

2015年江苏省无锡市中考真题英语

一、单选题（共14小题）

1.Listen up, everybody! Show me your licence.Don't ask\_\_\_\_.Just do it!

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

解析：考查句意理解。句意：大家听好！把证件给我看。不要问为什么。执行就是了。A.what 什么，表示事物；B.when 何时，表示时间；C.how 怎样，表示方式；D.why 为什么，表示原因。根据语境：照执行就是了，不要问原因，故选D。对于“疑问词”的选择，一定要根据语境、回答等方面来选择。

答案：D

2.—\_\_ is it from the New Town to the old city centre?

—Less than 30 minutes by underground.

- A.How soon
- B.How often
- C.How long
- D.How far

解析：考查词组 / 短语。句意：——从新城到旧城中心有多远？——坐地铁不到30分钟。A.How soon 多快，问时间；B.How often 多久发生一次，问动作的频率；C.How long 多久，问时间的长度；D.How far 多远，问距离。从回答可以知道本题是问的距离，故选D。Less than 30 minutes 不到三十分钟，表示时间，用 how long 提问。Less than 30 minutes by underground.“时间+交通方式”，指的是以某种交通方式要用那么多的时间，其实就是表示距离。用 how far 提问。

答案：D

3.It's really\_\_\_\_ you not to tell your parents about the problems.Do you think you can solve them on your own?

- A.smart of

B.smart for

C.silly of

D.silly for

解析：考查词组 / 短语。句意：你不把问题告诉父母，真傻。你认为你能自己解决吗？在后句，“你认为你能自己解决吗？”可知作者认为“傻”，所以 A、B 都错了。不定式作主语的结构是：It is + adj +for/of sb to do sth。（对……来讲，做某事……）用介词 for 时，前面的 adj 指事情；用 of 时，前面的 adj 指人的品质。本题中的 silly（傻的）指人，所以后面跟 of。故选 C。

答案：C

4.—I think we need to sit down and have a talk.

—I\_\_\_\_\_ agree more.Let's take the bench over there.

A.could

B.couldn't

C.should

D.shouldn't

解析：考查情态动词。句意：——我认为我们需要坐下来谈一谈。——我完全同意。我们到那边凳子上坐。I could agree more.我可以同意更多的；I couldn't agree.我不同意。I couldn't agree more.我完全同意。I should agree more.应该同意更多；I shouldn't agree more 我不应该同意更多。后句“Let's take the bench over there.”（我们在那边的凳子上坐吧。）可以推测出，我同意。故选 B。

答案：B

5.The governments should\_\_\_\_\_ the use of new types of energy to make a greener world.

A.push in

B.push for

C.put out

D.put up

解析：考查动词 / 动词短语。句意：政府应该推动新能源的使用以创造一个更环保的世界。A.push in 往里推；B.push for 推动；C.put out 扑灭；D.put up 张贴，举起，建造，提高。政府应该推动新

能源的使用。故选 B。动词短语一定要多积累：push against 推，推撞；push aside/away 推开，排除；push back 退回，推回；push down 向下推 push in 推进，向岸靠拢；push off 起程，离开；push on 奋力向前，推进；push out 推出，长出；push over 推倒；push through 促成，完成，穿过，挤过；push up 向上推

答案：B

6.—The stuntman is planning to walk on the wings of a flying plane.

—What?! I've never heard of \_\_\_\_\_ idea before.

A.a crazier

B.the crazier

C.a craziest

D.the craziest

解析：考查形容词。句意：——特技替身演员计划在飞机机翼上步行。——什么？以前我从没有听说过更疯狂的想法。没有听说过比这更疯狂的“一个”想法，故在前面加不定冠词；听过的想法与这一个进行两两对比，用比较级，故选 A。比较级前加不定冠词 a 时，表泛指：“某一个”

答案：A

7.Why did she get so mad? It was only a\_\_ joke.

A.hopeless

B.hopeful

C.harmless

D.harmful

解析：考查形容词。句意：她为什么那样伤心？就是一个无恶意的玩笑。A.hopeless 不抱希望的；B.hopeful 有希望的；C.harmless 无害的，无恶意的；D.harmful 有害的，能造成伤害的。因为一个无恶意的玩笑，让她不开心了。故选 D。形容词的后缀 less：缺乏的，无……的，表示含义相反；ful：充足的，有……的。表示含义肯定。

答案：C

8.—The school network will be shut down for safety reasons.

—That doesn't\_\_ me at all.I'm not a net-worm, anyway.

A.satisfy

B.surprise

C.worry

D.include

解析：考查动词 / 动词短语。句意：——学校的网络因为安全原因要关闭。——那根本不让我担心。至少我不是网虫。A.satisfy 满意；B.surprise 惊奇，惊喜；C.worry 担心，烦恼；D.include 包括。后面说“我不是网虫”，说明断网不让我担心，故选 C。worry sb 某人担心；worry about sb 担心某人

答案：C

9.Too many people were absent.The chairperson warned that he\_\_ the meeting if necessary.

