- C. Sunday

10. What does the woman mean?

- A. She agrees to go on a picnic with the man.
- B. She won't go on a picnic in bad weather.
- C. She doesn't like going on a picnic at all.

III. 听 1 段长对话，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案。对话听三遍。（每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

11. What are Amy and Steven talking about?

- A. A volleyball game.
- B. A basketball game.
- C. Their favorite sports.

12. What is Amy interested in?

- A. Jumping
- B. Running.
- C. Hiking.

13. Who runs the fastest in Amy's class?

- A. Amy.
- B. Kate.
- C. Lily.

14. How did Steven do in the last year's sports meet?

- A. He got the first prize in basketball games.
- B. He did best in volleyball games-
- C. He lost the volleyball games.

15. Who is Steven's favorite player?

- A. Yao Ming.
- B. Lin Shuhao.
- C. Kobe.

IV. 听短文，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案。短文听三遍。（每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

16. Where did Peter work?

- A. In a shop.
- B. In an office.
- C. In a hospital.

17. Why did Peter make mistakes in his work two weeks ago?

- A. Because he was bad at his work.

- B. Because he stayed up late at night.
C. Because he couldn't sleep well at night.
18. When did Peter go to the hospital?
A. Last Monday.
B. Last Friday.
C. Last Sunday.
19. How long has Peter been away from his office?
A. For two days.
B. For three days.
C. For a week.
20. How did the boss feel when Peter came back to work?
A. Happy.
B. Excited.
C. Angry.

第二部分 单项选择 (10分)

从下列各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择能填入空白处的最佳选项。(每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

21. There _____ only a little milk in the fridge.
A. is
B. are
C. be
D. has

解析: 句意: 冰箱里有一点儿牛奶。“there be”的基本结构是: there be+sb./sth.+sp.+st (某地某时有某人/某物)。其谓语动词是 be, 故 D 错; 句子是倒装结构, 其主语是 be 后的 sb./sth.; be 的数按“就近原则”与靠近的主语一致。milk 是不可数名词, 作主语, 谓语用单数。故选 A。

答案: A

22. The harder you study, the _____ knowledge you will know.
A. much
B. more
C. little
D. less

解析: 句意: 你越努力, 你知道的知识就越多。A 项: 许多, 修饰不可数名词; B 项: 更多, 修饰可数或不可数名词; C 项: 少, 几乎没有, 修饰不可数名词; D 项: 更少, 修饰不可数名词。本题所用的结构是: the+比较级, the+比较级: 越……, 就越……。根据句意是越努力, 知道的知识就越多。故选 B。

答案: B

23. --When is Women's Day?
--It's _____ March 8".
A. in
B. of

C. on

D. at

解析：句意：--什么时候是妇女节？--在三月八日。A 项：in 在某段时间内或某段时间后；B 项：……的，表示所有关系；C 项：表示在某天及某天某时；D 项：表示在某时刻。“三月八日”指在某天，用介词 on。故选 C。

答案：C

24. Uncle John _____ for a walk after supper every day.

A. goes

B. went

C. will go

D. has gone

解析：句意：约翰大叔每天晚饭后散步。A 项：一般现在时态，表示经常性，习惯性的动作；B 项：一般过去时态，表示过去某时发生的动作；C 项：一般将来时态，表示将要发生的动作；D 项：现在完成时态，表示已经发生或完成的动作。本句表示每天发生的习惯性动作，用一般现在时态。故选 A。

答案：A

25. A bridge _____ over the river last year.

A. builds

B. built

C. was built

D. is built

解析：句意：去年河上建了一座桥。主语是谓语的执行者时，用主动语态，主语是谓语的承受者时，用被动语态。a bridge 是谓语 build 的承受者，用被动语态；表示在 last year 发生的过去动作，用一般过去时态，故选 C。

答案：C

26. _____ is the last month of a year.

