

英语试卷

听力部分

快速对答案

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
答案	A	A	A	C	B	A	B	A	C	A	B	A	C	B	C
题号	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25					
答案	C	A	B	A	B	C	B	A	C	B					

笔试部分

快速对答案

题号	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
答案	B	B	C	A	B	D	D	A	B	A	A	A	A	B	A
题号	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
答案	A	D	A	A	B	A	D	B	B	D	A	B	D	A	A
题号	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65					
答案	D	D	D	A	B	A	C	D	D	C					

V. 单项选择

26. B 【解析】考查冠词的辨析。句意:看过电视后,她拉了一个小时的小提琴。play 后接西洋乐器 violin 时,要加定冠词 the。故答案选 B。
27. B 【解析】考查指示代词的用法。空格处需要一个能替代前面已提到的不可数名词 news 的代词,that 有这个用法,故选 B。those 用来替代前面提到的可数名词复数,this 和 these 不符合句意。
28. C 【解析】考查介词的用法。句意:游泳和划船在最令人愉快的夏季活动之中。among 意为“在……中”,一般指三者或三者以上,故答案选 C。
29. A 【解析】考查名词词义辨析。room 意为“房间;空间”,指房子里面的房间。根据句意“在这个会议室吸烟是不被允许的。它是一个坏习惯。”,可知答案选 A。
30. B 【解析】考查连词辨析。句意:他今晚有很多工作要做,_____不能和他女儿玩。前后句式表因果关系,故答案选 B。

【试题拓展】

He worked and studied very hard _____ he wanted to provide his family with the best things.

A. until B. if C. though D. because

D 【解析】考查连词辨析。句意:他努力工作和学习是因为他想给他家人提供最好的东西。根据句意可知,前后是一种因果关系,故答案选 D。

31. D 【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意:“为什么共享单车变得越来越流行?”“因为它是非常_____。”difficult 困难的;comfortable 舒服的;unusual 不寻常的;convenient 便捷的。故答案选 D。

【试题拓展】

All the teachers love Mary. She is very _____ in answering teachers' questions in class.

A. polite B. direct C. active D. lively

C 【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意:所有的老师都喜欢玛丽。她在课堂上回答老师的问题很积极。polite 有礼貌的;direct 直接的;active 积极的;lively 活泼的。故答案选 C。

32. D 【解析】考查 there be 句型的一般将来时态。句意:我们学校下周将会有一场运动会。there be 句型遵循就近原则,故排除 B 项;再由时间状语 next week 可知用一般将来时态,又因为为计划中的事,排除 C 项。故答案选 D。

【试题拓展】

—Hey, Kate. How about my new dress?

—Oh, sorry. But what did you say? I _____ something else.

- A. thought B. was thinking
C. am thinking D. will think

B 【解析】考查过去进行时态。句意为:“嗨,凯特。你觉得我的新裙子怎么样?”“哦,对不起。你说什么?我刚才在想别的事。”根据句意可知答案选 B。

33. A 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:我的父亲要求我做完家庭作业之前不许玩游戏。ask sb. to do sth. 意为“要求某人做某事”,其否定式一般在 to 前加 not。故答案选 A。
34. B 【解析】考查现在完成时态。句意:很多人试着解决这个问题,但直到现在他们都没有成功。but 这个词的前后分句时态一致,并且后一句是说明现在的情况,前半句应用现在完成时态来强调对现在所产生的影响。故答案选 B。
35. A 【解析】考查一般将来时态的被动语态。句子主语为 the song,它与 include 之间是被动关系,所以用被动语态,即 be included,时间状语为 on March 3,故为一般将来时的被动语态。故答案选 A。
36. A 【解析】考查副词辨析。not so...as...意为“不像……那样……”,so 和 as 之间要用形容词或副词的原级;此处修饰动词 preform,因此要用副词 well 的原级。
37. A 【解析】考查情态动词辨析。句意:你应该和你的父母谈谈并解释一下为什么你的朋友是一个好人。根据句意可知答案选 A。
38. A 【解析】考查动词辨析。across 意为“横过,穿过”指从表面的一边到另一边;walk across the road 为固定搭配,故答案选 A。
39. B 【解析】考查宾语从句。句意:这些照片会使你了解我们村庄的面貌。根据句意可知,连接词用 what,又因为宾语从句的语序要用陈述句语序,故答案选 B。

【试题拓展】

He is the man _____ catches people hunting and fishing during the wrong seasons.

- A. who B. which C. whose D. whom

A 【解析】考查定语从句。本句中的先行词为 the man,指人且在从句中作主语,关系词应用 who,故答案选 A。

40. A 【解析】考查时间状语从句。when 和 while 都可意为“当……时候”,而 while 不能与非延续性动词连用;before 意为“在……之前”;because 意为“因为”。故答案选 A。

【知识拓展】

when 意为“当……时候”,引导时间状语从句,从句用一般过去时,主句用过去的某种时态;
while 意为“正当……时”,引导时间状语从句。在 while 引导的从句中,谓语动词必须是延续性动词,且常用进行时态;

before 意为“在……之前”,引导时间状语从句。表示过去某一时间或动作之前已经完成的动作或存在的状态;

because 意为“因为”,引导原因状语从句,表示直接的原因或理由,而不是推断的原因,着重点在从句,常用于回答 why 引导的特殊疑问句,不能与 so 连用。

VI. 完形填空

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了洪灾发生时的四条自救措施:往高处跑、报警或挥弄颜色鲜艳的衣服求救、爬到屋顶或大树上、在水中爬上浮木。

方法指导 完形填空是一种既对局部进行考查、又对整体进行宏观考查的题型,旨在考查学生对语言知识综合运用能力。做题时需通篇考虑,先掌握文章大意,再结合所学词汇、语法及常识进行推理判断。因此,考生需遵循以下四步:

1. 重视首句,把握开篇。完形填空一般无标题,首句不留空是完整的一句,全文信息由此开始。细读首句,可判断文章体裁,预测全文的主旨大意。

2. 速读全文,掌握大意。速读全文要一气呵成,尽管有空格、生词或不明白的地方,仍要继续读下去。速读时要注意找出关键词、中心词,划出某些代表人物或情节的词,以便形成思路。切忌在未掌握主旨大意的情况下,边阅读、边做题,这样不仅速度慢、而且准确率低。

3. 瞻前顾后,灵活答题。“瞻前顾后”即先读所填句子,回顾上句,兼顾下句。如果一句有两空待填,初定答案时要双管齐下,试填后通读全文,确定答案。

4. 复读全文,验证答案。

41. A **【解析】**考查被动语态。句意:多亏了政府,数百万受灾群众被安置在学校、宾馆及其他安全的地方。根据语境可知,人们得到了安置,主语是 people,应用被动语态,故选 A。
42. D **【解析】**考查代词词义辨析。句意:很多志愿者帮助_____过上安宁的正常生活。根据短文,志愿者服务对象是政府安置的人们,应用 them 来替代。故选 D。
43. A **【解析】**考查并列连词词义辨析。句意:_____当洪水来临时,你如何自救呢? but 但是; or 或者; and 并且; so 因此。结合语境可知此处是在发出设问,需填表转折关系的连词。故选 A。

【知识拓展】

and 意为“和,并且”,表并列或顺承关系;

but 意为“但是”,表示转折关系,不能与 though, although 连用;

or 意为“否则,或者”,表选择关系;

so 意为“所以,因此”,表因果关系,不能与 because, since, as 连用。

44. A **【解析】**考查名词词义辨析。句意:首先,在洪水来临之前,如果你有足够的_____,你可以转移到更高处或更安全地方。time 时间; money 钱; energy 能量; room 空间。根据语境,洪灾前转移需要的是时间,故选 A。
45. B **【解析】**考查副词词义辨析。句意:第二,如果你_____被包围在下游区域或一个木屋里……。always 总是; already 已经; only 仅仅; well 很好地。结合句意可知此处是讲如果已经被包围该怎么办。故选 B。
46. A **【解析】**考查介词的固定搭配。句意:_____,你可以划船或者爬上浮木在水上行进,到达一个更安全的地方。根据 the same time 与选项介词可知,本句考查固定短语 at the same time “同时”,故选 A。
47. D **【解析】**考查固定搭配。句意:第三,如果洪水来得太快以至于你没有时间撤离,你可以爬上房子或邻近的大树。so...that “如此……以至于……”,是固定搭配。故选 D。

【试题拓展】

本题考查固定搭配。考生应在平时注意积累常见的固定搭配,做题时根据语境选择最适合的固定搭配来完成题目。

48. B **【解析】**考查动词词义辨析。句意:在那儿,你可以等别人来_____你。know 了解,知

道;save 拯救;forget 忘记;hate 讨厌。联系前一句可知,爬到高处的目的是等待营救你的人,故选 B。

49. B 【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意:但是你绝对不可以自己到水里游泳,因为这是非常_____。safe 安全的;dangerous 危险的;thirsty 口渴的;hungry 饥饿的。根据生活常识及句意可知,如果你独自游泳的话是很危险的。故选 B。

50. D 【解析】考查情态动词。句意:如果房子不够结实,你_____在它倾倒之前及时离开。根据语境可知,此处表示“必须”。故选 D。

难句点拨 If the house is not strong enough, you must leave it in time before it falls down. 如果房子不够坚固,你必须在它倒塌之前离开。本句为 if 引导的条件状语从句,主句中包含 before 引导的时间状语从句。in time 意为“及时”。

VII. 阅读理解

A

【主旨大意】本文为记叙文。Joson 生下来便残疾,但是他身残志坚,尽管没有手,但是他学会做各种事,他用自己的行为告诉我们:不要惧怕任何困难。

方法指导 记叙文阅读的解题技巧:

1. 确定考查要素,跳读搜寻信息;
2. 理解句子含义,读懂行文逻辑;
3. 精读重要信息,逐一排除选项;
4. 分析全文事件,归纳主旨大意。

51. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段中的“This lovely little baby with shining blue eyes and curly hair was born disabled (残疾的).”可知,Jason 的父母第一次看见他时很震惊是因为他出生时就残疾,故选 A。

52. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Jason learned handwriting and coloring at school, holding the pen between the ends of his arms.”可知,Jason 学习写字和涂色是用两支胳膊拿笔,故选 B。

53. D 【解析】词义猜测题。联系上文以及最后一段话中的 Jason 说的话“Never be afraid of any difficulty”可推断,hardship 的意思是“困难”,故选 D。

54. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“He now has an electric wheelchair (轮椅), but he never uses it at home...”可知,Jason 在家从来不用电轮椅,所以 A 项不对。根据第三段中的“He only wore socks on the football field.”可知,Jason 踢足球时只穿袜子,B 选项正确;再根据最后一段 Jason 说的话“Never be afraid of any difficulty”可知,他从来都不怕生活中的困难,C 项正确,再由第二段第一句可知 D 项正确。

55. A 【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文主要讲述了一个出生时就残疾但仍然能做很多事情(比如写字、踢球等)的男孩的故事,所以文章的最佳标题应是 Disabled But Still Able,故选 A。