A.would cancel

B.cancelled

C.would start

D.started

解析：考查过去将来时。句意：太多的人缺席了。主席警告说如果有必要他会取消会议。A、B 表示取消；C、D 表示开始。人缺席太多，故有取消的可能。C、D 错了。主席警告时将要发生的动作，用过去将来时态。故选 A。带有宾语从句的复合句，要注意主句谓语与从句谓语时态的一致性：1、主句的时态（一般现在时,现在进行时,现在完成时）；从句根据实际情况确定时态；2、主句：过去时态（一般过去时,过去进行时）；从句：过去时态（一般过去时,过去将来时,过去完成时）。

答案：A

10.—Is your sleeping problem getting better?

—No.And\_\_\_\_.They gave me the wrong medicine this time.Can you believe that?

A.a good miss is as good as a mile

B.it never rains but it pours

C.the early bird catches the worm

D.every dog has its day

解析：考查句意理解。句意：——你的睡眠问题变好些了吗？——没有，真是祸不单行啊，这次他们给我拿错了药。你相信吗？A.a good miss is as good as a mile 差之毫厘,失之千里.B.it never rains but it pours 祸不单行； C.the early bird catches the worm 早起的鸟儿有虫吃； D.every dog has its day 凡人皆有得意日。生病了，又拿错了药，祸不单行。故选 B。

答案：B

11.I think you should complain,\_\_\_\_ , of course, you are happy with the situation.

A.unless

B.however

C.until

D.though

解析：考查连词 / 连接词。句意：我认为你应该抱怨。当然，除非你对情况满意。A.unless 如果不，除非，表示相反的条件； B.however 然而，表示转折； C.until 直到，在.....之前。表示时间； D.though 尽管，虽然，表示条件。如果你对情况不满意，你就抱怨。表示相反的条件，用 unless。故选 A。连词的考点集中在两个方面，一是根据句意及语境来选择相应的连词（本题）；二是承接连词与并列连词不能连用，即 although 与 but； because 与 so 不能连用。

答案：A

12.—What language is that guy speaking? I can hardly catch a single word!

— \_\_\_\_\_.He's from India, so I guess it is Hindi.

A.Neither I can

B.Neither can I

C.So I can

D.So can I

解析：考查倒装句。句意：——那个人讲的是什么语言？我几乎听不懂一个词。——我也听不懂，他来自印度，所以我猜那是印地语。有这样四种结构：①肯定句，so + 主语 + 谓语：表示强调，指

前肯定句所叙述的是事实，so后的主语就是前肯定句的主语；②肯定句，so+谓语+主语：表示“……也……”，指后面的主语也和前面陈述句所叙述的那样，这个主语与前肯定句的主语不相同。③否定句，neither+主语+谓语：表示强调，指前否定句所叙述的是事实，neither后的主语就是前否定句的主语；④否定句，neither+谓语+主语：表示“……也不……”，指后面的主语也和前面陈述句所叙述的那样，这个主语与前否定句的主语不相同。本题表示“我也不……”，故用neither引出倒装句，选B。

答案：B

13.I know he's been curious about everything, but that's\_\_\_ .Be patient!

A.what do kids like

B.what kids like

C.what are kids like

D.what kids are like

解析：考查宾语从句。句意：我知道他对一切充满好奇，但那是小孩的样子。耐心点儿。That's后跟的是一个表语从句，从句要用陈述句语序，所以A、C错了。B: what kids like那是孩子喜欢的东西；D: what kids are like那是小孩的样子。对一切充满好奇是小孩的行为，故选D。like，动词，表示喜欢，有时态变化形式；be like表示像，like是介词，like没有词形变化。这是中考的常考点。

答案：D

14.—I've decided to give up my job, Mum.

—\_\_\_ You'd better think twice.

A.Sounds great!

B.What a pity!

C.Guess what?

D.Are you serious?

解析：考查交际用语。句意：——妈妈，我决定辞职了。——你是认真的吗？你最好好好地想一想。A.Sounds great!好主意；B.What a pity!真遗憾；C.Guess what?猜一猜为什么？D.Are you

serious? 你是认真的吗? 你最好想清楚, 认真对待。故选 D。对于日常交际用语, 一定要注意语气、语言场合等的问答相称。

答案: D

## 二、完形填空 (共 1 小题)

15. 阅读下面短文, 从短文后面各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I sat with my friend in a well-known coffee shop. As we enjoyed our coffee, a man entered and sat down beside us. He called the waiter and ordered, "Two cups of coffee, 1 of them there on the wall." We heard this with great 2 and saw that he was served with one cup of coffee but he paid for two. As soon as he left, the waiter 3 put a piece of paper on the wall saying "A Cup of Coffee". While we were still there, two other men had two cups of coffee but paid for three. 4, the waiter did the same thing. It seemed that this was usual at this place. However, it was something strange for us. Since we had nothing to do with the 5, we finished our coffee, paid and left.

