

2018 年福建省中考真题 B 卷英语

I. 听力 (略)

II. 选择填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

21. I will give a T-shirt _____ my brother as a birthday present.

- A. by
- B. to
- C. from

解析: give sth. to sb. 是固定词组, 给某人某物。结合句意: 我将送给我弟弟一件 T 恤衫作为生日礼物。

答案: B

22. —Do you enjoy Chinese Folk Songs?

—Yes, the folk songs _____ nice.

- A. sound
- B. smell
- C. look

解析: 选项 A 意为: 听起来, 选项 B 意为: 闻起来, 选项 C 意为: 看起来。结合句意: —你喜欢中国民歌吗? —是的, 民歌听起来不错。故选: A。

答案: A

23. —Must I hand in the survey on the use of bicycle-sharing right now?

—No, you _____.

- A. needn't
- B. can't
- C. shouldn't

解析: 选项 A 意为: 不需要, 选项 B 意为: 不能, 选项 C 意为: 不应该。结合句意: —我现在必须交一份关于自行车共享的调查报告吗? —不, 你不需要。must 引导的一般疑问句的否定回答应该是 needn't。故选: A。

答案: A

24. Tony is the best student in the class because he works _____ than the others.

- A. hard
- B. harder
- C. hardest

解析: 从 than 判断句子使用比较级形式。故选: B。

答案: B

25. —I tried many ways to solve the problem, but _____ of them worked.

—Never give up. You'll surely make it.

- A. all
- B. none

C. neither

解析：选项 A 意为：all 三个或三个以上的都……，选项 B 意为：三个或三个以上的都不，选项 C 意为：neither 两者都不。结合句意：—我试过许多方法来解决这个问题，但没有一个奏效。—永远不要放弃，你一定会成功的。故选：B。

答案：B

26. —_____ does Liu Chuanjian do?

—He's a pilot of Sichuan Airlines. He's a hero!

A. What

B. Where

C. When

解析：考查疑问词。A 什么。B 哪。C 什么时候。结合语境“—刘传建是做_____的？—他是四川航空公司的飞行员，他是个英雄。”可知，对职业提问用 what 什么。故选：A。

答案：A

27. Blue whales are _____. We should try to protect them.

A. in time

B. in public

C. in danger

解析：选项 A 意为：及时，选项 B 意为：在公共场合，选项 C 意为：处于危险之中。根据句意：蓝鲸处于危险之中，我们应该保护它们的。故选：C。

答案：C

28. —How _____! There are no workers in the bank.

—It's the first self-service bank in China.

A. strange

B. scary

C. boring

解析：选项 A 意为奇怪的，选项 B 意为：可怕的，选项 C 意为：无聊的。结合句意：—真奇怪！银行里没有工人。—这是中国第一家自助银行。故选：A。

答案：A

29. You can surf the Internet _____ you want to know about the 2020 World Middle School Games.

A. until

B. after

C. if

解析：选项 A 意为：直到……，选项 B 意为：在……之后，选项 C 意为：如果。结合句意：如果你想知道 2020 年世界中学生运动会，你可以上网。故选：C。

答案：C

30. China _____ great achievements in science and technology since 1978.

A. makes

B. made

C. has made

解析：根据 since 1978，可知应该用现在完成时态。since 1978 是现在完成时的标志词。现在完成时态表示过去发生或已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果，或从过去已经开始，持续到现在的动作或状态。本题属于从过去已经开始，持续到现在的动作或状态，现在完成时态的构成：助动词 have/has+过去分词，根据主语 China 是第三人称单数，所以应该用 has made。故选：C。

答案：C

31. —I don't know how to use the App Fun Dubbing.

—Ask Jimmy for help. He has lots of _____ in doing it.

A. experience

B. trouble

C. courage

解析：考查名词词义辨析。A. experience 经验；B. trouble 麻烦；C. courage 勇气。根据 Ask Jimmy for help. 可知应说他有丰富的经验。故选：A。

答案：A

32. Paper-making _____ by the Chinese in the Western Han dynasty(朝代).

A. is invented

B. invented

C. was invented

解析：根据句意：造纸术是在西汉时期被中国人发明的。应该用被动语态，当句子的主语是动作的承受者时，应该用被动语态，本题考查的是一般过去时的被动语态。was/were+及物动词的过去分词。故选：C。

答案：C

33. Grandma wants to watch the program legal Report. Please

A. turn off

B. turn on

C. turn down

解析：选项 A：关闭，选项 B：打开，选项 C：声音调低一些，结合句意：奶奶想看法律报道节目，请打开电视。故选：B。

答案：B

34. Yuan Longping is a Chinese rice scientist_____ is leading a search to develop “sea rice”.

A. who

B. which

C. whom

解析：who 谁，在定语从句中做主语，先行词是人；which 哪一个，在定语从句中做主语，先行词是物；whom 在定语从句中做宾语；这是一个定语从句，先行词是人，在从句中作主语。根据句意：袁龙平是一位中国水稻科学家，他领导着一项研究来开发“海米”。故选：

A。

答案：A

35. —Karl Marx is a great thinker. Do you know _____?

