

绝密★启用前

江苏省徐州市 2019 年中考英语试题

试卷副标题

考试范围：xxx；考试时间：100 分钟；命题人：xxx

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	总分
得分										

注意事项：

1. 答题前填写好自己的姓名、班级、考号等信息
2. 请将答案正确填写在答题卡上

第 I 卷（选择题）

请点击修改第 I 卷的文字说明

评卷人	得分

一、单选题

1. Millie has some new friends. She likes to play with _____ after school.

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

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】

句意：米莉有一些新朋友，她喜欢放学后和他们一起玩。

考查人称代词辨析。A. me 我，宾格；B. us 我们，宾格；C. you 你，主宾格；D. them 他们，宾格。空格处位于介词 with 后，应用人称代词宾格形式，them 指代“some new friends”。故答案选 D。

2. I'll be at home _____ Sunday morning. You can phone me then.

- A.on B.in C.at D.to

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：星期天早上我会在家，你可以那时候给我打电话。

考查介词辨析。A. on 在星期几或具体的某一天的前面；B. in 用在某年、某月或季节的前面；C. at 用在某一时刻的前面；D. to 到。“星期天的早上”为具体的某一天。故答案选 A。

【点睛】

当形容词是说明不定式的逻辑主语的特性时, 要用 of, 也就是说不定式的逻辑主语 sb. 和形容词在逻辑上存在“主语和表语”的关系。例如: It's kind of you to help me. (你帮助我真是太好了。)(句中的 kind 是用来说明 you 的特征, 即句子侧重说得是“You are kind.”)

5. —_____ can you write in English?

—About forty words per minute.

A.How far B.How often C.How fast D.How long

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】

句意: ——用英语你能写多快? ——每分钟大约四十个单词。

考查特殊疑问词。A. How far 多远(距离); B. How often 多久一次(频率); C. How fast 多快(速度); D. How long (时间)多久; 物体(多长)。根据答语可知, 问句提问的是书写的速度, 因此用 How fast 提问。故答案选 C。

6. China's high-speed railways _____ from 9,000 to 29,000 kilometres in the past few years.

A.are growing B.were growing C.will grow D.have grown

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】

句意: 中国的高速铁路在过去几年中由 9000 千米增加到 29000 千米。

考查动词时态。A. are growing 现在进行时; B. were growing 过去进行时; C. will grow 一般将来时; D. have grown 现在完成时。“in the last/past + 一段时间”用于现在完成时态的句子中。由“in the past few years”可知此处应用现在完成时态。故选 D。

7. The path was covered with snow, so we walked very _____. We were afraid of falling.

A.quickly B.carefully C.excitedly D.hurriedly

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】

句意: 小路被雪覆盖了, 因此我们走得非常小心。我们害怕摔倒。

考查副词辨析。quickly 迅速地; carefully 仔细地, 小心地; excitedly 激动地; hurriedly 匆忙地, 仓促地。由“we were afraid of falling.”可知此处应为“小心地走路”。故答

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：海伦对我粗鲁，我拒绝跟她再次说话，直到她向我道歉为止。

考查连词辨析。until 直到……才；if 如果；because 因为；since 自从，既然。结合句意可知，此句是 until 引导的时间状语从句，故答案选 A。

12. Hello, Joe. I didn't _____ to see you today. I thought you were away on holiday.

A.want B.prepare C.expect D.agree

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：你好，乔。我没预料到今天会看到你。我以为你出去度假了。

考查动词辨析。want 想要；prepare 准备；expect 预料，预计；agree 同意。由 “I thought you were away on holiday.” 可知问句表示 “没有想到会见到你”。expect 符合句意。故选 C。