A. January

B. December

C. September

D. October

解析：句意：十二月是一年的最后一个月。A 项：一月；B 项：十二月；C 项：九月；D 项：十月。一年最后一个月是十二月。故选 B。

答案：B

27. I'd like you to meet Bob. _____ is my best friend.

A. He

B. Him

C. His

D. Her

解析：句意：我想要你认识一下鲍勃。他是我最好的朋友。A 项：他，主格形式，用于在句

中作主语；B 项：他，宾格形式，在句中作宾语时用；C 项：他的，物主代词形式；D 项：她，宾格形式；她的，物主代词形式。Bob 是一个男孩，“他”在句中作主语，用主格形式，故选 A。

答案：A

28. Don't forget _____ thanks when other people help you.

- A. accept
- B. to accept
- C. say
- D. to say

解析：句意：别人帮助你时，不要忘了说谢谢。A 项：接受；B 项：接受；C 项：说，讲；D 项：说，讲。感谢别人的帮助说声“谢谢”，A、B 错。forget to do sth.忘了要做某事，后跟带 to 的不定式作宾语，故选 D。

答案：D

29. "Can you _____ the lost wallet in detail?" the policeman asked.

- A. describe
- B. described
- C. to describe
- D. describing

解析：句意：警察问：“你可以详细描述一下丢失的钱包吗？”A 项：原形；B 项：过去式、过去分词；C 项：不定式形式；D 项：现在分词。can 是情态动词，情态动词后用动词的原形形式，故选 A。

答案：A

30. --Do you know Lang Lang?

--Of course. He is a famous pianist and he plays the piano _____.

- A. beautiful
- B. more beautiful
- C. beautifully
- D. more beautifully

解析：句意：--你知道朗朗吗？--当然。他是一位著名的钢琴家，他钢琴弹得很美。A 项：美丽的，形容词原形；B 项：更美丽的，形容词比较级；C 项：美丽的，副词原形；D 项：更美丽的，副词比较级。本题未进行比较，用原形。修饰行为动词 play，用副词形式，故选 C。

答案：C

第三部分 完型填空（10分）

阅读短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择能填入空白处的最佳选项。（每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

A man got off the bus and Sam, the bus driver, drove on. Soon the bus 31 to the next stop. 32 old man got on it. "This boy 33 you his seat." Sam said to the old man. But the boy in the front seat did not move 34 the old man went up to him, Sam looked at him. Then he said again to the old man in a 35 voice, "This boy will be glad to give you his seat." This time the boy 36 it. His face 37 red. He got up at once. Then the

old man sat down ____38____ said to the boy, "Thank you, my boy." "Most people want ____39____ nice," Sam told the old man. "They just forget that. Sometimes they need a little ____40____. I am glad to give them such a push sometimes, too."

31.

- A. come
- B. comes
- C. came
- D. coming

32.

- A. A
- B. An
- C. The
- D. /

33.

- A. will give
- B. give
- C. gives
- D. gave

34.

- A. while
- B. if
- C. unless
- D. when

35.

- A. loud
- B. louder
- C. loudly
- D. loudest

36.

- A. hear
- B. hears
- C. heard
- D. hearing

37.

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

38.

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

39.

- A. will be
- B. to be
- C. be
- D. being

40.

- A. rest
- B. money
- C. place
- D. push

解析：31.考查动词及语境理解。句意：很快，公交车来到了下一站。本文故事用的是一般过去时态，本题也该用过去式，故选 C。

32.考查冠词及语境理解。句意：一位老人上了车。表示“一……”是不定冠词 a/an 的用法。a 用于以辅音开始的单词前，an 用于以元音开始的单词前。old 的第一个音是元音，用不定冠词 an。故选 B。

33.考查动词及语境理解。句意：这个男孩要让座位给你。这位男孩愿意(将要)把座位给你，用一般将来时态。故选 A。

34.考查连词及语境理解。句意：但是，当老人向前排的男孩走去时，他没有动。A 项：当……时，后跟延续性动词；B 项：如果，表示条件；是否，表示疑问；C 项：如果不，除非，表示相反的条件；D 项：当……时，表示时间，后可以跟非延续性动词。根据句意，本空表示“当……时”，went 是非延续性动作，故选 D。

