

2018年天津市东丽区中考一模试题英语

一、听力理解（每题1分，共20分）（略）

二、单项填空（每题1分，共15分）

17. Mike comes from _____ European country and he is _____ honest boy.

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

解析：此题考查不定冠词用法，a、an都表示一个，a用于辅音音素开头的单词前，an用于元音音素开头的单词前，此题中一个欧洲国家是a European country，European是以辅音音素开头的单词，故用a；一个诚实的男孩是an honest boy，honest是以元音音素开头的单词，故用an.

答案：A

18. I have great _____ in learning English and I am very worried.

- A. interest
- B. mess
- C. trouble
- D. fun

解析：首先明确选项中每个单词意思，A：兴趣；B：混乱；C：麻烦；D：乐趣；根据题干结合I am very worried推测设空处句子的句意是“我在学习英语上有很大的麻烦，我很焦虑。”由此判断句子中缺少“麻烦”一词。

答案：C

19. The baby kept _____. She must be hungry.

- A. cry
- B. crying
- C. to cry
- D. cried

解析：keep doing sth.一直做某事，是固定词组，结合句意：婴儿不停地哭，她一定饿了。

答案：B

20. —Wow! You've got so many skirts.

—But _____ of them are in fashion now.

- A. all
- B. no one
- C. neither
- D. none

解析：all所有的；no one没有人；neither两个都不；none没有一个，表示量；此题问句语境真的！你有这么多裙子。但他们现在都不流行了，句中没有表示两个，故排除C，表示否定都不，用none。

答案：D

21. Are you alone? I just want a _____ word with you.

- A. single
- B. new
- C. private
- D. certain

解析：首先明确选项中形容词的意思，A：单一的；B：新的；C：私人的；D：必然的；根据前面问句 Are you alone? 推测后面一句话的句意是“我只想和你进行私下交流。”由此判断句子中缺少“私人的”一词，故答案为 C。

答案：C

22. We all know that learning a foreign language _____ time and effort.

- A. requires
- B. reduces
- C. removes
- D. repeats

解析：本题考查动词词义，根据 learning a foreign language...time and effort. 这句话可知，是需要时间和努力，require，需要；reduce，减少；remove，移动；repeat，重复，故选 A。

答案：A

23. —Would you please provide us _____ some information about the accident?

—Sure. It happened _____ the morning of June 5th.

- A. to; on
- B. for; in
- C. with; in
- D. with; on

解析：第一个设空处根据 provide us _____ some information 推断考查短语“向某人提供某物”应该是：provide sb. with sth.；第二个设空处，根据时间状语 the morning of June 5th，可知句子中的时间状语是“6月5号的早晨/上午”，具体到了某一天的早晨/上午，要用 on. in+年、月、季节等；on+具体的某一天或某一天的上午/下午/晚上； 故选 D。

答案：D

24. Tom, a _____ boy, can speak English quite well. He wants to learn _____ language next term.

- A. twelve-year-old; a second
- B. twelve-years-old; second
- C. twelve-years-old; a second
- D. twelve year old; the second

解析：根据 Tom, a _____ boy, can speak English quite well. He wants to learn language next term, 可知这里 a twelve-year-old boy 一个 12 岁的男孩，twelve-year-old 作前置定语，应用连词符号连接，中间的名词 year 不能用复数；而 a second language 表示第二门语言，这里表泛指。

答案：A

25. —How much _____ the pair of shoes?

—Twenty dollars _____ enough.

- A. is; is
- B. is; are
- C. are; is
- D. are; are

解析：根据句子中“the pair of...”中心词在 pair 上面，主语为第三人称单数，描述一般特征要用一般现在时，要用第三人称单数形式 is；表示时间、距离、重量、金钱等作主语时，把它看成一个整体，谓语动词用单数，题干中 Twenty dollars “二十美元”看作一个整体，谓语动词用单数形式 is。故选 A。

答案：A

26. —Would you mind not _____ noise? Alice is sleeping.

—Sorry, I didn't know. I _____ she was awake.