B

【主旨大意】本文是一则新闻报道。文章主要介绍了近年来,中国大部分地区都存在着严重的空气污染,而这些污染都是人们燃放烟花爆竹、排放汽车尾气等原因造成的,人们开始意识到要保护环境,所以人们决定过年时,采用更为环保的庆祝方式。同时,在日常生活中,减少汽车尾气的排放,使用公共交通工具等,为自己营造一个干净舒适的环境。

56. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据关键词 national 4 standard 可定位于第四段第一句“To clean the sky, more than ten Provinces including Guangdong...”可知,为了净化空气,包括广东、浙江、江苏在内的十多个省开始执行国家标准 4 个标准。故选 D。

57. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段及第三段内容可知人们春节不放鞭炮是为了保护环境。故选 D。
58. D 【解析】细节理解题。由第三段第一句“More Chinese looked forward to celebrating the holiday in a greener way.”和最后一句“They said that the new celebrations sounded fashionable.”可知,人们提倡绿色的过年方式,并认为新的庆祝方式听起来很时尚,因此选项 D 说法错误。故选 D。
59. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据常识,为了减少雾霾,我们应该少开车,故选 A。
60. B 【解析】标题归纳题。题干意为:本文最好的标题是什么? A 项:如何减少车辆尾气排放;B 项:如何改善空气质量;C 项:中国人在春节做什么;D 项:使用公共交通工具。阅读整篇文章可知,本文是一篇关于保护环境,提高空气质量的文章。故选 B。

方法指导 在解答标题归纳这类题时,首先要考虑标题对文章的概括性或覆盖的程度。一般要求能覆盖全文内容,体现文章主旨;其次,要考虑标题的针对性,要在阅读原文的基础上,仔细考虑所选标题与文章主题是否有密切的关系。精确度要高,它可以是单词、短语,也可以是句子;最后,要注意标题的醒目性。标题的选择要简洁、突出、新颖。因此标题一般都比较醒目,甚至比较独特,以此来吸引读者对文章产生兴趣。

难句点拨 To clean the sky, more than ten provinces including Guangdong, Zhejiang and Jiangsu have started to use national 4 standard(标准), which is expected to reduce vehicle emission(车辆排放) by 30% to 50%. 此句是一个复合句。To clean the sky 作目的状语, more than ten provinces 是句子的主语, including Guangdong, Zhejiang and Jiangsu 作伴随状语,表示包括哪些城市在内, which is expected to reduce vehicle emission(车辆排放) by 30% to 50% 是非限定性定语从句,补充说明启动执行国家标准 4 的目的。

C

【主旨大意】本文为说明文。文章主要介绍了平衡车上路被罚款的事。第一段主要介绍了平衡车上路被罚款。第二段主要介绍了一些人不知道平衡车上路被罚款的通知。第三段主要介绍了警察认为 10 元罚款惩罚度不够。最后一段表达了作者的期望。

61. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第一句话“It is reported that the balance cars(平衡车) were banned on public roads on August 29 th, 2016 for the first time.”可知是 2016 年 8 月 29 日。故答案选 A。
62. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据文中第二段第二句话“But some people didn't know the notice.”可知有些人不知道这个通知。故答案选 C。
63. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据文中第三段第一句话“The police said that the fine, 10 yuan, isn't enough to control people's behavior.”可知 10 元的罚款不足以约束人们的行为。故答案为 D。
64. D 【解析】词义猜测题。根据文章第三段中第三句话“They think standing on the balance cars is very cool and can attract other's eyes, especially young people.”句意为:“他们认为站在平衡车上非常酷并能_____其他人的眼球,尤其是年轻人。”可推知画线单词的意思是吸引。故答案选 D。

方法指导 词义猜测题需根据上下文来推测,主要有以下四个技巧:①代入法:将选项一一代入文中,哪一项使句子与原文内容完全符合则为正确答案。②释义法:对文章中的生词用定语(从句)、同位语甚至用逗号、破折号等标点符号引出并加以解释说明。③同/反义法:常在词或短语之间有并列连词 and 或 or 或其他词汇。总之,词与词之间都起着互为线索的作用。④根据生活常识来判断。

65. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章最后一段第一句话“In the society, everyone should keep the social rules.”可知作者的观点。故答案选 C。

VIII. 听短文填空

66. strict 67. leader 68. 1969 69. health 70. respect

IX. 任务型阅读

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍现代人们越来越喜欢极限运动。现在,蹦极成为了一种新的娱乐方式,原因是在现代安全的生活模式下,人们更想追求惊险和刺激。

71. The dangerous sports

72. Dangerous sports.

73. Many people think that there is little excitement in life.

74. More and more people around the world are joining in dangerous sports.

75. 在过去,人们生活在危险中。

X. 词语运用

76. called 77. herself 78. believed 79. dead 80. badly

XI. 基础写作

A)

81. Should we help save the sharks

82. How exciting the news is

83. I wonder where we should go next

84. I know he will visit our school tomorrow

85. Take the medicine twice a day

B)

写作指导 本文围绕“如何保护自己的安全”展开叙述,主要介绍安全对于学生的重要性,以及如何保护自己的安全。主要从以下方面入手:

1. 在家里注意使用电,不要给陌生人开门;
2. 在去学校的路上注意交通安全;
3. 在学校不要追逐打闹,也不要和别人打架;

How to Keep Us Safe

Safety is the most important to us all. As students, we must learn to protect ourselves.

When we are at home, we should be careful to use electricity. Before answering the door we must make it clear whether he is a stranger or not. On the way to school, we must pay attention to the traffic and obey the rules in the streets. We must always ride the bicycles on the right and stop when the lights are red. When we are at school, we never run around the hallway. It is no good for us to fight with each other.

Only we learn to protect ourselves can we live a better life.