—In 1818.

A. where he was from

B. when he was born

C. how he learned foreign languages

解析：根据 Do you know _____ 可知，本题考查宾语从句，宾语从句中一般为陈述语序；从 In 1818 判断这里指的是时间，用 when 询问。故选：B。

答案：B

III.完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。



Ewan Drum has always liked superheroes. He admires how they help people. At the age of seven, he told his parents, “I want to ___ 36 ___ like a superhero and help the homeless.” A few months later, Ewan's family planned a day of ___ 37 ___. Wearing his red superhero costume, Ewan ___ 38 ___ helped pass out 70 bag lunches to hungry people in a park in Detroit, Michigan. That's ___ 39 ___ Super Ewan was born.

Word spread about Ewan's good deeds (事迹). People donated (捐赠) money and something else, and Ewan handed them out to those in need. When ___ 40 ___ donated bottles of water, Ewan and his family held a drive to get even more. They ___ 41 ___ the water to Flint, Michigan, a city that had unsafe drinking water. Another time, a business donated six turkeys for Thanksgiving. ___ 42 ___ his parents' help, Ewan used social media (媒体) to ask for more turkeys, plus side dishes. In the end, he says, “we handed out 64 turkey dinners to ___ 43 ___ all around Detroit.”

Ewan has a motto: Everyone can be a superhero to someone. At an event called the Hero Round Table, Ewan told the listeners, “It's not ___ 44 ___ to help people. You can keep some socks and snacks in your car to help people in need. Every ___ 45 ___ thing helps and can make someone feel happy.”

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36.

A. get up

B. dress up

C. look up

解析：考查动词短语。A 起床，B 打扮，C 查找。句意“我想 _____ 成一个超级英雄”可知，应该是“打扮”，选 B。

答案：B

37.

- A. giving
- B. playing
- C. showing

解析：考查动名词。A 给，B 玩，C 展示。句意“几个月后，Ewan 的家人计划_____的一天”。根据上一句 help the homeless 帮助无家可归者。可知，应该是“给予”，选 A。

答案：A

38.

- A. safely
- B. seriously
- C. happily

解析：考查副词。A 安全地，B 认真地，C 开心地。句意“Ewan_____帮饥饿的人们分发了 70 袋午餐。”根据 36 空 I want to_____ dress up like a superhero and help the homeless 我想打扮成一个超级英雄，帮助无家可归者。可知，应该是“开心地”，选 C。

答案：C

39.

- A. what
- B. why
- C. how

解析：考查疑问词。A 什么，B 为什么，C 怎么。结合语境“Super Ewan 就是_____诞生的”，根据上一句 Ewan happily helped pass out 70 bag lunches to hungry people. Ewan 开心地帮饥饿的人们分发了 70 袋午餐。可知，应该是“以任何方式”，即超级 Ewan 是这样诞生的，选 C。

答案：C

40.

- A. someone
- B. everyone
- C. no one

解析：考查不定代词。A 一些人，B 每个人，C 没人。句意“当_____捐赠瓶装水时，Ewan 和他的家人开了一辆车去争取更多的水。”可知，应该是“一些人”，选 A。

答案：A

41.

- A. sold
- B. took
- C. lent

解析：考查动词。A 出售，B 带，C 借。句意“他们把水_____到了密歇根州弗林特，一个有不安全饮用水的城市。”可知，应该是把别人捐的水“带”到密歇根州，选 B。

答案：B

42.

- A. From
- B. With

C. In

解析：考查介词。A 来自，B 和，C 在…里。句意“在父母的帮助下，Ewan 用社交媒体来要求更多火鸡，再加上配菜。”，with one's help 在某人的帮助下，固定搭配，选 B。

答案：B

43.

A. heroes

B. listeners

C. families

解析：考查名词。A 英雄，B 倾听者，C 家庭。句意“我们向底特律各地的_____分发了六十六个火鸡晚餐。”可知，应该是“家庭”，选 C。

答案：C

44.