After a few days, we again had a 6 to go to this coffee shop. While we were enjoying our coffee, a man entered. The way this man was dressed did not match the 7 of this coffee shop. As he seated himself, he looked at the wall and said, "One cup of coffee from the wall." The waiter served coffee to this man with the same 8. The man had his coffee and left without paying. The waiter took off a piece of paper from the 9 and threw it in the dust bin. Now there was no 10 for us. The great kindness for the people in need shown by the people of this town filled up our eyes with tears.

1.

A. both

B. neither

C. one

D. none

解析: 考查代词及语境理解。句意: 来两杯咖啡, 其中一杯记在墙上。A. both 两者都, 表示肯定; B. neither 两者都不, 表示否定; C. one 一, 一个; D. none 都不, 指三者及三者以上都不。从短文后面的叙述可知: 该顾客喝了一杯, 所以墙上只能记另一杯, 故选 C。

2.

A.joy

B.interest

C.effort

D.fear

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：我们很有兴趣地听着并看到给他拿了一杯咖啡而他付了两杯的钱。A.joy 高兴； B.interest 兴趣； C.effort 努力； D.fear 害怕。第一次听到这样的事，作者感到很有兴趣，故选 B。

3.

A.quickly

B.suddenly

C.wisely

D.properly

解析：考查副词及语境理解。句意：他一离开，服务员就把一张写着“一杯咖啡”的纸贴在墙上。

A.quickly 快速地； B.suddenly 突然地； C.wisely 机智地； D.properly 恰当地。描写服务员工作起来干净利落。款一付，立马办完所有事。故选 A。

4.

A.Instead

B.Again

C.Indeed

D.Anyway

解析：考查副词及语境理解。句意：当我们还在那儿时，另外两个人要了两杯咖啡而付了三杯的钱。服务员又做了同样的事。A.Instead 代替，而不； B.Again 再一次，又一次； C.Indeed 真正地，的确； D.Anyway 无论如何。另一批顾客做了同样的事，服务又做了同样的事。故选 B。

5.

A.shop

B.waiter

C.matter

D.men

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：既然我们和这件事没有关系，我们喝完咖啡，付钱，离开了。

A.shop 商店； B.waiter 服务员； C.matter 事情； D.men 人。我们与商店里的这事无关，故选 C。

6.

A.hurry

B.time

C.wish

D.chance

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：几天过后，我们又一次有幸到了这家咖啡店。A.hurry 匆忙；

B.time 时间； C.wish 希望； D.chance 机会。我们又一次有机会到这儿来，故选 D。

7.

A.style

B.standard

C.furniture

D.colour

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：这个人的衣装与这个咖啡馆的风格不协调。A.style 风格，款式； B.standard 标准； C.furniture 家具； D.colour 颜色。“高贵的”咖啡馆与“贫穷的”顾客不是同一种款式。故选 A。

8.

A.respect

B.courage

C.result

D.custom

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：“喝一杯墙上记着的咖啡”，服务员以同样的礼数为这个人提供着咖啡。A.respect 尊敬；B.courage 勇气；C.result 结果；D.custom 习俗。根据语境，服务员对顾客不分贫富，都一样的尊重，故选 A。

9.

A.board

B.table

C.bill

D.wall

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：服务员从墙上取下一张纸并把它丢进了垃圾桶。A.board 板，木板；B.table 桌子；C.bill 帐单；D.wall 墙。服务员把墙上记着别人已付款的咖啡单取下来，表示此杯咖啡已喝。故选 D。

10.

A.choice

B.clue

C.doubt

D.hope

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：现在，这件事对我们没有了怀疑。A.choice 选择；B.clue 线索；C.doubt 怀疑；D.hope 希望。作者看到了咖啡馆对记在墙上的咖啡的处理过程，而且被感动得热泪盈眶，对咖啡馆的服务不再怀疑。故选 C。

答案：1-5.CBABC6-10.DBADC

### 三、阅读理解（共 4 小题）

16.阅读下面短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

From: [annel@freemai14all.com](mailto:annel@freemai14all.com) Sent: Wed., Oct.19

To: [tss\\_liam@kidstarmail.net](mailto:tss_liam@kidstarmail.net)

Subject: Hello!

Hi, Liam!

So you're my new pen friend.Let me tell you a bit about myself.I'm 14 years old and I live in Calgary, Canada.I have two older brothers, Brian and Sam.I'm the only girl.

I love sports and I'm always looking for exciting new hobbies to try.I like playing baseball in winter.

It's fun beating the boys! But summer is my favourite time of the year.I love skateboarding and rock climbing in summer.

Skateboarding's great because it's so fun and easy to learn! I often skateboard after school.There are many places in the park where I can do stunts.I'm good at stunts like jumping and turning the skateboard!

Rock climbing is also really fun.I usually climb with my dad on weekends.We can't do it on real mountains very often because we live in the city.We do indoor rock climbing instead but it's not as challenging.

So that's me! How about you? Please write back soon!

Bye for now!