听力文稿

I. 听句子, 选出句子中所包含的信息。下面你将听到五个句子, 每个句子读两遍。请你听完句子的第二遍朗读后, 从各小题所给的三个选项中, 选出包含所听信息的选项。

No. 1. I have a new telephone number now, it's **47106400**.

No. 2. Can you **show** me the way to the nearest library?

No. 3. Let's make it **the day after tomorrow**.

No. 4. Jim wants to buy a cellphone, but **he doesn't have enough money**.

No. 5. **My brother hasn't been to any foreign countries**.

II. 听句子, 选出该句的最佳答语。下面你将听到五个句子, 每个句子读两遍。请你听完句子的第二遍朗读后, 从各小题所给出的三个选项中, 选出该句的最佳答语。

No. 6. Excuse me, how can I get to the mall?

No. 7. I've got a lot of homework to do.

No. 8. The 19th Asian Games will be held in Hangzhou, China in 2022.

No. 9. Hello! May I speak to Jim, please?

No. 10. We'll meet at the Great Cafe on Thursday at 7:00.

Ⅲ. 听对话和问题,选择正确选项。下面你将听到五组对话和八个问题,每组对话和问题读两遍。请你听完对话和问题的第二遍朗读后,从各小题所给出的三个选项中,选出正确选项。

请听第一至三组对话,回答第 11 至 13 题。

No. 11. W: Hi, Bob. The weekend is coming. What are you going to do?

M: I am going to the zoo. Would you like to join me?

W: I'd love to. I like animals. How will we go there?

M: **We can take a travel bus to go there.**

Q: How will they go to the zoo?

No. 12. W: **I need a T-shirt to match my jeans, Robert.**

M: Do you like a cotton one or a silk one, Jenny?

W: I like cotton ones better.

M: Me, too.

Q: What does the woman want to buy?

No. 13. W: Hello! **What is the price of this computer?**

M: It was 4,500 *yuan* ten days ago. But now it is 3,999 *yuan*.

W: Well, this one looks very nice. I will take it.

M: Here you are.

Q: What does the woman want to buy?

请听第四组对话,回答第 14 至 15 题。

M: Good morning, Susan. How is it going?

W: Pretty well, Bill. How about you?

M: Oh, I'm OK. **I have five classes today**, so I'm really busy. How is the class you are teaching?

W: It's going really well. I have a great class this year. I've got 30 students this year and most of them are putting a lot of effort into their study.

M: That's great! I love to teach English. **But now I'm only teaching history**, so I hope I can teach English next year.

W: Well, it can be a lot of fun when the students want to learn.

M: Oh, I'll give a class in a few minutes. I have to go. Have a nice morning.

W: Thank you. Bye.

Question No. 14. How many classes does the man have today?

Question No. 15. What subject does the man teach now?

请听第五组对话,回答第 16 至 18 题。

W: Hi, Jack. This is Tina.

M: Hi, Tina. **A famous inventor will come to our school and give us a talk on his new invention.**

Would you like to go?

W: Sure. When will it start?

M: **At 4:30 this Friday afternoon.**

W: Where?

M: **In the second floor of the library.** Don't be late.

W: I won't. See you then.

M: See you.

Question No: 16. Who will give them a talk?

Question No: 17. When will the talk take place?

Question No: 18. In which floor of the library will they listen to the talk?

IV. 听短文和问题,选择正确答案。下面你将听到两篇短文和七个问题,短文和问题读两遍。请你听完短文和问题的第二遍朗读后,根据所听内容,从各小题所给出的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出正确答案。

请听第一篇短文,回答第 19 至 21 题。

There are many different kinds of drinks in the world, such as juice, Coke, milk, coffee, tea and so on. Today we will talk something about tea.

Chinese like drinking tea. ^①**And tea is a popular drink all over the world today.** In different countries people have different ideas about tea, so their habits of drinking tea are also quite different. In China, people drink it at any time of the day at home or in tea houses.

^②**Another tea-drinking country is England, and the late afternoon is "tea time".** Almost everyone has a cup of tea then. The English usually make tea in a teapot and drink it with dessert. They also eat cakes, cookies and some sandwiches at tea time.

In the United States, people drink tea mostly at breakfast or after meals. Americans usually use tea bags to make their tea. ^③**Tea bags are faster and easier than making tea in teapots.** In summer, many Americans drink cold tea—"iced tea". Sometimes they drink iced tea from cans like soda.

Question No. 19. Where is tea popular now?

Question No. 20. Which country has tea time?

Question No. 21. What's the difference in making tea between tea bags and teapots?

请听第二篇短文,回答第 22 至 25 题。

Everyone wants to have healthy teeth. The healthier your teeth are, the happier you will feel. Why is that? It's because your teeth are important in many ways. Strong and healthy teeth help you grow. And they also help you speak clearly. Do you want to have white and healthy teeth? Follow these suggestions:

^④**First, brush your teeth twice a day,** after getting up and before bedtime. Take your time while brushing. Spend at least three minutes each time you brush.

Second, ask your parents to help you get a new toothbrush every three months. ^⑤**Be sure your toothbrush is soft.**

Third, you also need to care about what you eat and drink. ^⑥**Eat lots of fruit and vegetables and drink water instead of drinks.**

^⑦**Fourth,** go to see the dentist regularly. You can get a whole cleaning there, and the dentist will check up on other problems.

Question No. 22. How often should we brush our teeth?

Question No. 23. What kind of toothbrush is best for you?

Question No. 24. What should we drink to keep teeth healthy?

Question No. 25. How many suggestions are mentioned in the passage?

VIII. 听短文填空。下面你将听到一篇短文,短文读两遍。请你听完短文的第二遍朗读后,根据短文的内容和提示,在信息表中相应的横线上填入所缺信息。

Born in 1947, Hillary lived a happy childhood. Her parents were open to anything that interested her. ^⑥**But they were also strict.** When young Hillary got excellent grades at school, her father said the school must have been too easy.