- A. make; think
- B. making; thought
- C. making; think
- D. make; thought

解析：根据 Would you mind not _____ noise, 这里 mind 后面一般跟动名词形式；从 I didn't know 判断这里用一般过去时。

答案：B

27. Now all Chinese couples _____ to have two children.

- A. allow
- B. allowed
- C. are allowed
- D. were allowed

解析：首先根据句意“现在所有的中国夫妇允许生二胎。”判断句子表述的是现在的客观事实，所以用一般现在时，主语 all Chinese couples 是动作 allow 的承受者，表示“被允许”所以用被动语态，一般现在时被动语态的构成是：主语+am/is/are+动词的过去分词，主语是复数名词，be 动词用 are，故选 C。

答案：C

28. —Must I do my homework now?

—No, you _____. You may have a rest.

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

解析：mustn't, 禁止, 千万不要; needn't, 不必, 没有必要; can't, 不会, 不能; wouldn't, 不愿意。根据: No, you _____, You may have a rest. 可知, 这里表示没有必要现在做作业。故选 B。

答案：B

29. —Do you know _____?

—This afternoon.

- A. when will the policeman give us a talk
- B. where will the policeman give us a talk
- C. when the policeman will give us a talk
- D. where the policeman will give us a talk

解析：根据 Can you tell me, 可知本句考查了宾语从句的用法。在宾语从句中所使用的语序应该是陈述句语序，选项 AB 是疑问句语序，排除掉。再根据 This afternoon, 可知这里表示的是时间，提问时间的话应该用 when。故选 C。

答案：C

30. —I have changed my job.

—_____

- A. So do I.
- B. So have I.
- C. So I do.
- D. So I have.

解析：句意：我已经换工作了。我也是。根据句意判断，此句考查倒装结构，so+系动词（助动词或情态动词）+另一主语，表示前句所述（肯定）情况也适用于另一主语，根据上句的 have changed 可知，此处应该是 So have I。

答案：B

31. —Jeff, could you tell me how to order a taxi through "Didi"?

—_____.

- A. You're welcome
- B. Sure
- C. Take it easy.
- D. It doesn't matter.

解析：首先明确各选项中句子的意思，A：不客气；B：当然可以；C：别紧张；D：没关系；根据问句问的是：你能告诉我如何通过“滴滴打车”订出租车吗？确定答语是“当然可以。”故选 B。

答案：B

三、完形填空（每题 1 分，共 10 分）

In a history class, our teacher, Mrs. Bartlett asked us to make a poster(海报) in groups about the culture that we were studying. She told us to write the names of three friends we wanted in one group and she would think about our 32.

The next day, I was told to be in a group I would 33 want—the boy who was too weak in English, and the two girls who wore strange clothes. Oh, how I wanted to be with my 34! With tears in my eyes, I walked up to Mrs. Bartlett. She 35 me and seemed to know what I was there for. I told her I should be in the “good” group. She gently (轻轻地) 36 a hand on my shoulder (肩膀). “I know what you want, Karma,” she said, “but your group needs you. I need you to help them. Only you can help them.” I was 37 and moved. Her words encouraged me.

“Will you help them?” she asked. “Yes,” I replied. Then I _____ 38 _____ walked over to my group. I sat down and we started. Each of us did a part according to our interests. Halfway through the week, I felt _____ 39 _____ enjoying our group. We did a good job together. My group members weren’t thought to be good just because no one cared enough about them _____ 40 _____ Mrs. Bartlett.

At last, our group got an A. But I think we should hand the A back to Mrs. Bartlett. She was the one who should truly _____ 41 _____ it. Mrs. Bartlett brought out the potential (潜能) in four of her students.

32.

- A. classes
- B. books
- C. choices
- D. clothes

33.

- A. often
- B. never
- C. always
- D. sometimes

34.

- A. boys
- B. girls
- C. friends
- D. teachers

35.

- A. laughed at
- B. looked at
- C. lived with
- D. agreed with

36.

- A. placed
- B. pushed
- C. washed
- D. pulled

37.

- A. useful
- B. surprised
- C. thirsty
- D. asleep

38.

- A. hardly
- B. deeply
- C. lazily
- D. bravely

39.

- A. myself
- B. herself
- C. yourself
- D. himself

40.

- A. around
- B. with
- C. for
- D. except

41.

- A. receive
- B. start
- C. give
- D. throw.

