

## 2018年甘肃省白银市中考真题英语

I. 单词辨音 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

1.

A. act

B. bag

C. fact

D. make

解析: 根据 A. act/ækt /; B. bag/bæg/; C. fact/fækt/; D. make/meɪk/. 故选 D。

答案: D

2.

A. relax

B. seven

C. website

D. tell

解析: 根据 A. relax/ri'læks/; B. seven/'sevn/; C. website/'websaɪt/; D. tell/tel/. 故选 A。

答案: A

3.

A. purtle

B. return

C. surprise

D. hurt

解析: 根据 A. purtle/'pɜ:pl/; B. return/ri'tɜ:n/; C. surprise/sə'praɪz/; D. hurt/hɜ:t/. 故选 C。

答案: C

4.

A. game

B. gentleman

C. flag

D. together

解析: 根据 A. game/geɪm/; B. gentleman/'dʒentlmən/; C. flag/flæg/; D. together/rtə'geðə/. 故选 B。

答案: B

5.

A. them

B. with

C. weather

D. think

解析: 根据 A. them/ðəm/; B. with/wɪð/; C. weather/'weðə/; D. think/θɪŋk/. 故选 D。

答案: D

II. 语法与情景对话 (每小题 1 分, 共 25 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。

6. The man is driving at 40 kilometres \_\_\_\_\_ hour.

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

解析: 本题考查冠词的用法。句意: 这个人以每小时 40 公里的速度开车。空格后面的 hour 发音为[ˈaʊə(r)], 是以元音音素开头的单词, 所以冠词应用 an, 故答案选 B。

答案: B

7. In every \_\_\_\_\_ there has to be some give-and-take.

- A. friendship
- B. instrument
- C. attention
- D. blackboard

解析: 句意: 在每一段友谊中都必须有一些互谅互让。A. friendship 意思是“友谊”; B. instrument 意思是“乐器、仪器”; C. attention 意思是“注意”; D. blackboard 意思是“黑板”。根据后面的 has to be some give-and-take. 可知此处是说“友谊”, 结合选项, 可知 A 选项符合题意, 故答案选 A。

答案: A

8. There are many good teachers in \_\_\_\_\_ school.

- A. we
- B. him
- C. our
- D. themselves

解析: 句意: 我们学校有很多好老师。A. we 人称代词, 主格, 我们; B. him 人称代词, 宾格, 他; C. our 形容词性物主代词, 我们的; D. themselves 反身代词, 他们自己。由空格后面的名词 school, 可知此处应填形容词性物主代词, 用来修饰后面的名词 school, 结合选项, 可知 C 选项符合题意, 故答案选 C。

答案: C

9. Look at the picture on the right! She is going \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. into the library
- B. out of the post office
- C. into the supermarket
- D. out of the bank

解析：句意：看右边的图片，她在进入超市。A. into the library 进图书馆；B. out of the post office 出邮局；C. into the supermarket 进超市；D. out of the bank 出银行；根据图片可知是进超市；故选 C。

答案：C

10. —Can we play soccer here?

—No, you \_\_\_\_\_ play it near the road. That's too dangerous!

- A. can
- B. may
- C. won't
- D. mustn't

解析：句意：——我们可以在这里踢足球吗？——不，你们千万不能在马路附近玩，那太危险了！A. can 能、可以；B. may 可以；C. won't 不会；D. mustn't 不许，表示禁止，语气比较强烈。根据前面的回答 No，以及后面的 That's too dangerous!可知是不许在马路附近玩，语气比较强烈，所以用 mustn't 表示禁止，故答案选 D。

答案：D

11. I know his face \_\_\_\_\_ I can't remember his name.

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

解析：句意：我认得他的脸，但不记得他的名字。本题主要考查连词辨析。A. and“和”，表示并列；B. but“但是”，表转折；C. or“否则”，表假设关系；D. so“所以”，表示结果。根据题干“I know his face”（我认得他的脸）与“I can't remember his name”（不记得他的名字）的关系，可知这里是一种转折关系，因此 but 符合题意，故答案选 B。

答案：B

12. She \_\_\_\_\_ an English magazine when I came in.

- A. reads
- B. had read
- C. will read
- D. was reading

解析：本题考查过去进行时。句意：当我进来的时候，她正在读一本英语杂志。A. reads 一般现在时；B. has read 现在完成时；C. will read 一般将来时；D. was reading 过去进行时。根据句意“当我进来的时候，她\_\_\_\_\_一本英语杂志”，可知主句应用进行时态，从句中的动词 came 为一般过去式，所以这里应用过去进行时，结构为 was/were+动词现在分词，主语是 she，所以用 was，故答案选 D。

答案：D

13. —Is dinner ready?

—Not\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. already
- B. just

- C. yet
- D. ever

解析：本题考查副词辨析。句意：—晚饭做好了吗？——还没有。A. already 表示“已经”，多用于肯定句；B. just 表示“刚刚”；C. yet 表示“还、仍”，多用于疑问句和否定句；D. ever 表示“曾经”。根据前面的 Not 可知此处表示否定，所以 yet 符合题意，故答案选 C。

答案：C

14. My two cousins decide \_\_\_\_\_ a business together.

- A. to start
- B. starting
- C. start
- D. started

解析：本题考查固定搭配。句意：我的两个表兄弟决定一起创业。decide to do sth.是固定搭配，意思是“决定去做某事”，结合选项，可知 A 选项符合题意，故答案选 A。

答案：A

15. —Hello, Sally! Can I see Mr. Brown?

—\_\_\_\_\_. I'll tell him you are here.