13. I learnt to swim when I was six. I _____ by my mother.

A.am taught B.was taught C.will be taught D.have taught

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】

句意：我六岁时学习游泳，是我妈妈教我的。

考查动词时态及语态。A. am taught 一般现在时的被动语态；B. was taught 一般过去时的被动语态；C. will be taught 一般将来时的被动语态；D. have taught 现在完成时的主动语态。由 “when I was six” 可知要用过去时态，主语为 I，是 teach 动作的接受者，因此谓语应用过去式的被动语态。故答案选 B。

【点睛】

被动语态的构成为 “be + 过去分词”。在不同的时态中，过去分词保持不变，而 be 动词随着时态有不同的变化。初中英语教材中主要出现了五种时态的被动语态及带有情态动词的被动语态。

(1) 一般现在时被动语态的构成：助动词 am/is/are + 动词的过去分词。

English is spoken in many countries.

(2) 一般过去时被动语态的构成：助动词 was/were + 动词的过去分词。

知，问句表示没有理解“look out”的意思。故答案选 D。

评卷人	得分

二、完型填空

Mr. Wu is an English teacher. Last Monday at the beginning of class, he 16 asked his students how their weekends had been. One girl said that she had spent a 17 weekend--she had her wisdom teeth pulled out and they still hurt. "Why do you always seem to be so happy, Mr. Wu?" she asked.

The girl's 18 reminded Mr. Wu of something he had read somewhere before. "Every morning when you get up, you have a choice about how you want to get close to life that day," Mr. Wu said with a smile. "I 19 to be cheerful."

"And today is my lucky day," he added.

"20?" The whole class were curious.

"This morning, I 21 to school as usual. I only had to go another kilometer down the road when my e-bike broke down..."

"Your e-bike broke down and it's your lucky day?" The students were 22. "What do you mean, Mr. Wu?"

"My e-bike broke down a quarter before class, so I 23 it on the roadside, took my books, and walked down the road. It took me ten minutes to arrive at the 24. I live eight kilometers away. My e-bike could have broken down 25 along the way. But it didn't. 26, it broke down in the perfect place-off the main road, within walking distance of here. I'm still able to teach my class 27 I'll be able to get it repaired after class. If my e-bike must break down 28, it couldn't be arranged (安排) in a better way."

The students' eyes opened wide, and then they smiled. Mr. Wu smiled back. Somehow, his story had 29 them. He was happy that they had a perfect chance to consider 30 in a new way.

16. A.proudly B.cheerfully C.seriously D.angrily
17. A.busy B.satisfying C.terrible D.meaningful
18. A.question B.suggestion C.decision D.introduction
19. A.fail B.hate C.seem D.choose
20. A.Who B.When C.Why D.How
21. A.walked B.ran C.drove D.rode

A. proudly 意为“自豪地”；B. cheerfully 意为“快乐地”；C. seriously 意为“严肃地”；
D. angrily 意为“生气地”。由第一段最后一句“"Why do you always seem to be so happy, Mr. Wu?" she asked”可知，此时吴老师是快乐的。故选 B。

17. 句意：一个女孩说她度过了一个糟糕的周末。

A. busy 意为“忙碌的”；B. satisfying 意为“满意的”；C. terrible 意为“糟糕的”；D. meaningful 意为“有意义的”。由下文“she had her wisdom teeth pulled out and they still hurt.”可知，此处指她度过了一个糟糕的周末。故选 C。

18. 句意：这个女孩的问题使吴老师想起了他以前在某个地方读过的东西。

A. question 意为“问题”；B. suggestion 意为“建议”；C. decision 意为“决定”；D. introduction 意为“介绍”。A 承接上文，女孩问了吴老师一个问题，因此，女孩的问题让吴老师想起来以前在某个地方读到的东西。故选 A。

19. 句意：吴老师笑着说。我选择快乐。

A. fail 意为“失败”；B. hate 意为“恨，讨厌”；C. seem 意为“似乎，好像”；D. choose 意为“选择”。由上文“Every morning when you get up, you have a choice about how you want to get close to life that day”可知，此处应为“I choose to be cheerful.”。故选 D。