解析：32.考查名词及语境的理解。classe 班级；book，书；choice 选择；clothe 衣服；根据 She told us to write the names of three friends we wanted in one group 推测后面的句意：她会考虑我们的选择。故选 C。

33.该题考查副词辨析。B；often 通常；never 从不；always 总是；sometimes 有时；根据后面的句子信息 the boy who was too weak in English, and the two girls who wore strange clothes. 推测该句句意：有人告诉我要在一个我永远不会想要的小组。故选 B。

34.考查名词及语境的理解。A. boys 男孩；B. girls 女孩；C. friends 朋友；D. teachers 教师。根据 She told us to write the names of three friends we wanted in one group 可知，作者愿意和朋友在一起；句意：我多么想和我的朋友在一起呀。故选 C。

35.考查动词短语及语境的理解。句意：她看着似乎知道我为什么在那里。A. laughed at 嘲笑；B. looked at 看；C. lived with 和……在一起；D. agreed with 同意。根据 “I know what you want, Karma,” 可知，老师不是嘲笑这个学生，也没有同意学生的意见，而是让作者去了一个不愿去的小组，所以老师是看着作者。故选 B。

36.考查动词及语境的理解。句意：她轻轻地把手放在我的肩上。A. placed 放置；B. pushed 推；C. washed 洗；D. pulled 拉。根据 a hand on my shoulder 可知，老师把手放在作者的肩上，故选 A。

37.考查形容词及语境的理解。句意：我很吃惊，并被她的话感动了。A. useful 有用的；B. surprised 吃惊的；C. thirsty 渴的；D. asleep 睡着的。根据 I need you to help them. Only you can help them.可知，作者对于老师说的话很吃惊，故选 B。

38.该题考查副词辨析。hardly 几乎不；deeply 强烈地；lazily 懒散地；bravely 勇敢地。根据 “Yes, I replied.” 推知后面句意：我勇敢地走向我的组。故选 D。

39.该题考查代词辨析。myself 我自己；herself 她自己；yourself 你（你们）自己；himself 他自己。根据句中信息 I felt ...enjoying our group 推测该句句意：我觉得自己很享受我们的团队。故选 A。

40.该题考查介词辨析。around 到处；with, 和；for 为了；except 除了；根据上文内容 she said, “but your group needs you. I need you to help them. Only you can help them.”可知 Mrs. Bartlett 关心我们的组，故用介词 except。故选 D。

41.考查动词及语境的理解。句意：她是真正能够收到它的人。A. receive 收到；B. start 开始；C. give 给；D. throw 扔。根据 Mrs. Bartlett brought out the potential （潜能） in four of her students.可知，是老师找到了作者这一组成员的潜能，所以 A 真正的获得者应该是老师，

故选 A。

答案：32. C 33. B 34. C 35. B 36. A 37. B 38. D 39. A 40. D 41. A

四、阅读理解（每题 2 分；共 30 分）

阅读下面的材料，从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Libraries
<p>Public libraries</p> <p>Most towns in Britain have a public library. A library usually has a large selection of books and other resources, which library members can use and borrow for free.</p>
<p>Britain's First Public Library</p> <p>The first public library in Britain opened in Manchester in 1852. Its first librarian was a man called Edward Edwards, Edwards attended the library's opening ceremony and two famous writers called Charles Dickens and William Thackeray were there too.</p>
<p>How to Join a Library</p> <p>To join a library, go to your local library and fill in a form. you'll receive a library card which is needed when using library services.</p>
<p>Mobile Libraries</p> <p>Not everyone can get a library. Some people live far away from towns and cities. Other people find it difficult to go out because they have an illness or a disability. Thanks to mobile libraries, these people can still borrow books.</p> <p>Unlike most libraries, which store books in buildings, mobile libraries usually keep their books in a mini - bus. The back of the mini - bus has shelves for the books, and it is big enough for borrowers to step inside and look around. A driver takes the mini - bus to a certain place at a certain time, so people know when to expect it.</p> <p>They can then return their books and borrow some more.</p>
<p>All Aboard the Library</p> <p>A school in London didn't have space for a library inside the building. However, everybody agreed that it was still important to have a school library. So the head of the school, Graham Blake decided to park an old bus on the school car park and changed it into a library. Pupils helped to paint the bus, and after eight months, the new library was ready.</p>

42. Who was the first librarian of the first public library in Britain?

- A. Charles Dickens.
- B. William Thackeray.
- C. Edward Edwards.
- D. Graham Blake.