Anne

1.Who wrote this email?

A.Liam.

B.Brian.

C.Sam.

D.Anne.

解析： 细节理解题。题意：谁写的这封邮件？书信前面称呼后是收件人，后面落款后是写件人。这件邮件是 Anne 写给 Liam 的。故选 D。

2.What is the writer like?

A.Active.

B.Shy.

C.Lazy.

D.Kind.

解析： 推理判断题。题意：作者怎么样？ A.Active.活跃； B.Shy.胆小害羞； C.Lazy.懒惰； D.Kind.和蔼。根据短文内容，作为家里唯一的一个女孩，作者喜欢和男生打棒球，喜欢表演滑板特技，喜欢攀岩，这些都说明他性格活跃。故选 A。

3.The writer sent this email in order to\_\_\_

- A.describe some exciting sports
- B.look for a suitable pen friend
- C.make a self-introduction
- D.show others his/her hobbies

解析：推理判断题。题意：作者发这封邮件是为了什么？ A.describe some exciting sports 描述一些令人激动的运动； B.look for a suitable pen friend 寻找合适的笔友； C.make a self-introduction 作自我介绍； D.show others his/her hobbies 给别人展示她的爱好。从邮件开头“So you're my new pen friend.Let me tell you a bit about myself.”（你是我的新笔友，让我给你说说我自己）可知，这是在给笔友作自我介绍。故选 C。

答案： 1.D2.A3.C

17.阅读下面短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项。

#### SCENE I

One dollar a week

The doorway of the house where Chandler has a room.He is dressed in his best clothes, ready for his evening out.He is going out as his friend, Jeff 'White, comes in.

WHITE What are you doing this evening, Towers?

CHANDLER (Smiling) Tonight I'm going to live like a man with a million dollars!

WHITE What are you talking about? You haven't got a million dollars!

CHANDLER How much money are you and I paid each week, Jeff?

WHITE Eighteen dollars.Why?

CHANDLER And how much of that eighteen dollars do you spend each week?

WHITE All of it, of course.

CHANDLER Well, I don't.Each week I save one dollar out of my eighteen.Then, every ten weeks, I can buy myself an evening to remember.

WHITE What do you do?

CHANDLER I put on my finest clothes, go to one of the best restaurants in New York,eat the most expensive food on the menu, drink the best wine, and then take a taxi home!

WHITE ( 2 ) Why?

CHANDLER Why? Because it makes me feel wonderful to sit with some of 'the richest people in America, and to make them think that I'm rich, too.

WHITE You're crazy!

CHANDLER (Laughing) Perhaps I am! Mrs Black comes in.

MRS BLACK Ah, Mr Chandler.I wanted to see you.

CHANDLER Good evening, Mrs Black.What a lovely evening!

MRS BLACK Lovely evening perhaps, but you haven't paid me for your room this month.When am I going to get the money?

CHANDLER Soon, Mrs Black.Very soon.Mrs Black looks at Chandler s clothes.

MRS BLACK You can spend money on expensive clothes, but you can't pay for your room.Is that right?

CHANDLER (Hurrying away) Good night, Mrs Black!

1.This is most probably part of\_\_\_\_ .

- A.a play
- B.a novel
- C.a poem
- D.a speech

解析：推理判断题。题意：本文最有可能是什么的一部分？A.a play 话剧；B.a novel 小说；C.a poem 诗歌；D.a speech 演讲。从题目“SCENE I”（场景一）及短文后面的内容，可知本文是话剧。故选 A。

2.Which of the following is the most suitable for \_\_\_\_ ?

- A.Excited
- B.Surprised.
- C.Bored.
- D.Scared

解析：推理判断题。题意：下面哪一个最适合填在第 29 空处？A.Excited 令人激动的；B.Surprised 令人惊奇的；C.Bored.感到无聊的；D.Scared 感到害怕的。句意：前句：（Chandler）我穿上最好的衣服，进纽约最好的饭店，吃最贵的食物，喝最好的酒，然后打的回答。后句：（White）为什么？听了 Chandler 的话，White 感到不敢相信，感到惊奇，故选 B。

3.What can we learn about Chandler?

A.He is a man of great wealth.

B.He is a man of great wisdom.

C.He is not very practical.

D.He is not very confident.

解析：推理判断题。题意：从 Chandler 身上，我们可以了解到什么？ A.He is a man of great wealth. 他是一个很有财富的人； B.He is a man of great wisdom. 他是一个很机智的人； C.He is not very practical. 他是一个很不实际的人； D.He is not very confident. 他不是很自信的人。一个周入 18 美元的人，却要去穿上最好的衣服，进纽约最好的饭店，吃最贵的食物，喝最好的酒……这样挥霍的人，不切实际。故选 C。

答案：1.A2.B3.C

18. 阅读下面短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

"Well, just take a look at that wheel（航轮）!" Earl Cooper said to Candy, his wife. "It must be older than anything we have back home."