Years later, young Hillary put all her energy into politics. ^⑦**She became a student leader.** She discussed political events with her friends and began to research social problems.

^⑧**In 1969, Hillary entered Yale Law School,** where she met Bill Clinton. The two soon became partners in political career and the journey of love.

Even after Bill became President of the US in 1992, the First Lady didn't want to just be the president's wife. ^⑨**She worked on US health care.**

"When she takes on a project, she works hard until it is completed," said Betty Lowe, an old friend of the Clintons, ^⑩**"and that helps her win people's respect."**

英语试卷

听力部分

快速对答案

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
答案	B	A	B	B	A	A	C	C	B	A	C	B	A	C	C
题号	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25					
答案	B	B	B	B	A	B	C	B	A	C					

笔试部分

快速对答案

题号	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
答案	C	D	A	A	B	C	C	A	B	B	B	A	C	D	A	B	A	B
题号	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	
答案	C	C	C	A	C	A	B	D	C	A	C	A	B	A	B	C	D	

V. 单项选择

26. C 【解析】考查冠词的辨析。European 是以辅音音素开头的单词,因此前面用 a,故选 C。

【试题拓展】
English is _____ useful language and it is widely used in the world.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
A 【解析】考查冠词的用法。句意:英语是一门有用的语言,并且它在世界上被广泛地应用。分析语境可知本句中泛指一门有用的语言,故用不定冠词。useful 是以辅音音素开头的单词,故用不定冠词 a 修饰。选 A。

27. D 【解析】考查反身代词的用法。think by oneself 是固定搭配,意为“独立思考”;反身代词应与主语 students 保持一致,因此空格处要用复数,故选 D。

【试题拓展】

The phone isn't _____; it might belong to _____.

- A. me; him B. my; hi C. mine; him D. me; his

C 【解析】考查代词的用法。句意:这部手机不是我的,它可能属于他。分析句子结构可知第一空要填一个形容词性物主代词,由第二个空前是 to 可知要填代词的宾格,故选 C。

28. A 【解析】考查介词的用法。句意:他被他的话打动了。be moved by sb./sth. 意为“被某人/某物感动”。
29. A 【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意:我因为得了重感冒,嗓子哑了。voice 意为“嗓音”;noise 指令人感到厌烦的声音;sound 泛指人所听到的任何声音;sounds 为 sound 的复数形式,故答案选 A。

【知识拓展】

voice 意为“嗓音”,指人的说话声、唱歌的声音,有时也指鸟叫声;

noise 指令人感到厌烦的声音,尤指人或动物的喧闹声、噪声等;

sound 泛指人听到的任何声音。

30. B 【解析】考查过去进行时的用法。根据句意可知,此处表示时装表演节目播出时,“妹妹”正在看她最喜欢的电视节目,故用过去进行时。答案选 B。
31. C 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:我们学校经常提醒我们不要在河里游泳。那很危险。warn sb. (not) to do sth. 意为“提醒某人(不要)做某事”,故答案选 C。
32. C 【解析】考查一般现在时态的被动语态。句子主语为 they,它与 pay 之前是被动关系,所以用被动语态,构成方式为 be paid,根据句意可知为一般现在时的被动语态。故答案选 C。
33. A 【解析】考查副词辨析。especially 特别,尤其;generally 通常,普遍地;mostly 主要地;suddenly 突然地。根据句意可知答案选 A。
34. B 【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意:史密斯先生在他儿子刚 18 岁的时候,就送他去参军了。join 意为“参加,加入”,故答案选 B。

【试题拓展】

—Where is Lucy? I want to tell her about the result of the math exam.

—Oh, you _____. She has known it.

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

A 【解析】考查情态动词辨析。句意:“Lucy 在哪里?我想告诉她数学考试的结果。”“噢,你没必要。她已经知道了。”根据句意可知答案选 A。

35. B 【解析】考查宾语从句。根据答语可知本题问的是“人们什么时候吃月饼”,故答案选 B。

【试题拓展】

语序 从句必须用陈述句语序,即连接词 + 主语 + 谓语 + 其他部分。

引导词的用法

引导词	作用	示例
that	本身无意义,只起连接作用,口语中可省略	He said(that) he would go to the seaside. 他说他要去海边。

连接代词 (what/which/who/whose/whom 等)	在从句中作一定的成分, 如: 作主语、宾语、定语等	I don't know what they are going to do. 我不知道他们打算做什么。 He asked me whose book it was. 他问我这是谁的书。
连接副词 (when/where/why/how 等)	在从句中作状语	Could you tell me where you are from? 你能告诉我你来自哪里吗? He explained how the system worked. 他解释了该系统是如何运转的。
if/whether	意为“是否”, 不作句子成分, 不可省略, 句尾有 or not 时用 whether	He asked me whether Miss Gao was a teacher or not. 他问我高小姐是否是一位老师。
宾语从句的时态应遵循以下三个原则: 1. 需要性原则: 主句是现在时, 从句时态随句意。如: I hear Joe left/will leave for Beijing yesterday/tomorrow. 我听说乔昨天/明天(要)去北京了。 2. 呼应性原则: 主句是过去时, 从句用过去的某种时态。如: Kate said she was shopping at this time yesterday. 凯特说她昨天这个时候正在购物。 3. 特殊性原则: 从句表示客观事实、真理、自然现象, 用一般现在时, 主句时态随句意。如: Miss Hu said that the Earth goes around the sun. 胡老师说地球绕着太阳转。		