解析：细节理解题。根据表格三句子 It's first librarian was a man called Edward Edwards, 这是第一个图书管理员是一个叫 Edward Edwards. 可知 Edward Edwards 是第一个图书管理员。故选 C。

答案：C

43. Who can use public library services?

- A. CD or DVD sellers.
- B. Anyone living in Britain.
- C. A person with a library card.

D. Newspaper or book writers.

解析：细节理解题。根据表格四句子 To join a library, go to your local library and fill in a form. you'll receive a library card which is needed when using library services. 加入图书馆，到当地图书馆填写一张表格，你将收到图书馆借书证。可知是有借书证的人。故选 C。

答案：C

44. What is special about the mobile library?

A. Keeping books in buildings.

B. Returning books to readers.

C. Offering special services to pupils.

D. Going to a certain place at a certain time.

解析：细节理解题。根据表格五句子 A driver takes the mini - bus to a certain place at a certain time, so people know when to expect it. 一个司机在特定的时间把迷你车带到某个地方，所以人们知道什么时候该期待它。可知在某一时间去某地。故选 D。

答案：D

45. Why did the school in London build its library on an old bus?

A. Because parents offered the school an old bus.

B. Because pupils thought it was fun to read on a bus.

C. Because the school didn't have enough money to buy books.

D. Because the school didn't have enough space inside the building.

解析：细节理解题。根据最后一个表格句子 A school in London didn't have space for a library inside the building. So the head of the school, Graham Blake decided to park an old bus on the school car park and changed it into a library. 在伦敦的一个学校楼内没有空间建筑一个图书馆，学校的校长 Graham Blake 决定把一辆旧巴士停在学校停车场，并把它改成一个图书馆。可知因为学校没有足够的空间建筑图书馆。故选 D。

答案：D

46. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Schools in London like mobile libraries.

B. Public library services in the UK are free.

C. People living far away can't use libraries.

D. Many famous British writers lived in Manchester.

解析：细节理解题。根据整篇文章内容及其表格二句子 Most towns in Britain have a public library. A library usually has a large selection of books and other resources, which library members can use and borrow for free. 在英国大多数乡镇都有一个公共图书馆。图书馆通常有大量的书籍和其他资源，而我们可以免费使用图书和免费借阅。可知在英国公共图书馆服务都是免费的。故选 B。

答案：B

B

Dragon Head Raising Day: time for a haircut

China is a country with many colorful days and festivals. The Dragon Head Raising Day (Longtaitou) is one of them.

This special day is on the second day of the second month in the Chinese lunar calendar (阴历). It stands for (代表) the start of spring and farming. This year, the day fell on March 10.

The dragon is important in Chinese culture. We Chinese people call ourselves the

“descendants (传人) of the dragon”. Therefore, people celebrate the Dragon Head Raising Day with many customs about dragons.

On the day in ancient times, people put ashes (灰) in the kitchen. This was to “lead the dragon into the house”. People believed that with the help of the dragon, they could have a good harvest (收成) in autumn.

Also, people eat special foods on that day. The foods are usually named after dragons. For example, people eat “dragon whisker (细须)”noodles and dumplings called “dragon teeth”.

Today, many customs have faded away (消退). But one that has remained is the cutting of hair. It was said that a haircut during the first lunar month may bring bad luck to the mother’s brothers. So many people have their hair cut on the Dragon Head Raising Day.

47. The Dragon Head Raising Day is one of the _____ festivals.

- A. English
- B. French
- C. Chinese
- D. American

解析：推理判断题，文中提到“China is a country with many colorful days and festivals. The Dragon Head Raising Day (Longtaitou) is one of them”中国有很多个形形色色的节日，龙抬头就是其中之一，所以选择 C。

答案：C

48. _____ was the Dragon Head Raising Day this year.

- A. March 10
- B. February 2
- C. March 4
- D. March 8

解析：推理判断题，文中提到“ This year, the day fell on March 10”龙抬头节日是阴历第二个月的第二天，今年龙抬头在 3 月 10 日，由此确定答案为 A。

答案：A

49. On the day in ancient times, why did people put ashes in the kitchen?

- A. Because the dragon liked the ashes.
- B. Because the ashes stood for the harvest.
- C. Because the ashes led the dragon into the house.
- D. Because the ashes could bring good luck.

