**2017年湖北省武汉市中考英语真题试卷（含听力）**

**一、听下面4个问题。每个问题后有三个答语，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。(共4小题，每小题1分，满分4分)**

1、（2017**·**武汉）选出最佳选项（  ）

A、Some old books.  
B、It's Jim's.  
C、Big and clean.

2、（2017**·**武汉）选出最佳选项（  ）

A、About food.  
B、Mr. Smith.  
C、In the classroom.

3、（2017**·**武汉）选出最佳选项（  ）

A、By plane.  
B、It's tiring.  
C、In the USA

4、（2017**·**武汉）选出最佳选项（  ）

A、Very nice.  
B、For about 3 hours.  
C、At 2 this afternoon.

**二、听下面8段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。(共8小题，每小题1分，满分8分)**

5、（2017**·**武汉）Where are the two speaking?

A、In a department store.  
B、On a playground.  
C、In a clothing factory.

6、（2017**·**武汉）What does the father mean?

A、He doesn't like music.    
B、He doesn't like the question.  
C、The music doesn't sound good.

7、（2017**·**武汉）Why does the woman suggest Betty should look at the computer?

A、She owns it.  
B、She can help with it.  
C、She is very outgoing.

8、（2017**·**武汉）What's the relationship between the two speakers?

A、Husband and wife.  
B、Teacher and student.  
C、Doctor and patient.

9、（2017**·**武汉）How does the man like the panda?

A、It's cute.  
B、It's not cute.  
C、It's just so-so.

10、（2017**·**武汉）Who will open up the gin?

A、The man.  
B、The woman.  
C、Ted.

11、（2017**·**武汉）Which place does the man like better?

A、Neither.  
B、Hawaii.  
C、Mexico.

12、（2017**·**武汉）What time did the train leave?

A、At 9 : 10.  
B、At 9 : 15.  
C、At 9 : 20.

**三、听下面4段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。(共13小题，每小题1分，满分13分)**

13、（2017**·**武汉）听下面一段对话，回答三个小题，

(1)What are they talking about?

A、An American girlfriend.  
B、English study.  
C、Some problems.

(2)What's the matter with Jenny?

A、She's tired of joking.  
B、She's afraid of English.  
C、She's not doing well in English.

(3)Why did the boy ask Jenny to come back?

A、He had another joke for her.  
B、What he said was not real.  
C、He wanted to make friends with her.

14、（2017**·**武汉）听下面一段对话，回答三个小题，

(1)Where do you think the two speakers are?

A、At a dress factory.  
B、At a clothes store.  
C、In an office.

(2)What catches the woman's eye?

A、A one-shoulder dress.  
B、A pair of black high heels.  
C、Comfortable silk.

(3)How does the woman like the dress?

A、It's not well-made.  
B、It fits her well.  
C、It's too expensive.

15、（2017**·**武汉）听下面一段对话，回答四个小题，

(1)Who do you think the two speakers are?

A、Two volunteers.  
B、An actor and an actress.  
C、A club worker and a student.

(2)When will the man have to go to the performance section?

A、On weekends.  
B、On Saturdays.  
C、On Sundays.

(3)What do we know about the man?

A、He is too busy to join any club.  
B、He wants to have more time to study.  
C、He has great ability of performance.

(4)What will the man probably do if he agrees to join the section?

A、He will spend time holding activities.  
B、He will fill in a form for his decision.  
C、He will sign up for the woman.

16、（2017**·**武汉）听下面一段独白，回答三个小题。

(1)Where was Romana Banuelos born?

A、In Arizona.  
B、In Mexico.  
C、In Los Angeles.

(2)What did Romana Banuelos do in Los Angeles?

A、She became a maths teacher.  
B、She put money into a business.  
C、She helped her family move to Mexico.

(3)What happened when Romana Banuelos became well-known?

A、She started a bank only for Mexican Americans.  
B、She set up a food company in the US.  
C、She was asked to work for the government.

**四、选择题(共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分)**

17、（2017**·**武汉）—Do you think I could borrow your pencil?  
—

A、Yes, you may borrow  
B、Yes, you could  
C、Yes, go on  
D、Yes, help yourself

18、（2017**·**武汉）—How is everything going?    
—

A、Everything is finished  
B、Nothing has been done  
C、Not so bad, you know  
D、Not doing wrong, you see

19、（2017**·**武汉）—I had a really good weekend at my aunt's.    
—

A、Oh, that's very nice of you  
B、Congratulations  
C、It's a pleasure  
D、Oh, I'm glad to hear that

20、（2017**·**武汉）I      football quite well, but I haven't had time to play since the new year

A、will play  
B、have played  
C、played  
D、play

21、（2017**·**武汉）—Linda is not coming for the party tonight.  
—But she       \_.

A、promises  
B、promised  
C、will promise  
D、had promised

22、（2017**·**武汉）—How are you today?  
—Oh, I       as ill as I do now for a long time.