VI. 完形填空

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了 Vivienne Harry 开柠檬水摊为穷苦孩子筹钱的故事。

36. B 【解析】考查现在分词作后置定语。句意为: “这是一张两个小男孩背着又大又重的石头的照片。” 根据句意可知此处应填入 carry 的现在分词形式, 表示正在进行的动作, 故选 B。
37. A 【解析】考查冠词用法辨析。此处表示“这些孩子和 Vivienne 处于相同的年龄段”, the same age as... 意为“和……年龄相同”, 故此处填入定冠词 the。
38. C 【解析】考查连词辨析。句意为: “父母没有足够的钱送孩子去上学, _____ 他们让孩子去工厂工作。” so 意为“所以, 因此”, 表因果关系。故选 C。
39. D 【解析】考查动词用法辨析。根据后面内容“因为他们动作太慢而不能按时完成工作”可知一些工厂甚至不给孩子们工钱, pay sb. 意为“支付某人, 给某人工资”, 故选 D。

易错分析 take, cost, spend 和 pay 都可以表示“花费”, 但用法却不尽相同。

1. spend 的主语必须是人, 常用于以下结构:

spend time / money on sth. 在某物上花费时间/金钱

spend time / money (in) doing sth. 花费时间/金钱做某事

2. cost 的主语是物或某种活动, 还可以表示“值”, 常见用法如下:

“sth. cost(s) (sb.) + 金钱”意为“某物花费(某人)多少钱”。

“(doing) sth. cost(s) (sb.) + 时间”意为“做(某事)花费(某人)多少时间”。

3. take 后面常跟双宾语, 常见用法有以下几种:

It takes sb. + 时间/金钱 + to do sth. 意为“做某事花费某人多少时间/多少钱”。

“doing sth. takes sb. + 时间”意为“做某事花费某人多少时间”。

4. pay 的基本用法是:

pay (sb.) money for sth. 付钱(给某人)买某物
pay for sth. 付某物的钱
pay for sb. 替某人付钱
pay sb. 付钱给某人

40. A 【解析】考查形容词辨析。孩子们的时间都用在工作上,所以几乎没有玩的时间。little 表示否定意义,意为“几乎没有”,故选 A。
41. B 【解析】考查动词不定式。Vivienne 为了给那些穷苦的孩子筹钱,她摆起了柠檬水摊,此处表示目的,故用 to help。
42. A 【解析】考查从属连词辨析。根据语境可判断此处应填入连词 when,表示“当天气不好或者我感觉不舒服的时候,这对我来说很难”,故选 A。
43. B 【解析】考查形容词比较级。Vivienne 会想到那些干活的孩子的处境比她要更艰难,此处应填入 hard 的比较级形式,故选 B。
44. C 【解析】考查固定搭配。此处表达尽管 Vivienne 已经达到了她预计的筹钱金额,但是她没有停止。stop sb. from doing sth. 意为“阻止某人做某事”,故此处应填入介词 from。
- 方法指导** 本题考查固定搭配,解答此类试题时,考生应在平时注意积累常见的固定搭配,做题时根据语境选择最适合的固定搭配来完成题目。
45. C 【解析】考查形容词辨析。Vivienne 所做的一切是为了让所有孩子都能够上学,能够享受童年生活,故此处应填入 all,表示“所有的”。

VII. 阅读理解

A

方法指导 选择型阅读理解主要考查考生对阅读材料的理解能力和对有效信息的快速捕捉能力。解答时需遵循以下五个步骤:

1. 先读问题,弄清考查要点。做题前先细读所给题干,找出题干的关键词,带着问题读文章,提高阅读效率。

2. 快速浏览全文,掌握全貌。快速浏览全文,特别要注意每段的首尾句,注意发现与问题有关的信息,便于理解文章结构和中心思想。

3. 细读原文,标记细节。掌握短文细节内容,是解题的关键。

4. 分析推理,确定答案。对于那些明显的、有把握的题可以直接选定,不必把其他三个选项再做推敲而浪费时间;有些略有难度的题,应再查阅短文(不是重复读一遍),迅速找出依据,予以排除。常用的解题方法有:直接解题法、归纳解题法、综合推理法、捕捉关键词、排除法。

5. 仔细斟酌,核对答案。答完题后,对题目所对应的短文内容再次审核,确保答案准确无误。对于不确定的答案,不要随意更改(除非在原文中找到依据,才可更正)。

主旨大意 本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要叙述了一位和尚与两位旅行者之间的对话。虽然有相同的经历,两位旅行者却给出了完全相反的评价。文章告诉我们:生活的好与坏取决于我们的态度。不论我们经历了什么,都应该积极乐观地面对,这样才能发现生活中的美。

46. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第一句中“On his way to the village, he saw a monk working in the field, ...”可知在田间遇到和尚,故选 C。
47. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段中“Terrible!”可知第一个旅行者觉得山里的村子很糟糕。故选 A。

方法指导 此类试题主要针对文章的某个细节而设置,采用同义替换的方式“迷惑”学生。因此,用“定位法”来解答很重要,即:根据题干或选项的线索从原文中找相关的句子,与选项进行

对比从而确定答案。

48. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段可知 A 项正确;根据倒数第三段中的“I slept on the floor, which was really cool...”可知 B 项正确;和尚用相同的方式回答两位旅行者的问题表现出他的聪明睿智,故 C 项错误;根据两位旅行者说的话可知 D 项正确。故选 C。
49. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据倒数第三段中的“...so I found it interesting to communicate with my body languages and facial expressions.”可知他用肢体语言和面部表情与村民沟通,故选 A。
50. B 【解析】主旨大意题。通读文章可知:生活是什么样的取决于一个人的想法,相同的经历,悲观的人只看到不好的方面,乐观的人却可以从中发现快乐。故选 B。