解析：推理判断题，文中提到“On the day in ancient times, people put ashes (灰) in the kitchen. This was to “lead the dragon into the house.” 在古代，人们将灰烬放在厨房，这样就能引领龙来到家里，因为在古代龙象征着丰收的季节，由此确定选择 C。

答案：C

50. One custom that has remained is _____ according to the passage.

- A. the cutting of hair
- B. the dragon boating
- C. to eat Zongzi
- D. to eat mooncakes

解析：推理判断题，文中提到“Today, many customs have faded away (消退). But one that has remained is the cutting of hair”许多庆祝龙抬头节日的风俗习惯都消失了，但有一个流传了下来，那就是理发，由此确定选择 A。

答案：A

51. Which of the following is not true?

A. The Dragon Head Raising Day is on the second day of the second month in the Chinese lunar calendar.

B. The dragon is important in Chinese culture.

C. People eat "dragon whisker" noodles and dumplings called "dragon teeth" on the Dragon Head Raising Day.

D. The Dragon Head Raising Day stands for the start of spring and harvest.

解析：推理判断题，文中提到“**This special day is on the second day of the second month in the Chinese lunar calendar**”龙抬头节日是阴历第二个月的第二天，A 正确；文中提到“**The dragon is important in Chinese culture**”龙抬头在中国文化中很重要，B 正确；文中提到“**For example, people eat "dragon whisker (细须) "noodles and dumplings called "dragon teeth".**”在节日当天许多事物都重新命名，比如龙须面，C 正确，文中提到“**It stands for (代表) the start of spring and farming**”龙抬头节日象征着春天和耕种，D 错误，由此确定选择 D。

答案：D

C

Many children use the Internet to get useful knowledge and information, and to relax in their free time. But some of them are not using in a good way. Here are some rules to make sure you are safe and have fun on the Internet.

- Make rules for Internet use with your parents. For example, when you can go online, for how long and what activities you can go online.

- Don't give your password (密码) to anyone else, and never leak out the following information—your real name, home address, age, school, phone number or other personal information.

- Check with your parents before giving out a credit (信用) card number.

- Never send a photo of yourself to someone unless your parents say it's OK.

- Check with your parents before going into a chat room. Different chat rooms have different rules and attract different kinds of people. You and your parents must make sure it's a right place for you.

- Never agree to meet someone you met on the Internet without your parent's permission (允许). Never meet anyone you met on line alone.

- Always remember that people online may not be who they say they are. Treat everyone online as strangers.

- If something you see or read online makes you uncomfortable, leave the site. Tell a parent or teacher right away.

- Remember - not everything you read on the Internet is true.

52. It's good for children to _____ on the Internet.

A. give password to others

B. get useful knowledge and information

C. give out a credit card number

D. go into a chat room as they'd like to

解析：细节理解题。根据第一句 **Many children use the Internet to get useful knowledge and information** 许多孩子利用互联网获取有用的知识和信息。可知，对孩子们来说，在因特网上

获取有用的知识和信息是很好的。选 B。

答案：B

53. The underlined phrase “leak out” in the third paragraph may mean “_____”.

- A. give up
- B. look out
- C. give out
- D. put away

解析：词意猜测题。句意“不要给任何人密码，也不要_____以下信息”。根据下一句 your real name, home address, age, school, phone number or other personal information. 你的真实姓名、家庭住址、年龄、学校、电话号码或其他个人信息。可知，应该是不要“发布”私人信息，即泄露。选 C。

答案：C

54. If you want a true friend on the Internet, you must _____.

- A. tell the people what your name is
- B. meet the people on line alone
- C. write an e - mail about yourself
- D. get your parent’s permission

解析：细节理解题。根据倒数第四行 Never agree to meet someone you met on the Internet without your parent’s permission（允许）。千万不要在没有父母同意的情况下与你在网上认识的人见面。可知，如果你想在网上找到一个真正的朋友，你必须得到父母的允许。选 D。

答案：D

55. If your parents don’t agree, never _____.

- A. read anything on the Internet
- B. relax in your free time
- C. have a face - to face meeting with anyone you met online
- D. treat other people as you’d like to be treated