A、didn't feel  
B、wasn't feeling  
C、don't feel  
D、haven't felt

23、（2017**·**武汉）—I don't like reading       watching TV. what about you?  
—I don't like reading all day,       I like watching TV news.

A、and; or  
B、and; and  
C、or; and  
D、or; but

24、（2017**·**武汉）Even though we're in difficult times, we need to keep hope      .

A、real  
B、alive  
C、fresh  
D、close

25、（2017**·**武汉）—Dad, I'll be in the final singing competition tomorrow.  
—Be careful not to get a sore throat and       your voice.

A、lose  
B、raise  
C、drop  
D、break

26、（2017**·**武汉）—Have you got the results of the exam?  
—No. All we       do now is to wait.

A、must  
B、can  
C、may  
D、could

27、（2017**·**武汉）—I wonder if you've made a decision on the project, Eric.  
—Not yet. I can't make it until I have first-hand       on prices.

A、news  
B、knowledge  
C、information  
D、education

28、（2017**·**武汉）I didn't mean to trouble Curry yesterday. It was pouring with rain so I      his offer of a lift.

A、refused  
B、received  
C、allowed  
D、accepted

29、（2017**·**武汉）My elder brother       my wet sports shoes and made me sit by the fire.

A、took off  
B、kicked off  
C、carried out  
D、put out

30、（2017**·**武汉）—The frozen yogurt tastes like ice cream but has       of the fat.  
—It suits me fine. I'm on a diet.

A、none  
B、neither  
C、any  
D、some

31、（2017**·**武汉）—I'd like to know       for the party.  
—I have no idea.

A、why did she buy so little food  
B、what she has prepared  
C、whether will she dance  
D、when is she leaving

**五、完形填空(共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分)**

32、（2017**·**武汉）阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。  
    On 28 of March Richard Byrd stood outside the small house. He shook hands with the men who were leaving. They were heading back to the main camp on the coast of Antarctica (南极洲). He would 1 to work at the base camp.  
    "I don't like leaving you here alone,"Pete Demas said."I'll be 2 ,"Byrd replied. He was looking forward to the challenge of spending the winter at the base camp. He would be recording the weather. There was plenty of food and fuel (燃料) in the tiny house. He felt sure 3  would go wrong.  
    But something did go wrong. Byrd was burning the fuel for 4  . But the fumes (有毒气体) were not leaving the house. Slowly he was being poisoned (中毒). On May 31 he broke down. When he came to, he made himself into his sleeping bag. Three days later he 5  it was a Sunday. The men would be   6  his radio message. Byrd moved hard out of bed and 7  the call. He didn't want the men to know how 8  he was. It was too dangerous for them to come to save him.  
    By will-power alone, Byrd managed to stay alive. He was so 9  that he could hardly walk. But he forced himself to do the basics. He 10   food and made myself eat. He took 11 of weather and sent radio messages. But by late June, the men  12  that something was wrong. Most of the time, Byrd's messages made no sense.  
    On August 11 Demas and two others reached the base camp. They  13  recognized (认出) Byrd. He was very thin and looked terrible. Byrd 14   them and then fell to the ground. The men had arrived in time. After two months of care, Byrd's good 15 returned. He and his men worked together again.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. regret | B. leave | C. agree | D. stay |
| 2. A. free | B. fine | C. lonely | D. nervous |
| 3. A. something | B. everything | C. anything | D. nothing |
| 4. A. heat | B. light | C. safety | D. food |
| 5. A. hoped | B. imagined | C. learnt | D. realized |
| 6. A. expecting | B. sending | C. leaving | D. testing |
| 7. A. returned | B. made | C. took | D. missed |
| 8. A. brave | B. sorry | C. sick | D. calm |
| 9. A. hungry | B. weak | C. tired | D. cold |
| 10. A. cooked | B. served | C. tasted | D. stored |
| 11. A.  photos | B. notes | C. reports | D. lessons |
| 12. A. heard | B. complained | C. guessed | D. discovered |
| 13. A. never | B. even | C. hardly | D. almost |
| 14. A. greeted | B. stopped | C. thanked | D. visited |
| 15. A. luck | B. memory | C. dream | D. health |

**六、阅读理解（共15小题，每小题2分，满分30分）**

33、（2017**·**武汉）阅读理解  
A  


(1)We may get the advertisement above        ·

A、on television  
B、in kids' cartoons  
C、in the Go Wild newspaper  
D、in Primary times

(2)In the material, "Peckish" on the bag most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A、a garden bird food  
B、a kind of bird  
C、a bird program  
D、a bird website

(3)The activities have something to do with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A、a free tour of Bird World  
B、a fab family prize  
C、tickets to the Westland  
D、fun-filled schooling

(4)The advertisement offers information mainly to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A、teachers  
B、small kids  
C、parents  
D、gardeners

(5)From the material, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A、the kids have to feed the birds in the Westland  
B、the activities last from October 25 to November 2  
C、the kids are not allowed to tum on their screens in October  
D、a free child's tour of St James'Park is not included in the prize