- A. What a pity
- B. Just a minute
- C. Congratulations
- D. Never mind

解析：本题考查情景交际。句意：—你好，莎莉！我可以见布朗先生吗？——稍等一会，我将告诉他你来了。A. What a pity 真遗憾；B. Just a minute 稍等一会；C. Congratulations 祝贺；D. Never mind 没关系。根据上文“你好，莎莉！我可以见布朗先生吗？”和后面的 I'll tell him you are here. “我将告诉他你来了。”可以推测此处应用“稍等一会”来回答，其它选项语意不通；故答案选 B。

答案：B

16. The earth goes \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.

- A. around
- B. through
- C. between
- D. across

解析：句意：地球绕着太阳转。A. around 围绕、环绕；B. through 穿过，表示从事物内部穿过；C. between 在……两者之间；D. across 横穿，表示从事物外部一边到另一边。根据句意“地球绕着太阳转。”可知是 around 符合题意，故答案选 A。

答案：A

17. \_\_\_\_\_ pencil is this, Tom's or Henry's?

- A. What
- B. When
- C. Who
- D. Whose

解析：本题考查特殊疑问词。句意：这是谁的铅笔，汤姆的还是亨利的？ A. What 什么； B. When 什么时候； C. Who 谁； D. Whose 谁的。根据后面的 Tom's or Henry's? “汤姆的还是亨利的？”可知前面是问“这是谁的铅笔”，结合选项，可知 Whose 符合题意，故答案选 D。

答案：D

18. —What are people supposed to do when they meet for the first time in the US?

—\_\_\_\_\_

A. They're supposed to kiss each other.

B. They're supposed to bow

C. They're expected to shake hands.

D. They're expected to hug

解析：本题主要考查情景交际。句意：在美国初次见面时，人们应该做什么？——他们应该握手。 A. They're supposed to kiss each other. 他们应该互相亲吻； B. They're supposed to bow. 他们应该鞠躬； C. They're expected to shake hands. 他们应该握手； D. They're expected to hug. 他们应该拥抱。根据美国文化，人们初次见面时应该是握手，故答案选 C。

答案：C

19. Never put off \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow what you can do today.

A. until

B. before

C. when

D. as

解析：该题考查连词。句意：今天的事情不要推迟到明天去做。 A. until 直到； B. before 在……之前； C. when 当……时候； D. as 因为。这是一句谚语，用的是祈使句，并且以 never 开头语气很强； put off 意思是“推迟”，根据句意“今天的事情不要推迟到明天去做”可知 A 选项符合题意，故选 A。

答案：A

20. What lovely flowers! Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_?

A. why did you get them

B. where you got them

C. when will you get them

D. how will you get them

解析：句意：——多么美丽的花儿啊！你能告诉我你在哪儿买的吗？根据 Could you please tell me 可知本题考查宾语从句，宾语从句的语序要用陈述语序，结合选项，可知 A、C、D 选项都不是陈述语序，所以排除，故答案选 B。

答案：B

21. —I can't find my English textbook.

—Is it possible that you \_\_\_\_\_ it at home?

A. lost

B. saw

C. left

D. gave

解析：本题考查动词辨析。句意：——我找不到我的英语课本了。——你可能把它忘在家里了吧？ A. lost 遗失； B. saw 看见； C. left 丢失、离开； D. gave 给。根据题干 Is it possible that you \_\_\_\_\_ it at home? 可以推知，课本可能是忘在家里了， leave sth. at / in / on a place: 把某物留在某地，句中“忘”的动作发生在过去，所以用 leave 过去式 left，故答案选 C。

答案： C

22. The number “23,456” can be read as “\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. twenty-three thousand, four hundred and fifty-six

B. twenty-three thousand and four hundred fifty-six

C. two three thousand and four five six

D. two three thousand, four and five six

解析：句意：数字 23456 可以读作二万三千四百五十六。首先，英语数字都是以 1000 为单位的， thousand(千)， million(百万)， billion(十亿)所以从右向左三位三位的用逗号断开。百位和十位之间用 and 相连，个位和十位之间加连字符。故答案选 A。

答案： A

23. After two years physical training, he was \_\_\_\_\_ and healthier.

A. weaker

B. longer

C. stronger

D. shorter

解析：句意：经过两年的体能训练，他变得更强壮、更健康。 A. weaker 更弱； B. longer 更长； C. stronger 更强壮； D. shorter 更短。根据前面的 After two years physical training “经过两年的体能训练”，可知应该是变得“强壮”，由连接词 and 可知空格处和后面的 healthier 是并列关系，所以也应用比较级形式，故答案选 C。

答案： C

24. Our city is cleaner than it \_\_\_\_\_ be.

A. is used to

B. used to

C. uses to

D. is used

解析：本题考查固定短语。句意：我们的城市比过去干净多了。 A. is used to 意为“习惯做某事”； B. used to 意为“过去常常……”； C. uses to 用法错误； D. is used 用法错误。根据句意“我们的城市比过去干净多了”，故答案选 B。

答案： B

25. —You look smart today!

—\_\_\_\_\_

A. Not good

B. That's OK

C. What a shame!

D. Thank you

解析：本题考查情景交际。句意：——你今天看起来真漂亮！——谢谢。A. Not good. 不好；B. That's OK. 没关系；C. What a shame! 太可惜了；D. Thank you. 谢谢。根据英语的表达习惯，当别人夸奖我们的时候，我们应该向对方表示感谢，故答案选 D。

答案：D

26. I really like the family photo \_\_\_ we took on my grandpa's 80<sup>th</sup> birthday.

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

解析：本题考查定语从句。句意：我真的很喜欢爷爷 80 岁生日时拍的全家福。A. who 指代人；B. that 既可以指人又可以指物；C. what 不能引导定语从句；D. whose 指代某人/物的。根据题干可知本句中的先行词是 photo，指物，所以 B 选项 that 符合题意，故答案选 B。

答案：B

27. —All of my classmates have passed the PE test.