A. difficult

B. possible

C. necessary

解析：考查形容词。A 困难的，B 可能的，C 必要的。结合语境“帮助别人并不_____”，根据下一句 You can keep some socks and snacks in your car to help people in need 你可以在车里放一些袜子和零食来帮助需要帮助的人。可知，应该是不“难”，选 A。

答案：A

45.

A. private

B. little

C. interesting

解析：考查形容词。A 私有的，B 小的，C 有趣的。结合语境“每一件_____事都有助于让人感到快乐。”，根据上一句 You can keep some socks and snacks in your car to help people in need 你可以在车里放一些袜子和零食来帮助需要帮助的人。可知，应该是“小的”事情，选 B。

答案：B

IV. 阅读理解（共两节，25 小题；满分 45 分）

第一节 阅读下面 A、B、C、D 四篇短文，根据短文内容，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

A

My interest in cooking started when I was 11, partly thanks to my mother. She didn't really like cooking and when she did cook, I didn't like her food. Once I was watching something about cooking on TV and I thought I could do this, so I went to the bookstore and looked for the biggest cookbook I could find.

During a year, I had produced most of its recipes (食谱) and was ready for a bigger challenge (挑战). I wanted to create my own dishes and I started cooking for more people than just my family. To my joy, my parents allowed me to build a test kitchen. I did much cooking to test my dishes in it and my skill improved quickly. Later, my mom and I set up a dinner club that

organized monthly events inside my home. Now as a teen chef (主厨), I have also cooked in top-class restaurants around the country. I am not doing it for the money, but because I love cooking.

Now I know that when you stop caring whether you'll be famous or do well, your dream will come to you.

46. The writer is now _____.

- A. a TV star
- B. a news reporter
- C. a well-known bookseller
- D. a good chef

解析: 细节理解题。根据第二段句子 Now as a teen chef (主厨), I have also cooked in top-class restaurants around the country. I am not doing it for the money, but because I love cooking. 现在, 作为一名青少年厨师, 我也在全国顶级餐馆里做过饭。我不是为了钱而做的, 而是因为我喜欢烹饪。可知这位作家现在是一位好厨师。故选 D。

答案: D

47. What made the writer begin to cook?

- A. His parents' wish.
- B. The customers' advice.
- C. His mother's delicious food.
- D. The information about cooking on TV.

解析: 细节理解题。根据第一段句子 Once I was watching something about cooking on TV and I thought I could do this, so I went to the bookstore and looked for the biggest cookbook I could find. 有一次, 我正在看电视上的烹饪, 我想我能做到这一点, 所以我去书店寻找我能找到的最大的烹饪书。可知关于在电视上烹饪的信息, 故选 D。

答案: D

48. After producing most of the recipes in the cookbook, the writer wanted to _____.

- A. take cooking lessons
- B. write his cookbook
- C. make new dishes of his own
- D. open a restaurant

解析: 细节理解题。根据第二段句子 During a year, I had produced most of its recipes (食谱) and was ready for a bigger challenge (挑战). I wanted to create my own dishes and I started cooking for more people than just my family. 在一年的时间里, 我制作了大部分的食谱, 并准备迎接更大的挑战。我想自己做菜, 我开始为更多的人做饭, 而不仅仅是我的家人。可知在烹饪书中大部分的食谱之后, 作者想要自己制作新的菜肴。故选 C。

答案: C

49. The underlined word "it" in Paragraph2 refers to (指代) "_____".

- A. the bookstore
- B. a test kitchen
- C. a dinner club
- D. the country

解析：细节推理题。根据前句 To my joy, my parents allowed me to build a test kitchen. I did much cooking to test my dishes in it and my skill improved quickly. 令我高兴的是，我的父母允许我建造一个测试厨房。我做了很多菜来测试，我的技能很快就提高了。可知结合选项，它指的是一个试验厨房，故选 B。

答案：B

50. What is important for the writer?

- A. Finding a good job.
- B. Making lots of money.
- C. Doing what he loves.
- D. Becoming famous.

解析：细节理解题。根据第二段句子 Now as a teen chef (主厨), I have also cooked in top - class restaurants around the country. I am not doing it for the money, but because I love cooking. 现在，作为一名青少年厨师，我也在全国顶级餐馆里做过饭。我不是为了钱而做的，而是因为我喜欢烹饪。和最后一段句子 Now I know that when you stop caring whether you'll be famous or do well, your dream will come to you. 现在我知道，当你不再关心你是否会出名或做得好时，你的梦想就会降临到你身上。可知做他喜欢做的事情很重要，故选 C。

答案：C

B

Jackie is writing a summary (总结) and feedback about School Day to his teacher.