34、（2017**·**武汉）阅读理解  
B  
    One morning while Officer Vogel was on his coffee break in a restaurant, a man ran in a yelled. "Officer! A little kid is driving a car down the street!"  
    He ran out at once and saw a car going slowly—about 25 miles an hour—but it was going very straight. He jumped into his police car and followed it. When the car was stopped, Officer Vogel looked inside. The driver was a little boy. His name was Rocco Morabiro and was 5. In the back seat was his two-year-old sister. Both children wen crying.  
    "I want my mummy!" the boy cried."But she can't get here. I have the car." Then he had an idea."Just a minute." He told Officer Vogel."I can drive. I'll go to get her."  
    "No!" Officer Vogel said. "You stay with me!" Then he drove them to the police station and he called their mother. They had many questions for Rocco. The first question was: "Where did you get the car keys?"  
    Rocco said. "From the top of the refrigerator."At seven that morning Rocoo's father was work and his mother was sleeping, Rocco saw the keys on top of the refrigerator. He climbed on a chair, and took the keys.  
    Rocco got into the car and started the engine (引擎). When Rocco's sister heard the engine she ran to the car and cried. She wanted to go with him.  
    It was 7 a.m.—rush hour—so there was much traffic. Rocco drove one mile in heavy traffic. Then Officer Vogel stopped him.  
    Newspapers and TV stations heard about Rocco, and a lot of reporters went to his house. A reporter asked Rocco, "What do you want to be when you grow up?"  
    "A truck driver,"he said, smiling.

(1)Rocco's car was not going straight because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A、the heavy traffic  
B、his little sister  
C、his driving skills  
D、officer Vogel

(2)The little sister's going with Rocco showed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A、she was afraid the would have no one to play with  
B、she didn't want to wake her mother up  
C、she wanted to look for her father  
D、she wanted to drive the car too

(3)The officer asked Rocco to stay with him in order that       .

A、other cars would go much faster  
B、he would drive them home  
C、Rocco would not cause any accident  
D、Rocco's sister would not feel alone

(4)Rocco and his sister were taken to the police station to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A、have a good breakfast  
B、Iearn some traffic rules  
C、answer the policeman's questions  
D、wail for their mother and deal with the matter

(5)According to the reporters. Rocco's driving was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A、unbelievable  
B、disappointing  
C、reasonable  
D、dangerous

35、（2017**·**武汉）阅读理解  
C  
    The Silk Road is the name of different roads that long ago connected Europe, Africa and Asia. People reached these different places along these roads. Scientists believe people began to travel the Silk Road about 3000 years ago. By the time the Chinese silk trade became important in the world. The Silk Road covered almost 6500 kilometers. It went from Rome to China, which is from the West to the Far East.  
    ***Merchants*** travelled along the Silk Road to carry silk, of course. They also carried and traded other things like spices (香料), cloth, jewels and gold.  
    Along and around these ancient path(小路), have come many fascinating and mysterious stories.  
    It is said that Roman soldiers who lost a war travelled through central Asia. They decided to live somewhere near the ancient Chinese villages. Some of these Romans married local Chinese women and the legend of the blond-haired, blue-eyed tribes of China was started.  
    Some historians believe that the people of Kashmir were taken away from their country Israel. They were prisoners (俘虏) of war almost 2800 years ago. People say that these people travelled along the Silk Road. They kept their Jewish way of life for a long time.  
    During its busiest period, the Silk Road allowed people from many different cultures and countries to meet each other and mix. The Silk Road allowed the sharing of valuable things and new ideas. It included people and trading goods from different areas. All these peoples travelled the Silk Road. And they shared goods, stories, languages, and cultures.  
    In modern times, the old Silk Road routes (路线) are still used, but now they are crossed by trains instead of camels and horses. There is even silk route museum in Jiuquan in China. It has over 35, 000 objects from all along the Silk Road. In this way, China protects the history of many countries and peoples.

(1)It is clear that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A、the Silk Road was divided into Europe, Africa and Asia  
B、Roman soldiers would like to travel along the Silk Road  
C、people could travel to different countries along the Silk Road  
D、people shared only silk on the Silk Road

(2)The underlined word "Merchants" in the passage probably means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A、foreigners  
B、businessmen  
C、soldiers  
D、prisoners

(3)According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A、the Silk Road began with the wars  
B、the Silk Road covered almost 6500 kilometers in China  
C、people began to travel the Silk Road about 3000 years ago  
D、people from Israel were not included among people on the Silk Road

(4)The old Silk Road routes are still used because       .

A、there are many old stories about them  
B、the historians and scientists think highly of them  
C、China will make good use of the Silk Road again  
D、people can keep on traveling and trading along them

(5)The best title for the passage can be       .