难句点拨 I slept on the floor, which was really cool as I had never done that before, and it was great to experience how the locals lived. 我睡在地上,那真的很爽,我以前从来没有那样做过,经历当地人如何生活真的很棒。which 引导非限定性定语从句,and 后面的 it 在从句中作形式主语,to experience how the locals lived 是真正的主语。

B

【主旨大意】本文主要是暑假可供选择的休假方式的广告,包括注意事项、时间、电话号码、适用人群等基本信息。

方法指导 应用文阅读的解题技巧:

1. 直接定位原文,查找相关信息;
 2. 利用原文信息,进行再次加工;
 3. 选项带回原文,逐一排除错误选项。
51. D 【解析】细节理解题。由题干信息的关键词 sunshine 可定位 Trip 4 查找相关信息,即“Wear your sun hat and enjoy wonderful sunshine all the time from morning to evening.”故选 D。
52. C 【解析】细节理解题。由题干信息的关键词 Hunter Valley 可知定位 Trip 2 查找相关信息,即 Adult: \$50.00,由此可知大人门票要 50 美元,故答案选 C。
53. A 【解析】细节理解题。由题目所指,David 度假的时间是在 May 7-May 15。所以对照每个行程的时间,只有 Trip 1 是最合适的。
54. C 【解析】细节理解题。由 Trip 1 中 Wear your sun hat 可知要戴太阳帽排除 A;由 Trip 3 中 Put on your warm clothes 可知要穿上保暖的衣服,排除 B;由 Trip 2 中 Take your camera 可知要带上相机,排除 D。用排除法可知选 C。
55. A 【解析】推理判断题。本文是一则广告,告诉大家暑假可选择的休假方式。故答案选 A。

C

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文,文中主要就如何预防电话诈骗向我们提供了几条建议。

方法指导 说明文阅读的解题技巧:

1. 抓住文中数字,定位相关内容;
 2. 抓住事物特征,排除错误选项;
 3. 掌握行文逻辑,理清说明方法;
 4. 把握文章主题,确定基本基调。
56. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段中“Xu Yuyu, a girl from Linyi, Shandong, who was about to begin college as a freshman, died of a heart attack...”可知她还没有正式成为大学生,就死于心脏病。故选 B。
57. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段首句“It is reported that most victims of the telecom fraud are

women, teenagers and the old people.”可知答案,故选 A。

58. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第六段“Third, in case the phone is lost or stolen, immediately inform the telecom services provider. Then change all the passwords for online access through the mobile device.”可知你不但要立即通知运营商,还要修改所有的网上登录密码。故选 B。

59. C 【解析】词义猜测题。阅读短文可知本段是预防电话诈骗的一条建议,再联系前半句中“unknown”可知本条建议指的是“不要回拨未知或者可疑的电话”,故选 C。

60. D 【解析】写作意图题。阅读短文可知,文中主要就如何预防电话诈骗向我们提供了几条建议。故选 D。

难句点拨 Just a few miles away, another student, Song Zhenning from Shuyang County, Jiangsu, died of the same disease after a telephone fraud. 仅仅几公里之外,另一个学生,来自江苏沭阳镇的宋振宁死于同样的电话诈骗。Just a few miles away 作地点状语,another student 与 Song Zhenning from Shuyang County, Jiangsu 是同位语,died of 意为“死于”,为固定搭配。

VIII. 听短文填空

61. last summer 62. two 63. air/plane

64. water-skiing 65. went dancing

IX. 任务型阅读

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。讲述了我们在超市做有关绿色食品的调查问卷的故事。通过这次活动,我们了解到有关绿色食品的知识,也意识到绿色食品的重要性。

66. no ideas 67. There are four.

68. More than 30 customers.

69. Nowadays green food is very popular around China.

70. 我们不仅学到了关于绿色食品的知识,而且知道了如何保持健康。

难句点拨 Some years ago, while I was studying in Grade Seven, my teacher asked us to learn something about green food by ourselves. 几年前,当我上七年级的时候,我们的老师让我们自学一些关于绿色食品的知识。本句为 while 引导的时间状语从句。在 while 引导的从句中,谓语动词必须是延续性动词,且常用进行时态。ask sb. to do sth. 要求某人做某事,是固定搭配。

X. 词语运用

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。介绍了一个孤独的孩子在朋友的帮助下逐渐变得阳光、进步的故事。

71. felt 72. with 73. most 74. that 75. stopped

76. became 77. me 78. seems 79. any

80. friendly

XI. 基础写作

A) 81. Her favourite writer is Han Han./Han Han is her favourite writer

82. She hopes to be a singer like him in the future

83. Please show me your passport

84. What happened to it on the way

85. There are some books on my desk

B) 86.

写作指导 本题为提纲作文,写作时要注意要点的完整性,根据表格内容依次写出这些人的理想,以及他们以后要做这件事的原因。

Recently we did a survey in our class in order to learn about students' ideal jobs. Here is a report about my group members' ideas.

Jack is good at sports, so he wants to be a PE teacher in the future. He likes playing games with students. Maria is going to be a doctor when she grows up. She wants to help people stay away from illness. Jane would like to be a writer. She enjoys reading and writing very much. Michael likes delicious food, so he prefers to be a cook. He will cook more delicious food for people. I like singing very much, so I want to be a singer. I will sing many beautiful songs for my family and other people.

I hope everyone of us can realize our dreams in the future.

听力文稿

I. 听句子, 选出句子中所包含的信息。下面你将听到五个句子, 每个句子读两遍。请你听完句子的第二遍朗读后, 从各小题所给的三个选项中, 选出包含所听信息的选项。

No. 1. She passed away **on May 25, 2016 in Beijing.**

No. 2. My parents **work** in Paris.

