

2018年安徽省太和一中教育联盟中考模拟试题英语

第I卷选择题

第一部分：听力部分（略）

第二部分：英语知识运用

第一节：单项选择。（每小题1分，共10分）

1. She usually has _____ egg and some porridge for _____ breakfast.

- A. an; the
- B. an; \
- C. a; the
- D. a. \

解析：句意：对于早饭来说，她通常吃一个鸡蛋和一些粥。egg的第一个音素是以元音因素开头的，用不定冠词an。短语have...for+三餐，三餐前面不加冠词；表示对于三餐吃……；根据题意，故选B。

答案：B

2. —Shall we take a car?

—No, we _____. It's only five minutes' walk.

- A. can't
- B. mustn't
- C. needn't
- D. couldn't

解析：考查情态动词的用法。句意：——我们乘车吗？——不，没有必要，仅仅5分钟的步行。A. can't不能；B. mustn't禁止；C. needn't不必；D. couldn't不能。根据It's only five minutes' walk.可知，5分钟的步行是没有必要乘车的，故选C。

答案：C

3. —How do you like your new school, Kate?

—It is very clean and beautiful _____ it is a bit small.

- A. if
- B. since
- C. unless
- D. although

解析：考查连词的用法。句意：——凯特，你觉得你的新学校怎么样？——尽管它有点小，但是它非常的干净，美丽。if,如果，表示条件关系；since,自从……，表示时间关系；unless,如果不，引导条件状语从句；although, 尽管，虽然，表示让步关系，结合句意，关系D。

答案：D

4. _____ you speak, _____ your English will be.

- A. The less; the more
- B. The more; the better
- C. The less; the better
- D. The more: the less

解析：句意：你说得越多，你的英语就会越好。A 越少……越多；B 越多……越好；C 越少……越好；D 越多……越少。根据语境可知本处是用的“the+比较级，the+比较级”结构，表示“越……越……”。只有答案 B 合乎语境的逻辑，所以答案为 B。

答案：B

5. I plan to build an unusual house. It _____ out of old things.

- A. is built
- B. has built
- C. was built
- D. will be built

解析：考查动词的时态及语态。句意：我计划建一座与众不同的房子，所建造的房子会推陈出新。根据 plan 可知，计划要做的事情，当然句子用一般将来时，句子是主语 it 指房子，it 与 build 之间是被动关系。所以用将来时的被动语态。故选 D。

答案：D

6. The policeman has caught the thief _____ stole Mr. Li's wallet.

- A. whose
- B. who
- C. whom
- D. which

解析：句意：警察已经抓住了那个偷了李先生钱包的贼。作为定语从句的引导词，whose 指人或物，只能作定语；who 指人，用作主语；whom 指人，只能作宾语；which 只能指物。修饰先行词 the thief 的定语从句中，缺少主语，the thief 指人，故用关系代词 who。故选 B。

答案：B

7. _____ to smile at your life when you are in trouble, and you will soon be happy again.

- A. Try
- B. To try
- C. Trying
- D. Tried

解析：句意：当你遇到困难的时候，试着对你的生活微笑，那么你很快就会快乐起来。句型：祈使句+and/or+陈述句，祈使句部分，表示一种建议，告诫，条件，and/or 后面部分表示会发生的结果，and 翻译成那么，or 翻译成否则；例如，1.Take more exercise and you'll feel healthy.多锻炼身体，那么你就会感到身体健康。2.Hurry up, or you'll be late.快点，否则会迟到的。结合本句可知选 A。

答案：A

8. —Let's go out for dinner.

—Great! But Clean -Up Day is two weeks from now. We can't _____ making a plan.

- A. take off
- B. see off
- C. put off

D. cut off

解析：句意：——让我们出去吃晚饭吧。——太好了！但是从现在开始两周后就是大扫除日了。我们不能推迟制定计划了。A. take off 起飞，脱掉；B. see off 送别；C. put off 推迟，拖延；D. cut off 切断，切掉。短语 put off doing sth. 推迟做某事，拖延做某事；根据“制定计划”可知是填“put off”选 C。

答案：C

9. —Where is Maotai _____?

—In Guizhou, China.

A. made of

B. made from

C. made

D. made by

解析：句意：——茅台是哪里生产的？——中国贵州。A. made of 由……制成，看出原材料；B. made from 由……制成，看不出原材料；C. made in 由哪里生产；D. made by 被谁制造；根据答语可知问哪里生产；故选 C。

答案：C

10. —Do you know _____?

—Let me see. I remember it was on March 18th.