35.考查形容词及语境理解。句意：然后他再次对老人以更大的声音说。A. loud 大的，形容词原形；B. louder 更大的，形容词比较级；C. loudly 大声地，副词原形；D. loudest 最大的，形容词最高级。本句修饰名词 voice，用形容词。这一次与上一次相比，用比较级，故选 B。

36.考查动词及语境理解。句意：这一次，男孩听到了。描述那一天发生的过去动作，用一般过去时态。故选 C。

37.考查动词及语境理解。句意：他的脸变红了。描述当时发生的动作，用一般过去时态，故选 C。

38.考查连词及语境理解。句意：老人坐下并对男孩说“谢谢你，孩子”。A 项：并且，表示并列、递进；B 项：因此，表示结果；C 项：但是，表示转折；D 项：或者，表示选择；否则，表示结果。描述顺次发生的两动作，用 and 表示并列关系。故选 A。

39.考查动词及语境理解。句意：许多人想做好事。想要做某事：want to do sth.，后跟带 to 的不定式作宾语，故选 B。

40.考查名词及语境理解。句意：有时他们需要推一下。A 项：休息；B 项：钱；C 项：地点；D 项：推。由后句：I am glad to give them such a push sometimes, too. (我有时也乐意给他们推一下)可以推测出本空填：push，故选 D。

答案：31.C 32.B 33.A 34.D 35.B 36.C 37.C 38.A 39.B 40.D

第四部分 阅读理解 (30分)

I. 阅读短文，根据短文内容从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。(每小题 2 分，共 20 分)

A

The great Zen(禅宗) teacher, Benzei had many pupils. One day, one of them was caught because of stealing things by other students. And they reported him to Benzei, but he took no action against the boy.

A few days later, the same boy stole another student's things and was again caught. And again Benzei did nothing. This made the other students angry, and they wrote a petition(请愿书) to ask the teacher to send away the thief from school. They all threatened to leave if the boy was allowed to stay.

The teacher called a meeting of the students. When they had arrived, he said to them, "You are good boys who know what is right and what is wrong. If you leave, you will have no trouble in joining any other school. But what about your brother who does not even know the difference between right and wrong? Who will teach him if I don't? No, I cannot ask him to go even if it means losing all of you. "

Tears coursed down(流下) the cheeks of the boy who had stolen. From then on, he never stole again and became an honest man.

41. What did the teacher do when the students reported me boy to him?

- A. He asked the boy's parents to come to school.
- B. He was angry with the boy.
- C. He sent away the boy from the school
- D. He took no action against the boy.

42. The underlined word "This" in the passage refers to _____.

- A. the teacher took no action against the boy who stole things again
- B. they didn't catch the boy who stole things
- C. the teacher hit the boy who stole things
- D. the teacher told them not to catch the boy

43. Which of the following sentences is true?

- A. The students all threatened to leave if the boy left.
- B. The teacher didn't ask the boy to leave.
- C. If the students all leave, they won't join another school.
- D. The teacher called a parents' meeting for the thief.

44. In order to ask the teacher to send away the boy from school, what did the students do?

- A. They didn't have classes
- B. They all left the school.
- C. They wrote a petition.
- D. They all threatened the thief.

45. From the passage we know _____.

- A. Benzei wasn't really a good teacher.
- B. The boy realized he was wrong.
- C. The teacher had a wrong action.
- D. From then on, nobody stayed with the boy.