20. 句意：“为什么？”全班同学都很好奇。

A. Who 谁；B. When 什么时候；C. Why 为什么；D. How 怎么样。由上文“And today is my lucky day”及下文“The whole class were curious.”可知此处是学生询问“为什么(why)”。故选 C。

21. 句意：今天早上，我像往常一样骑车来学校。

A. walk 意为“步行”；B. run 意为“跑”；C. drive 意为“驾驶”；D. ride 意为“骑”。由下文“when my e-bike broke down...”可知吴老师是骑电动车来学校的。故选 D。

22. 句意：学生们很惊讶。

A. surprised 意为“惊讶的”；B. bored 意为“无聊的”；C. impatient 意为“不耐烦的”；D. nervous 意为“紧张的”。根据上文“You e-bike broke down and it's your lucky day?”可知学生对于吴老师这样说感到惊讶。故选 A。

23. 句意：我的电动自行车在上课前一刻钟坏了，因此我把它放在路边。

A. leave 意为“留下”；B. check 意为“检查”；C. repair 意为“修理”；D. find 意为“找到”。根据下文“and walked down the road.”可知吴老师将电动车放在了路边。故选 A。

24. 句意：我花了十分钟才到达学校。

A. hospital 医院；B. school 学校；C. park 公园；D. bank 银行。由上文“This morning, I ride to school as usual.”及下文“I'll be able to get it repaired after class.”可知吴老师是去

very much, because, well, you guessed it: his name was a colour!

"Mr. Scott! Just the person I wanted to see!" Mr. Brown replied. "My wife and I are moving out of this town, and I need someone to take over my shop. You are the perfect person for the job because it's a paint shop! I need someone who knows its colours. Would you be interested?"

Mr. Scott was mad with excitement. "I will take it over right away!"

Mr. Brown was relieved when he left town, because he knew his paint shop was in good hands. Sure enough, Mr. Scott kept the paint shop open for twenty more years and got to talk about colours all day, every day.

35. Why did Mr. Scott come home from the supermarket sadly?

- A.He hated shopping in the supermarket.
- B.He didn't enjoy the colours in the supermarket.
- C.He didn't have enough money to buy everything on his wife's list.
- D.He liked the colours in the supermarket so much that he didn't want to leave.

36. Why did Mr. Scott like Mr. Brown very much?

- A.They were neighbours.
- B.Mr Brown had a paint shop.
- C.They shared the same hobby.
- D.Mr Brown's name was a colour.

37. What does the underlined word "relieved" mean?

- A.宽慰
- B.不舍
- C.犹豫
- D.烦恼

38. What's the best title for this passage?

- A.A colourful paint shop
- B.A colour lover
- C.A friendly neighbour
- D.A happy couple

【答案】

- 35. D
- 36. D
- 37. A
- 38. B

【解析】

【分析】

文章叙述了酷爱各种色彩的 Scott 先生的故事。生活中各种树木、花草、蔬菜、超市陈列的物品的颜色都是他深深痴迷的, 甚至以颜色为姓氏的人都使他身心愉悦。最终 Scott

I stopped for a moment (which I shouldn't) before I jumped from the starting place on a little spaceship, then I began my performance. At the correct moment I tried to open my parachute (降落伞) but there was a problem. It only opened a little. I began to fall faster and faster so that I could not turn, dive, circle or dance. My heart stopped beating as I landed heavily on a mountain covered with snow.

This is why I am writing to you from my hospital bed with two broken legs and a weak head. I did not win anything at the Olympics after all. I need the factory to build me two new legs and an even bigger head. Then I will be able to compete once more. Let's hope for greater success in the next Olympics!

39. Wei Hua finished _____ in the 78thOlympics high flying sport.

- A.first B.second C.third D.fourth

40. Why didn't Wei Hua feel so confident about himself before this year's game?

- A.His programmer was sick.
B.He had a great pain in his leg.
C.He himself fell ill before they were leaving.
D.He couldn't meet robots from other countries.