A. why did they move here

B. why they moved here

C. when did they move here

D. when they moved here

解析：考查宾语从句的语序。句意：——你知道他们什么时候搬到这儿吗？——让我想想。我记得那是在三月十八日。在宾语从句中只能用陈述句语序，不能用疑问句语序。结合答语中 I remember it was on March 18th 可知该选 D。

答案：D

第二节：完形填空（每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

先通读下面的短文，读懂大意，然后从后面各题所给 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A

A famous symbol in American culture is a cartoon animal——Mickey Mouse. Mickey first 11 in a cartoon in New York in 1928. Walt Disney was the father of Mickey. He made lots of cartoons with Mickey. Many people around the world love the mouse with two 12 ears. He was so popular because he was like a common man, but he always tried to face any danger and solve the problems all by himself. In Disney's early films, Mickey was 13 ; he lost his house and girlfriend, Minnie. 14 , he never gave up his efforts and always won at last. Most people want to be like him. Now Mickey Mouse is still one of the most popular 15 characters in the world.

11.

A. ran out

B. hung out

C. came out

12.

A. large and round

B. small and short

C. long and white

13.

A. rich

B. happy

C. unlucky

14.

A. Also

B. However

C. So

15.

A. cartoon

B. play

C. novel

解析：11.考查动词短语及语境的理解。A. ran out 跑出来；B. hung out 闲逛；C. came out 出现；句意：在 1928 年在纽约米老鼠第一次出现在一个卡通片里。根据 in a cartoon 可知应是米老鼠出现在一个卡通片里。故选 C。

12.考查形容词短语及语境的理解。A. large and round 又大又圆；B. small and short 又小又短；C. long and white 又长又白；句意：世界各地的人喜欢这个长有两个又大又圆的耳朵的老鼠。根据图画可知米老鼠的耳朵又大又圆。故选 A。

13.考查形容词及语境的理解。A. rich 富有的；B. happy 高兴的；C. unlucky 不幸的；句意：在迪斯尼的早期电影中，米奇老鼠是不幸的。根据 he lost his house and girlfriend, Minnie. 可知他失去了他的房子和女朋友，因此他是不幸的。故选 C。

14.考查副词及语境的理解。A. Also 也；B. However 然而；C. So 如此；句意：然而，他从没放弃他的努力，最后总是赢了。结合句意，前一句表示他是不幸的，后一句表示他最后赢了，前后表示转折关系，故用连词 however。故选 B。

15.考查名词及语境的理解。A. cartoon 卡通片；B. play 剧本；C. novel 小说；句意：现在米老鼠仍然是世界上最后欢迎的卡通人物之一。根据前文的 Mickey first ____11____ in a cartoon in New York in 1928.可知米老鼠是一个卡通人物，故选 A。

答案：11. C 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. A

B

Suppose you find a bright yellow bike on a street corner in the city. You hop on(跨上) it and ____16____. But wait—isn't this stealing? No, it isn't. ____17____ shouts, "Stop !Thief! " That is ____18____ this free ride is just fine with the city.

You ____19____ find hundreds of free yellow bikes in some US cities. The idea began in Portland, Oregon, in 1994. People saw a need for ____20____ transportation, and they wanted to help ____21____ pollution. So, to get citizens(市民) ____22____ their cars and onto pollution—free bikes, they ____23____ the Yellow Bike Project.

The ____24____ bikes are painted bright yellow and placed throughout the city. People can

hop on the yellow bike and ride to run errands(跑腿), to work _____ 25 _____ to school. Then, they leave the bike for the _____ 26 _____ rider. There have been times when bikes have been stolen, but most people _____ 27 _____ the rules, because they think it is not wise to _____ 28 _____ the bike that's already free.

Portland's _____ 29 _____ was quickly loved by a lot of people. Within two years of its starts, similar programs were _____ 30 _____ in cities in six other states.

16.

- A. drive away
- B. ride away
- C. ride back
- D. run away

17.

- A. No one
- B. Someone
- C. Anyone
- D. Everyone

18.

- A. whether
- B. so
- C. because
- D. though

19.

- A. have to
- B. don't have to
- C. can't
- D. can

20.

- A. expensive
- B. crowded
- C. free
- D. . common

21.

- A. protect
- B. control
- C. make
- D. bring

22.

- A. out of
- B. into
- C. up
- D. near

23.

- A. ended
- B. started

C. changed

D. refused

24.

A. public

B. private

C. clean

D. dirty

25.

A. but

B. as

C. until

D. or

26.

A. next

B. last

C. best

D. first

27.

A. break

B. make

C. discuss

D. follow

28.

A. buy

B. repair

C. produce

D. steal

29.

A. citizen

B. street

C. idea

D. school

30.