Earl was looking at the wall outside the pub（酒馆）. The pub's name, The Old Swan, was on the wall. Next to the name was a wooden ship's wheel and in the middle of the wheel was the name of a ship, HMS Swan. The wheel was old, Earl could tell.

The next morning, Earl asked to see Tony Thatcher. The Old Swan was Tony's pub. He took Earl to his office while Candy had a coffee outside by the river. Earl said he could give Tony a lot of money for the ship's wheel. He told Tony that Benjamin Cooper, his grandfather, went to America on the ship HMS Swan. But Tony said no at first. After all, the wheel was very old and it was part of the pub's past.

"You can think of the past, Mr. Thatcher - can I call you Tony? - or you can think of today. And with the money, Tony, you can buy a good car. Maybe a new Jaguar? And, as I've told you, the wheel is part of my family's past too. So you could say it's going back home, in a way. So, what do you say?"

A month later, Earl and Candy were smiling as they looked at the wall of their house in Houston, Texas. Earl thought to himself that, at last, he had a piece of his family's past. He was happy.

In Portsmouth, Tony Thatcher was happy, too. He was putting his new Jaguar into his large garage（车库）. He was careful not to drive into any of the six ship's wheels in the garage. A friend of his made the wheels for him. They were just like the one that Earl bought. And there was another wheel on the outside wall of The Old Swan now. Old or new - Tony thought there was no way that a tourist could ever know which was which. Never in a hundred years.

1. Why did Tony refuse to sell the wheel at first?

- A. Because he thought it was old and part of the pub's past.
- B. Because he wanted to show it was important to his pub.
- C. Because he tried to sell it to someone else at a higher price.
- D. Because he did not really believe what Earl had told him.

解析：推理判断题。题意：为什么开始托尼拒绝卖航轮？ A. Because he thought it was old and part of the pub's past. 因为他认为它古老而且是酒馆的一部分； B. Because he wanted to show it was important to his pub. 因为他想显示出它对酒馆的重要； C. Because he tried to sell it to someone else at a higher price. 因为他尽力以更高的价格卖给别人； D. Because he did not really believe what Earl had told him. 因为他不相信伯爵给他说的话。从第3自然段最后一句“After all, the wheel was very old and it was part of the pub's past.”（毕竟，航轮很古老，而且是酒馆的一部分），可以推测出，航轮对酒馆有特殊意义。故选 B。

2. What can we infer(推断) from the story?

- A. Earl had looked for such a wheel for a long time before that.
- B. Earl would soon find out the truth and become rather angry.
- C. Tony had sold quite a few wheels like that and got wealthy.
- D. Tony would play the same trick again to make more money.

解析：推理判断题。题意：从故事中我们可以推断出什么？ A. Earl had looked for such a wheel for a long time before that. 伯爵找那样的航轮找了很久了； B. Earl would soon find out the truth and become rather angry. 伯爵很快会查清事实并且非常生气； C. Tony had sold quite a few wheels like that and got wealthy. 托尼卖过很多像那样的航轮并且变富了； D. Tony would play the same trick again to make more money. 托尼还会干同样的事并且挣更多的钱。由短文最后一自然段可知，托尼找朋友另造了同样的六个航轮，并且已经把其中一个挂在了酒馆里；他自己是这样认为的：即使一百年后，也没有人分清旧车轮和新车轮有什么不同。由此可以推测出，托尼在造假，故选 D。

3. Which of the following can be the best title of the story?

- A. The Wheel on the Wall
- B. An Excellent Buy
- C. Old or New - Who Knows
- D. the Family's Past

解析：题目推断题。题意：下面哪一个是故事最好的标题？A.The Wheel on the Wall 墙上的航轮；B.An Excellent Buy 一次极好的购买；C.Old or New - Who Knows 旧的新的，谁知道？D.the Family's Past 家的过去。本文讲的是酒馆墙上的航轮，酒馆老板借此敛财，与航轮相关的人们做着非常认真的事。故本文最好标题是 A。

答案：1.B2.D3.A

19.阅读下面短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项。

An early form of a game in which a ball was kicked around a field is recorded in 1004

B.C.Japan.Some sports historians believe that the game of soccer began in England in the third century, however.They say that early English warriors（武士）kicked around the head of a killed enemy.This may or may not be true, but it is certain that soccer is an ancient sport.

Without doubt, the English played soccer during the times of King Edward I in the 1300s.In fact, the king passed a law against playing it.The law said, "There is great noise...caused by kicking large balls from which many ghosts may appear." Anyone caught playing soccer at that time was put into prison.Two hundred years later, Queen Elizabeth I still had people put into prison for playing this "vulgar" sport. Although there were such laws, soccer grew more popular.In 1681 it became an official(正式的) sport in England.By the 1800s, people throughout the country played soccer.By the 18th century, upper-class boys played it at schools.Its popularity grew among all English people.

At a meeting held in an English school in 1843, the first rules were suggested.In 1863 the heads of English soccer teams met in London to agree on some official rules.They organized an English football association（协会）.By 1871 all of the English clubs were following these rules.Today all soccer teams play by them.