41. According to Paragraph 3, how many reasons led to Wei Hua's failure in the competition?

- A.One. B.Two. C.Three. D.Four.

42. How is Wei Hua feeling now?

- A.Full of hope. B.Unsure about himself.
C.Heart-broken. D.Satisfied with his result this year.

【答案】

39. B
40. A
41. C
42. A

【解析】

【分析】

本文是一篇记叙文。短文叙述了 23 世纪的机器人 Wei Hua 两次参加机器人比赛的情况。

39. 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句 “Last time I took part in the 78thOlympics and I won the silver medal for my performance.” 提示 Wei Hua 在第 78 届奥运会中获得了银牌，即

第 II 卷（非选择题）

请点击修改第 II 卷的文字说明

评卷人	得分

四、用单词的正确形式完成句子

选用方框内的单词或词组填空，其中有一个单词或词组是多余的。

no longer compare later under earlier traffic

43. Can you help me pick up the pen? It's _____ the desk.

44. —What time will you arrive?

—I have no idea. It depends on the _____.

45. Don't _____ your children with others. Just let them be themselves.

46. It's not raining at the moment, but it might rain _____.

47. The computer caught a virus and _____ worked properly.

【答案】

43. under

44. traffic

45. compare

46. later

47. no longer

【解析】

43. 句意：你能帮我捡起钢笔吗？在桌子下面。

根据前文“pick up the pen”提示，下文用介词 under 说明“在桌子下面”。故答案为 under。

44. 句意：——你什么时候到？——我不知道。这取决于交通状况。

根据上文句意“你何时到达？”提示下文和 traffic 相关。故答案为 traffic。

45. 句意：不要把你的孩子和别人比较。让他们做自己。

根据下文句意“就让他们做自己”提示，用动词 compare 和 with 连用，符合句意“不要把你的孩子和其他孩子相比。”助动词 Don't 后跟动词原形。故答案为 compare。

46. 句意：目前没有下雨，但可能过会儿下。

上文“at the moment”提示下文用副词 later（以后；后来）。故答案为 later。

47. 句意：这台计算机感染了病毒，无法正常工作。

上文句意“这台电脑中了病毒”提示下文用 **no longer**（不再），符合句意“不再正常工作”。故答案为 **no longer**。

评卷人	得分

五、用所给单词的正确形式填空

根据句子意思，用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空。（每空限填一个单词）

48. You are lucky, Linda. You didn't hurt _____ (you).

49. We should behave _____ (polite) in public.

50. How happy I am to celebrate my _____ (fifteen) birthday tomorrow!

51. If you don't know the name of the plant, please write " _____ " (know) in your notebook.

52. Thomas Edison, one of the greatest _____ (invent) in the world, created over 1,000 things.

【答案】

48. yourself

49. politely

50. fifteenth

51. unknown

52. inventors

【解析】

48. 句意：你很幸运，琳达。你没有伤到自己。

上文句意“你很幸运”和下文主语 **You** 提示用反身代词 **yourself**，符合句意“你没有伤到你自己”。故答案为 **yourself**。

49. 句意：我们应该在公共场合表现得礼貌。

用 **polite** 的副词形式 **politely** 修饰动词 **behave**，表示“举止文明、礼貌”。故答案为 **politely**。

50. 句意：我多么高兴明天能够庆祝我的十五岁生日！

名词 **birthday** 用了单数形式，提示在形容词性物主代词 **my** 后用序数词 **fifteenth**，表示“我的第十五个生日”。故答案为 **fifteenth**。

51. 句意：如果你不知道植物的名字，请在你的笔记本上写下“unknown”。

根据上文“**don't know**”提示可知，下文用 **unknown** 表示“不知道的；不了解的”。故

答案为 unknown。

52. 句意：托马斯·爱迪生，世界上最伟大的发明家之一，创造出了 1000 多件东西。托马斯·爱迪生是伟大的发明家，inventor 表示“发明家”，短语 one of 后跟名词复数形式。故答案为 inventors。

评卷人	得分

六、语法填空

用括号中所给动词的正确形式填空，使短文完整。

My favourite clothing is an old biker jacket. It 53. (make) of thick black leather and it has a red lining. It belonged to my mother when she was young, so it's very old now!