Summary:

School Day was held successfully on May 6th. Twenty-four student helpers from Grade 8 were divided into four groups of six. Each group had a task to raise money for the disabled.

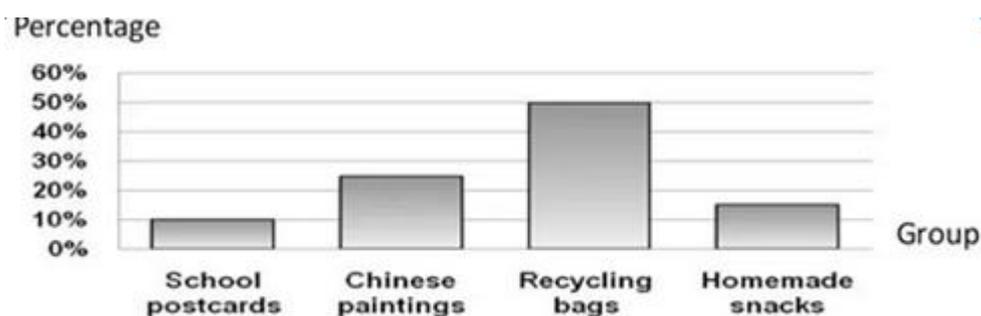
Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
School postcards (Leader: Natalie)	Chinese paintings (Leader: Tina)	Recycling bags made by students (Leader: Leo)	Homemade snacks by parents (Leader: Nick)

All of groups performed well on School Day and received praise from the visitors. In short, our School Day went well and we got no poor opinions from the visitors.

Feedback:

Opinions from 100 students have been collected. Most students thought the activities were good. However, some students thought the prices of the school postcards were a little too high.

Satisfaction Feedback (反馈)



Follow-up:

Have a meeting with the headmaster about prizes for excellent student helpers. A

51. The text is written to _____.

- A. give a report
- B. have School Day
- C. collect opinions from visitors
- D. hold a meeting with teachers

解析：细节理解题。根据 Jackie is writing a summary (总结) and feedback about School Day to his teacher, Jackie 正在写关于学校生活的总结和反馈，可知文章是一篇报告，故选 A。

答案：A

52. What were sold in Tina's group?

- A. School postcards.
- B. Chinese paintings.
- C. Recycling bags.
- D. Homemade snacks.

解析：细节理解题。根据第二组里 Chinese paintings (Leader: Tina)，可知 Tina 小组卖中国画，故选 B。

答案：B

53. How did the visitors feel about the activities?

- A. Disappointed.
- B. Satisfied.
- C. Worried.
- D. Surprised.

解析：细节理解题。根据 Opinions from 100students have been collected. Most students thought the activities were good. However, some students thought the prices of the school postcards were a little too high.已经收集了 100 名学生的意见。大多数学生认为这些活动很好。可知他们是满意的，故选 B。

答案：B

54. How many students like the recycling bags according to the feedback?

- A. 50.
- B. 25.
- C. 15.
- D. 10.

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解析：细节理解题。根据 Opinions from 100students have been collected.可知收集了 100 名学生的意见。结合柱状表表格 recycling bags 占 50%，所以 50 名学生喜欢收集袋子，故选 A。

答案：A

55. Which of the following is TRUE about the activities?

- A. Nick was the leader of Group I.
- B. Twenty-four students offered their feedback.
- C. The postcards were cheap.

D. Student helpers who did well can get prizes.

解析：细节理解题。根据 Have a meeting with the headmaster about prizes for excellent student helpers. 与校长就优秀学生助手的奖金问题举行会议。可知做得好的学生助手可以得到奖品，故选 D。

答案：D

C

Birth order---does it matter? Are you different because you are the first, second, or third child in your family---or maybe the last of nine?

A study found that first-borns have an average (平均的) IQ that is three points higher than people who fall into a different place in the birth order, perhaps because first-borns often help younger brothers and sisters, which improves their own skills. In 2007, an international organization of CEOs found that 43% of CEOs are first-borns 33% are middle children, and 23% are last-borns. First-borns are more likely (可能的) to be doctors and astronauts and get higher pay.

If first-borns are more successful, last-borns are generally more agreeable. They are also more likely to be funny, possibly to get attention from all the bigger people at the dinner table. Mark Twain and Stephen Colbert were both the youngest in large families, and Jim Carrey was the youngest of four. According to a 2007 Time magazine article, "The power of Birth Order." last-borns are more likely to be artists and successful businessmen.