解析：41.细节理解题。题意：当学生们给老师告那个男孩时，老师做了什么？A项：他叫男孩的父母到学校来；B项：他生男孩的气了；C项：他把男孩赶出了学校；D项：他没有采取任何行动。根据第一段最后一句可知他没有采取任何行动，故选D。

42.词义猜测题。题意：文中有下划线的"This"指的是什么？A. the teacher took no action against the boy who stole things again.老师对偷东西的男孩什么也没做；B项：他们没有抓住偷东西的人；C项：老师打了偷东西的男孩；D项：老师叫他们不要抓那个男孩。句意：And Benzei did nothing. This made the other students angry.而再一次，Benzei 什么也没有做，this使

得其他学生生气了。可以推测出“这”指的是老师不作为。故选 A。

43.推理判断题。题意：下面哪一个句子是正确的？A项：其他学生都威胁如果男孩离开他们也要离开；B项：老师没有让男孩离开；C项：如果学生们都离开，他们找不到学校读书；D项：为了这个小偷，老师开了家长会。根据短文内容，再次偷盗事件发生后，学生们威胁说如果不赶走小偷他们就要离开，而老师在学生会上的话表明，其他孩子很容易找到别的学校读书，而这个偷东西的孩子不能，因此不能赶走他。故选 B。

44.细节理解题。题意：为了叫老师把男孩赶出学校，学生们做了什么？A项：他们不上课；B项：他们都离开学校；C项：他们写了一封请愿书；D项：他们都威胁小偷。根据第二段里的：they wrote a petition(请愿书) to ask the teacher to send away the thief from school.可知，为了赶走这个男孩，其他学生写了一封请愿书。故选 C。

45.推理判断题。题意：从短文中我们可以知道什么？A项：Benzei 不是一位真正的好老师；B项：男孩认识到自己错了；C项：老师行为不当；D项：从那以后，没有人和那个男孩呆在一起了。根据短文最后一段可知，小男孩泪如雨下，从此改过自新了。故选 B。

答案：41. D 42. A 43. B 44. C 45. B

B

One day, I heard an American boy said to a Chinese girl student, "You speak very good English." But the girl answered, "No, no. My English is very poor." The foreigner was quite surprised at the answer. Thinking he had not made himself understood or the girl had not heard him clearly, he said, "Yes, indeed, you speak very well." But the girl still kept saying, "No." In the end, the American boy could not understand and didn't know what to say.

What's wrong with the girl's answer? She didn't accept a compliment(夸奖) in the same way as the American people do. She should answer, "Thank you" instead of "No". She really understood what the American boy had said, but she thought she should be modest. In the west, people will feel proud and confident when they are praised. So if someone says the dishes you have cooked are very delicious, you should say, "Thank you."

In our country, we think being modest is a virtue(美德) and being proud is a bad thing, but in my opinion, being confident does not mean being proud, so sometimes you should be confident instead of being modest.

If you are modest and say, "No, I'm afraid I can't do it well", while working in a western country, the others may think that you really cannot do it. If you often say, "No", you will certainly be looked down upon by others. When asking for a job, if one says something like "Yes, I can certainly do it" instead of "let me have a try", he or she will expect to get it. So in the west, you should be brave to show your self-confidence.

46. Why did the Chinese girl say "No" when she was praised?

- A. Because she thought she should be proud.
- B. Because she thought she should be confident.
- C. Because she thought she should be modest.
- D. Because she thought she is a student.

47. If you say, "I can do it well." when asking for a job in the west, the others may think that _____.

- A. You can do it well.
- B. You can't do it well.
- C. You like doing it.

D. You don't like doing it.

48. What does the underlined part "looked down upon" mean in Chinese?

- A. 瞧不起
- B. 瞧得起
- C. 表扬
- D. 批评

49. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. The girl didn't hear the boy clearly.
- B. The American boy understood the girl's answer.
- C. In China, people think being modest is a virtue.
- D. The writer thinks being modest means being proud.

50. What does the writer want to tell us?

- A. We should be proud and selfish in the west.
- B. We should be modest and confident in the West.
- C. We should be modest and brave in the West.
- D. We should be brave and confident in the West.

