

2015年江苏省徐州市中考真题英语

一、选择填空（共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分）

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Boys and girls, you've done well in English these days. _____!

- A. Welcome
- B. Congratulations
- C. Certainly
- D. Exactly

解析：句意：同学们，你们最近英语学得好。祝贺！A项：欢迎，用于表示迎接、欢迎；B项：祝贺，用于对别人取得的成绩表示祝贺；C项：当然，用于欣然同意等；D项：确切地，用于阐明事实。本题对取得的成绩表示祝贺，故选B。

答案：B

2. The _____ is the best place to chat and watch TV.

- A. bedroom
- B. dining room
- C. living room
- D. bathroom

解析：句意：客厅是最好的聊天、看电视的地方。A项：卧室，睡觉的地方；B项：餐厅，就餐的地方；C项：客厅，会客的地方；D项：浴室，淋浴的地方。与客人聊天、看电视，在客厅里进行。故选C。

答案：C

3. You _____ write the poem down. Our teacher will give us a copy soon.

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

解析：句意：你不需要把诗抄下来，老师很快会给我们一份。A项：不必；B项：不准；禁止，不允许；C项：不应该，表示责任、义务。D项：不能，表示能力；不可能，表示否定的推测。老师要给我们一份，所以不必抄写。故选A。

答案：A

4. --Could I use your e-dictionary, Mary?

--Sorry, but I haven't got _____.

- A. one
- B. it
- C. this
- D. that

解析：句意—玛丽，我可以用你的电子词典吗？--对不起，我没有。代替上文提到过的人或物，单数用it，复数用they/them；指上文提到过的同类事物中的一个，单数用one，复数用ones。本题指上文提到的e-dictionary中的某一个，用one。故选A。

答案： A

5. --Thank you for showing me the way, Benny.

--_____.

- A. Bad luck
- B. What a pity
- C. My pleasure
- D. That's right

解析：句意：--本妮，谢谢你给我指路。--不客气。A项：倒霉；B项：真遗憾；C项：不客气；D项：那是对的。对别人的感谢说“不用谢，不客气”，故选C。

答案： C

6. UNICEF was _____ in Europe in 1946, after World War II.

- A. put up
- B. turned up
- C. set up
- D. given up

解析：句意：联合国儿童基金会与第二次世界大战后，1946年成立于欧洲。A项：举起，抬起，挂起，张贴；B项：开大；C项：成立，建立；D项：放弃。该基金会成立于1946年，成立，建立：set up。故选C。

答案： C

7. Hong Kong Disneyland is well worth _____.

- A. to visit
- B. visiting
- C. visit
- D. visited

解析：句意：香港迪斯尼乐园值得参观。值得做某事：be worth doing sth，后跟动名词形式。故选B。

答案： B

8. --This dress is too expensive. Do you have others?

--Sorry, but that's the _____ one.

- A. biggest
- B. smallest
- C. cheapest
- D. longest

解析：句意：--这件衣服太贵了。你有其他的吗？--对不起，但那是最便宜的了。A项：最大的；B项：最小的；C项：最便宜的；D项：最长的。对话谈论的主题是衣服的价格，but表示语义转折，与前句的expensive相反，故选C。

答案： C

9. My grandfather doesn't have any hobbies — _____ you call playing cards a hobby.

- A. if

- B. when
- C. since
- D. unless

解析：句意：我爸爸没有什么爱好，除非你把打牌当作爱好。A项：如果，表示条件；B项：当……时，表示时间；C项：自从，表示时间的起点；既然，表示原因；D项：如果不，除非，表示相反的条件。如果不把打牌当作爱好，就没有爱好，如果不：unless。故选D。

答案：D

10. Hurry up! The movie _____ for a quarter.

- A. has begun
- B. has been on
- C. has gone
- D. has finished

解析：句意：赶快！电影演了一刻钟了。A项：开始；B项：上演，进行；C项：去；D项：完成。非延续性动词不能与for, since等表示一段时间的状语连用。begin, go, finish都是非延续性动作，be on表示延续的状态。故选C。

答案：B

11. --You are wanted on the phone.

-- _____ nobody knows I'm here.