解析：细节理解题。根据倒数第四行 Never agree to meet someone you met on the Internet without your parent’s permission（允许）。Never meet anyone you met on line alone. 千万不要在没有父母同意的情况下与你在网上认识的人见面，永远不要单独见你在网上认识的人。可知，如果你的父母不同意，永远不要和你在网上遇到的任何人面对面地见面。选 C。

答案：C

56. This passage is mainly about “_____”.

- A. How to use Computers
- B. Surfing on the Internet
- C. Information on the Internet
- D. Internet Safety Rules

解析：主旨大意题。根据第一段最后一句 Here are some rules to make sure you are safe and have fun on the Internet. 这里有一些规则确保你在互联网上是安全的和有乐趣的。可知，短文主要介绍互联网安全规则。选 D。

答案：D

五、补全对话（每题 1 分，共 5 分）

根据对话内容从方框中选择恰当的句子将对话补充完整。（选项中有两项是多余的）

W: Jim? I haven’t seen you for months!

M: Oh, Mary! It's you. I've just returned from America.

W: America? 57. _____

M: To study English of course!

W: I thought you might have been on a holiday. 58. _____

M: I mainly stayed in New York to study, but I also went to a few other cities including Washington and Boston.

W: 59. _____ For a month?

M: Five weeks altogether in fact.

W: 60. _____

M: It was sunny while I was there.

W: You must have taken many pictures. Please show me some day.

M: 61. _____

A. You must learn English there.

B. No problem.

C. Where did you go?

D. What do you think of New York?

E. How long did you stay there?

F. What was the weather like there?

G. Why did you go there?

解析：57.考查文章的理解和上下文的联系。根据下一句：当然是为了学英语，可知此处应该是：你为什么去那里。故填 G。

58.考查文章的理解和上下文的联系。根据下一句：我主要留在纽约学习，但我也去了其他几个城市，包括华盛顿和波士顿，可知此处应该是：你去哪儿了。故填 C。

59.考查文章的理解和上下文的联系。根据下一句：事实上，一共是五个星期，可知此处应该是：你在那里呆了多久？故填 E。

60.考查文章的理解和上下文的联系。根据下一句：我在那里时阳光明媚，可知此处应该是：那里天气怎么样？故填 F。

61.考查文章的理解和上下文的联系。根据上一句：你一定拍了很多照片，请给我看一看，可知此处应该是：没问题。故填 B。

答案：57. G 58. C 59. E 60. F 61. B

六、完成句子（每空 1 分，共 10 分）

根据所给中文意思完成句子。（每空限填一词）

62.我能看一看你的新手机吗？

May I have a _____ your new mobile phone?

解析：考查名词，看一看 have a look at sth., look 在句中是名词，作宾语。

答案：look at

63.托尼，告诉每个人我们不得不终止这次步行活动并回家。

Tony, tell everyone we have to _____ the walk and go back home.

解析：考查动词短语，终止，结束 end up, 在句中作谓语。放在 have to 后面用动词原形。

答案：end up

64.我们通常有大约两千部手机，一千个照相机。

We usually have about two thousand _____ and one thousand cameras.

解析：考查名词，手机 mobile phones，可数名词。在句中用作名词复数，作宾语。

答案：mobile phones

65.国庆节在十月。

_____ is in October.

解析：考查英汉互译。根据汉语句意“国庆节在十月”与英语语句的吻合可知需要翻译的信息是“国庆节”，这是专有名词，意为“National Day”。

答案：National Day

66.人们锻炼不如从前那样多了。

People don't take as much exercise as they _____.

解析：考查固定短语，以前，从前 used to，在句中作谓语。

答案：used to

七、任务型阅读（每题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容完成句子。

Brush your teeth every day, dentists say. In the south of Africa, some people brush their teeth with sticks first.

They keep a small stick in their mouth to chew (咀嚼) or scrub (洗刷) their teeth all day. People cut the sticks from trees. They are the African toothbrushes. People there are used to brushing their teeth with sticks.

Africans think the sticks work better than toothbrushes. The sticks come from nature, and it is said that there is something special about them. The special thing may stop many kinds of tooth problems. "If you have a bad tooth, it is a medicine," said Diop, a seller in Africa.

The sticks also cost less than toothbrushes.