A. looked up

B. made up

C. put up

D. set up

解析：16.考查动词及语境的理解。A. drive away 开走；B. ride away 骑走；C. ride back 骑回来；D. run away 跑开。你跨上它，然后骑走。自行车是骑行的，结合句意，故选 B。

17.考查代词及语境的理解。A. No one 没有人；B. Someone 某人；C. Anyone 任何人；D. Everyone 每个人。根据上文的否定回答，可知没有人大喊“停下来，小偷！”故选 A。

18.考查连词及语境的理解。A. whether 是否；B. so 所以；C. because 因为；D. though 尽管。那是因为这种免费的骑乘恰恰适合这个城市。故选 C。

19.考查情态动词及语境的理解。A. have to 不得不; B. don't have to 不必; C. can't 不能; D. can 能。在一些美国的城市你能找到成百上千的免费的小黄车。根据后文这种想法在 1994 年在美国的俄勒冈, 波特兰开始, 可能找到小黄车。故选 D。

20.考查形容词及语境的理解。A. expensive 昂贵的; B. crowded 拥挤的; C. free 免费的; D. common 普通的。根据上文小黄车是免费的, 可以推测句意, 人们看到了对免费交通的需求。故选 C。

21.考查动词及语境的理解。A. protect 保护; B. control 控制; C. make 制造; D. bring 带来。他们想帮忙控制污染。结合句意, 故选 B。

22.考查介词及语境的理解。A. out of 自……离开; B. into 进入……; C. up 向上; D. near 附近。为了使市民离开他们的汽车并骑上无污染的自行车, 他们开始了小黄车项目。结合句意, 故选 A。

23.考查动词及语境的理解。A. ended 结束; B. started 开始; C. changed 改变; D. refused 拒绝。为了使市民离开他们的汽车并骑上无污染的自行车, 他们开始了小黄车项目。结合句意, 故选 B。

24.考查形容词及语境的理解。A. public 公共的; B. private 私人的; C. clean 干净的; D. dirty 脏的。这些公共的自行车被漆上鲜亮的黄色并放置在全市。根据上下文可知这些自行车是公共设施, 故选 A。

25.考查连词及语境的理解。A. but 但是; B. as 因为; C. until 直到; D. or 或者。人们可以跨上黄车, 骑着跑短程差事, 上班, 或者上学。结合句意, 故选 D。

26.考查形容词及语境的理解。A. next 下一个; B. last 最后; C. best 最好的; D. first 首先, 第一。然后, 他们把自行车为下一个自行车骑乘者留下。结合句意, 故选 A。

27.考查动词及语境的理解。A. break 打破; B. make 制造; C. discuss 讨论; D. follow 遵循, 跟随。有自行车被盗的时候, 但是大部分人遵守规则。根据后文的原因, 故选 D。

28.考查动词及语境的理解。A. buy 买; B. repair 修理; C. produce 生产; D. steal 偷。因为他们认为偷已经免费的自行车是不明智的。结合句意及上文, 故选 D。

29.考查名词及语境的理解。A. citizen 市民; B. street 街道; C. idea 主意; D. school 学校。很多人很快爱上了波特兰市的想法。根据句意, 故选 C。

30.考查动词及语境的理解。A. looked up 查阅; B. made up 组成; C. put up 举起; D. set up 建立。在它开始的两年内, 相似的项目在其他六个洲建立起来。结合句意, 故选 D。

答案: 16. B 17. A 18. C 19. D 20. C 21. B 22. A 23. B 24. A 25. D 26. A 27. D 28. D 29. C 30. D

第三部分: 阅读理解 (每小题 2 分, 共 40 分)

阅读下面的短文, 从每题所给 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A

The Information about Some Great Inventions

Invention	Wheel	Telephone	Light bulb(灯泡)	Paper
Appearing Time	A few thousand years ago	In 1876	In 1879	Around 2,000 years ago
Inventor	Unknown	Alexander Bell	Thomas Edison	Cai Lun
Inventor's Nationality	Unknown	American	American	Chinese
Early Main Material	Wood	Plastic and metal	Glass and metal	Cotton or flax (亚麻)
Main Use	Making travelling faster	Used for communicating over distances(距离)	Giving light	Used for recording information

31. What's the form(表格) above about?

- A. Rules.
- B. Movies.
- C. Dreams.
- D. Inventions.

解析：题意：上面的表格是关于什么的？A. Rules 规则，制度；B. Movies 电影；C. Dreams 梦想；D. Inventions 发明。根据表格第 1 行第 1 列 Inventions 可知“上面的表格是关于发明的”，选 D。

答案：D

32. What's the latest invention according to the form above?

- A. The wheel.
- B. The paper.
- C. The telephone.
- D. The light bulb.