A、Stories along the Silk Road  
B、Silk Route Museum  
C、Trade for Silk  
D、The West and the Far East

**七、词与短语填空(共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分)**

36、（2017**·**武汉）仔细阅读下面五个句子，然后用方框中所给的单词或短语填空，使每个句子在结构、句意和逻辑上正确。（提示：选项中有一个是多余的。）

|  |
| --- |
| proud / kept out / set up / attend / help / thirsty |

(1)The teacher can see in our eyes that we are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for knowledge. She tells us that knowledge will give us wings to fly.

(2)Jessica Wong sells her bags in a small shop, but she has also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_an online business to sell them.

(3)Our teachers and parents will be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of us because we have grown up and can be responsible for ourselves.

(4)Although you may not like to do chores. You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your parents around the house.

(5)We will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the junior high graduation ceremony tomorrow. It is a very special time for us.

**八、阅读理解填词（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分)**

37、（2017**·**武汉）先阅读短文，再在其后空白处出各单同的正确形式，单词的第一个字母已给出。  
    Soap is widely used in our lives around the world. Once soap was a dangerous-to-make hair P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But it is something that it would be difficult to live without today.  
    Soap is everywhere. We use it every day and c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it as something important in our lives. It also has an amazing h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in Babylon around 2800 B. C., the e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ known soap was made and used. Ancient Egyptians also made soap. At one time, soap-making was not s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.That's because lye(碱液) b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_chemical burns or even made people blind in the making process. Other dangerous materials were also m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with animal fats and oils. Later. soap became a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in stores and people gradually stopped making it in their homes.  
    Originally (最初), soap was not mainly used for c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Instead,it was used as gel(凝胶) for making hair stay in place or smell good. The Arabs first made the soap that we know today. They created colored, liquid, and hard soaps. They even had soaps which were used for shaving(刮胡子).  
    Soap became people's f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the late 1800s. Advertising in Europe and the US helped people understand the connection between cleanliness and good health. Now. Soap is something we wouldn't want to live without.

**九、书面表达(共I大题，满分15分)**

38、（2017**·**武汉）假如你是班长李明，你将安排你班外教的儿子Tom来汉的活动。请用电子邮件告知。  
内容要点如下，  
1).参观城市博物馆。了解武汉文化；  
2).走进课堂，交流学习情况；  
3).去东湖划船，欣赏风景；  
4).在家举办朋友聚会，品尝美食；  
5).补充一至两点个人想法。  
注意：  
1).文中不得透露个人姓名和学校名称  
2).词数: 60-80  
3).内容连贯，不要逐条翻译；  
4).邮件的开头已给出。不计入总词数。  
参考词汇：City Museum城市博物馆，The East Lake东湖 ，view  n.景色  
Hi Tom,  
    I'm glad to hear you'll come to Wuhan. ……  
Li Ming

**答案解析部分**

一、听下面4个问题。每个问题后有三个答语，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。(共4小题，每小题1分，满分4分)

1、【答案】A   
【考点】交际   
【解析】【分析】

2、【答案】B   
【考点】交际   
【解析】【分析】

3、【答案】A   
【考点】交际   
【解析】【分析】

4、【答案】C   
【考点】交际   
【解析】【分析】

二、听下面8段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。(共8小题，每小题1分，满分8分)

5、【答案】A   
【考点】交际   
【解析】【分析】

6、【答案】C   
【考点】交际   
【解析】【分析】

7、【答案】B   
【考点】交际   
【解析】【分析】

8、【答案】A   
【考点】交际   
【解析】【分析】

9、【答案】A   
【考点】交际   
【解析】【分析】

10、【答案】C   
【考点】交际   
【解析】【分析】

11、【答案】B   
【考点】交际   
【解析】【分析】

12、【答案】A   
【考点】交际   
【解析】【分析】

三、听下面4段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。(共13小题，每小题1分，满分13分)

13、【答案】（1）B  
（2）C  
（3）B   
【考点】交际   
【解析】【分析】

14、【答案】（1）B  
（2）A  
（3）B   
【考点】交际   
【解析】【分析】

15、【答案】（1）C  
（2）C  
（3）B  
（4）B   
【考点】交际   
【解析】【分析】

16、【答案】（1）A  
（2）B  
（3）C   
【考点】交际   
【解析】【分析】

四、选择题(共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分)

17、【答案】D   
【考点】情景交际   
【解析】【分析】句意：——我可以借你的铅笔吗？——是的，请自便．根据题干Do you think I could borrow your pencil？﹣﹣我可以借你的铅笔吗？可知如果是肯定回答，可以用Yes，you may，或Yes，you can．could在答语中常用can来代替．go on继续，help yourself请自便，结合选项，故选D．  
【点评】考查交际用语

18、【答案】C   
【考点】情景交际   
【解析】【分析】句意：——事情进展的怎么样？——不错，你知道。Everything is finished所有的事都完成了；Nothing has been done，什么也没做；Not so bad，you know不错，你知道．Not doing wrong，you see没做错．根据题干How is everything going？事情进展的怎么样？可知应说不错．故选C．  
【点评】考查交际用语。