- A. And
- B. But
- C. So
- D. Or

解析：句意：--找你接电话。--但是没有人知道我在这儿。A项：并且，表示并列；B项：但是，表示转折；C项：因此，表示结果；D项：或者，表示选择；否则，表示结果。有人找你接电话与没有人知道我在这儿，含义相反，表示语义转折，故选B。

答案：B

12. --Someone swam across the Yunlong Lake this morning.

--I didn't see it. I _____ along the lake.

- A. jogged
- B. will jog
- C. have jogged
- D. was jogging

解析：句意：--有人今天早上横渡了云龙湖。--我没有看到。我在湖边跑步。今天早上我一直在湖边跑步，表示过去某段时间一直在发生的动作，用过去进行时态。故选D。

答案：D

13. We can't afford to make any mistakes. To us _____.

- A. a miss is as good as a mile
- B. the grass is greener on the other side
- C. it never rains but it pours

D. when in Rome, do as the Romans do

解析：句意：我们负担不起犯错的后果。对我们来讲，失之毫厘，差之千里。A项：失之毫厘，差之千里；B项：邻家芳草绿，隔岸风景好；C项：祸不单行；D项：入乡随俗。承担不起犯错的后果，因为失之毫厘，差之千里。故选 A。

答案：A

14. --What time shall we leave for the airport?

--It's foggy today. I'm not sure _____ be closed soon. Let's go now.

A. whether the highway will

B. whether will the highway

C. when the highway will D. when will the highway

解析：句意：——我们什么时间出发去机场？——今天多雾。我不确定高速公路是否很快要关闭。我们现在就走吧。be sure 后跟的是宾语从句，宾语从句要用陈述句语序，B、D 错；soon 与 when 含义重复，C 错。故选 A。

答案：A

15. What is a machine that is used to cool the air in a room by moving it around?

A.



B.



C.



D.



解析：句意：那一台机器通过转动用于在房间里清凉空气？A项：电视机；B项：洗衣机；C项：吸尘器；D项：电扇。电扇用于清凉空气。故选 D。

答案：D

二、完形填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

根据短文内容，从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

When we think of Christmas, we probably think of 16, Christmas trees and Santa Claus. But behind all these things lies the true meaning of Christmas: the importance of sharing and giving love and joy to people around us. The story in A Christmas Carol is perhaps the best example of this.

A Christmas Carol is a famous short novel written by British writer Charles Dickens (1812-

1870). It is about an old man 17 Scrooge who never laughs or smiles. He only thinks about himself and is 18 to share things with others. He doesn't treat others nicely. He just cares about whether he can 19 and he hates Christmas. One Christmas Eve, Scrooge sees the ghost of Jacob Marley, his dead business partner. Marley used to be just like Scrooge, so he was 20 after he died. He warns Scrooge to change his ways if he doesn't want to end up like him. He also tells Scrooge to expect 21 ghosts to visit him.

That 22, the ghosts visit Scrooge. First, the Ghost of Christmas Past takes him back to his childhood and reminds him 23 his happy days as a child. Then the second ghost, the Ghost of Christmas Present, takes him to see 24 others are spending Christmas this year. Everyone is happy, even poor people. The last one, the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come, takes him to the 25. Scrooge sees that he is dead, but nobody cares. He is so 26 that he wakes up in his bed and finds out it is only the next morning — Christmas Day!

Scrooge decides to change his life and 27 to be a kind person. He 28 celebrates Christmas with his relatives. He also gives gifts to people in need. He now treats 29 with kindness and warmth, spreading love and joy everywhere he goes. And that is the true 30 of Christmas!

16.

- A. prizes
- B. gifts
- C. fireworks
- D. tricks

解析：考查名词和语境理解。句意：当我们想起圣诞，我们可能就想到了礼物、圣诞树和圣诞老人。A项：价格；B项：礼物；C项：鞭炮；D项：恶作剧。与圣诞相关的是圣诞礼物。故选B。

答案：B

17.

- A. names
- B. naming
- C. named
- D. to name

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：这是一篇关于一位叫做 Scrooge 的从不笑的老人的故事。被叫作，用过去分词作定语。故选C。

答案：C

18.

- A. unwilling
- B. glad
- C. ready
- D. impatient

解析：考查形容词及语境理解。句意：他只考虑自己而不愿意同别人分享。A项：不愿意；B项：高兴；C项：准备；D项：没有耐心。根据语境，他自私，不愿意与人分享，故选A。

答案：A

19.