—\_\_\_\_\_ exciting the news is!

- A. How
- B. What
- C. What an
- D. How an

解析：句意：——我们所有的同学都通过了体育考试。——多么令人兴奋的消息啊！根据 exciting the news is! 可知本句考查感叹句，本句的中心词是 exciting，它是一个形容词，根据 How+形容词/副词+主语+谓语！可知用 how 引导感叹句，故答案选 A。

答案：A

28. —It's my turn to give a report I feel so nervous.

—Just \_\_\_\_\_. I bet you're the best.

- A. give it up
- B. go away
- C. take it easy
- D. have no idea

解析：本题考查短语词组辨析。句意：——轮到我作报告了，我感到很紧张。——别紧张，我打赌你是最棒的。A. give it up 放弃；B. go away 离开；C. take it easy 别紧张；D. have no idea 不知道。结合上文句意“轮到我作报告了，我感到很紧张。”以及后面 I bet you're the best. “我打赌你是最棒的”，可知，此处应该说“别紧张”，故答案选 C。

答案：C

29. Which of the following words has a different stress pattern(重音) from the others?

- A. daily
- B. basket
- C. country
- D. fifteen

解析:句意:下列哪一个单词的重音与其他的不同? A. daily 音标发音为['deɪli]; B. basket 音标发音为['bɑːskɪt]; C. country 音标发音为['kʌntri]; D. fifteen 音标发音为[,fɪf'ti:n]。比较四个词的音标可知, A、B、C 三个单词的重音在同样的音节上, 故答案选 D。

答案: D

30. Which part is the VERB of the following sentence “Tom rides his bike to school every day.”?

- A. “Tom”
- B. “rides”
- C. “his bike”
- D. “every day”

解析:句意:句子“汤姆每天骑自行车去上学”的动词是哪一部分? 在原句“Tom rides his bike to school every day.”中, Tom 是主语, rides to school 是谓语, his bike 是宾语, every day 是时间状语, 故选 B 选项。

答案: B

### III.完形填空(每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳答案。

One place that is very important in my life is my grandmothers house. She 31 in a small village in the south of the country. I go there every summer, to visit my grandmother, 32 the city and relax.

The village is just a group of white houses on a hillside with some shops, and it's 33 peaceful.

One reason why I like it is because it's a beautiful place. My grandmother has a lovely garden and we always sit 34 the trees, drinking sweet tea and chatting. It's so pleasant. But the main reason why this place is so important to me is 35. She is so kind to me, and wonderful to talk to. Also, she's a great cook and the meals she prepares are simple 36 so fresh and rich? No, no, I mean tasty. And she's always giving me eh. What do you call 37? -small plates of food during the day, so I always return home feeling calm and refreshed and 38!

I wouldn't like 39 there, though. I prefer living in the city. I'm a city person. I 40 live in a small village where everybody knows each other. I'd rather live in a busy, exciting place. But I really love visiting the villages for holiday.

31.

- A. lived
- B. will live
- C. lives
- D. was living

32.

- A. get up
- B. get away from
- C. get to
- D. get ready for

33.



- A. really
- B. quietly
- C. only
- D. hardly

34.

- A. in
- B. over
- C. on
- D. under

35.

- A. local people
- B. my friend
- C. my grandmother
- D. the teacher

36.

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

37.

- A. him
- B. me
- C. them
- D. us

38.

- A. fat
- B. ugly
- C. big
- D. lazy

39.

- A. living
- B. to live
- C. loving
- D. to love

40.

- A. don't have to
- B. couldn't
- C. would
- D. should

解析：31.考查动词及语境的理解。句意：她住在南方的一个小村庄里。由题干可知句中缺少谓语动词，根据后面的 *in a small village in the south of the country.*可知此处应是“居住”，全文时态为一般现在时，所以这里也用一般现在时，主语是 *she*，故答案选 C。

32.考查动词短语及语境的理解。句意：我每年夏天都去那里看望我的祖母，远离城市，

放松一下。A. get up 起床; B. get away from 远离; C. get to 到达; D. get ready for 为……做准备。根据前面 I go there every summer, to visit my grandmother,可知此处是“远离城市”,结合选项,可知 B 选项符合题意,故答案选 B。

33.考查副词及语境的理解。句意:这个村庄只是山坡上一群白色房屋和一些商店,那里真的非常安静。A. really 真正地; B. quietly 安静地; C. only 仅仅; D. hardly 几乎不。根据前面 The village is just a group of white houses on a hillside with some shops,可知此处是“那里真的非常安静”,“真正地” really,副词,修饰后面的形容词 peaceful,故答案选 A。

34.考查介词及语境的理解。句意:我们总是坐在树下喝茶、聊天。A. in 在……里面; B. over 在……之上; C. on 在……上面; D. under 在……下面。由语境可知是坐在树下喝茶、聊天,故答案选 D。

35.考查名词短语及语境的理解。句意:但是这个地方对我来说如此重要的主要原因是因为我的祖母。A. local people 当地人; B. my friend 我的朋友; C. my grandmother 我的祖母; D. the teacher 老师。根据下文 She is so kind to me, and wonderful to talk to. Also, she is a great cook and the meals she prepares are simple \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ so fresh and ... rich?可知此处指的是“我的祖母”,故答案选 C。

36.考查连词及语境的理解。句意:她是一个很棒的厨师,她准备的饭菜简单但是很新鲜……。A. or 或者,表示选择; B. and 和,表示并列; C. so 因此,表示结果; D. but 但是,表示转折。根据前后的关系“are simple \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ so fresh”(简单……新鲜)可知是表示转折的,故答案选 D。