Why do I love my jacket? Because it 54. (be) once my mother's and because it is very practical. I 55. (not need) to iron it and I never need to get it cleaned. It 56. (keep) me warm and dry, so I wear it all the time, except in summer. Also, leather jackets never go out of fashion and you can wear them with jeans, skirts and dresses.

The other day, I was in a cafe and I left the jacket on the back of my chair. I 57. (realize) it when I was on the bus and I thought I'd lost it forever. At that moment a young guy jumped onto the bus and he 58. (hold) my jacket in his hand! He had run after me down the road with it. We started chatting and I made a new friend. Now I think of it as my lucky jacket.

【答案】

- 53. is made
- 54. was
- 55. don't need
- 56. keeps
- 57. realized
- 58. was holding

【解析】

【分析】

本文是一篇记叙文。短文叙述了作者喜爱母亲送给自己的机车夹克的原因和一次关于这件夹克失而复得的过程。作者认为这是一件幸运的夹克。

53. 句意：它是由黑色厚皮革制成的，内衬是红色。

主语 it 和动词 make 存在被动关系，下文的 has 提示用一般现在时陈述客观事实。故答

案为 is made。

54. 句意：因为它曾经是我母亲的，而且非常实用。

时间状语 once（从前）提示用一般过去时态。故答案为 was。

55. 句意：我不需要熨它，也从不需要把它洗干净。

句中 need 后跟动词不定式，提示 need 在此用作行为动词；下文 need 用了一般现在时，提示在主语 I 后用助动词 don't 构成否定句。故答案为 don't need。

56. 句意：它让我保持温暖和干爽，所以除了夏天我一直穿着它。

下文 wear 提示用一般现在时，在主语 It 后用一般现在时，且动词用第三人称单数形式。故答案为 keeps。

57. 句意：前几天，我在一家咖啡馆里，把夹克忘在椅子后面。当我在公车上的时候我才意识到，我以为我会永远失去它。

连词 when 引导的时间状语从句中的 was 提示动词用一般过去式。故答案为 realized。

58. 句意：这时一个年轻人跳上公共汽车，手里正拿着我的夹克。

时间状语“at that moment”和动词“jumped”提示本句用过去进行时态描述场景，意为“他手里正拿着我的夹克”。故答案为 was holding。

【点睛】

动词是英语中最活跃、最重要的一类词，是英语语法的核心。本题是在语篇中考查动词的运用。解题关键在于准确判断句子的时态、语态和其非谓语形式。前者由句子的时间状语或上下文语境显示；后者由动词的基本句型搭配来限定。例如第 1 小题是考查动词的语态，It 代指上文提到的“an old biker jacket”，与 made 之间是被动的关系，构成 be made of 词组。根据下文的 has 提示用一般现在时陈述客观事实。故答案为 is made。再如第 6 小题是考查动词的时态。根据时间状语“at that moment”可以判断出句子是描述当时的场景，使用过去进行时态，故答案为 was holding。

评卷人	得分

七、填空

阅读短文，根据所读内容在文章后表格中的横线处填入一个最恰当的单词。

There are long rivers, and there are famous rivers. The Nile (尼罗河) is the world's longest and most famous river. It runs 6,650 kilometers. Crocodiles and hippos (河马) live in its waters. Pyramids built by ancient Egyptians rise along its banks.