In Senegal (塞内加尔), the chewing stick is called "sothio". It means "to clean" in their language. In east Africa, the stick is called "mswaki". It's their word for "toothbrush".

Nowadays, some nice health stores in the United States start to sell chewing sticks. They think that the stick is natural kind of tooth care.

67. Some people _____ brush their teeth with sticks first according to the passage.

68. Africans keep _____ in their mouth to chew or scrub their teeth all day.

69. The sticks _____ than toothbrushes.

70. "Sothio" means "_____" in Senegal's language.

71. The special thing in the sticks may help _____.

解析：67.考查细节理解题，根据文中的第一段 Brush your teeth every day, dentists say. In the south of Africa, some people brush their teeth with sticks first.可知牙医说，每天刷牙，在非洲南部，有些人先用木棍刷牙，可以说一些人总是用木棍刷牙，故答案是 always。

68.考查细节理解题，根据文中的第二段 They keep a small stick in their mouth to chew (咀嚼) or scrub (洗刷) their teeth all day 可知他们嘴里留着一根小棍子，整天咀嚼或刷牙，故答案是 a small stick。

69.考查细节理解题，根据文中的第三段 Africans think the sticks work better than

toothbrushes 可知非洲人认为棍子比牙刷更好，故答案是 work better。

70.考查细节理解题，根据文中的第五段 In Senegal (塞内加尔), the chewing stick is called "sothio". It means "to clean" in their language. 可知在塞内加尔，咀嚼棒被称为“sothio”。在他们的语言中它的意思是“干净”，故答案是 to clean。

71.考查细节理解题，根据文中的第五段 The special thing may stop many kinds of tooth problems. "If you have a bad tooth, it is a medicine," 特殊的東西可能会阻止许多牙齿问题，“如果你有一个坏牙，它是一种药物，可知帮助人们治愈牙的问题，”故答案是 with dental problems。

答案：67. always 68. a small stick 69. work better 70. to clean 71. with dental problems

八、综合填空（每题1分，共10分）

根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使短文意思完整。

It's necessary to discover what you are good at or not and what you like or dislike.

Many students would be unhappy if they 72. f_____ in a very difficult physics exam, but in 73. f_____ they have known a lot about themselves. They 74. r_____ that they should not become engineers or physical scientists in the future. So failing can help a student to live a happier life if he or she draws something out of it. They may then decide on their aim (目标) and 75. c_____ the kind of work that they would be fit for and they would like to do.

You can't be sure whether you like something 76. u_____ you have tried it. If you 77. m_____ a decision that you would like to play the violin, you need to take more music classes 78. b_____ you know if you are really interested in it.

It is not 79. e_____ to hope to be a violinist. You also have to stand (忍受) the hard practice before you become one. If you would enjoy being a great violinist, but hate the hard and 80. b_____ work, just give it up.

It's a good plan to try as many ideas as possible when you are still young. And then you will be able to find 81. o_____ what your true interests are.

解析：72.考查动词。根据上文的 unhappy 和下文的 difficult，可知结合首字母提示，应说如果在一个非常难的物理课程中失败，很多学生会不高兴。if 引导的虚拟语气，主句用“would+动词原形”，从句用一般过去时，故答案为 failed。

73.考查短语。根据上下文 but in f...they have known a lot about themselves.可知结合首字母提示，应说但事实上，他们对自己了解很多。in fact 事实上。故答案为 fact。

74.考查动词。根据下文 that they should not become engineers or physical scientists in the future.可知结合首字母提示，应说他们意识到他们将来不应该成为工程师或物理学家。句子是一般现在时，主语是 they 复数。故答案为 realize。

75.考查动词。根据上下文 They may then decide on their aim (目标) and c...the kind of work that they would be fit for and they would like to do.可知结合首字母提示，应说他们可以决定自己的目标，选择他们适合并且想要去做的工作种类。and 是并列连词，decide 是动词原形，所以用原形 choose，故答案为 choose。

76.考查固定用法。根据上文 You can't be sure whether you like something，可知结合首字母提示，应说直到你亲自尝试了你才知道是否喜欢一些事情，not ...until...，意为“直到……才”。故答案为 until。

77.考查短语。根据下文 a decision，可知结合首字母提示，make a decision 意为“做决定”。句子是一般现在时，主语是 you 第二人称。故答案为 make。