37.考查代词及词语境的理解。句意:你叫它们什么? A. him 他; B. me 我; C. them 它们; D. us 我们。根据后面 small plates of food during the day,可知此处指代的是“small plates of food”, small plates 可知是许多小盘的食物,故答案选 C。

38.考查形容词及语境的理解。句意:所以每次回家都感觉精神焕发……而且发胖! A. fat 胖; B. ugly 丑陋的; C. big 大的; D. lazy 懒惰的。联系上下文的语境可知吃了许多的美食,当然应该是发胖了,所以 A 选项符合题意,故答案选 A。

39.考查动词不定式及语境的理解。句意:但我不想住在那里。根据下文 I prefer living in the city,可知此处是我不想住在那里, like to do sth.固定搭配,故答案选 B。

40.考查情态动词及语境的理解。句意:我不能住在一个人人都相互认识的小村庄里。A. don't have to 不必; B. couldn't 不能; C. would 将要; D. should 应该。根据下文 I'd rather live in a busy, exciting place.可知此处是我不能住在一个人人都相互认识的小村庄里,结合选项, B 选项符合题意,故答案选 B。

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

#### IV. 阅读理解 (每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

##### A

阅读材料, 根据其内容判断材料后各个小题正、误。正确的选 A, 错误的选 B。

41. This is a tour advertisement. \_\_\_\_\_

解析：通过对文章的理解可知，这是一则去欧洲旅游的广告，所以 This is a tour advertisement. “这是一则旅游广告”这句话是正确的，故答案填 A。

答案：A

42. The 15-day circle tour costs 3,790 dollars per person. \_\_\_\_\_

解析：通过阅读这则广告可知 15 天的环游每个人要花费 3790 美元，所以 The 15-day circle tour costs 3,790 dollars per person. “15 天的环游每人花费 3790 美元”这句话是正确的，故答案填 A。

答案：A

43. You will visit 10 countries in this circle tour. \_\_\_\_\_

解析：通过阅读这则广告可知 15 天的时间将去七个国家旅游，所以 You will visit 10 countries in this circle tour. “你将在这次环游中访问 10 个国家”这句话是错误的，故答案填 B。

答案：B

44. You can book the tour on June 18th, 2018. \_\_\_\_\_

解析：根据广告中的内容可知你可以在 2018 年 6 月 14 日之前预定，所以 You can book the tour on June 18th, 2018. “你可以在 2018 年 6 月 18 日预定”这句话是错误的，故答案填 B。

答案：B

45. You will take the plane during your tour. \_\_\_\_\_

解析：根据广告中的所提到的服务项目包括 air taxes “航空税”，可知本次旅行是要乘飞机，所以 You will take the plane during your tour. “你在旅行中将乘飞机”这句话是正确的，故答案填 A。

答案：A

## B

阅读短文，根据其内容回答文后各个小题。

### Alice in Wonderland

#### Chapter 2

Alice was not hurt, so she jumped to her feet in a moment. She looked up, and found the White Rabbit was still in sight. She was close behind it when she turned the corner, but the Rabbit was no longer to be seen. She found herself in a long, low hall.

There were doors all around the hall, but they were all locked.

Alice walked sadly down the middle, wondering how she was ever to get out again.

Suddenly, she came upon a little three-legged table. There was nothing on it but a tiny golden key, and Alice's first idea was that this might belong to one of the doors of the hall.

But, alas! Either the locks were too large, or the key was too small. However, on the second time round, she came upon a low curtain she had not noticed before and behind it was a little door. She tried the little golden key in the lock, and she was pleased to find it fitted!

46. The hall where Alice stayed is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. long and low
- B. big and high
- C. wide and low
- D. big and wide

解析：根据 She found herself in a long, low hall.可知选 A。

答案：A

47. What did Alice want to do when she got to the hall?

- A. She wanted to know how to get some food
- B. She wanted to know where her sister was
- C. She wanted to find out how to get out again
- D. She wanted to meet the Rabbit

解析：根据 Alice walked sadly down the middle, wondering how she was ever to get out again 可知她想找到怎么能再出去；故选 C。

答案：C

48. Where did Alice find the tiny golden key?

A.



B.



C.



D.



解析：根据 Suddenly, she came upon a little three-legged table. There was nothing on it but a tiny golden key,可知小金钥匙在一个三条腿的小桌子上；故选 B。

答案：B

49. How did Alice feel when the gold key fitted into a lock?

- A. Tired
- B. Shocked
- C. Happy
- D. Interested

解析：根据 She tried the little golden key in the lock, and she was pleased to find it fitted!可知

知发现钥匙合适这个锁，她很高兴；故选 C。

答案：C

50. Which is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Alice had never seen the White Rabbit before she got to the hall
- B. Some of the doors around the hall were locked
- C. Alice noticed the little door as soon as she entered the hall
- D. The passage is from Alice in Wonderland.

解析：据 She looked up, and found the White Rabbit was still in sight 可知 A 不对；根据 There were doors all around the hall, but they were all locked. 可知 B 不对；根据 she came upon a low curtain she had not noticed before and behind it was a little door. 可知 C 不对；根据 Alice in Wonderland 可知 D 对；故选 D。

答案：D

### C

阅读短文，根据其内容回答文后各个小题。

#### What Does a Lifelong Learner Look Like?

Lifelong learners never think of themselves as the greatest expert in anything. They continue to learn and bring a great deal to the groups they belong to. What does a lifelong learner look like?

Here are some of their main characteristics(特征).