解析：46.细节理解题。题意：为什么受到表扬时这位女孩要说不？A项：因为她认为她应该骄傲；B项：因为她认为她应该自信；C项：因为她认为她应该谦虚；D项：因为她认为她是学生。根据第二段的：She really understood what the American boy had said, but she thought she should be modest.可知因为中国女孩认为自己应该谦虚。故选C。

47.细节理解题。题意：如果在西方求职时，你说“我能干好”，别人会怎样认为？A项：你能干好；B项：你干不好；C项：你喜欢做；D项：你不喜欢做。由第四段的：If you are modest and say, "No, I'm afraid I can't do it well", while working in a western country, the others may think that you really cannot do it.可知如果你谦虚地说可能做不好时，别人会认为你真的不能干好。反过来可以推测出如果你说你干得好，别人会认为你真的可以干好。故选A。

48.词义猜测题。题意：有下划线的“looked down upon”的汉语意思是什么？A项：瞧不起；B项：瞧得起；C项：表扬；D项：批评。句意：If you often say, "No", you will certainly be looked down upon by others.如果你经常说no，你肯定将会被别人looked down upon。总是说自己不行，那也不会，别人会轻视你。故选A。

49.推理判断题。题意：根据短文下面的哪一个是对的？A项：女孩没有听清楚男孩的话；B项：美国男理解女孩的回答；C项：在中国，人们认为谦虚是一种美德；D项：作者认为谦虚就是骄傲。由第三段的第一句可知，在中国，人们认为谦虚是美德，骄傲是坏事。故选C。

50.主旨大意题。题意：作者想要告诉我们什么？A项：在西方，我们应该骄傲自私；B项：在西方我们应该谦虚、自信；C项：在西方我们应该谦虚、勇敢；D项：在西方我们应该勇敢、自信。根据短文最后一句：因此，在西方，你应该勇敢地展示你的自信。可知本题选D。

答案：46. C 47. A 48. A 49. C 50. D

II. 阅读短文，判断短文后各题所给句子的内容是“A”否“B”与短文内容相符。(每小题2分，共10分)

C

Should Shanghai bid for(申办) the Summer Olympics in 2028? Here are some people's opinions.

Some people said, "The games will improve Shanghai's global influence and the city is powerful and must try to become a platform(平台) for major international dialogues, Shanghai has succeeded in holding the World Expo in 2010 and the city can also hold the successful Summer Olympics."

Others, however, are not sure that it's a good idea. They think the Olympics would be too expensive and the money could be better spent on other things.

The 2008 Beijing Olympics brought much prestige(声望) to the city and to China, but its cost, over \$40 million, was high and the Olympic site(场地) in the center of the city is now largely unused, Could Shanghai learn from Beijing's experience and do it better?

My answer is yes. As one American said, "A great city has to do great things." Shanghai is a great city and is not afraid of facing challenges. Holding the 2028 Summer Olympics would prove that.

51. Shanghai held the World Expo in 2010 successfully.

52. The Olympic site in the center of Beijing is now largely used.

53. The 2008 Beijing Olympics cost more than \$40 million.

54. All people think it is a good idea for Shanghai to hold the Summer Olympics.

55. The writer thinks Shanghai can learn from Beijing's experience and do it better.

解析: 51.细节理解题。句意: Shanghai held the World Expo in 2010 successfully.上海成功地举办了2010年世博会。由第二段的: Shanghai has succeeded in holding the World Expo in 2010.可知本句正确。

52.细节理解题。句意: The Olympic site in the center of Beijing is now largely used.北京市中心的奥运会场地现在被大量使用。由第四段中的: the Olympic site(场地) in the center of the city is now largely unused.可知北京市中心的奥运会场地现在没有被大量使用。故本句错误。

53.细节理解题。句意: The 2008 Beijing Olympics cost more than \$40 million.2008年北京奥运会花费超过40,000,000美元。由第四段第一句可知本句正确。

54.推理判断题。句意: 所有人都认为上海举办奥运会是一个好主意。根据短文内容可知,有人赞同,有人反对。故本句错误。

55.细节理解题。句意: The writer thinks Shanghai can learn from Beijing's experience and do it better.作者认为上海可以从北京的经验中学习并且做得更好。由文中的: Could Shanghai learn from Beijing's experience and do it better? My answer is yes.可知作者是这样认为的,故本句正确。

答案: 51. A 52. B 53. A 54. B 55. A

第五部分情景交际(10分)

根据对话内容,从方框中所给的A、B、C、D、E五个选项中选择恰当的句子补全对话,使对话意思完整、通顺。(每小题2分,共10分)

W: What's wrong with you, young man?