Soccer is called "football" everywhere but in the United States.The game is played mostly with feet.No players except the goalie（守门员）may touch the ball with their hands.They may control the ball with any part of the body except their hands.

Soccer is by far the world's most popular sport.Every four years, nearly every country in the world fights for the World Cup.Tens of billions of soccer fans from around the world watch the World Cup on television.

1.According to the passage, a "vulgar" sport probably\_\_\_\_\_

A.appears to be rude

B.appears to be old

C.requires lots of energy

D.requires good teamwork

解析：推理判断题。题意：根据短文内容，一项“vulgar 的运动可能怎么样？”A.appears to be rude 表现粗鲁； B.appears to be old 表现陈旧； C.requires lots of energy 需要很多体力； D.requires good teamwork 需要好的团队协作。由短文第 2 段，英国国王爱德华以“运动产生大量噪声”为由，把踢足球者关进监狱； 200 年后的英国女王伊丽莎白一世还因为人们做这项 vulgar 的运动而把人关进监狱。可以推测出，运动激烈，发出较大的声音，表现粗鲁。故选 A。

2.Which of the following shows the right order of the development of the game?

- a. Upper-class boy students played it at schools.
- b. An English football association was organized.
- c. It became a popular sport throughout England.
- d. The rules were accepted by all English clubs.
- e. Playing the game was considered to be guilty.

A.e-c-a-b-d.

B.e-c-a-d-b.

C.e-a-c-b-d.

D.e-a-c-d-b.

解析：推理判断题。题意：下面哪一个表示了足球运动的正确顺序？ a.Upper-class boy students played it at schools.中学男生在学校踢球； b.An English football association was organized.英国的足球协会成立； c.It became a popular sport throughout England.成为全英国一样流行的运动； d.The rules were accepted by all English clubs.规则被全英俱乐部接受； e.Playing the game was considered to be guilty.作这项运动被认为有罪。 A.e-c-a-b-d； B.e-c-a-d-b.； C.e-a-c-b-d.； D.e-a-c-d-b.结合短文，英国足球的发展史，其实就是足球的解放史，故正确选 C。

3.What can we learn from the passage?

A.It is certain that soccer has a history of over 1,800 years.

B.The English had to play soccer in secret for two centuries.

C.Football is called "soccer" in the US because of the rules.

D.The king passed the law against the game for a stupid reason.

解析：推理判断题。题意：从短文中我们可以了解到什么？ A.It is certain that soccer has a history of over 1,800 years.足球有 1800 多年的历史了； B.The English had to play soccer in secret for two centuries.两个世纪里，英语人必须秘密地踢足球； C.Football is called "soccer" in the US because of the rules.因为规则不一样，足球在英国被称着 soccer； D.The king passed the law against the game for a stupid reason.国王因为一个愚蠢的理由颁布法律禁止踢足球。根据短文内容，本题选 D。

4.This passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_\_

A.why the game is so popular

B.how the game has developed

C.what the game is like

D.where the game first began

解析：主旨推断题。题意：本文主要是关于什么的？ A.why the game is so popular 为什么这项运动如此流行； B.how the game has developed 这项运动是怎样发展起来的； C.what the game is like 这项运动怎样； D.where the game first began 这项运动首先在哪儿开始的。本文主要讲述的足球运动的发展史。故选 B。

答案：1.A2.C3.D4.B

#### 四、单词拼写（共 1 小题）

20.(A)根据句意和汉语注释，写出单词的正确形式。

1.Life is like a\_\_\_\_\_（赛跑）.You either take the lead or fall behind.

解析：句意：生活就像赛跑。你要么带头，要么落后。空前面有不定冠词 a，说明这里填名词，故填：race。

2.I thought about what she had said and stayed\_\_\_\_\_（醒着的）all night.

解析：句意：我想着她说的话，整晚醒着。stay 保持，是连系动词，后跟形容词作表语，故填：awake。

3.Hey! Relax! No one will \_\_\_\_\_（强迫）you to do that if you're not willing to.

解析：句意：喂！放松！没有人会强迫你做你不愿意做的事。强迫某人做某事：force sb to do sth 或 make sb do sth。前者用带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语；后者用省 to 的不定式作宾语补足语，本题后

跟的是带 to 的不定式，故填 force。

4.Many countries speak\_\_\_\_（高度地）of China's high-speed railway technologies.

解析：句意：许多国家高度赞扬中国的高铁技术。高度赞扬，修饰行为动词 speak，用副词形式，故填 highly。

(B)根据句意，写出括号内所给单词的适当形式。

5.Don't look at me like that! I'm telling you the \_\_\_\_（true）.

解析：句意：不要那样看着我！我要给你说实施。tell the truth：说实话，用名词作宾语。故填：truth。

6.It is not polite to ask a stranger questions about his\_\_\_\_（person）life.