19、【答案】D   
【考点】情景交际   
【解析】【分析】句意：——我在姨妈家度过了一个愉快的周末．——哦，听到这个消息我很高兴．Oh，that's very nice of you哦，你真是太好了；Congratulations祝贺；It's a pleasure不用客气；Oh，I'm glad to hear that哦，听到这个消息我很高兴．根据题干I had a really good weekend at my aunt's．我在姨妈家度过了一个愉快的周末．可知应说哦，听到这个消息我很高兴．故选D．  
【点评】考查常用日常交际用语

20、【答案】D   
【考点】表示主语具备的能力、性格、特征   
【解析】【分析】句意：我足球踢的相当好，但是自从新年我就没有时间去踢了。由haven't had time可知是现在的时态，足球踢得好是一个人所具备的能力，故用一般现在时，因此选D。  
【点评】考查动词的时态。

21、【答案】B   
【考点】过去发生的动作或存在的状态   
【解析】【分析】句意：——琳达今晚不会来聚会。——但是她答应了啊。根据前一句可知“她答应”发生在说话之前，故用一般过去时，因此选B。  
【点评】考查动词的时态。

22、【答案】D   
【考点】过去已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响   
【解析】【分析】句意：——你今天怎样？——哦，我好久没有像今天这样难受了。结合for a long time可知这一状态持续了一段时间，故用现在完成时have/has+过去分词，故答案是D  
【点评】考查现在完成时。

23、【答案】D   
【考点】表选择关系的连词，表转折关系的连词，连词辨析   
【解析】【分析】句意：——我不喜欢读书或者看电视．你呢？——我不喜欢整天读书，但是我喜欢看电视新闻。and和；or或者；but但是，表示转折．根据题干I don't like reading all day．I like watching TV news．可知第一空说的是我不喜欢读书或者看电视，or用于否定句表示两者均否定；第二空表示转折，所以用but但是。故选D。  
【点评】考查并列连词的辨析。

24、【答案】B   
【考点】形容词辨析   
【解析】【分析】句意：即使我们处在困难时期，我们仍然需要保持希望不灭．real真的；alive活着的；fresh新鲜的；close紧密的．根据句意可知选B．  
【点评】考查形容词辨析。

25、【答案】A   
【考点】动词辨析   
【解析】【分析】句意：——爸爸，明天我要参加歌唱总决赛。——小心别让喉咙痛而让你失声．lose失去；raise提高，上升；drop下降；break打破．根据句意可知选A．  
【点评】考查动词辨析。

26、【答案】B   
【考点】情态动词   
【解析】【分析】句意：——你有考试的结果吗？——不，我们现在能做的就是等待．must表示必须；can能；may可以，表示请求；could能够，指过去时间．根据句意可知选B  
【点评】考查情态动词辨析。

27、【答案】C   
【考点】名词辨析   
【解析】【分析】句意：——我想知道在这个项目上你是否作出了决定，Eric？——还没有．我只有掌握了关于价格方面的第一手信息才能作出决定．"news新闻．knowledge知识．information信息．education教育．根据第一句﹣﹣I wonder if you've made a decision on the project，Eric．﹣﹣我想知道在这个项目上你是否作出了决定，Eric．和回答Not yet．还没有．可知句意应为我只有掌握了关于价格方面的第一手信息才能作出决定．只有C选项符合题意．故选C．  
【点评】考查名词辨析。

28、【答案】D   
【考点】动词辨析   
【解析】【分析】句意：我昨天没打算麻烦Curry的．因为下大雨，所以我接受了让他送我一程．refused拒绝；received收到；allowed允许；accepted接受．根据句意可知选D．  
【点评】考查动词辨析。

29、【答案】A   
【考点】短语动词，短语辨析   
【解析】【分析】句意：我的哥哥脱掉了我的湿的运动鞋，让我坐在炉火旁．took off脱掉．kicked off踢开．carried out进行，执行．put out扑灭．根据题干后半句made me sit by the fire让我坐在炉火旁．可推知前半句意思为我的哥哥脱掉了我的湿的运动鞋．结合选项只有A符合题意．故选A．  
【点评】考查动词短语辨析。

30、【答案】A   
【考点】不定代词   
【解析】【分析】句意：——这冰冻的酸奶尝起来像冰淇淋，但没有脂肪。——那太适合我了．我正在节食。A表示没有；B表示两者都不；C表示任何；D表示一些．由答语"我正在节食"可判断此句句意为但它没有脂肪，可知选A．  
【点评】考查不定代词。

31、【答案】B   
【考点】陈述语序   
【解析】【分析】句意：——我想知道她为聚会准备了些什么？——我不知道。结合选项，可知I'd like to know……后跟一个宾语从句，宾语从句中应该用陈述语序，即主语+谓语，所以排除B，C、D．这里选项A是陈述句语序，符合要求．故选：B．

五、完形填空(共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分)