解析：题意：根据上面的表格，最近的发明是什么？根据第 2 行发明时间一栏：A. The wheel 车轮，a few thousand years ago 几千年年前；B. The paper.纸，Around 2000 years ago 大约两千年前；C. The telephone.电话，In 1876, 在 1876 年，今年 2018 年，2018-1876=142，也就是在 142 年前；D. The light bulb 电灯泡，In 1879 在 1879 年，也就是 139 年前。故“最近的发明是电灯泡”，选 D。

答案：D

33. How many Chinese inventions are mentioned in the form above?

- A. One.
- B. Two.
- C. Three.
- D. None.

解析：题意：上面提到的中国人发明有多少？根据第 3 行发明人国家一栏，可知 wheel 不知道哪个国家，telephone 和 light bulb 是美国人，paper 是中国人，可知中国人发明的有一个，选 A。

答案：A

34. What was the telephone made of according to the form above?

- A. Wood.
- B. Glass and metal.
- C. Plastic and metal.

D. Cotton and flax.

解析: 题意: 根据上面的表格电话是用什么制作的? 根据第 5 行“Early Main Material 早期的主要材料”和第 3 列“telephone 电话”可知电话是由塑料和金属(Plastic and metal)做成的, 选 C。

答案: C

35. Thanks to the invention of the wheel, people can _____.

- A. have enough light to read
- B. travel faster
- C. communicate over distances
- D. have more books to read

解析: 题意: 由于车轮的发明, 人们可以_____。根据第 6 行 Main Use (主要用途) 和第 1 列 Wheel (车轮) 可知车轮可以使人们走得更快乐 (travel faster), 选 B。

答案: B

B

A poor boy lived in a small town. He sold goods from door to door to pay for school. One day, he had only one cent left, and he was hungry. He decided that he would ask for a meal at the next house. However, when a young woman opened the door, the boy was shy, so he just asked for some water. The woman knew he was hungry, so she brought him a large glass of milk. He drank it slowly, and then asked, "How much should I pay for it?" "You won't pay for it. My mother has told me that it is good to help the people who are in trouble," she replied. The boy said, "Then I thank you from my heart." As the boy left that house, he felt stronger. He knew he had many things to do.

Many years later, the young woman became ill. The local doctors couldn't save her. People had to send her to a big city. When the doctor knew who the woman was, he was excited and tried his best to save her life. He succeeded. The woman needed to pay for the medical bill. The doctor learned that she couldn't afford it. So he wrote something down on the medical bill. The woman read the bill, "You have paid it with a glass of milk."

36. The poor boy sold goods from door to door because _____.

- A. he had no money left
- B. he needed money to buy some food
- C. he wanted to raise money for Project Hope
- D. he had to make money for his school

解析: 细节理解题。根据 He sold goods from door to door to pay for school. 可知这个男孩挨家挨户地卖商品是为了支付学费, 故选 D。

答案: D

37. Why was the young woman sent to a hospital in a big city?

- A. Because she was seriously ill.
- B. Because she had lots of money.
- C. Because she wanted to visit the doctor.
- D. Because she knew the poor boy worked there.

解析: 细节理解题。根据 Many years later, the young woman became ill. The local doctors couldn't save her. People had to send her to a big city. 可知因为这个年轻妇女生病了, 人们把她

送到了大城市，故选 A。

答案：A

38. From the passage we can know the doctor(the poor boy) _____.

- A. let the young woman pay for the bill
- B. was always thankful for the young woman's kindness
- C. didn't remember the young woman
- D. failed to save the young woman's life

解析：推理判断题。根据 When the doctor knew who the woman was, 可知这个医生记起她是谁，故 C 项不正确。根据 he was excited and tried his best to save her life. He succeeded. 可知这个医生救了这位妇女，故 D 项不正确。根据 The woman read the bill, "You have paid it with a glass of milk."可知医生没有让那位妇女 付钱，而是说那杯牛奶已经当付医疗费了，因此 A 项不真确。这说明医生这是在报答那个妇女的好心帮助。故选 B。

答案：B

39. Which of the following sentences is true?

- A. The young woman had a bad mother.
- B. The poor boy asked for some money.
- C. The young woman and her mother were both kind to others.
- D. The poor boy became a famous engineer when he grew up.