解析：句意：问一个陌生人有关其个人生活的问题是不礼貌的。个人的生活，修饰后面的名词，用形容词形式：personal。

7.Red lanterns are often \_\_\_\_（hang）along the streets before Spring Festival.

解析：句意：春节前沿街经常挂着红灯笼。挂灯笼，灯笼被挂，用被动语态。动词用过去分词，故填：hung。Hang 悬挂：hang-hung-hung；绞死,上吊 hanged hanged

8.The new system is now \_\_\_\_（wide）used by IT companies all over the world.

解析：句意：这个新的系统现在被全世界的 IT 公司广泛使用。修饰动词 use 用副词形式，故填 widely。

答案：1.race2.awake3.force4.highly5.truth6.personal7.hung8.widely

## 五、其他（共 1 小题）

21.用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。

1.Trust me.I\_\_\_\_（keep）it between you and me, I promise.Talk now.

解析：句意：相信我。这事只有你我知道。现在讲嘛。这事只有你我知道，即“将会把它保守在你我之间”，故用将来时态，填：will keep。

2.I'm so sorry that I \_\_\_\_\_ (not understand) you, but I do now.

解析：句意：对不起，我没有理解你。但是现在我理解了。从后句的“现在理解了”，说明不理解是过去的状态，用一般过去时：didn't understand。

3.Sally loves chocolate.-That \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) why it's hard for her to lose weight.

解析：句意：沙莉喜欢巧克力。那就是她难以减肥的原因。整个语境都是一般现在时态。Explain 也用一般现在时。That 是第三人称单数，故填 explains。

4.If you have any trouble \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the website, just click on this icon for help.

解析：句意：如果你使用这个网站有什么困难，只需要点这个按钮获取帮助。Have trouble doing sth 做某事有困难，后跟动名词，故填：using。

5.—Why didn't you answer my call?

—I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a shower.But I called you back as soon as I got out.

解析：句意：——为什么没接我的电话？——我在淋浴。但是我一出来就给你回了电话。你打电话来时，我正在淋浴：一个过去动作发生时，另一个过去动作正在发生，用过去进行时态，故填：was taking。

6.A big parade was held on Red Square \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) the dead in World War II.

解析：句意：在红场举行了大阅兵，以纪念二战死去的英烈们。红场阅兵的目的是纪念二战死去的英烈，用不定式作目的状语，故填：to remember。

7.Cleverness is a gift; kindness is a choice.Gifts are easy - they \_\_\_\_\_ (give) after all.Choices can be hard.

解析：句意：聪明是一种天赋，而善良是一种选择。天赋得来很容易——毕竟它们与生俱来。而选择则颇为不易。天赋生来下就全给了你，they（天赋）作主语，所以用被动语态，填：are given。

8.—Is the little baby in this photo me, Dad?

—It is.And now you \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) into a young man.Where does the time go, huh?

解析：句意：——爸爸，照片上这个婴儿是我吗？——是的。而现在你长成为一个年轻人了。时光哪儿去了？强调“长成年轻人”的结果，用现在完成时，故填：have grown。

答案：1.will keep2.did not understand3.explains4.using5.was taking6.to remember7.are given8.have grown

## 六、完成句子（共1小题）

22.按所给的汉语，用英语完成下列句子。

1.我记忆中的父亲不苟言笑，对我严格要求。

In my memory, Father was a man of few words and he \_\_\_ .

解析：对某事严格要求：be strict in sth；对某人严格要求：be strict with sb，对我严格要求：be strict with me。记忆中的状态，即过去留下的印象，用一般过去时态，故填：was strict with me。

2.这些短信很无聊，不值得回复。

These short messages are so boring that they \_\_\_ .

解析：值得做某事：be worth doing sth；回复，回答：reply to。故填：aren't worth replying to。

3.为生价值并不取决于你是谁，而是你做什么。

The value of life does not\_\_\_ , but what you do.

解析：依赖，取决于：depend on，你是谁？who are you，作depend on的宾语，用成陈述句语序：who you are。故填：depend on who you are

4.这对新人相爱多年，今天终成眷属。真好！

The new couple\_\_\_ with each other for many years and they are finally getting married today.How nice!

解析：相爱：fall in love with，是非延续性动作，要与for many years连用，改变成可以延续的状态：be in love with。从过去一直延续到现在的状态，用现在完成时态，故填：have been in love。

5.《新天鹅湖》的特别之处在于它是以现代方式编曲的。

What makes New Swan Lake special is that\_\_\_ .

解析：编造，组成：make up；以……方式：in a way，以现代方式：in a modern way。编曲，it 代表“曲”，用被动语态。故填：it's made up in a modern way。

6.别做白日梦了！别指望你会碰巧引起导演的注意。

Stop daydreaming! Never expect that you'll \_\_\_ .