- They are knowledge seekers. They are always searching for much information on a topic they're interested in and looking for new experience or opportunities to improve their knowledge or skills.
- They are social and self-directed learners. They like taking different courses and taking part in discussions around subjects they are interested in. \_\_\_\_\_ They also know their own learning styles, and their strengths and weaknesses. They can plan and organize their own learning.
- They are critical(批判性的) thinkers. They always use a lot of ways to analyze(分析) and synthesize(合成) information. From their research they judge the information to see if it is useful for the question at hand.
- They are problem solvers. They will meet different problems while learning. However, they usually see problems as challenges and life experiences and try to stand above them.

51. What does the underlined "knowledge seekers" mean?

- A. Persons who are looking for knowledge.
- B. Persons who are teaching knowledge
- C. Persons whose jobs are inventing knowledge
- D. Persons who are testing knowledge.

解析：词义猜测题。根据下文 They are always searching for much information on a topic they're interested in and looking for new experience or opportunities to improve their knowledge or skills. 他们总是在寻找自己感兴趣的话题信息，并寻找新的经验或机会来提高他们的知识或技能，可知“knowledge seekers”指的是“找知识的人”，故答案选 A。

答案：A

52. What can be put in the blank(空白处)?

- A. They don't like learning on society.
- B. They learn both from and with others

C. They learn from plants and animals

D. They invite each other to parties

解析：句意猜测题。根据下文 they also know their own learning styles, and their strengths and weaknesses.他们也知道自己的学习方式，以及自己的优缺点，结合选项，可知 B 选项“他们从别人那里学习”符合题意，故答案选 B。

答案：B

53. Which of the following most clearly shows you are a critical thinker?

A. You always use a lot of ways to analyse and synthesize information

B. You believe in the information you get and use them in your study

C. You correct mistakes someone makes as soon as you find them.

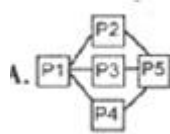
D. You ask others for help when you cant correct your own mistakes

解析：理解判断题。A. You always use a lot of ways to analyse and synthesize information.你总是用很多方法来分析和综合信息；B. You believe in the information you get and use them in your study.你相信你得到的信息，并在你的研究中使用它们；C. You correct mistakes someone makes as soon as you find them.只要你找到了，你就会改正错误；D. You ask others for help when you can't correct your own mistakes.当你不能改正自己的错误时，你可以向别人求助。本题题意为：下列哪一个最清楚地表明你是一个有判断力的思考者，结合选项可知，A 选项符合题意，故答案选 A。

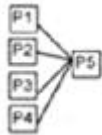
答案：A

54. How is the passage organized?(P= Paragraph)

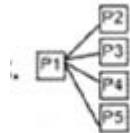
A.



B.



C.



D.



解析：文章结构分析题。通读全文可知，本文首先提出问题：终生学习者是什么样的？然后阐述了终生学习者的内涵和含义，接着就终生学习者的特征展开分述，所以本文的组织结构安排为总、分式，故答案选 C。

答案：C

55. What is the purpose of the passage?

A. To describe the height, clothes and hairstyle of a lifelong learner

B. To explain the relationship between common people and lifelong learners

C. To suggest lifelong learners become experts

D. To introduce some of the main characteristics lifelong learners have

解析：主旨大意题。通读全文可知，本文主要向我们讲述了终生学习者是什么样子的，并介绍了一些他们的主要特征。结合选项，可知 D 选项 To introduce some of the main characteristics lifelong learners have. “介绍了终生学习者的一些主要特点”符合题意，故答案选 D。

答案：D

V.任务型完形填空（每小题 1 分，共 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。

first, only, use, it, dream of, another, speak, with, sea, easy

English

World Language

Once people \_\_\_\_\_ 56 \_\_\_\_\_ a language that everybody in the world could understand. Now, for the \_\_\_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_\_\_ time in human history, perhaps there is one—English. It is the official language in more than 50 countries and 250-300 million people \_\_\_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_\_ it as a second language. Some say that half the world will be speaking it in the year 2050.

Difficult to Master?

English is not the \_\_\_\_\_ 59 \_\_\_\_\_ language to learn---most of its common verbs are irregular and it has a large vocabulary--at least 200, 000 words are in common use.

User-friendly

But some things make \_\_\_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_\_\_ easy. For example, nouns don't have gender(性别)and the usages of verbs are simpler than other languages. There is \_\_\_\_\_ 61 \_\_\_\_\_ one form to speak to someone directly-"you". Adjectives don't agree \_\_\_\_\_ 62 \_\_\_\_\_ nouns, and many nouns are often also verbs.

English Is Everywhere

Some other languages may have more speakers, like Chinese. But English \_\_\_\_\_ 63 \_\_\_\_\_ in many different areas. It is the language of transport: most airline pilots and air-traffic controllers use it. At \_\_\_\_\_ 64 \_\_\_\_\_ English is the international language of communication.

The Future of English

What is the future of English as a global language? Will \_\_\_\_\_ 65 \_\_\_\_\_ language ever replace it?

Many think not-it is already too popular.