- A. make trouble

- B. make mistakes
- C. make more friends
- D. make more money

解析：考查动词短语及语境理解。句意：他讨厌圣诞，只关心自己是否可以挣更多的钱。

A. make trouble 制造麻烦； B. make mistakes 犯错； C. make more friends 多交朋友； D. make more money 多挣钱。自私、贪婪的他只想自己多挣钱。故选 D。

答案：D

20.

- A. praised
- B. punished
- C. saved
- D. recommended

解析：考查动词及语境理解。句意：因此在他去世后他被惩罚了。A. praised 表扬； B. punished 惩罚； C. saved 拯救； D. recommended 推荐。根据语境，怎么的人死后受到了惩罚。故选 B。

答案：B

21.

- A. two
- B. three
- C. four
- D. five

解析：考查数词及语境理解。句意：他也告诉 Scrooge，预计有三位神要来拜访他。根据下文内容，在共三位神拜访了他。故选 B。

答案：B

22.

- A. morning
- B. noon
- C. afternoon
- D. night

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：那天晚上，鬼神们拜望了 Scrooge。A. morning 早上； B. noon 中午； C. afternoon 下午； D. night 晚上。根据本段最后一句：he wakes up in his bed and finds out it is only the next morning — Christmas Day!他在床上醒来发现是第二天——圣诞节的早上了。可以推测出他是平安夜的晚上做梦梦到了以下的一切。故选 D。

答案：D

23.

- A. with
- B. to
- C. of
- D. for

解析：考查介词及语境理解。句意：第一位，圣诞过去之神把他带回到他的童年，让他想起了儿时的快乐日子。使……想起……：remind sb. of sth.。故选 C。

答案：C

24.

- A. how

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

解析：考查疑问词及语境理解。句意：第二位，圣诞现在之神，带他去看人们今年在怎样过圣诞。A. how 怎样，表示方式；B. what 什么，表示事物；C. when 何时，表示时间；D. why 为什么，表示原因。带他去看人们庆祝圣诞的方式。故选 A。

答案：A

25.

- A. past
- B. present
- C. future
- D. front

解析：考查名词和语境理解。句意：最后一位，圣诞将来之神来了，把他带到了未来。A 项：过去；B 项：现在；C 项：将来；D 项：前面。根据短文大意，这是第三为圣诞将来之神，将来之神把他带到将来。故选 C。

答案：C

26.

- A. calm
- B. scared
- C. angry
- D. relaxed

解析：考查形容词及语境理解。句意：他是如此的害怕，以至于从梦中醒来。A 项：沉着；B 项：害怕；C 项：生气；D 项：轻松。根据上文的梦境，可知他感到害怕。故选 B。

答案：B

27.

- A. promises
- B. fails
- C. continues
- D. forgets

解析：考查动词及语境理解。句意：Scrooge 决定改变生活的方式并且承诺作一位和蔼的人。A 项：许诺；B 项：失败；C 项：继续；D 项：忘记。Scrooge 决定改变以前的自私与贪婪，承诺作一名好人。故选 A。

答案：A

28.

- A. quietly
- B. hardly
- C. sadly
- D. happily

解析：考查副词及语境理解。句意：他高兴和亲人们一起庆祝圣诞。A 项：轻轻地；B 项：几乎不；C 项：伤心地；D 项：高兴地。根据短文，Scrooge 改变了，高兴地和家人一起过圣诞节了。故选 D。

答案：D

29.

- A. someone
- B. anyone
- C. everyone
- D. nobody

解析：考查代词及语境理解。句意：现在他对待每一个人都友善、温暖，所到之处传播爱与欢乐。A. someone 某人，有人；B. anyone 任何人，常用于否定句；C. everyone 每个人，大家；D. nobody 没有人，一个也没有。Scrooge 改变了以前的等人处事的方式，对每一个人都友好了，故选 C。

答案：C

30.

- A. friendship
- B. story
- C. form
- D. spirit

解析：考查名词及语境理解。句意：而那就是圣诞真正的精神。A. friendship 友情；B. story 故事；C. form 构成；D. spirit 精神。待人友善、温暖，传播爱与欢乐是圣诞的精神。故选 D。

答案：D

三、阅读理解（共 12 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 24 分）

阅读下面三篇短文，从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

DISCOVER BEIJING!