M: _____ 56 _____

W: Have you taken your temperature?

M: Yes, it seems to be all right, but I am coughing badly and I've also got a pain in my head.

W: _____ 57 _____

M: For two days.

A. I can't rest at home.

B. Mmm, nothing serious.

C. How long have you been like this?

D. I'm feeling terrible.

E. Open your mouth and say " Ah...".

W: _____ 58 _____

M: Ah...

W: _____ 59 _____ You've just got a cold, Please take this medicine three times a day. Stay at home and have a good rest. You'll be well soon.

M: Oh, doctor, _____ 60 _____ I must go to school because I'm going to have a math exam tomorrow.

W: I see. You can go to school but don't work too much.

M: Thank you, doctor.

答案: 56. D 57. C 58. E 59. B 60. A

卷 II

第六部分 任务型阅读 (10分)

阅读短文, 按照短文后的要求答题。(每小题2分, 共10分)

On a Friday night, a poor young violinist was playing his violin at the entrance(入口) of the subway station. The music was so great that people put some money into his hat.

The next day, the violinist came to the entrance again. He put down his hat as usual. Beside the hat was a piece of paper with some words on it: "A George Sang has put an important thing into my hat by mistake. Welcome to claim(认领)if. " After a while a man named George Sang ran here quickly and got back his important thing.

The important thing was a lottery ticket(彩票). Sang bought it and won a prize of \$500, 000. But when he gave \$50 to the violinist for his wonderful music, he threw the lottery ticket, too. The violinist was a college student. That morning, he was going to Vienna for his education. However, when he found the ticket, he canceled the flight and returned to the entrance.

He said, "Although I don't have much money, I live happily. If I lose honesty (诚实), I won't be happy forever."

任务一: 写出短文中与下列句子意思相近的句子。

61. His hat was put into some money because he played quite well,

任务二: 根据短文内容, 用英语回答问题。

62. What was the important thing that George Sang put into the hat?

63. What did the violinist do when he found the ticket?

64. The young violinist came to the entrance again in order to return the lottery ticket to George Sang, didn't he?

任务二: 将短文中的画线部分翻译成中文。

65. _____

解析:

61. 句型转换题。原句句意: 因为他拉得很好, 他的帽子被进了一些钱。故写第一段最后一句: The music was so great that people put some money into his hat. 音乐如此地棒, 以至于人们丢了一些钱在他的帽子里。

62. 细节理解题。题意: 乔治桑放了什么重要的东西在那顶帽子里? 根据第三段第一句可知那件重要的东西是一张彩票。

63. 细节理解题。题意：小提琴手找到票时，做了什么事？由第三段最后的句子可知他取消了航班回到了地铁入口处。

64. 细节理解题。题意：年轻的小提琴手再次来到入口处，是为了归还乔治的彩票，对不对？从他的告示上的内容可知，他是为了归还彩票给乔治桑，故作肯定回答。

65. 虽然我没有太多的钱，但是我很快乐。如果我失去了诚实，我将永远不会快乐。although 虽然，根据“虽然……但是……”这样一个结构；live happily 过得幸福快乐；后句是 if(如果) 引出的条件状语从句，forever 永远。故译成：虽然我没有太多的钱，但我过得很快乐。如果我失去了诚实，我将永远不会快乐。

答案：

61. The music was so great that people put some money into his hat.

62. The important thing was a lottery ticket. / A lottery ticket.

63. He canceled the flight and returned to the entrance.

64. Yes, he did./ Yes

65. 虽然我没有太多的钱，但我过得很快乐。如果我失去了诚实，我将永远不会快乐。

第七部分 词汇（10分）

根据句意和首字母或汉语提示，写出句中所缺单词的正确形式，每空一词。（每小题1分，共10分）

66. It's _____ (不可能) for you to learn English well if you don't work hard.

67. _____ (幸运地), nobody was hurt in the accident.