解析：碰巧做某事：happen to do sth；引起某人的注意：catch one's attention。故填：happen to catch the director's attention。

答案：1.was strict with me2.aren't worth replying to3.depend on who you are4.have been in love5.it's made up in a modern way6.happen to catch the director's attention

## 七、书面表达（共 1 小题）

23.假设你是悉尼大学一名华裔学生，名叫 Jason Wu。你从 China Daily 上看到该报正在开展主题为 Change for a Better China 的环保讨论活动。你打算结合自己所居住的小镇的变化，给报社写一封英文信参与讨论。内容提示见下表：

注意事项：

- 1.英文信须包括表格中所有提示内容，要求语句通顺、意思连贯；
- 2.表格中“感想建议”一栏须用 2-3 句话展开合理想象，作适当发挥；
- 3.词数在 90 个左右，信的首尾已在答题卡上给出，不计入总词数；
- 4.信件内容必须写在答题卡指定的位置上。

小镇概况	Hartwell, 人口约 5, 0000, “澳洲最美小镇”之一
过去状况	当地人冬天燃木取暖, 引起空气污染、树木被伐
应对措施	理发阻止此类活动, 鼓励使用清洁能源
感想建议	.....

参考词汇：

澳洲最美小镇(Australia's Nicest Towns) 清洁能源(clean energy)

解析：

这是一篇提纲作文。要求根据提纲提示，介绍所居住的澳洲小镇的情况、过去人们的习惯及对环境的影响，所采取的措施等等。介绍小镇的概况，用一般现在时态；过去的状况，用一般过去时，可以用 used to 结构。应对措施倡导人们保护环境，并在感想建议一栏里提出一些具体的想法。

写作亮点：短文内容包括了表格中所有提示内容，语句通顺、意思连贯。特别是第 2 句中的

called, 用过去分词作定语; 后面的 one of 结构, 后面准确使用了一些被动语态结构; encourage sb to do sth, start with doing sth, keep doing sth 等结构都用得非常恰当。

答案: Dear Editor,I am a student of Sdney University.I am living in a small town called Hartwell with a population of around 5000.It is one of the "Australia's Nicest Towns".But things were very different in the past.The local people used to burn wood to keep their houses warm in winter.That caused serious air pollution and a lot of trees were cut down.Laws were soon made to stop this and people were encouraged to use clean energy.I think we can do something similar in China.Perhaps we can start with using less oil.I believe we can make our world a better place if we keep trying.Yours sincerely,Jason Wu

## 八、阅读填空 (共 1 小题)

24. 阅读文章, 完成填空。

A "blog" is a shortened name for a "web log". People write blogs about all kinds of things, from news and events to hobbies and reviews. Some people use them just as a simple record of what they have done.

"Blogging" has become very popular as more and more people use the Internet. New technologies have made keeping a blog an easy thing to do, so millions of people now have their own blogs. They are usually free to set up and are easy to update. You can upload pictures onto a blog and link to other websites. To many people, these features make blogs much more useful than traditional diaries.

We are now able to send texts, pictures and videos from our mobile phones directly onto the Web. New technologies like this are making blogging even easier. People also think that blogs are better than newspapers for finding out about news, events and opinions. They like to use blogs because they can get information from everywhere. It looks like blogs are going to become one of the most important ways to find and share information in the near future.

Title: Basic Knowledge of A Blog

What is a blog?	•“Blog” is ___ 1. ___ for “web log”. ••Writing blogs is like keeping a 2. _____ online
Why are blogs so popular?	••The number of the Internet users is 3. _____. •They are easy to use and cost noting.
4. _____ are blogs developing?	•Text, pictures and videos can be sent directly onto the Web from mobile Phones now. •Blogging will be one of the most important ways to find and share information _____ 5. _____.

1.

解析：句意：blog 是 web log 的缩写。从短文第一句：A "blog" is a shortened name for a "web log" 可以推测出这里是“缩写”的意思，.....的缩写：be short for。故填 short。

2.

解析：句意：写博客就像在线写日记一样。从第 1 段中的：People write blogs about all kinds of things, from news and events to hobbies and reviews. Some people use them just as a simple record of what they have done. (人们写各种各样的博客：从新闻事件到爱好到回顾。一些人用它们来对所做的事做一个简单的记录) 可以推测出，现在的博客就和传统的日记一样，故填：diary。

3.

解析：句意：互联网用户人数在增加。由短文第 2 段第一句：“Blogging” has become very popular as more and more people use the Internet. (博客变得很流行是因为越来越多的人用互联网。) 可以推测出博客流行的原因是因为互联网用户人数在“增加”，句子用的现在进行时，故填：increasing。

4.

解析：句意：博客怎样发展的？从右边信息内容：一是现在的博客可以方便地传输文本、图片、视频信息；二是博客将会成为人们查找和分享信息的重要途径之一。两部分都说的是博客的发展，故填：How。

5.

解析：句意：博客将很快成为人们查找和分享信息的重要途径之一。由短文最后一句：It looks like blogs are going to become one of the most important ways to find and share information in the near future.（看来博客在不久的将来将要成为人们查找和分享信息的最重要方式之一。）in the near future：在不久的将来，即很快，故填 soon。

答案：1.short2.diary3.increasing4.How5.soon