Why not take your children to Beijing this coming summer holiday? Your seven-day



trip includes:

visits to the Forbidden City, the Great Wall, Tian'anmen Square, the Summer Palace and some nice museums

return flights and transport to and from the airport

six nights in a five-star hotel

breakfast, lunch and dinner

visit to a shopping center

CD or video souvenir

Give your children the best summer holiday ever. Book early to avoid disappointment!

For further information contact World Tours.

Tel: 629715

31. What is this?

- A. A notice.
- B. An advertisement.
- C. An application.

D. An interview.

解析：细节理解题。题意：这是一篇什么？What's this? A 项：通知；B 项：广告；C 项：申请书；D 项：调查。这是一篇北京七日游的旅游广告。故选 B。

答案：B

32. Who is this most probably written for?

A. Parents.

B. Children.

C. Pupils.

D. Guides.

解析：推理判断题。题意：作者最有可能是谁？A 项：父母；B 项：孩子；C 项：小学生；D 项：导游。本文是一则北京七日游的广告，打广告的最有可能是导游。故选 D。

答案：A

33. What is NOT mentioned about the trip?

A. Days of the trip.

B. Places to visit.

C. Price of the trip.

D. Meals during the trip.

解析：细节理解题。题意：有关旅行的什么未提及？A. Days of the trip.旅行的日子，今天暑假共七天，提到了；B. Places to visit.参观的地点，北京的几大景点，提到了；C. Price of the trip.旅行的价格，未提到；D. Meals during the trip.旅行期间的餐饭，三餐供应，提到了。故选 C。

答案：C

B

The day before yesterday, when Peter's family were having dinner, Father raised an interesting question, "Was there anything in our past that we feel ashamed of, guilty about, or regretted? Maybe we can find ways to say sorry, or take some action to right any wrongdoing." This seemed like a very private matter, but Peter thought about it carefully the whole night.

Peter remembered an incident from middle school. In his school, there was a worker, Neil Stone, who none of the kids liked. One night, Peter and two of his classmates decided to play a trick on him. They found a can of red paint, and wrote on the school main road in bright red: Neil Stone is a fool! The next day, the whole school saw these words. Within two hours, Neil had Peter and his two classmates in his office. His classmates said that they had done it but Peter lied, denying the truth. No one ever talked about it.

This morning, Peter went back to his middle school. Neil Stone is still working there. "Sorry, Neil. Do you still remember what happened ten years ago? I want you to know that I did it." "I knew it!" Neil laughed. They had a good laugh and a lively discussion. Neil's closing words were: "Peter, I always felt bad for you because your classmates got it off their mind, and I knew you were carrying it around all these years. I want to thank you for visiting me... for your sake."

Peter knows that no matter how difficult the situation is, it is never too late to clear up the past and make a fresh start.

34. What did Peter remember doing in middle school?

A. Something fantastic.

B. Something unpleasant.

C. Something valuable.

D. Something useful.

解析：细节理解题。题意：彼得记得在中学做过什么？A项：一些极好的事；B项：一些不开心的事；C项：一些有价值的事；D项：一些有用的事。彼得记得一些对学校工人恶作剧后不敢承认的不愉快的事件。故选B。

答案：B

35. What colour were the words “Neil Stone is a fool!”?

A. Dark blue.

B. Light green.

C. Pure white.

D. Bright red.

解析：细节理解题。题意：“Neil Stone is a fool!”这几个字的颜色是什么？A项：深蓝色；B项：浅绿色；C项：纯白色；D项：大红色。由第二段的：They found a can of red paint, and wrote on the school main road in bright red: Neil Stone is a fool!可知这几个字是大红色的。故选D。

答案：D

36. What does the underlined word “denying” mean?

A. 夸大

B. 赞同

C. 否认

D. 承认

解析：词义猜测题。题意：有下划线的“denying”是什么意思？A项：夸大；B项：赞同；C项：否认；D项：承认。句意：denying the truth. No one ever talked about it. denying事实，在没有人谈论过。根据句意，结合上下文可以推断出denying是隐瞒的意思。故选C。