Then there are the middle children: we have not ignored(忽视) them! Many middle children are short of one-on-one time with their parents. They often feel **short-changed**: the oldest gets more rights, and the youngest is spoiled (宠坏的). Though they may be ignored, middle children are more likely to grow into easygoing adults.

Many factors (因素) make us who we are, but if the research is correct, birth order may be one of the most important factors.

56. Who is most likely to be a CEO?

- A. A first-born.
- B. A second-born.
- C. A third-born.
- D. A last-born.

解析：细节理解题，根据文中的第 2 段 43% of CEOs are first - borns 可知 43% 的 CEO 是第一个出生的，故答案 A。

答案：A

10

57. What can we learn about Jim Carrey?

- A. He was likely to be given low pay.
- B. He was likely to be a greeable.
- C. He was a first-born.
- D. He was a middle child.

解析：细节理解题。根据文中的第 3 段 If first - borns are more successful, last - borns are generally more agreeable. They are also more likely to be funny, possibly to get attention from all the bigger people at the dinner table. Mark Twain and Stephen Colbert were both the youngest in large families, and Jim Carrey was the youngest of four. 如果第一批出生的人更成功，那么最后

的孩子通常更容易相处。他们也更可能滑稽，可能会引起餐桌上所有更大的人的注意。Mark Twain 和 Stephen Colbert 都是大家庭中最年轻的，而 Jim Carrey 也是四个之中最小的，可知 Jim Carrey 可能是最容易相处的，故答案 B。

答案：B

58. What does the underlined word “short-changed” in Paragraph 4 probably mean in Chinese?

- A. 受亏待的
- B. 受控制的
- C. 受宠爱的
- D. 受欢迎的

解析：词义猜测题。根据文中的后面 the oldest gets more rights, and the youngest is spoiled (宠坏的). Though they may be ignored, middle children are more likely to grow into easygoing adults. 最大的人得到更多的权利，最年轻的人被宠坏了。虽然他们可能被忽视，但中间的孩子更容易成长为随和的成年人。可知 short - changed 应该是被忽视，即被亏待的，故答案 A。

答案：A

59. We can learn from the research that birth order _____

- A. has no influence on IQ
- B. matters a lot at the dinner table
- C. may decide who we are
- D. is a factor in making us powerful

解析：细节理解题。根据文中的最后一段 Many factors (因素) make us who we are, but if the research is correct, birth order may be one of the most important factors. 许多因素决定我们成为什么样的人，但如果研究正确.出生顺序可能是最重要的因素之一，可知出生顺序可能决定我们将成为什么样的人，故答案 C。

答案：C

60. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Where Is Your Place in the Family?
- B. Who Improves Your Social Skills?
- C. What Makes You Successful in Life?
- D. How Can You grow into a big Man?

解析：主旨归纳题。根据文中的第 1 段 Birth order--does it matter? Are you different because you are the first, second, or third child in your family--or maybe the last of nine? 出生顺序——有关系吗？你是不是因为你是家里的第一个、第二个或第三个孩子而不同呢？还是九个孩子中的最后一个？及后面文章描述可知本文主题可以用你在家中的位置符合文章大意，故答案 A。

答案：A

D

Natural scenes often become the themes of poetry. Poets watch nature closely and present (呈现) its beauty in their poems. For example, poets may describe natural scenes such as a spring day or a snowy day. Besides, poets often express their feelings about nature by creating lively images (形象) in poems.

Who Has Seen the Wind?
by Christina Georgina Rossetti

Who has seen the wind?
Neither I nor you;
But when the leaves hang trembling
The wind is passing through.
Who has seen the wind?
Neither you nor I;
But when the trees bow down their heads
The wind is passing by.




Night
by William Blake

The sun descending in the west,
The evening star does shine;
The birds are silent in their nest,
And I must seek for mine.
The moon, like a flower,
In heaven's high bower
With silent delight
Sits and smiles on the night.

With images, poets can describe the details (细节) of something colorfully and clearly. Readers, on the other hand, can connect their own experiences with the images in the poems so that they can share the poets' ideas. Now let's read the poem "Who Has Seen the Wind?"

When we read the lines "When the leaves hang trembling" and "When the trees bow down their heads," they remind us of a windy day. The poet successfully creates an image of the wind by describing details of the scene. These help readers think of the moment when the wind passes by. We might even bow our own heads, imagining that we are the trees.

In the poem "Night," Blake describes many details of a night scene. People know very well what they can see at night, like stars or the moon. However, Blake sees more than just the moon itself: he sees the moon as a flower, smiling at us from up in the sky. So the moon is really compared to a flower and personified (拟人化) as a smiling person.