32、【答案】（1）D（2）B（3）D（4）A（5）D（6）A（7）B（8）C（9）B（10）A（11）B（12）C（13）C（14）A（15）D   
【考点】人物传记/故事阅读类，记叙文   
【解析】【分析】本文讲述了Richard Byrd独自留在营地工作，记录天气。他住的小房子里有许多燃料和食物，他觉得不会出问题。当他烧燃料来取暖时，释放出的有毒气体让他中了毒，但他不想让其他人知道。但是在他给主营的人发送的报告中人们看出了端倪，及时赶到并救了他。  
⑴句意：他将呆在大本营工作。A遗憾；B离开；C同意；D留下．由I don't like leaving you here alone可知此处他会留下来在营地工作，故选D．  
⑵句意：我会没事的，Byrd回答道。A自由的；B好的；C孤单的；D紧张的．由He was looking forward to the challenge of spending the winter at the base camp可知此处我会好好的，故选B．  
⑶句意：他感觉肯定不会有问题。A某事物；B一切事物； C任何事物； D没有事物．由But something did go wrong可推测此处他感觉肯定不会有什么问题，故选D．  
⑷句意：Byrd烧燃料取暖。A热量；B光； C安全；D食物．由天气是冬天可知，此处的是Byrd燃烧燃料来取暖，故选A．  
⑸句意：三天后他意识到这是星期天了。A希望；B想象；C学习；D意识到．由The men would be（46）his radio message．Byrd moved hard out of bed and （47）the call…可知此处的是三天后他意识到这是星期天了，故选D．  
⑹句意：那些人会期待着他的无线电电报。A期待；B发送；C离开；D测试．由Byrd moved hard out of bed and （47）the call可知此处那些人会期待着他的无线电电报，故选A  
⑺句意：Byrd努力从床上起来打电话。。A回来；B做，让；C带走，乘坐；D想念，错过．make the call打电话，故选B．  
⑻句意：他不想让那些人知道他病得多么严重。A勇敢的；B抱歉的；C生病的；D冷静的．由It was too dangerous for them to come to save him可知此处他不想让那些人知道他病得多么严重，故选C．  
  
⑼句意：他如此虚弱以至于他几乎不能走路。A饿的；B虚弱的；C累的；D冷的．由he could hardly walk可知此处他是如此的虚弱，故选B．  
⑽句意：他做了饭，强迫自己吃下去。A做饭；B服务；C尝；D贮藏．由made myself eat可知此处他自己做饭，故选A．  
⑾句意：他记录下天气并发送了无线电信息。A照片；B笔记；C报告；D课程．take notes of对…作记录，由 He would be recording the weather可知此处他对天气做了记录，故选B．  
⑿句意：但是到六月底，那些人猜测估计出了什么事。A听见；B抱怨；C猜想；D发现．由Most of the time，Byrd's messages made no sense可知此处那些人猜想应该出了什么问题，故选C．  
⒀句意：他们几乎认不出Byrd了。A从不；B甚至；C几乎不；D几乎．由He was very thin and looked terrible可知此处他们几乎认不出Byrd了，故选C．  
⒁句意：Byrd问候了他们一下然后就倒在了地上。A问候；B停止；C感谢；D拜访．结合语境可知此处Byrd问候了他们一下然后就倒在了地上，故选A．  
⒂句意：Byrd又恢复了建康。A幸运；B记忆；C梦想；D健康．由He and his men worked together again可知此处Byrd又恢复了建康，故选D．  
【点评】考查词汇在篇章中的运用能力，做完型填空首先要跳过空格通读文章掌握其大意，然后细读文章字斟句酌逐一作答，注意考虑句型、语法、搭配、语境等因素。最后通读一遍检查验证。

六、阅读理解（共15小题，每小题2分，满分30分）

33、【答案】（1）D  
（2）A  
（3）B  
（4）C  
（5）B   
【考点】广告布告类   
【解析】【分析】本篇是发布在Primary times的一则广告．主要介绍通过购买Peckish而获得去野外游玩的一个活动．主要介绍参加的方式，主要内容以及活动时间．  
⑴ 细节理解题．根据图片中最上方的内容October half term issue  Primary times可知这个广告应该发布在Primary times的一则广告．故选D．  
⑵ 细节理解题．根据图片Peckish下面的内容garden bird food，可知Peckish是一种鸟食．故选A．  
⑶ 细节理解题．根据图片方框中的内容winning a fab family prize，可知这里应该说的是a fab family prize，该活动与此有关．故选B．  
⑷ 细节理解题．根据图片中Get your kids to turn off the screens，可知让你的孩子关掉屏幕，可知这篇广告应该是对父母来说的．故选C．  
⑸ 细节理解题．根据图片中最下方的内容activities 25 October to2  November，可知活动时间是October 25到November 2，故选B．  
【点评】考查对广告类文章的细节查找能力，答题时根据题目中的信息词在图片中寻找答案。