答案：C

37. When did Neil know who wrote the words on the school main road?

A. Ten years ago.

B. The day before yesterday.

C. This morning.

D. Not until Peter told him.

解析：细节理解题。题意：Neil什么时候知道谁在路上写的字的？A. Ten years ago.十年前；B. The day before yesterday.前天；C. This morning.今天早上；D. Not until Peter told him.直到彼得告诉他。从文中的：Within two hours, Neil had Peter and his two classmates in his office. 不到两个小时，Neil把彼得和他的两位同学叫到办公室。可以推测出事发第二天就知道了。由下文中的“Do you still remember what happened ten years ago?”你还记得十年前发生的事吗？可知事件发生在十年前。故选：A。

答案：A

38. What is the best title for this passage?

A. Peter's story.

B. An unforgettable lesson.

C. It's never too late.

D. Every dog has its day.

解析：题目推断题。题意：短文最好的标题是什么？A. Peter's story.彼得的故事；B. An unforgettable lesson.一件难忘的教训；C. It's never too late.永远不晚；D. Every dog has its day.人人都有得意时。彼得的经验教训体现在短文最后一段：Peter knows that no matter how difficult the situation is, it is never too late to clear up the past and make a fresh start.彼得知道无论情况多么困难，解释过去，开启全新的开始都不会晚。所以短文可以“永远不晚”为题。故选C。

答案：C

C

We usually believe what our brain tells us, but there are some amazing facts which show that the brain tricks us. As a result, we think we can see something that is not actually there or we ignore (忽视) things that actually are there.

Scientists Daniel Simons and Christopher Chabris have researched this phenomenon(现象), which they call “change blindness”. Their experiments show how we sometimes just do not see what is in front of our eyes because _____ 42 _____.

Here is one of their most famous experiments. In this experiment, the participants(参与者) were shown a video of two groups of people (one group in white T-shirts and one group in black T-shirts) who passed basketballs around in a hallway. Each group had three members. Simons and Chabris asked the participants to count how many times the white team passed the ball. While the two teams were passing their balls around, a person dressed up as a big bear walked through the group and stopped to look at the camera. Simons and Chabris found that about half of the research participants did not notice the big bear.

39. What do Daniel Simons and Christopher Chabris do?

- A. Scientists.
- B. Astronauts.
- C. Engineers.
- D. Directors.

解析：细节理解题。题意：Daniel Simons 和 Christopher Chabris 是做什么的？A 项：科学家；B 项：宇航员；C 项：工程师；D 项：导演。由第二段的第一句：Scientists Daniel Simons and Christopher Chabris have researched this phenomenon (现象), which they call “change blindness”.可知，他们是科学家。故选 A。

答案：A

40. How many people did the experiment need in the video?

- A. Three.
- B. Four.
- C. Six.
- D. Seven.

解析：推理判断题。题意：实验视频中需要多少人？A 项：三；B 项：四；C 项：六；D 项：七。根据最后一段，需要两个组，每组三人，另一个穿成大熊的人。共七个。故选 D。

答案：D

41. What percentage of the participants noticed the big bear?

- A. Less than 25%.
- B. About 50%.
- C. About 75%.
- D. Almost 100%.

解析：细节理解题。注意到这只大熊的人占多大比例？A项：不到 25%；B项：大约 50%；C项：大约 75%；D项：差不多 100%。根据短文最后一句：Simons and Chabris found that about half of the research participants did not notice the big bear.可知他们发现大约一半的人没有注意到这只熊。故选 B。

答案：B

42. Which is the most suitable to complete the last sentence in the second paragraph?

- A. we are not interested in it
- B. we are too confident to see it
- C. we are depending on other people
- D. we are paying attention to watching something else

解析：推理判断题。题意：哪一句最适合完成第二段最后的句子？A. we are not interested in it 我们对此不感兴趣；B. we are too confident to see it 我们太自信了看不到；C. we are depending on other people 我们依赖于别人；D. we are paying attention to watching something else 我们正注意看其它事物。句意：Their experiments show how we sometimes just do not see what is in front of our eyes because 他们的实验显示有时因为我们注意着其它东西而没有看见我们眼前的东西。根据句意可以分析出本题选 D。

答案：D

四、词语运用（共 16 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 16 分）

A) 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。

above	height	pay for	palace	look after	under
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- 43. What a beautiful house! It's like a _____.
- 44. My uncle is an office worker of medium _____.
- 45. Mandeep's family is too poor to _____ her schooling. Let's help her!
- 46. My dog is my best friend. And I will _____ him till the end.
- 47. Our project is for children, so we only accept those aged 14 and _____.