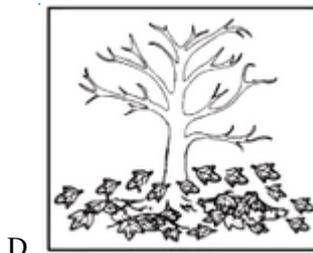
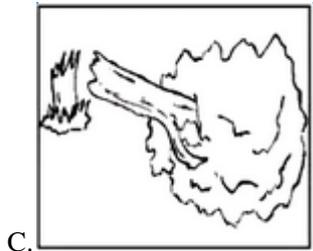
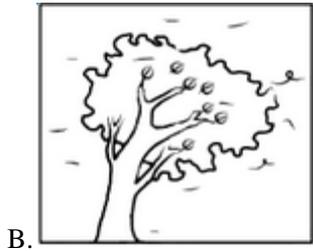
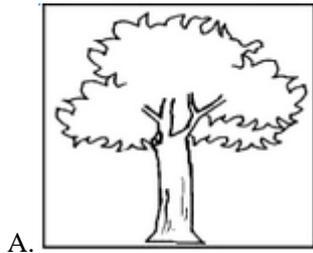
61. What's the purpose of writing Paragraph 1?

- A. To have an argument.
- B. To have a discussion.
- C. To give an introduction.
- D. To give a suggestion.

解析: 细节理解题。根据第一段¹² Natural scenes often become the themes of poetry. Poets watch nature closely and present (呈现) its beauty in their poems. 自然景物往往成为诗歌的主题, 诗人密切注视自然, 在诗歌中呈现它的美。可知, 第一段主要做一个介绍, 选 C。

答案: C

62. Which picture best describes the underlined part in the poem "Who Has Seen the Wind"?



解析：细节理解题。根据第三段 When we read the lines "When the leaves hang trembling" and "When the trees bow down their heads," they remind us of a windy day 当我们阅读诗句“当树叶飘动”和“当树垂下它们的头”时，它们提醒我们刮风的一天。可知，选 B。

答案：B

63. _____sits and smiles on the night in the poem "Night".

- A. The sun
- B. The star
- C. The bird
- D. The moon

13

解析：细节理解题。根据最后一行 he sees the moon as a flower, smiling at us from up in the sky 他把月亮看作一朵花，从天上向我们微笑。可知，在诗“夜”中月亮在晚上坐着微笑，选 D。

答案：D

64. What do the two poems have in common?

- ①Seeing natural scenes as humans.

- ②Using imagination.
- ③Praising the same natural scene.
- ④Describing details of the scenes.
- ⑤Creating images by hearing and touching.

- A. ①③⑤
- B. ②③④
- C. ①②④
- D. ①②⑤

解析：细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 When we read the lines "When the leaves hang trembling" and "When the trees bow down their heads," they remind us of a windy day 当我们阅读诗句“当树叶飘动”和“当树垂下它们的头”时，它们提醒我们刮风的一天。最后一段 he sees the moon as a flower, smiling at us from up in the sky 他把月亮看作一朵花，从天上向我们微笑。可知，两首诗都“①以人的身份看到自然景色；②使用了想象；④描述景色的细节”。③称赞同一自然场景。⑤通过听觉和触觉创造想象”不是两首诗的共同点，①②④正确，选 C。

答案：C

65. How does the writer present the text to us?

- A. By giving examples.
- B. By making comparisons.
- C. By using personifications.
- D. By asking questions.

解析：细节理解题。A 举例说明，B 通过比较，C 通过使用拟人，D 通过提问。作者列举了 Who Has Seen the Wind 谁曾见过风？Night 夜，两首诗分享自然美景和作者的思想，应该是通过举例说明。选 A。

答案：A

第二节 阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的五个选项中选出能填入短文空白处的最佳选项，使短文通顺、连贯，意思完整。（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

E

Green Home campaigners (发起者) really love the natural world. In fact, we love it so much that we're determined (决心) to do our best to protect it. 66 For that, we need money too. Green Home can be strong only with the support from people like you. 67

If the joy of walking through green forest, the excitement of climbing ancient rocks, or even the simple pleasure of watching wildlife in its own habitat (栖息地) really moves you, then share Green Home's idea of the world. Please turn that idea into some support today.

68 So take action right now! Even a very small amount, like ¥1 a month, will soon build up into a valuable contribution (贡献) to protecting the natural world we love so much. 69 We'll also use it to develop ways to deal with environmental problems.