No. 3. They are **having math class** now.

No. 4. They asked us to help them with **English.**

No. 5. **Mr. Li is a teacher in this school.**

II. 听句子, 选出该句的最佳答语。下面你将听到五个句子, 每个句子读两遍。请你听完句子的第二遍朗读后, 从各小题所给出的三个选项中, 选出该句的最佳答语。

No. 6. What's the weather like in Hunan now?

No. 7. Can you come and play football with us, Jim?

No. 8. Your skirt is very beautiful.

No. 9. How far is it from the stop to the hospital?

No. 10. How do you like the Chinese Poetry Conference(中国诗词大会)?

III. 听对话和问题, 选择正确选项。下面你将听到五组对话和八个问题, 每组对话和问题读两遍。请你听完对话和问题的第二遍朗读后, 从各小题所给出的三个选项中, 选出正确选项。

请听第一至三组对话, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

No. 11. M: What are the most popular sports in our country?

W: Swimming in summer and skating in winter. **What is your favorite sport?**

M: **Running.** Do you like running?

W: No, I don't.

Q: What is the boy's favorite sport?

No. 12. W: Come out, John! **It is snowing!**

M: No, it can't be. It is not winter yet!

W: Come with me to have a look.

M: OK. It is the first time that I've seen so much snow.

Q: What's the weather like today?

No. 13. W: There will be a folk concert tomorrow evening. Do you want to go?

M: I don't like folk music at all.

W: What kind of music do you like?

M: **I like classical music.**

Q: What kind of music does the man like?

请听第四组对话,回答第 14 至 15 题。

M: Mom, I would like to go climbing.

W: Yeah, it's a perfect day for climbing, dear.

M: David may call me later. If he calls, please tell him to wait for me at home.

W: **Are you going to ride to his house?**

M: **Yes**, together with a present.

W: What present?

M: **I bought him a pen for his birthday.**

Question No. 14. How will the boy go to David's house?

Question No. 15. What's the present?

请听第五组对话,回答第 16 至 18 题。

M: What shall we do this weekend?

W: **The weather in spring is so comfortable. Let's go for a picnic.**

M: Good idea, Wendy. Who should we invite?

W: Let's invite Peter, John and Anna.

M: Would you like to stay in the city or take a bus to go somewhere?

W: **Let's try the New Forest Park.** It is not far away from the city.

M: What shall we buy?

W: **We need to buy some meat, snacks, drinks and long forks.**

M: We also need to buy things to make a fire!

W: Yes, you are right.

Question No. 16. Why are they going for a picnic?

Question No. 17. Where are they going?

Question No. 18. What will they buy?

IV. 听短文和问题,选择正确答案。下面你将听到两篇短文和七个问题,短文和问题读两遍。请你听完短文和问题的第二遍朗读后,根据所听内容,从各小题所给出的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出正确答案。

请听第一篇短文,回答第 19 至 21 题。

For two years I wore the same pair of shoes every day. ^①**They were so comfortable that I didn't want to wear any other shoes.** I wore them to school. I wore them to the park. I wore them everywhere.

As a matter of fact, I liked them so much that I sometimes fell asleep with them on. ^②**I took a shower with them on, too. In this way they stayed clean.** Unfortunately, at last my shoes wore out and I had to buy a new pair.

I went to the shoe store and showed the salesman my old shoes. "I want a pair of shoes just like these," I said. The salesman looked at my old shoes and said, "I'm sorry we don't sell these shoes any more. Can I show you other shoes else?" "No, thanks," I said sadly.

What was I going to do? I didn't know if I would ever find such comfortable shoes again. "Maybe I'll just go barefoot instead," I thought. ^③**So I took off my shoes and walked out of the shoe store.**

Question No. 19. Why did the writer wear the same shoes every day?

Question No. 20. How did the writer keep the shoes clean?

Question No. 21. What did the writer do when he couldn't get a new pair of the same shoes in the shoe store?

请听第二篇短文,回答第 22 至 25 题。

Hello, everyone! My name is Sam King. I'm the headmaster of the Language School. Welcome to our school. I hope you will enjoy your time with us in Canada. ^{②②}**Every morning from 8:30 to 11:30 you will be in the classroom to learn English.** Lunch will be in the school at 12:00. There is a lot of delicious food. ^{②③}**In the afternoons and evenings you are free to do what you want and you'll be able to speak English.** There will be lots of time for speaking. If you need to see the doctor, the school will take you to the hospital. Next, some news about the exams. You will take them in three weeks. ^{②④}**You may use a dictionary in the exams. Don't be too worried about this. The exams are not very difficult.** ^{②⑤}**Your results will be sent to your parents about four weeks later.** That's all. Thank you.

Question No. 22. When do lessons start every morning?

Question No. 23. What must they do in the afternoon?

Question No. 24. Why does Mr. King ask the students not to worry about the exams?

Question No. 25. How soon will the students' parents get the results of the exams?

VIII. 听短文填空。下面你将听到一篇短文,短文读两遍。请你听完短文的第二遍朗读后,根据短文的内容和提示,在信息表中相应的横线上填入所缺信息。

^{①②}**Last summer, I went to Miami where I stayed for two weeks.** My friend John and I flew to Miami from New York. ^③**It was the first time for both of us to travel by air.** We enjoyed the unusual sight of the world. We stayed in a hotel on the beach. We got up late every morning and then had breakfast outdoors. When the weather was not hot in the afternoon, ^④**we went swimming, lay in the sun or went water-skiing.** ^⑤**After dinner in the evening, we went dancing in the disco.** The weather was very good every day and the time flew quickly. We were very sorry when we had to leave.