解析：43.句意：多么漂亮的房子啊！就像一座宫殿。like 后面跟其宾语，不定冠词 a 后跟单数的可数名词，结合句意可知本题填：palace。

44.句意：我的舅舅是一位中等身高的办公室职员。由 of medium...可知这里是外貌描写，结合被选项可以进一步推测出这里填：height。

45.句意：Mandeep 的家太穷了付不起他的学业。我们帮她吧。too...to...: 太……而不能……的意思，由 poor 可以联想到“付钱”，故填：pay for。

46.句意：我的狗是我最好的朋友。我将会永远照顾它。主语 I 指人，him 指宠物，主人与宠物，可以分析出“照顾”，故填：look after。

47.句意：我们的项目是为孩子的，因此我们只接收 14 岁及 14 岁以下的人。本句用年龄对 children 指范围，由 14 岁可以推测出 14 岁以下，指……岁以下，用介词 under。故填：under。

答案：43. palace

- 44. height
- 45. pay for
- 46. look after
- 47. under

B) 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. Alice fell for a long time, and then she found _____ (she) alone in a long, low hall.
- 49. Some people think that wolves are dangerous to _____ (human).
- 50. The exam is much _____ (easy) than we expected. Great!
- 51. We should use our pocket money _____ (wise).
- 52. Neil Armstrong is the first man to walk on the Moon. It was brave of him to go to a place that was _____ (know) to people at that time.

答案：48. herself

- 49. humans
- 50. easier
- 51. wisely
- 52. unknown

C)用括号中所给动词的正确形式填空，使短文完整。

Now I 53 (read) an article about Kevin Richardson. He is a South African animal behaviour scientist who has spent many years 54 (live) with lions in an animal reserve. He has created such love and trust with the lions that he 55 (consider) to be one of the family. Kevin never 56 (worry) about the danger of being so close to the lions, though if you watch him lie down with three or four huge lions, you wonder if maybe he should! He knows their personalities in the same way as a mother knows about her children. So far, he 57 (make) documentaries about his experiences. His wonderful film, White Lion, follows the story of how a very special lion survived, though he 58 (face) many problems.

答案：53. am reading

- 54. living
- 55. is considered/has been considered
- 56. worries
- 57. has made
- 58. faced/had faced

五、任务型阅读(满分 20 分)

A)阅读填词。(共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)(每空限填一个单词)

Late last night, or early this morning, something terrible happened in East Town. Mr Raymond Johnson has lived in East Town and has worked there as a manager for many years. He is forty-two years old, unmarried, and he lives in a big wooden house on Moonlight Road. The people of East Town know Mr Johnson as an unusual man. He does not often leave his house, but his business has made him very rich. Last night, at about midnight, a man who was out walking saw that one of Mr Johnson's rooms was on fire. He immediately called the fire station, and the firemen arrived soon after. It took them half an hour to put out the fire. The firemen were surprised that Mr Johnson did not come out of the house, and two of them went inside to look for him. But

Mr Johnson was not in the house. In the bedroom the two men found an open safe(保险箱), which was empty. There were papers on the floor. Mr Johnson's bedroom windows on the ground floor of the house were open. The firemen also found a set of keys in the room. The police then found out that the keys belonged to Mr Paul White, who visited Mr Johnson at his home yesterday evening. The police are sure that they know the motive(动机) for the crime and are looking for Mr White. The police are puzzled because nobody knows where Mr Johnson is.

REPORT ON MR RAYMOND JOHNSON'S CASE	
When	Late last night, or <u> 59 </u> this morning
<u> 60 </u>	Mr Raymond Johnson's home on <u> 61 </u> Road, East Town
Who	Victim: Mr Raymond Johnson (a single, 42-year-old manager of great <u> 62 </u>) Suspect: Mr Paul White
What	At about midnight, one of Mr Johnson's rooms <u> 63 </u> fire. It took the firemen <u> 64 </u> minutes to put out the fire. In the bedroom on the ground floor: an <u> 65 </u> open safe; papers on the floor; open bedroom windows; Mr Paul White's <u> 66 </u> . The police are trying to <u> 67 </u> Mr Paul White. Mr Johnson is <u> 68 </u> , which puzzles the police.