Think about it another way. If you want a future where you can continue to do the things you love in the great outdoors, you need to make sure you've got a great outdoors to do them in. 70 And this way is simple enough-that's got to be worth ¥1 a month.

- A. Giving Green Home your support is one way you can do that.
- B. But determination alone will not protect the environment.
- C. That's why we're asking you to join us today.

D. And we won't just use it to stop bad things.

E. Everything we do costs money.

66.

解析：细节推理题。根据前句 In fact, we love it so much that we're determined (决心) to do our best to protect it 事实上，我们非常热爱它，我们决心尽最大努力保护它。可知结合选项，应说但是单凭决心是不能保护环境的。故选 B。

答案：B

67.

解析：细节推理题。根据前句 For that, we need money too. Green Home can be strong only with the support from people like you 为此，我们也需要钱。只有在你这样的人的支持下，绿色家园才能茁壮成长。可知结合选项，应说这就是我们今天邀请你加入我们的原因。故选 C。

答案：C

68.

解析：细节推理题。根据后句 So take action right now! Even a very small amount, like ¥1 a month, 所以马上行动吧!即使是很小的一部分，比如一个月 1 元。可知结合选项，应说我们所做的每件事都是要花钱的。故选 E。

答案：E

69.

解析：细节推理题。根据后句 We'll also use it to develop ways to deal with environmental problems. 我们还将利用它来开发处理环境问题的方法。可知结合选项，应说我们不会仅仅用它来阻止坏事。故选 D。

答案：D

70.

解析：细节推理题。根据后句 And this way is simple enough-that's got to be worth ¥1 a month. 这种方法很简单，一个月就要 1 元。可知结合选项，应说给予绿色家园你的支持是你能做到的一种方式。故选 A。

答案：A

V.情景交际（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据情景提示，完成下列各题。

71.你想要感谢对方的帮助，可以这样说：

15

_____ for your help.

解析：考查情境对话。根据题干你想要感谢对方的帮助，可知可以这样说：谢谢你的帮助，即 Thank you for your help.

答案：Thank you

72.假如你是 John,有人打电话找你,你接听时可以这样应答:

Hello! _____.

解析：考查情境对话。根据题干假如你是 John，有人打电话找你，可知你接听时可以这样应答：你好!我是约翰。this is sb. speaking 固定句型。故答案为 This is John speaking.

答案: This is John speaking.

73. 你想知道现在几点, 可以这样问:

_____?

解析: 考查情境对话。根据题干你想知道现在几点, 可知可以这样问: 现在几点了? 即 What time is it? 故答案为 What time is it?

答案: What time is it?

74. 你想进入老师的办公室, 应该这样请求:

_____?

解析: 考查情境对话。根据题干你想进入老师的办公室, 可知应该这样请求: 我能进来吗? 句子是 May 开头的一般疑问句, 后接动原形, 主语是 I, come in 进来。故答案为 May I come in?

答案: May I come in?

75. Tom 想单独去游泳, 你可以这样劝告他:

_____ alone, Tom.

解析: 考查情景对话。根据提示"Tom 想单独去游泳, 你可以这样劝告他: _____"。可以表达为“单独游泳很危险”。it is+形容词+to do sth. 做某事是...形容词用“危险的”dangerous。不定式 to 后用动词原形 swim 游泳。故答案是: It's dangerous to swim.

答案: It's dangerous to swim.

VI. 看图写话 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词, 写出一个与图画情景相符的句子。



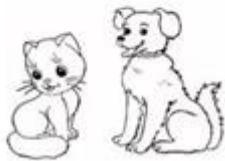
76. hair



77. now



78. last Sunday



79. as ... as, cute



80. good, help

76.

解析: 根据所给的图片是个女孩和单词 hair 可知要用一般现在时。主语是第三人称单数, 故谓动词要用三单。故答案为 She has long hair.

答案: She has long hair.

77.

解析: 根据所给的图片, 是一个男孩在睡觉。再根据所给的时间状语 now, 可知要用现在进行时。故答案为 The boy is sleeping now.

答案: The boy is sleeping now.

78.

解析: 根据所给的图片, 是两个人在下棋。再根据所给的单词 last Sunday 可知要用一般过去时。故答案为 They played chess last Sunday.

答案: They played chess last Sunday.

79.

解析: 根据所给的图片, 说的是猫和狗一样可爱。这里句子叙述一事实, 时态用一般现在时 as...as 表示和...一样, 中间跟原级。故答案为 The cat is as cute as the dog.