The main branch of the Nile, the White Nile, starts just above Lake Victoria, the world's second largest fresh-water lake, in east central Africa. Then it flows to the north. At Sudan's

capital, another great river called the Blue Nile joins the White Nile. Together, they form one very powerful river. Then it goes through Egypt's famous Nile Valley before reaching the Mediterranean Sea.

Ancient Egypt, the first great African civilization (文明), started along the banks of the Nile more than 5, 000 years ago. Ancient Egypt ruled the Nile Valley for thousands of years. Great pyramids and temples were built on the banks and we can still visit them today.

Without the rich farmland along the banks of the Nile, there might be no ancient Egypt civilization. Every year, the Nile flooded its banks. The flood waters covered the banks with a rich soil. The Nile's banks were easy to farm and produce crops.

The Nile also made a perfect highway for boats. The river runs north, but the wind on the river blows south. To go south, boaters put up sails to catch the wind. To go north, they took the sails down. Ancient people traded along the river for hundreds of miles.

The Nile -- the <u>59.</u> and most famous river in the world	
Where does the Nile flow?	<p>The White Nile is the <u>60.</u> branch of the Nile. It starts <u>61.</u> Lake Victoria and then runs to the north.</p> <p>The Blue Nile joins the White Nile at the <u>62.</u> of Sudan. They form a powerful river.</p> <p>Then the Nile goes through the Nile Valley. Finally it <u>63.</u> the Mediterranean Sea.</p>
The Nile's long and rich <u>64.</u>	<p>Ancient Egypt started along the banks of the Nile over 5, 000 years ago. Its people <u>65.</u> pyramids and temples we can still visit today.</p> <p>Every year the Nile flooded its banks. The floodwaters covered the banks with a rich soil. Rich farmland made this ancient civilization <u>66.</u> .</p> <p>The Nile made a perfect highway for boats. To go south, boaters put up sails to catch the wind. To go <u>67.</u> , they took the sails down. Ancient people bought and <u>68.</u> goods along the river for hundreds of miles.</p>

【答案】

59. longest

- 60. main
- 61. above
- 62. capital
- 63. reaches
- 64. banks
- 65. built
- 66. great
- 67. north
- 68. sold

【解析】

【分析】

文章大意：本文是一篇说明文。叙述了世界上最长的河流尼罗河的相关信息，还介绍了沿河两岸农业的发展和河运贸易带来的古埃及文明。

59. 原文第一段第二句 “The Nile (尼罗河) is the world's longest and most famous river.” 说明尼罗河是世界上最长最著名的河流。故答案为 longest。

60. 原文第二段第一句 “The main branch of the Nile, the White Nile, starts just above Lake Victoria, the world's second largest fresh-water lake, in east central Africa.” 说明白尼罗河是尼罗河主要的分支。故答案为 main。

61. 原文第二段第一句 “The main branch of the Nile, the White Nile, starts just above Lake Victoria, the world's second largest fresh-water lake, in east central Africa.” 说明白尼罗河起源于维多利亚湖的上方。答案为 above。

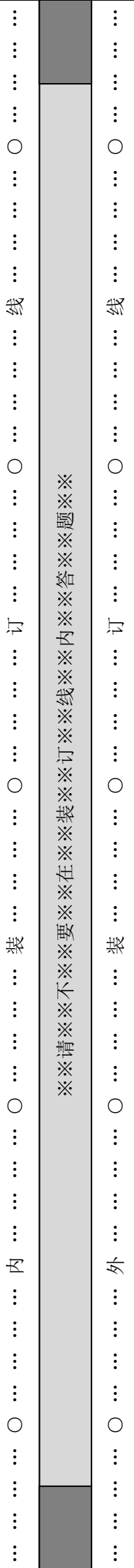
62. 原文第二段第三句 “At Sudan's capital, another great river called the Blue Nile joins the White Nile.” 说明蓝色尼罗河在苏丹的首都汇入白尼罗河。故答案为 capital。