解析：56.考查动词短语。根据句意：曾经，人们梦想着一种世界上每个人都能理解的语言，可知此处应选择 dream of，由 Once 可知时态用一般过去时，故答案填 dreamed of。

57.考查序数词。根据句意：现在，人类历史上第一次，或许由一种语言——英语，可知此处应选择 first，意思是“第一、首先”，故答案填 first。

58.考查动词。根据句意：2.25 人至 3 亿人把英语作为第二语言，可知此处是说“2.25 人至 3 亿人说它，并把它作为第二语言”，“说”speak，由于这里所描述的是客观事实，所以时态用一般现在时，主语是 people，在这里是集体名词，所以 speak 用其原形，故答案填 speak。

59.考查形容词比较等级。根据下文 most of its common verbs are irregular and it has a large vocabulary 它的大多数普通动词都是不规则的，而且词汇量很大，可知此处是说英语不是最容易学的语言，所以应选择 easy，由前面的定冠词 the，可知应用其最高级形式 easiest，故答案填 easiest。

60.考查代词。根据下文 For example, nouns don't have gender (性别) and the usages of verbs are simpler than other languages 例如，名词没有性别，动词的用法比其他语言简单，可知此处是说“但是有些事情使它变得简单”，所以用 it 指代“英语”，故答案填 it。

61.考查副词。根据句意：只有一种形式可以直接与某人对话——“你”，“仅仅” only，故答案填 only。

62.考查介词。句意：形容词与名词不一致，许多名词也常常是动词。agree with 固定搭配，意思是：和……意见一致，故答案填 with。

63.考查动词短语。根据句意：但是英语在许多不同的领域被使用，这里指英语被使用，所以用被动语态，结构为 be+动词过去分词，主语是 English，所以系动词用 is，use 的过去分词是 used，故答案填 is used。

64.考查名词。根据句意：在海上英语是国际交流的语言，可知此处应选择 sea，意思是“海洋”，at sea “在海上”，故答案填 sea。

65.考查介词。根据句意：另一种语言会取代它吗？可知此处应是“再一、另一”，结合选项应选择 another，故答案填 another。


答案：56. dreamed of 57. first 58. speak 59. easiest 60. it 61. only 62. with 63. is used 64. sea 65. another


#### VI.任务型阅读理解（每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面的文章并按要求完成 66 至 70 小题。

##### Root Vegetables

Would you like to eat a root? You probably already have. People and animals eat many kinds of roots. ①Most roots that people eat are usually called root vegetables. A root vegetable is what we call veggies that grow underground.

A carrot  is one type of root vegetable. It is the orange, edible root of the carrot plant.

②to, many, in, like, people, salad, put, it(.) A turnip , is another root vegetable. It is a member of the cabbage family. Turnips are usually eaten boiled, steamed, roasted, fried, pickled, or even raw.

③Although some people do not consider potatoes to be a veggie, but they are a root vegetable.

People like to eat them mashed, boiled, and fried. Sweet potatoes, yams, beets, and leeks are some other root vegetables that people like to eat.

66.将文中①处画线句子翻译为汉语。

解析：根据 Most roots that people eat 这是定语从句结构，先行词是 Most roots，引导词 that 在从句中作宾语；are usually called 通常被叫做；故答案是：人们所食用的大部分根菜通常被叫做根菜类蔬菜。

答案：人们所食用的大部分根菜通常被叫做根菜类蔬菜。（答案符合本意即可酌情给分）



67.将文中②处画线单词连词成句，标点符号已在括号内给出。

解析：根据所给词，可知句意是：许多人喜欢把它放在沙拉里。like to do 喜欢做某事；put...in 把……放到……里面；故答案是 Many people like to put it in salad.

答案：Many people like to put it in salad.

68.文中③处画线句子有一处错误，改正并抄写。

解析：根据 Although 和 but 不能连用；故答案是 Although some people do not consider potatoes to be a veggie, they are a root vegetable.

答案：Although some people do not consider potatoes to be a veggie, they are a root vegetable.

69. What is this story mostly about?

解析：根据文章介绍了根茎类蔬菜。故答案是 Root vegetables people eat.

答案：Root vegetables people eat. (答案符合本意即可酌情给分)

70. What is a root vegetable?

解析：根据 A root vegetable is what we call veggies that grow underground.根菜就是长在地下的菜；故答案是 A root vegetable is what we call veggies that grow underground.

答案：A root vegetable is what we call veggies that grow underground. (答案符合本意即可酌情给分)

VII.口语交际 (每小题 2 分，共 10 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，使句意完整、符合逻辑。(其中有两项为多余选项)

Li Hua met a foreigner on his way home. L is for Li Hua; F is for the foreigner.

F: Excuse me. I'm afraid I am lost. 71

L: Sure! Let me see, You're now here near the bus station, the heart of the city.

F: Oh, yes. 72

L: Go straight down, and then turn left, go straight, and at the third crossing you'll see it on your right.

F: 73

L: About thirty minutes walk. And you can also take the No. 1 Bus from this bus station and go 5 stops, You need to get off at Peoples Park, Renming Gongyuan in Chinese. 74

F: Okay... Thank you!

L: No problem, And, you can also ride a shared bike. Do you have AliPay on your phone? 75

F: Thanks a lot.

L: You're welcome.

A. Well, how can I get to the nearest bookstore from here?

B. If you do, you can go there on the bike.

C. That's all right.

D. Could you tell me where I am on this map?

- E. Ten minutes is enough, if the traffic is good.  
F. It's my first day in the city.  
G. How long will it take to walk there?