解析：推理判断题。根据 "You won't pay for it. My mother has told me that it is good to help the people who are in trouble."可知这位年轻妇女和她的母亲认为应帮助有麻烦的人，故推断她们对其他人好，故选 C。

答案：C

40. What's the best title(标题) for the article?

- A. A Kind Mother
- B. A Lovely Young Woman
- C. A Poor Boy
- D. A Glass of Milk

解析：标题归纳题。本文讲述了一个小男孩为了回报那个年轻妇女当年给他的一杯牛奶，救了他，并且帮她支付了医疗费用，所以全文围绕着这个杯牛奶展开的，故选 D。

答案：D

C

Rob Frenette had problems with bullies(欺辱) at school for eleven years. He was often lonely and scared. When he was fifteen, however, he decided to do something about his problems. He walked into a newspaper office and told them about the bullying. His story went into the newspaper and soon all the TV stations in Canada wanted to talk to him about his experiences. They also wanted to hear his ideas to stop bullying.

After that, Rob continued his studies at school, but in his free time he helped other people with bullying problems. With a friend Katie Neu, he made a website called [www. bullyingcanada. ca](http://www.bullyingcanada.ca). Visitors to the website can find advice, stories and poems about bullying, in both English and French. When people are upset, they can talk on the phone or online to Rob and his team. Every weekend Rob has to answer e — mails to the website. He also speaks to children, teachers and members of government around the country about bullying.

Rob's most important message is, " When bullies are unkind to you, it isn't your fault. There'

s nothing wrong with you, so you should try to keep trusting yourself. And remember that people care about your problems. You just have to find those people. "

One of Rob's ideas is " Blue Day" , a special day for stopping bullying in schools. Students have to wear blue clothes and in class they learn how to stop bullying. More than 150 Canadian schools now celebrate Blue Day, but Rob won't stop until there's a Blue Day in every school in Canada.

41. How did Rob often feel at school before he was fifteen?

- A. Relaxed.
- B. Unhappy.
- C. Shocked.
- D. Tired.

解析：题意：罗布十五岁以前在学校里经常感觉如何？ A. Relaxed. 无拘无束的，轻松的； B. Unhappy. 不高兴，不开心； C. Shocked. 震惊； D. Tired. 累，疲倦的，困倦的。根据第 1 段第 1 和 2 句 Rob Frenette had problems with bullies(欺辱) at school for eleven years. He was often lonely and scared. (罗布弗莱内特在学校有十一年受到欺凌。他经常感到孤独和害怕。) 可知他“不开心”，故选 B。

答案： B

42. We can learn from this passage that Rob suffered from bullying since he was _____.

- A. four
- B. seven
- C. eleven
- D. fifteen

解析：题意：我们可以从这段经文中得知罗布从_____岁起就受到欺凌。 A. four 四； B. seven 七； C. eleven 十一； D. fifteen 十五。根据第 1 段第 1 句 Rob Frenette had problems with bullies(欺辱) at school for eleven years (罗布弗莱内特在学校有十一年受到欺凌。) 和第 3 句 When he was fifteen, however, he decided to do something about his problems. (然而，当他十五岁的时候，他决定为自己的问题做点什么。) 可知罗布从 4 岁起就受到欺凌，故选 A。

答案： A

43. www. bullyingcanada. ca is a website where people can _____.

- A. learn how to write poems
- B. get advice about bullying problems
- C. get blue clothes for free
- D. practice both English and French

解析：题意： www. bullyingcanada. ca 是一个_____网站。 A. learn how to write poems 学习如何写诗； B. get advice about bullying problems 人们可以得到关于欺凌问题的建议； C. get blue clothes for free 免费获得蓝色衣服； D. practice both English and French 练习英语和法语。结合第二段第 2 句 With a friend Katie Neu, he made a website called www.Bullyingcanada.ca. Visitors to the website can find advice, stories and poems about bullying 可知这个网站能提供建议，故选 B。

答案： B

44. The underlined part "those people" in Paragraph 3 means _____.

- A. people who always bullied others before
- B. people who help others with bullying problems

- C. people who are members of the government
- D. people who write e-mails about their problems

解析：题意：第3段中的下划线部分“those people”意思是_____。A. people who always bullied others before 以前总是欺负别人的人；B. people who help others with bullying problems; C. people who are members of the government 政府成员；D. people who write e-mails about their problems 写电子邮件的人谈论他们的问题的人。根据上文 When bullies are unkind to you, it isn't your fault. There's nothing wrong with you, so you should try to keep trusting yourself. And remember that people care about your problems. (当欺负者对你不好时，这不是你的错。你没有做什么错，所以你应该试着继续相信自己。记住人们关心你的问题。) 可知此句 You just have to find those people. 中 those people 是指帮助别人处理欺凌问题的人。选 B。

答案：B

45. What was the correct order in which these events happened?

- a. Rob and his friend made a website.
- b. Rob was bullied at school.
- c. Rob created "Blue Day".
- d. Rob told his story in public.