解析: 59.句意: 时间: 昨天晚上深夜或是今天早上凌晨。由短文第一句: Late last night, or early this morning, something terrible happened in East Town.可知这里填: early。

60.根据短文所分其他几个类别和后面具体的内容,可以推测出这里填: where(地点)。

61.句意: 地点: 东镇,月光路约翰逊雷蒙德先生家里。由短文中的: he lives in a big wooden house on Moonlight Road.他住在月光路一个大的木屋里。可知这里填: Moonlight。

62.句意: 受害者,约翰逊雷蒙德先生,单身,有着很多财富的42岁的经理。介词of后跟名词作宾语,由文中的: but business has made him very rich.但是他的生意使得他很富有。可以推测出这里填富有的名词: wealth。

63.caught 句意: 大约在午夜,约翰逊雷蒙德先生的一个房间着火了。根据文中的: Last night, at about midnight, a man who was out walking saw that one of Mr Johnson's rooms was on fire.昨天晚上,大约午夜时,在外面散步的一个人看到约翰逊雷蒙德先生的一个房间着火了。着火: catch fire.故填: caught。

64.thirty/30 句意: 扑灭火花了消防员三十分钟。由文中的: It took them half an hour to put out the fire.扑灭火花了他们半小时。half an hour=thirty minutes.故填: thirty/30。

65.empty 句意: 在卧室的地板上,一个开着的空保险箱,地面上有文件;卧室窗户开着,保罗怀特的钥匙。由文中的: In the bedroom the two men found an open safe(保险箱), which was empty.可知这里填 empty。

66.keys 句意: 在卧室的地板上,一个开着的空保险箱,地面上有文件;卧室窗户开着,保罗怀特的钥匙。根据文中的: The police then found out that the keys belonged to Mr Paul White.警察然后发现钥匙属于保罗怀特先生。可知这里填 keys。

67.find/get 句意: 警察正努力找到保罗怀特先生。由短文中的: The police are sure that they know the motive(动机) for the crime and are looking for Mr White.警察确信他们知道了犯罪动机并在找寻怀特先生。可以分析出警察正在努力地找到怀特先生。故填: find/get。

68.missing/lost/gone 句意: 约翰逊不见了,令警察困惑。根据短文最后一句: The police are puzzled because nobody knows where Mr Johnson is.因为没有知道约翰逊先生在哪儿,警察感到困惑。可以推测出约翰逊先生失踪了,不见了。故填: missing/lost/gone。

- 答案: 59. early
 60. Where
 61. Moonlight
 62. wealth
 63. caught
 64. thirty/30
 65. empty
 66. keys
 67. find/get
 68. missing/lost/gone

B) 阅读短文，回答问题。(共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)



Red squirrels used to be a common sight in British forests and countryside. But there are fewer than 140,000 red squirrels left now and most of them are in Scotland. However, grey squirrels (introduced from North America) are now so common that many people dislike them. They can be legally(合法的) trapped and destroyed.

On first sight, the two types of squirrel are similar. They both have a long tail, which helps the squirrel to balance when jumping from tree to tree, and the same large eyes, small ears and powerful back legs. However, the grey squirrel has a clear physical advantage over the red. The red squirrel has a head-and-body length of 19 to 23 centimeters, a tail length of 15 to 20 centimeters and a body weight of 250 to 340 grams. Compared to this, the grey squirrel is a larger animal. The head and body measures between 23 and 30 centimeters long and the tail is between 19 and 25 centimeters long. Adult grey squirrels are heavier, weighing between 400 and 600 grams. This size allows them to store more fat and helps them to survive a hard winter, which would be fatal(致命的) to their smaller cousins.

So why are red squirrels losing out in competition with grey squirrels? Size is one factor, but there are others. Red squirrels live high up in trees, while grey squirrels spend more of their time on the ground. This means any loss of forests greatly influences the red squirrel population. Another reason for the grey squirrel's success is its ability to use food provided by people. Like the fox, the grey squirrel can survive in towns and cities. The other problem for the red squirrel is disease. Both squirrels carry a certain virus. While this doesn't seem to attack grey squirrels, it is fatal to red squirrels.