解析：71.根据下文 Sure! Let me see.... You're now here near the bus station the heart of the city.可知，外国人是想问他现在在哪儿，结合选项，可知 D 选项符合题意，故答案选 D。

72.根据下文 Go straight down, and then turn left, go straight, and at the third crossing you'll see it on your right.可知，此处是问去最近的书店怎么走，结合选项，可知 A 选项符合题意，故答案选 A。

73.根据下文 About thirty minutes walk,可知，此处是问步行到那里需要多长时间，结合选项，可知 G 选项符合题意，故答案选 G。

74.联系上文的语境，再结合所剩余的选项，可知 E 选项 Ten minutes is enough, if the traffic is good “如果交通状况好，十分钟就足够了”符合题意，故答案选 E。

75.根据上文 And, you can also ride a shared bike. Do you have AliPay on your phone?可知，此处是说你骑自行车去那里，结合选项，可知 B 选项符合题意，故答案选 B。

答案：71. D 72. A 73. G 74. E 75. B

#### VIII. 词汇考查（每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

A. 根据句意，用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

76. An apple \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) the doctor away.

解析：句意：每天一个苹果，让你远离医生。本句叙述的是客观事实，所以时态用一般现在时，主语 An apple 是一个单数名词，所以 keep 用第三人称单数形式，故答案填 keeps。

答案：keeps

77. Too much sugar is bad for your \_\_\_\_\_ (tooth).

解析：句意：吃太多的糖对你的牙齿是有害的。be bad for 对……有害，结合句意可知，吃太多的糖对你的牙齿不好；人的牙齿不止一颗，所以用 tooth 的复数形式 teeth，故答案填 teeth。

答案：teeth

78. The days of spring are \_\_\_\_\_ (wind) and bright.

解析：句意：春天的天气多风，阳光明媚。分析句子结构可知此处应填形容词形式作表语，与 wind 所对应的形容词是 windy，故答案填 windy。

答案：windy

79. You shouldn't be too hard on \_\_\_\_\_ (you).

解析：句意：你/你们别对自己太苛刻。be too hard on oneself/oneselves 固定搭配，对自己太苛刻，提示词为 you，其反身代词是 yourself 或者 yourselves，故答案填 yourself / yourselves。

答案：yourself / yourselves

80. Many April Fool's jokes may end up \_\_\_\_\_ (be) not very funny.

解析：句意：许多愚人节玩笑最终可能不是很有趣。end up doing sth. 以做某事而告终，固定搭配，故答案填 being。

答案：being

81. I haven't seen them \_\_\_\_\_(recent).

解析：句意：我最近没有见过他们。分析句子结构可知空格处修饰前面的谓语动词，所以应用副词形式，与 recent 所对应的副词为 recently，故答案填 recently。

答案：recently

82. This machine can \_\_\_\_\_(translate) simple messages into 24 different languages.

解析：句意：这台机器可以将简单的消息翻译成 24 种不同的语言。分析句子结构可知空格处在句中充当谓语成分，前面有情态动词 can，所以此处应用动词原形，translate 动词，意思是“翻译”，故答案填 translate。

答案：translate

83. I have already asked him \_\_\_\_\_(two)but he hasn't given me any reply.

解析：句意：我已经问过他两次了，但他没有给我任何答复。分析句子结构可知空格处修饰前面的谓语动词，所以应用副词形式，与 two 所对应的副词为 twice，故答案填 twice。

答案：twice

84. Please be quiet. The children \_\_\_\_\_(sleep).

解析：句意：请保持安静，孩子们都睡着了。由语境可知此处应用现在进行时，其结构为 be+动词现在分词，主语是 The children，所以系动词 be 用 are，sleep 的现在分词为 sleeping，故答案填 are sleeping。

答案：are sleeping

85. My father usually goes to work early \_\_\_\_\_(avoid)heavy traffic.

解析：句意：为了避免交通拥挤，我爸爸通常很早去上班。分析句子结构可知此处应是动词不定式形式，表示目的，故答案填 to avoid。

答案：to avoid

B. 选出与句子画线部分意思相同或相近的选项。

86. The train arrived at the station 20 minutes late.

A. reached

B. got

C. left

D. passed

解析：根据“arrive at+地点”“到达”；“get to+地点”“到达”；left“离开”；passed“经过”。故选 A。

答案：A

87. A lot of people are coming to the meeting.

A. A few

B. A little

C. A bit of

D. A large number of

解析：根据 A lot of 许多；A. A few 一些（修饰可数名词复数）；B. A little 一点（修饰不可数名词）；C. A bit of 一点（修饰不可数名词）；D. A large number of 许多（修饰复数名词）；故选 D。

答案：D

88. The table is inexpensive but well-made.

- A. cheap
- B. comfortable
- C. wonderful
- D. colourful

解析：根据 inexpensive 不贵；A. cheap 便宜的；B. comfortable 舒服的；C. wonderful 绝妙的；D. colourful 鲜艳的；故选 A。

答案：A

89. Acting has brought me great enjoyment.

- A. movement
- B. pleasure
- C. luck
- D. success

解析：根据 enjoyment 乐趣；A. movement 感到；B. pleasure 快乐；C. luck 运气；D. success 成功；故选 B。

答案：B

90. The little boy finished his painting all by himself.

- A. his own
- B. along
- C. alone
- D. together with him

解析：根据 all by himself 独自；A. his own 他自己的；B. along 沿着；C. alone 独自；D. together with him 和他在一起；故选 C。

答案：C

IX. 按要求完成句子。（每空 1 分，共 20 分）（每空限填一词）

A. 按括号内要求转换下列句型。

91. The sweater is 20 dollars. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ is the sweater?

解析：句子成了特殊疑问句：疑问词+ 一般疑问句？疑问句把 is 提前，对 20 dollars 提问用 how much。

答案：How; much

92. Could you please be there at 5:00? (改为祈使句)

\_\_\_\_\_ at 5:00, please!

解析：祈使句的特点是：动词原形开头。

答案: Be; there

93. How's the weather today?(改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ the weather \_\_\_\_\_ today?

解析: 问天气可以有两种问法: what's the weather like?/how is the weather?

答案: What's; like

94. At first, he didn't know what he could do in the new group.(改为简单句)

At first, he didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ do in the new group.

解析: 疑问词引导的宾语从句可以变成疑问词后接不定式结构, 句子成为简单句。

答案: what; to

95. This volleyball must belong to Carla.(改为否定句).

This volleyball \_\_\_\_\_ Carla's.