答案: The cat is as cute as the dog.

80.

解析: 根据所给的图片, 是一个女孩在帮助一个老人。再根据所给的单词 good 和 help, 可知要用一般现在时。考查固定句式 It is + adj. for sb. to do sth. 其中 It 是形式主语, 真正的主语是动词不定式。故答案为 It's good of the girl to help the old man.

答案: It's good of the girl to help the old man.

VII. 短文填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据语境、音标或所给单词的提示, 在每个空格内填入一个恰当的词, 要求所填的词意义准确、形式正确, 使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

Lonnie Johnson always loved taking things apart (分开). He 81 /sʌmtaimz/ put them back together. Other times he made new things from different 82 (part). He learned how to use tools from his dad.

At 13, Lonnie put an old engine (发动机) on a homemade go-cart. He loved driving it around. He dreamed of being 83 inventor. By high school, Lonnie built a remote-control robot from some waste things. This won him first prize at the Alabama State Science Fair. His friends called 84 "The Little Scientist. In college, Lonnie was an excellent student. After that, he 85 (become) an Air Force officer, rocket scientist and business leader. 86 he never stopped inventing. You may have played with his most famous invention---the Super Soaker, a kind of water gun. Lonnie got the idea for this 87 /tɔi/ while working on another invention. When he tested a homemade part in his bathroom, it shot water 88 /ə'krɒs/ the room.

Today, Dr. Lonnie Johnson has more than 100 89 (use) inventions. However, he still keeps 90 (try) new things.

17

81.

解析: 考查单词的拼写。根据所给音标和句意: 他有时把他们放回原处, 故填 sometimes 有时。

答案: sometimes

82.

解析: 考查名词的辨析。空格前是 different, 此处应该是名词的复数, 根据所给音标和句意: 其他时候他从不同的地方制造新东西, 故填 parts。

答案: parts

83.

解析：考查冠词的辨析。空格后是名词，此处应该是冠词，inventor 的第一个音素是元音音素，所以表示一个应该用冠词 an，根据句意：他梦想成为一个发明家，故填 an。

答案：an

84.

解析：考查代词的辨析。空格前是动词，此处应该是宾语，结合句意：他的朋友们称他为“小科学家”。故填 him。

答案：him

85.

解析：考查动词的辨析。上下文用的是一般过去时，此处也应该是一般过去时，结合句意：他成为一个空军军官。故填 became。

答案：became

86.

解析：考查连词的辨析。根据上一句：他成为一个空军军官，此处应该是：但他从未停止发明。故填 But。

答案：But

87.

解析：考查名词的辨析。根据所给音标和句意：Lonnie 在做另一项发明的时候得到了这个玩具的想法，故填 toy。

答案：toy

88.

解析：考查副词的辨析。根据所给音标和句意：当他在浴室里做了一个自制的零件时，水射过整个房间，故填 across。

答案：across

89.

解析：考查形容词的辨析。空格后是名词，此处应该是形容词，结合句意：Lonnie Johnson 博士有 100 多种有用的发明。故填 useful。

答案：useful

18

90.

解析：考查固定词组的辨析。keep doing sth. 继续做某事，结合句意：然而，他仍然不断尝试新事物。故填 trying。

答案：trying

VIII. 书面表达（满分 15 分）

91. 假如你是李华，现就读于一所国际学校。你校正在举行“我与传统文化有个约会”的主题活动，请选择你喜欢的一个传说故事或一种传统工艺品，用英语写一篇短文，分享中国传

统文化。词数 80 左右。

内容要点：

- 1.你的选择及喜欢的原因；
- 2.相关的传说或历史；
- 3.感想或启示.

注意事项：

- 1.必须包含所有内容要点；
- 2.意思清楚，表达通顺，行文连贯，书写规范；
- 3.请勿在文中使用真实的姓名、校名及地名。

解析：能够根据提示进行书面表达，能够围绕主题准确使用一定的语法、词汇、短语和句型等，清楚连贯地表达自己的思想，进而完成写作任务。

答案：范文：

Paper cutting is traditional Chinese culture. Paper cutting is all made by hand. It appears in different styles in every part of China. My grandma is good at paper cutting, so I also like it very much.

Paper cutting can be seen in many parts of China during the Spring Festival. It's said that it originated from North China in the Han Dynasty. It was widely used for decoration by Chinese people.

Nowadays, this traditional Chinese art is considered as a precious part of cultural heritage and has been introduced to arts lessons in many schools. It has also been included in the World Intangible Heritage List. I hope Chinese traditional culture can be known by the world and let the world know China.