34、【答案】（1）C  
（2）A  
（3）C  
（4）D  
（5）A   
【考点】人物传记/故事阅读类，记叙文   
【解析】【分析】本文主要讲述了一天早上一个叫Rocco的小男孩从冰箱的顶部拿走了汽车钥匙．进入了汽车，启动了引擎．在上下班高峰时间在交通拥挤的道路上行驶一英里．Vogel警官阻止了他．报纸和电视台听说了Rocco，很多记者到他家去了．一个记者问 Rocco长大后想做什么，他笑着说："一个卡车司机"．  
⑴ 推理判断．根据第一行句子"Officer!A little kid is driving a car down the street!""警官!一个小孩在街上开着一辆车！"和第三行句子When the car was stopped，Officer Vogel looked inside．The driver was a little boy．当车停了下来，Vogel警官向里面看了看，司机是一个小男孩．可推知Rocco的车没走直线是因为他的驾驶技能．故选C．  
⑵  细节理解．根据倒数第三段句子When Rocco's sister heard the engine she ran to the car and cried．She wanted to go with him．可知她害怕没有人可以和她一起玩．故选A．  
⑶  细节理解题．根据倒数第二段句子It was 7 a．m．﹣﹣﹣rush hour﹣﹣﹣so there was much traffic．Rocco drove one mile in heavy traffic．Then Officer Vogel stopped him．早上7点，上下班高峰时间，所以交通很拥挤，Rocco在拥挤的交通中行驶了一英里．然后沃格尔警官拦住了他．可知为了Rocco不会造成任何事故．故选C．  
⑷  细节理解．根据第四段句子Then he drove them to the police station and he called their mother．然后他开车带他们去警察局，然后他打电话给他们的母亲．可知为了等他们的母亲处理这件事．故选D．  
⑸  细节理解．根据第一行句子"Officer!A little kid is driving a car down the street!""警官!一个小孩在街上开着一辆车！"和第三行句子When the car was stopped，Officer Vogel looked inside．The driver was a little boy．当车停了下来，Vogel警官向里面看了看，司机是一个小男孩．和最后一段句子Newspapers and TV stations heard about Rocco，and a lot of reporters went to his house．A reporter asked Rocco，"What do you want lo be when you grow up？""A truck driver，"he said，smiling．报纸和电视台听说Rocco的事，很多记者到他家去了．一个记者问Rocco，当你长大后你想成为什么？一个卡车司机，"他笑着说．可知Rocco的驾驶是难以置信的．故选A．  
【点评】这是一篇记叙文，考查学生对故事类文章的理解能力。答题时注意问题中的关键词在文章中的准确定位，根据关键词查找信息，切忌主观臆断，凭感觉做题

35、【答案】（1）C  
（2）B  
（3）C  
（4）D  
（5）A   
【考点】社会历史类，说明文   
【解析】【分析】本文介绍了丝绸之路是中国和地中海国家之间的重要的商贸路线，起源于西汉时期，已经有3000多年的历史了．现在中国正在建设"一带一路"，且正在变成现实．  
⑴细节理解。根据第一段The Silk Road is the name of different roads that long ago connected Europe，Africa and Asia．People reached these different places along these roads可知通过丝绸之路可以到达很多国家，故选C。  
⑵词义猜测。根据文中的后面句子They also carried and traded other things like spices （香料），cloth，jewels and gold．Along and around these ancient path（小路），have come many fascinating and mysterious stories他们也携带和交易其他东西，如香料，布，珠宝和黄金．沿着这些古道，有许多迷人而神秘的故事．可知merchant 指的是商人，故选B．  
⑶细节理解。根据文中的第一段Scientists believe people began to travel the Silk Road about 3000 years ago可知 学家们认为大约3000年前人们开始走丝绸之路，故选C  
⑷细节理解。根据文中的第一段Scientists believe people began to travel the Silk Road about 3000 years ago．By the time the Chinese silk trade became important in the world．及最后一段In modern times，the old Silk Road routes（路线） are still used，but now they are crossed by trains instead of camels and horses．There is even silk route museum in Jiuquan in China．It has over 35，000 objects from all along the Silk Road．In this way，China protects the history of many countries and peoples．可知丝绸之路现在仍是旅游和贸易的重要路线，故选D。  
⑸主旨大意。第一句就提出了本文的中心——丝绸之路是很久以前连接欧洲非洲和亚洲的不同路线的名称。下文主要围绕本句讲述丝绸之路的故事，故选A。  
【点评】本文通过介绍丝绸之路的历史发展，考查学生对细节的查找能力和对文章主旨大意的概括能力。

七、词与短语填空(共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分)