78.考查连词。根据上文 You can't be sure whether you like something u...you have tried it. 试过后才能确定是否喜欢,可知结合首字母提示,应说在你了解是否的确喜欢它前你应该多上音乐课,用 before 引导时间状语从句。故答案为 before。

79.考查形容词。根据下文 You also have to stand(忍受)the hard practice before you become one.你还需要忍受艰苦的练习,可知结合首字母提示,应说只希望成为小提琴家是不够的。enough to do 足够做某事,故答案为 enough。

80.考查形容词。根据上文 hard,可知结合首字母提示,应说如果你很享受成为一个伟大的小提琴家,但却讨厌辛苦无趣的工作,那就干脆放弃吧。故答案为 boring。

81.考查短语。根据上下文 And then you will be able to find o...what your true interests are.可知结合首字母提示,应说然后你就能找到自己真正的兴趣所在。find out 发现。故答案为 out。

答案: 72. failed 73. fact 74. realize 75. choose 76. until 77. make 78. before 79. enough 80. boring 81. out

九、书面表达(共15分)

你的学校正在开展“诚信”教育,英语俱乐部为配合这次活动将举行一次演讲比赛。请根据如表所提示的要点,写一篇演讲稿。

朋友李雷	爱踢足球、玩游戏、考试舞弊 学习退步,不被信任
你的观点	诚信考试,独立完成作业 说实话,做诚实孩子 (请补充一点)

要求:

- 1) 短文应包括表格中的所有内容,可适当发挥;
- 2) 词数90左右,不包含已给出句子的词数;
- 3) 演讲稿中不得出现你的真实姓名和校名。

参考词汇: cheat in the exam; fall behind (落后)

Hello, everyone! It's a great honor to give a speech here. _____

That's all. Thank you for listening!

解析:这是一篇图表作文。内容是写一篇有关诚信的演讲稿,介绍朋友李雷,以及谈谈自己的观点。时态主要为一般现在时。人称主要为第一、三人称。

写作思路:考生需要首先审清主题,围绕主题展开作文。

其次考生可从以下几个方面展开作文,即本文的写作要点:

- 1.朋友李雷;爱踢足球、玩游戏、考试舞弊。学习退步,不被信任;
- 2.你的观点;诚信考试,独立完成作业,说实话,做诚实孩子。

常用到的重点短语:

would like to do sth. 想要做某事

as a result 结果

what's worse 更糟糕的是

tell the truth 说真话

had better do sth. 最好做某事

try one's best to do sth. 尽力做某事

【高分句型】

1. To get good grades, he often cheats in the exams.

动词不定式做目的状语。

2. And it's important to do homework by ourselves.

it is+adj.+to do sth.做某事是怎么样的，it 是形式主语，动词不定式做真正主语。

3. ①If we ②promise to do something ③we'd better ④try our best to ⑤keep the promise

①if 引导的条件状语从句。

②promise to do sth 许诺做某事

③had better do sth 最好做某事

④try one's best to do sth 尽力做某事

⑤keep the promise 信守承诺

Hello, everyone!It's a great honor to give a speech here. I'd like to tell you something about my friend Li Lei. He likes playing football and he also likes computer games. To get good grades, he often cheats in the exams. 【高分句型】 As a result, he gradually falls behind other students. What's worse, he isn't trusted by others. (朋友李雷; 爱踢足球、玩游戏、考试舞弊. 学习退步, 不被信任)

So I think we should be honest in the exams. And it's important to do homework by ourselves.

【高分句型】 We ought to tell the truth and be honest students. If we promise to do something, we'd better try our best to keep the promise 【高分句型】. (你的观点; 诚信考试, 独立完成作业, 说实话, 做诚实孩子)

That's all. Thank you for listening!

答案:

Hello, everyone!It's a great honor to give a speech here. I'd like to tell you something about my friend Li Lei. He likes playing football and he also likes computer games. To get good grades, he often cheats in the exams. As a result, he gradually falls behind other students. What's worse, he isn't trusted by others.

So I think we should be honest in the exams. And it's important to do homework by ourselves. We ought to tell the truth and be honest students. If we promise to do something, we'd better try our best to keep the promise.

That's all. Thank you for listening!