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

解析：题意：这些事件发生的正确顺序是什么？a. Rob and his friend made a website. Rob 和他的朋友制作了一个网站；b. Rob was bullied at school. Rob 在学校被欺负；c. Rob created "Blue Day". Rob 创造了“蓝色的一天”；d. Rob told his story in public. Rob 在公众场合讲述了他的故事。A. b—d—a—c；B. a—b—c—d；C. b—a—d—c；D. c—b—a—d。结合第一段 Rob Frenette had problems with bullies (欺辱) at school for eleven years. He walked into a newspaper office and told them about the bullying. 第二段 With a friend Katie Neu, he made a website called www. bullyingcanada. ca. 最后一段 One of Rob's ideas is "Blue Day", a special day for stopping bullying in schools 可知 Rob Frenette 受到欺辱，将他的经历公布于众，创办网站和 Blue Day，故选 A。

答案：A

D

Let me tell you something about sharks. Sharks are among the oldest animals in the world. There are over three hundred fifty different kinds of sharks in the world. Most sharks are about two meters long and live in the oceans.

A shark can smell something in the water, for example, the blood of animals. That helps them find their food. Sharks mainly eat fish, other sharks and plants in the ocean.

Most sharks bite (咬) people by mistake. They think a person is a large sea animal. When the sun goes down or comes up, sharks are looking for food. So at these times people shouldn't go swimming in the ocean.

Today people kill sharks for food and their skin. The number of sharks in the world is dropping fast.

46. How many kinds of sharks are there in the world?

- A. Less than 350.
- B. More than 350.
- C. About 200.
- D. Over 400.

解析：细节理解题。根据短文第一段第三句 There are over three hundred and fifty different kinds of sharks in the world. 可知世界上鲨鱼有 350 多种。所以该选 B。

答案：B

47. What do sharks mainly eat in the ocean? .

- A. Fish, other sharks and plants.
- B. Fish and plants.
- C. Other sharks and plants.
- D. Fish and other sharks.

解析：细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句 Sharks mainly eat fish, other sharks and plants in the sea. 可知鲨鱼主要在海里吃鱼，其他鲨鱼和植物。所以该选 A。

答案：A

48. Why do most sharks bite people by mistake?

- A. Because they think a person is dangerous.
- B. Because they think a person is a large sea animal.
- C. Because they think a person can hurt them.
- D. Because they think a person can take away their food.

解析：细节理解题。根据短文第三段第二句 They think a person is a large sea animal. 可知，鲨鱼咬人的原因在于：它们认为人是大的海洋动物。所以该选 C。

答案：B

49. Why shouldn't people go swimming in the ocean when the sun goes down or comes up?

- A. Sharks are everywhere at those times.
- B. Water is cold then.
- C. Sharks are looking for food then.
- D. Sharks are looking for a person then.

解析：细节理解题。根据第三段最后两句 When the sun goes down or comes up, sharks are looking for food. So at these times people shouldn't go swimming in the sea. 的描述可知，当太阳下山或出来时，人们不应该去海里游泳，是因为鲨鱼正在寻找食物。所以该选 D。

答案：C

50. How is the number of sharks in the world today?

- A. It is dropping fast.
- B. It is rising fast.
- C. It is not changing.
- D. We don't know.

解析：细节理解题。根据短文最后一句 The number of sharks in the world is dropping fast. 可知，世界上鲨鱼的数量正在迅速下降。所以该选 A。

答案：A

第四部分 口语运用（每空 1 分，共 5 分）

根据对话内容，从对话后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A: Good morning! Can I help you?

B: 51 I need a T—shirt for sports.
A: OK. 52.
B: Blue.
A: How about this one?
B: 53. How much is it?
A: 80 yuan.
B: That's too expensive. 54.
A: OK. And we have socks for only 5 yuan each pair. Do you need a pair?
B: Great! 55
A: Here you are.

A. Then I'll take the blue T—shirt and a pair of white socks, please.
B. What color do you like?
C. How about 60 yuan?
D. It looks nice.
E. Yes, please.