68. Don't _____ (扔) litter about. It's a bad habit

69. Han Mei made great _____ (进步) in learning English.

70. In China, it is a custom to give kids lucky _____ (钱) during the Spring Festival.

71. Sorry! I can't work it out. You'd better a _____ the teacher for help.

72. I enjoy r _____ books in my free time.

73. The wind is blowing s _____. Don't go out now.

74. Maria likes e _____ apples.

75. The price of the coat is very h _____. I can't afford it

答案：66. impossible 67. Luckily 68. throw 69. progress 70. money 71. ask 72. reading

73. strongly 74. eating 75. high

第八部分 短文改错（10分）

阅读短文，判断标有题号的每一行画线部分和有漏字符号(^)处是否有错误。如无错误，在该行右边横线上画一个“√”；如有错误（每行只有一个），则按下列情况改正：

画线部分为多余的词：把该词写在该行右边横线上，并画上斜线(\)。

画线部分为错词：在该行右边横线上写出正确的词。

有漏字符号(^)处缺一个词：在该行右边横线上写出所缺的词。

（每小题1分，共10分）

Do you know about Chinese paper cuts? Here I'm glad to tell you anything about them. Chinese paper cuts have a long history of over 2,000 years. They can be see in different parts of China. Many people no matter young or old, are fond ^ them. People in northern part of China do well in make paper cuts. They cut paper into different shapes like birds, animal, flowers and so on. I think Chinese paper cuts are

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

81. _____

not only beautiful but also very usefully. People usually put them on 82. _____
 doors or windows when they celebrated something happy, especially 83. _____
 for the Spring Festival. More and more people are interesting in them. 84. _____
 So come to the China and see more Chinese paper cuts someday. 85. _____

答案：76. √ 77. something 78. seen 79. of 80. making 81. animals 82. useful 83. celebrate 84. interested 85. 去掉 the

第九部分 书面表达 (30分)

书面表达分 A、B 两部分，A 部分 10 分；B 部分 20 分，共 30 分。文中不能出现本人及所在学校、乡（镇）、县（区）的相关信息。

A. 下列是一篇未写完的短文，请认真阅读，为短文写一个不少于 3 个句子的结尾，使短文连贯完整。

Once I was walking in a park. I was thinking about something when I noticed I came to a very very narrow road. Just at that time, a young man came towards me from the other end of the road. It was too narrow for both of us to pass through at the same time. We stopped and looked at each other for a while....

答案：

Then the young man said rudely, "I never make way for a fool." But I smiled and said, "I always do." Then I turned back quickly and walked towards the end of the road.

B. 假如你是某英文日报社的记者，三年前来到一个偏远的山村采访时看到村民们生活困难，交通不便，孩子们上学要走很远的路。三年后的今天，你再次来到这个地方采访，发现村庄有了很大的变化，老百姓生活富裕了，有楼房、手机、电视机，村里修建了新学校，孩子们现在都免费上学了，也吃上了免费午餐，高速公路(high way)和铁路也通了：这些变化都是政府实施新农村建设的成果。请你以 A Beautiful Village 为题，用英文写一篇 80 词左右的短文，报道这个村座这几年来来的变化（要求：80 词左右，意思连贯，过渡自然，不要逐字翻译）。

Three years ago, I went to a very poor village. _____

答案：

A Beautiful Village

Three years ago, I went to a very poor village. I found that the villagers had a hard life. There wasn't convenient traffic and the children had to walk a long way to school.

Today, I come to the same village. Great changes have taken place here. The villagers are living a happy life. Some buildings have been built. Most of the villagers have got mobile phones. Every family has TV sets and computers. A new school has been built. Children can go to school without paying and they can have free lunch at school. Also, there is a high way and railway running through the village.

Thanks to our government for building new countries for us. Great changes will lead us to have a better life.