69. Which are introduced from North America, red squirrels or grey squirrels?

70. What helps the squirrel to balance when jumping from tree to tree?

71. How much do adult grey squirrels weigh at most?

72. Who are the "smaller cousins" mentioned in the second paragraph?

73. There are four reasons why red squirrels are losing out in competition with grey squirrels. Please list TWO of them. (每条不得超过4个单词)

解析：69. 细节理解题。题意：红松鼠与灰松鼠竞争中失败的原因一是灰松鼠更大；二是灰松鼠生活在地面，红松鼠生活在树上；三是灰松鼠接收人们提供的食物，而红松鼠不；四是病毒感染红松鼠，对灰松鼠无伤害等等。

70. 细节理解题。题意：从一棵树跳到另一棵树时什么帮助松鼠平衡？由第二段的：They both have a long tail, which helps the squirrel to balance when jumping from tree to tree, 他们都由一个长尾巴，帮助松鼠从一棵树跳到另一棵树时平衡。故本题答案：Its/The/Their (long) tail.

71. (They weigh/are) 600 grams. 细节理解题。题意：成年灰松鼠至多重多少？由文中的：Adult grey squirrels are heavier, weighing between 400 and 600 grams. 成年灰松鼠要重些在400到600克之间。可以推测出最多重600克。故回答：(They weigh/are) 600 grams。

72. (The) Red squirrel(s)/ones. 推理判断题。题意：第二段中提到的较小的一类是谁？This size allows them to store more fat and helps them to survive a hard winter, which would be fatal (致命的) to their smaller cousins. 这样的大小允许它们储存更多的脂肪并帮助他们过严冬，这对它们的smaller cousins是致命的弱点。可以推测出是与灰松鼠相比较的红松鼠。故答：(The) Red squirrel(s)/ones.

73. (1) (The) Size. 或 Physical advantage. 或 Grey squirrels are big(ger). (2) (Their) Living place(s)/area(s)/space/habit(s)/condition(s)/situation(s). 或 Loss of forests.. (3) (The/Their) Food. 或 Food provided by people. 或 Eating habits. 或 Diet. (4) (The) Disease/Illness. 或 (The) Virus. 分析归纳题。题意：红松鼠在与灰松鼠的竞争中落败的原因有四个方面，请列出其中两样。短文最后一段列出了在自然竞争中，红松鼠改于灰松鼠的原因：一是灰松鼠更大；二是灰松鼠生活在地面，红松鼠生活在树上；三是灰松鼠接受人类提供的食物，而红松鼠不；四是病毒感染红松鼠，对灰松鼠无伤害。可以任意列出其中两项即可。故答：(1) (The) Size. 或 Physical advantage. 或 Grey squirrels are big(ger). (2) (Their) Living place(s)/area(s)/space/habit(s)/condition(s)/situation(s) 或 Loss of forests. (3) (The/Their) Food. 或 Food provided by people. 或 Eating habits. 或 Diet. (4) (The) Disease/Illness. 或 (The) Virus.

答案：69. Grey squirrels (are introduced from North America).

70. Its/The/Their (long) tail.

71. (They weigh/are) 600 grams.

72. (The) Red squirrel(s)/ones.

73. (1) (The) Size. 或 Physical advantage. 或 Grey squirrels are big(ger).

(2) (Their) Living place(s)/area(s)/space/habit(s)/condition(s)/situation(s).

或 Loss of forests.

(3) (The/Their) Food. 或 Food provided by people. 或 Eating habits. 或 Diet.

(4) (The) Disease/Illness. 或 (The) Virus.

六、书面表达 (满分20分)

请以 Actions speak louder than words 为题，写一篇短文，简要描述下图中的三个画面，并谈谈自己的想法。

注意：1. 词数90左右，已给出的部分 (见答题卡) 不计入总词数。

2.可适当发挥，使短文连贯、通顺。

3.文中不得出现真实姓名和校名。



答案:

Actions speak louder than words

It happened in the park. Someone left the tap running after washing hands. Soon after an old man passed by and saw this. He was surprised. "What happened? Who did it?" He shook his head and went away. Then a young man came. When he saw this, he was so angry that he began shouting, "What a waste!" With these words, he also left. After a while, a little girl who was playing nearby quietly walked to the tap and turned it off without saying anything.

We may see such things in our daily life. Just as the saying goes, "Actions speak louder than words." It's no use just complaining. Everyone can do something to make a change!