解析：51.根据 Can I help you?可知此处是售货员询问顾客是否想要买东西，故肯定回答为 Yes, please.故选 E。

52.根据 Blue.可知此处询问颜色，故用疑问词 what color。故选 B。

53.根据 How about this one?可知此处回答这件衣服如何，故选 D。

54.根据 That's too expensive.可知顾客认为这太贵了，因此想要便宜些，讨价还价，故选 C。

55.根据 Here you are.可知此处顾客同意买这些东西，故选 A。

答案：51. E 52. B 53. D 54. C 55. A

第II卷（非选择题）

第五部分：写作

第一节：词汇（每小题1分，共20分）

A.根据句意和提示，写出空白处所缺单词的正确形式。

56. Tu Youyou has won the Nobel Prize. We are very _____（自豪的）of her.

解析：本题考查 be proud of...（为……而自豪）。故答案为 proud。

答案：proud

57. I read English aloud every morning to improve my _____（发音）.

解析：根据空前的形容词性的物主代词 my 可知，此处用“发音”的名词形式。故答案为 pronunciation。

答案：pronunciation

58. September is the _____（第九）month of a year.

解析：第九用序数词 ninth。故答案为 ninth。

答案：ninth/9th

59. We shouldn't take these game shows too _____（严肃地）while watching them.

解析：严肃地是副词 seriously。故答案为 seriously。

答案：seriously

60. Tom and Peter are good friends. They can talk about and _____ (分享) everything.

解析：分享是 share, 此处用 and 连接, 故与 talk about 一样都用动词原形。故答案为 share。

答案：share

B. 根据语境, 从方框中选择恰当的单词填空 (每个单词只用一次)。

things really found harder beautiful

Some of you might ask, "Are books _____ 61 _____ interesting? Believe it or not, books provide many _____ 62 _____ that televisions or computers cannot. Since books use only words to tell a story, they can improve your imagination. The interesting words and sentences that are used in storytelling usually can't be _____ 63 _____ on TV or on websites. They are sometimes so _____ 64 _____ and moving that they can bring tears to your eyes. Books also help us to think _____ 65 _____ and deeper. As we continue to read, we ask ourselves questions and try to find answers.

Remember: the more you read, the more you grow.

解析：61. 句意：书真的很有趣吗？really 真地，副词；副词修饰形容词，interesting：有趣的，形容词，可知用形容词修饰 interesting，结合句意和所给词可知填 really。

62. 句意：信不信由你，书提供了许多电视或计算机所不能提供的东西。many 许多，修饰可数名词复数；things：东西，事物，可数名词复数；结合句意和所给词可知填 things。

63. 句意：讲故事时使用的有趣的单词和句子通常在电视或网站上找不到。本句是含有情态动词的被动语态，其构成情态动词+be+动词的过去分词；found 是 find (找到，发现) 的过去分词；结合句意和所给词可知填 found。

64. 句意：它们有时是那么美丽动人，它们会让你流泪。be 动词后面跟形容词作表语，根据语境可知填形容词，句型 so+形容词或副词原级+that：如此...以至于...；beautiful 美丽的，形容词；结合句意和所给词可知填 beautiful。

65. 句意：书籍也有助于我们更努力地思考，想得更深刻。副词修饰动词 harder：更努力地，副词；并列连词 and, 连接的两个副词形式应一致，根据 deeper 可知填副词的比较级；结合句意和所给词可知填 harder。

答案：61. really 62. things 63. found 64. beautiful 65. harder

C. 短文改错

下面短文中有 10 处语言错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏词符号(^)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改：在错误的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出改正后的词。

注意：1. 每排有一处错误；

2. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

3. 只允许修改 10 处，多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

Li Yang is one of my best friends. He lives

a health life and he has a strong body.

66. _____

He is a excellent student and he is good at all

67. _____

subjects. He likes playing the basketball and he jumps

68. _____

- very high. He trains hard, so he plays it quite good. 69. _____
- He has already won many basketball match. 70. _____
- Last week, he got his five gold medal. We were all 71. _____
- proud him. I went to the match although it rained. 72. _____
- It was a great game and I enjoyed ourselves so much. 73. _____
- Li Yang is kind and he is friendly for everyone. 74. _____
- I think you won't like him if you meet him. 75. _____

解析：66.句意：他过着健康的生活，身体很强壮。形容词修饰名词，修饰名词 life 应用形容词，health 健康，名词，它的形容词是 healthy，故在 health 下面画线，改为 healthy。

67.句意：他是一个优秀的学生，他擅长所有科目。excellent 是元音因素开头，一个优秀的学生应用 an excellent student，a 用于辅音因素开头的可数名词单数前，an 用于元音因素开头的可数名词单数前；故在 a 下面画线，改为 an。

68.句意：他喜欢打篮球，他跳得很高。三餐球类运动前不用任何冠词，play basketball 打篮球，不用任何冠词；故在 the 去掉。

69.句意：他训练很努力，所以他打得相当好。副词修饰动词，本句修饰动词 plays 需用副词，good 是形容词，故在 good 的下面画线，改为副词 well。