36、【答案】（1）Thirsty  
（2）set up  
（3）proud  
（4）help  
（5）attend   
【考点】选词填空   
【解析】【分析】  
⑴句意：老师可以从我们的眼中看到对知识的渴求．她告诉我们知识会给我们飞翔的翅膀．短语：be thirsty for 渴求……，故填thirsty。  
⑵句意：Jessica Wong在一家小商店里卖她的包，但她也建立了一个网上商店来卖．根据an online business 可知是建立了一个网店，所以用短语set up，这里含有助动词has，所以应该用的是现在完成时，构成has+动词的过去分词．故填set up．  
⑶句意：我们的老师和家长会为我们感到骄傲，因为我们长大了，可以对自己负责了．短语：be proud of对……感到自豪，故填proud。  
⑷句意：虽然你可能不喜欢做家务，但你应该在家里帮你的父母忙。根据句意可知用help，因为空格前有情态动词can，故用动词原形help。  
⑸句意：我们将参加明天的初中毕业典礼，这是一个非常特殊的时刻。根据句意可知用attend，放在will后面用动词原形．故填attend．  
【点评】考查单词在语境中的运用，需要根据单词在语境中的词性进行必要的变形，同时熟记固定搭配和基本句型。

八、阅读理解填词（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分)

37、【答案】product；consider；History；Earliest；safe；Brought；Mixed；Available；cleaning；favorite / favourite   
【考点】单词拼写，短文填空   
【解析】【分析】本文讲述肥皂的发展历史。  
⑴句意：曾经它是作为一种有危险去生产的头发产品，产品，且以p开头，填product．  
⑵句意：我们每天使用它并且把它当作生活当中非常重要的东西，把…当作…且以c开头，且and 连接前后时态一致都用一般现在时，故填consider， consider…as…把…当作…  
⑶句意：它也有一段非常让人惊叹的历史，大约在公元前2800年的巴比伦，最早被人知道制作和使用肥皂的国家。根据该段的内容讲述肥皂的历史，且以h开头，故填history．  
⑷the修饰形容词或者副词最高级，根据语境大约在公元前2800年的巴比伦，最早被人知道制作和使用肥皂的国家，最早，以e开头故天earliest．  
⑸句意：有一段时间，制造肥皂是不安全的．根据后面陈述的内容，碱液在制作过程中带来了化学灼烧并且会使人眼瞎．另外其他危险的物质例如动物的油脂也被混入当中，所以有一段时间，制造肥皂是不安全的，且以s开头，故填safe．  
⑹句意：那是因为碱液在制作过程中带来了化学灼烧并且会使人眼瞎。根据语境，那是因为碱液在制作过程中"带来了"化学灼烧并且会使人眼瞎，带来，且以b开头，bring，or 连接前后分句时态一致，made 为过去式，故填brought．  
⑺句意：另外其他危险的物质例如动物的油脂也被混入当中。根据语境，另外其他危险的物质例如动物的油脂也被"混入"当中，混合，且以m开头，mix，且是被动语态其结构为主语+be+v过去分词，故填mxed．  
⑻句意：后来，肥皂在商店可以买到，人们逐渐停止在家里制造肥皂。根据语境，在商店可购买的，可购买的，且以a开头，故填available．  
⑼句意：最初，肥皂不是主要用于清洁。根据前后意思，肥皂不仅用于清洁，清洗clean，be used for doing sth．故填cleaning．  
⑽句意：19世纪初肥皂变成人们最喜欢的东西。根据前后句意思，欧洲和美国的广告是帮助人们理解清洁和健康的纽带，18世界末肥皂变成人们最喜欢的东西．最喜爱的物品，以f开头，故填favorite/favourite  
【点评】考查的对单词的熟练掌握和在语境中的具体应用，注意单词的必要变形。

九、书面表达(共I大题，满分15分)

38、【答案】Hi Tom,  
    I'm glad to hear you'll come to Wuhan. Wuhan is a beautiful city full of culture and history, Visiting City Museum is a good way to learn about Wuhan. we can go boating in the East Lake. Enjoying the fascinating views. Then. we'll invite you to our class and talk about school sife. My friends and I will have a party for you at home. And you can taste our traditional food as well. If possible. You may watch Han Show. Hope you'll have fun here.  
Li Ming   
【考点】提纲作文   
【解析】【分析】本题是写一篇给定材料的书面表达，写作的话题为活动安排，在写作时应注意符合题意，根据要表达的内容确定句子的时态、语态；语言表达要符合英语习惯。  
写作步骤：  
一、阅读提示，弄清所有信息，明确写作要点。  
       1.武汉是一个有着丰富的文化和历史的美丽城市。a beautiful city full of culture and history  
      2.参观城市博物馆。了解武汉文化；a good way to  
      3.走进课堂，交流学习情况；invite sb to；talk about   
      4.去东湖划船，欣赏风景； go boating in the East Lake；  
      5.在家举办朋友聚会，品尝美食；have a party；taste food  
      6.补充  
二、根据要点，写出关键词、短语或句子。  
三、组词成句。连句成篇。注意使用一般将来时。  
【点评】本题考查对本单元所学知识的综合运用，熟练使用相关短语、单词和句型，注意词性的搭配，时态的把握，人称的使用等细节问题。