63. 原文第二段最后一句 “Then it goes through Egypt's famous Nile Valley before reaching the Mediterranean Sea.” 提示，尼罗河穿越尼罗河大峡谷后到达地中海。陈述客观事实用一般现在时态，主语 it 提示用第三人称单数形式。故答案为 reaches。

64. 表格右栏陈列的是尼罗河两岸的农业和海岸带来的河运贸易，提示该空格为 “尼罗河长长的海岸”。故答案为 banks。

65. 原文第三段最后一句 “Great pyramids and temples were built on the banks and we can still visit them today.” 说明古埃及人建造了金字塔和寺庙。动词用一般过去时态。故答案为 built。

66. 原文第三段首句 “Ancient Egypt, the first great African civilization (文明), started along



the banks of the Nile more than 5,000 years ago.”和第四段首句“Without the rich farmland along the banks of the Nile, there might be no ancient Egypt civilization.”提示，肥沃的农田使这一古代文明变得非常伟大。故答案为 great。

67. 原文倒数第二句“To go north, they took the sails down.”，意为“为了向北走，他们放下了船帆”。故答案为 north。

68. 原文最后一句“Ancient people traded along the river for hundreds of miles.”古代人沿河贸易数百英里。traded“贸易”，用动词 bought 和 sold 表示“买卖”。故答案为 sold。

评卷人	得分

八、多任务混合问题

阅读短文，按要求回答问题。

The face-down generation (一代)

If you were born in the 2000s, you are called the oh-ohs. The 21st century. That would make you young, creative, connected, world-wide, and no doubt smart. Maybe good-looking, too. Right? But what do other people think about your generation?

Some adults worry that you're more interested in the screen in front of you than the world around you. They think of you as the "face-down generation" because you use your phone so much. They wonder how you will deal with school, friends, and family.

Other adults worry that today's youth are spoilt (溺爱) and don't want to face the challenges of adult life. Many children born in the 1990s and 2000s were raised by "helicopter parents". They were always there to guide and help their children with a busy program filled with homework and after-school activities such as dancing, drawing, or sports. With parents who do everything for them, today's youth seem to prefer to live like teenagers even when they are in their 20s or 30s.

Does the face-down generation need a heads-up? Well, probably not. The fact is that many of today's teenagers are better educated and more creative than past generations. They seem to be willing to become leaders. More young people than ever volunteer to help their communities. There are also brave young people such as Malala Yousafzai, the teenager who won the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize for pushing girls' rights to go to school.

So if you're one of the oh-ohs, there's reason to be hopeful about the future. Things are looking up for the face-down generation. Chances are that you do great and laugh out loud.

69. If Alice was born in 2004, is she an oh-oh?

hard every day.

One day, something amazing happened. The farmer was working on the farm. Suddenly, he heard a strange noise. He looked around and saw a little hare under a tree stump. It ran too fast so it bumped into the tree stump and died. The farmer was very happy, and he took the rabbit home and cooked a big meal. From then on, he didn't work any more. He waited near the tree stump for hares day after day until he died. Obviously, he was not so lucky. Moreover, because nobody took care of the crops in the field, they all died.

This story tells us we should not always follow the past experience, we should fix new problems with new ways. Also, it warned us never to expect to gain without working.

【解析】

【详解】

该题目属于记叙文写作，但写作时要按邮件格式写。承接短文开头；第二段叙述“守株待兔”这一故事；第三段概括故事寓意并结尾。注意：1. 根据作文要求，使用第三人称来叙述故事内容。时态采用一般过去时为主，用过去进行时描述场景。2. 描述故事时，要用场景描写，故事发生的背景、起因和过程要交代清楚。3. 根据写在内容，可以采用 work hard、bump into、from then on、day after day、depend on、come from 等短语；使用 there be、until 和 while 引导的时间状语从句，too...to...、so...that...、not...any more 等句型和结构。