70.句意：他已经赢得了很多篮球比赛。many 许多的，修饰可数名词复数，basketball match 是单数，故在 match 的下面画线，改为 matches。

71.句意：上周，他获得了五块金牌。数词 five 后面跟可数名词复数，gold medal 金牌是单数，故在 medal 的下面画线，改为 medals。

72.句意：我们都为他感到骄傲。短语 be proud of: 以……为骄傲，以……为自豪；故在 proud 和 him 之间加 of。

73.句意：这是一场精彩的比赛，我玩得很开心。短语 enjoy oneself: 过得开心，玩得高兴；本句主语是 I 第一人称单数，可知用反身代词 myself，故在 ourselves 下面画线，改为 myself。

74.句意：李洋很友善，他对每个人都友好。短语 be friendly to sb.: 对……友好；根据短语 be friendly to sb 可知用错了介词，故在 for 的下面画线，改为 to。

75.句意：如果你见到他，我想你会喜欢他的。根据上文“李杨很和蔼，他对每个人都友好。”可知是“如果你见到他，我想你会喜欢他的。”故 won't 用错了，是肯定的，不是否定的；故在 won't 下面画线，改为 will。

答案：66. health 改为 healthy

67. a 改为 an

68. 去掉或删除 the

69. good 改为 well

70. match 改为 matches

71. medal 改为 medals

72. proud 后加 of

73. ourselves 改为 myself

74. for 改为 to

75. won't 改为 will

76. 书面表达（共 15 分）



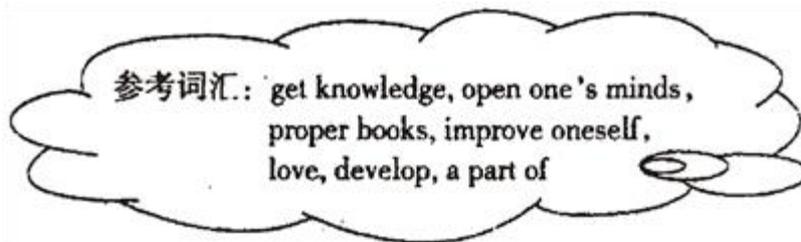
你看过中央电视台董卿主持的节目《朗读者》吗？这是一档非常受欢迎的节目，让我们看到生活中读书的美好、读书的重要。请根据下面表格中所列的要点，以“Growing Up with Reading”为题写一篇短文。

要求：

1. 语言表达准确，短文连贯、通顺；
2. 短文应包括所有内容，可适当发挥，不要逐句翻译；

读书好	1. 获取知识, 增长见识。
	2. 让我们自信和快乐。
读好书	1. 读好的书: 选择适合自己、能提高自己的书。
	2. 用好方法读书: 读书需要多思考。
好读书	1. 现状: 业余时间看电视、玩网络游戏。
	2. 建议: 养成读书的好习惯, 让自己爱上读书。
让读书成为我们生活的一部分, 让读书伴随我们成长。	

3. 词数 80 词左右；文章开头部分已给出，不计入总词数。



解析：本文是材料作文，也是话题作文，话题是“读书伴我成长”，以“Growing Up with Reading（读书伴我成长）”为题写一篇短文。根据内容提示可知本文使用的时态有一般现在时。写作时，列好提纲，注意使用连词，句型、句式，使文章整体意思连贯，表达流畅。写完以后，注意再读一遍，看看有无拼写，语法错误（时态，主谓一致等）。（一）列提纲，本文给词的要点就是提纲，把要点中的重要短语翻译成英文：the beauty and the importance/ get knowledge/ open our minds/ makes us confident and happy/ proper books that can improve ourselves/ read in a right way/ think about more/ spend much time watching TV or playing games

online in our spare time/ develop a reading habit./ Let's grow up with reading. Let reading become a part of our life!; (二) 根据提纲连词成句, 连句成篇, 注意连词的使用。(三) 写完以后, 在阅读一遍, 检查单词拼写, 语法, 动词时态, 语序, 大小写, 标点符号, 主谓一致等是否有错误。

答案: Have you watched the program The Reader hosted by Dong Qing on CCTV? The program is very popular, and it makes us find the beauty and the importance about reading in our life.

Reading is wonderful. We can get knowledge by reading. Reading can open our minds. Reading makes us confident and happy.

Read good books. Proper books that can improve ourselves are better choice. You should read in a right way. Try to think about more while reading.

Keep a love for reading. However, some of us spend much time watching TV or playing games online in our spare time. I'd like to suggest that everyone should read more and develop a reading habit.

Let's grow up with reading. Let reading become a part of our life!