解析: 根据 must belong to Carla.一定属于卡拉, 否定意思应是不可能属于卡拉的, can't 不可能, 情态动词后用动词原形; can't be 不可能。

答案: can't; be

B.根据所给语提示完成下列句子。

96.改过不嫌晚。

It's never \_\_\_\_\_ late \_\_\_\_\_ mend.

解析: 这是一句英语谚语, 本句话的句型结构为 It is +adj+to do sth 意思是“做某事是...”, 还包含短语 too...to... “太……而不能”, never 为决不, 表示否定, mend 意思是“改过、修理”。

答案: too; to

97.除非我们仔细点, 否则我们不能把工作做好。

\_\_\_\_\_ we are careful, we can't do our work \_\_\_\_\_.

解析: 通过中英文对照可知句子中缺少“除非”和“好”; 第一个空格“除非”英文表达是 unless, 因其位于句首, 所以首字母要大写; 第二个空格“好”修饰前面的动词 do, 所以应用副词形式 well。

答案: Unless; well

98.我国已和一百多个国家建立了外交关系。

Our country has established diplomatic relations with \_\_\_\_\_ 100 countries.

解析: 通过中英文对照可知英文句子中缺少固定短语“多于、超过”, 英文表达是 more than。

答案: more than

99.只剩一份儿了, 我们得分享着看了。

\_\_\_\_\_ only one copy left, we'll have to \_\_\_\_\_.

解析: 由题干可知本题前半句考查句型 There's only one copy left,意思是“只剩一份儿了”,

后半句中缺少动词“分享”，英文表达是 share。

答案：There's; share

100.罗马不是一天建成的。

Rome \_\_\_\_\_ in a day.

解析：根据所给的汉语提示可知本句的主语 Rome 是动作的承受者，所以应用被动语态，即 be+动词过去分词，根据句意可知用其否定形式，直接在 be 后加 not 即可；由于罗马是在过去建的，所以要用一般过去时态。

答案：wasn't built

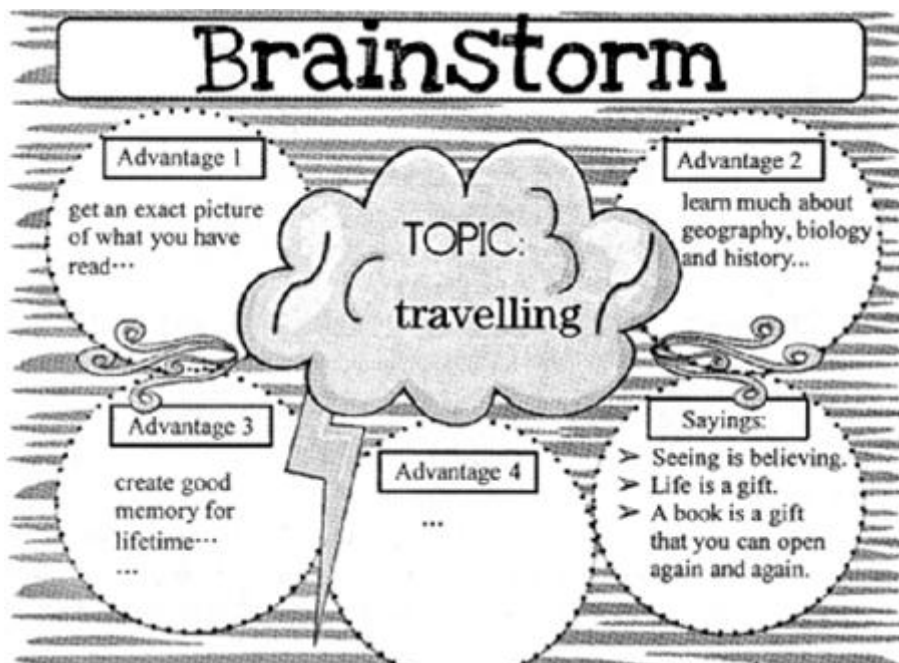
101.书面表达（满分 15 分）

“读万卷书，行万里路”，旅行是学习的最好方式之一。请以“Travelling”为题，根据以下思维导图的提示，写一篇短文，发表你的看法。

注意：

- 1.要点齐全，适当发挥；
- 2.从思维导图 Saying 部分选择恰当的格言合理利用在短文中；
- 3.句子及篇章结构准确、连贯，书写规范；
- 4.词数：80-100 词左右；
- 5.文中不得出现考生的真实姓名、学校及其它任何个人相关信息。

Word Bank :  
biology 生物  
memory 记忆



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解析：本文是一篇给材料作文。要求以“Travelling”为题，根据所给出的思维导图的提示写一篇短文，发表你的看法。本文时态主要用一般现在时，人称主要为第二人称。写作中要根据所给出的要点，联系思维导图的内容，适当发挥想象，然后用英语把这些想象的内容表达出来。注意紧扣主题，连句成篇，保持文章的连贯性；语言的表述应该符合语法结构，造句应该符合英语的表达习惯；尽量使用自己熟悉的单词句式，最好不要写太长的复合句；尽量选取简单的易拼写的单词，确保正确率；词汇、句式要丰富多样，可以为文章增色添彩。

答案：

### Travelling

Travelling is one of the best ways for learning. You may have read or heard about something, but you can never get an exact picture of it until you see it yourself. Seeing is believing. Furthermore, if you are a careful observer, you can learn much during your travel about the geography, biology and history of the places you visit. While travelling, you can meet more people and make more friends. You can also create great memories for your lifetime. No matter how well educated you are, there is always a lot for you to learn through travelling.