**初三综合试卷**

学校:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_姓名：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_班级：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_考号：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**一、单选题**

1．—Is that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ post office? —No, it’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ old library.

A．the; a B．a; an C．an; a D．an; the

2．“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apple a day keeps the doctor away.” is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ useful saying .

A．An; an B．An; a C．A; a

3．- Peter, shall we go for a picnic this Sunday?

- OK. Let's add it to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weekend plan.

A．a B．an C．the D．／

4．—Look at \_\_\_\_\_ boy over there. He looks excited.

—Yeah, he has won \_\_\_\_\_ first prize in the school English Reading & Writing Competition.

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

5．Laura is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11-year-old girl. She is good at playing\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_guitar.

A．/; a B．an; / C．an; the D．a; an

6．The of this activity is to raise money for a new hospital.

A．silence B．purpose C．culture D．language

7．﹣What are you doing？

﹣We are having a about when to have a party．

A．decision B．test C．discussion D．trip

8．I'm not hungry at all because I have just had much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．bread B．pears C．eggs

9．Many foreigners came to our school last week, including three and four .

A．German, American

B．Germans. American

C．Germans. Americans

D．German, Americans

10．—How many\_\_\_\_\_\_\_doctors are there in your hospital, David?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_over one hundred.

A．woman,The number of, is B．women,A number of, are

C．woman,A number of, is D．women,The number of, is

11．Mr. Wang is coming to our school. I can’t wait to see .

A．her B．him C．it D．them

12．--- New kinds of morning exercise like doing dancing are becoming popular.

--- can help us keep fit and have fun.

A．We B．You C．They

13．---My ruler is broken. Can I borrow\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? ---Of course. Here it is.

A．his B．hers C．mine D．yours

14．Foreigners often use body language to show feelings.

A．they B．their C．theirs

15．When we succeeded in reaching the top of Mount Tai，we felt proud of .

A．we B．us C．our D．ourselves

16．Wu Dajing, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Chinese skater, set a new world record at the Short Track World Cup

last year.

A．25-years-old B．25 year old C．25-year-old D．25 years old

17．The number “23,456” can be read as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A．twenty-three thousand, four hundred and fifty-six

B．twenty-three thousand and four hundred fifty-six

C．two three thousand and four five six

D．two three thousand, four and five six

18．—Which month of the year do you like best?

—July, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month, because summer vacation begin in this month.

A．seven B．six C．seventh D．sixth

19．We are proud of our country. The year 2019 is her \_\_\_\_ birthday.

A．seventy B．the seventy C．the seventieth D．seventieth

20．Nowadays, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people like HUAWEI phones better, and about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of them are adults.

A．the number of, four-fifths B．a number of, four-fifth

C．a number of, four-fifths D．the number of, four-five

21．I enjoy talking with my classmates\_\_\_\_\_\_\_our way to school.

A．on B．at C．in D．under

22．He drove so fast at the turn that the car almost went \_\_\_\_\_\_the road.

A．off B．on C．along D．behind

23．Frank held his breath the water to search for his ring in the swimming pool.

A．at B．by C．over D．under

24．Look! A boy is drawing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bridge which is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the river.

A．over; on B．over; above C．on; over

25．—It’s said that the best way to relax is exercise.

—I see. But you should keep away dangerous sports.

A．with; from B．for; off C．through; from D．through; by

26．The film seems interesting \_\_\_\_\_\_ we all want to see it.

A．and B．but C．unless D．if

27．“Put on your coat, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you will catch a cold!” This is what my mum often says to me.

A．and B．but C．or D．so

28．This cap is nice, it doesn’t look good on me.

A．for B．so C．but D．or

29．Last night, the shop was closed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she didn't buy any chocolate.

A．so B．if C．or D．when

30．She was tired. she continued her work.

A．so B．until C．but D．that

31．The Greens like the quietness in the countryside. The city is too \_\_\_\_\_\_ for them.

A．comfortable B．dangerous C．noisy D．perfect

32．The climbers made a fire during the night in order to be in the mountain.

A．safe B．safely C．save D．safety

33．--- Our motherland’s 70th birthday is coming.

--- Great! We will hold many activities to celebrate it .

A．wisely B．warmly C．simply

34．You should walk in snowy weather so that you will not fall over.

A．happily B．slowly C．sadly D．quickly

35．Julie takes good care of the family dog. She is than her brother.

A．patient B．more patient

C．most patient D．the most patient

36．If you want to try some local food, don't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the food festival this weekend.

A．miss B．carry C．hold D．bring

37．Hello, Joe. I didn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see you today. I thought you were away on holiday.

A．want B．prepare C．expect D．agree

38．These days people in China \_\_\_\_\_ take too much money when shopping because they often use Ali pay or We Chat Pay.

A．needn’t B．mustn’t C．shouldn’t D．can’t

39．—I didn't see you at Jim's party last week. —I had to work that evening, so I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go.

A．needn't B．mustn't C．couldn't D．shouldn't

40．If you want to join the Music Club. the form, please.

A．go out B．fill out C．get up D．warm up

41．- I'm getting hungry. Do you know where we can get some good food?

- Of course! There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a restaurant around the comer.

A．will be B．was C．is

42．-Daddy, when will we go out to fly a kite?

-As soon as the rain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．is stopping B．stopped C．will stop D．stops

43．-Have you ever been to Shanghai?

-Of course. Actually, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_there for six years but now I live in Taizhou.

A．worked B．was working C．would work D．have worked

44．He\_\_\_\_\_ his English teacher when he was sightseeing in Paris.

A．has met B．had met C．met D．would meet

45．---I’ve never seen Mr. Taylor before.

---Don’t worry. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ him to you before the meeting.

A．will introduce B．introduced C．have introduced D．had introduced

46．-What is your mother doing, Linda?

-She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dinner in the kitchen now.

A．is cooking B．was cooking C．cook D．cooking

47．— I called you last night, but nobody answered. Where were you then?

— Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my pet dog in my yard.

A．walked B．was walking C．am walking D．will walk

48．--- Look! My mother a new dress for me.

--- Wow, it looks very nice on you.

A．is making B．has made C．will make

49．As one of the most exciting sports, volleyball in the Olympic Games in 1964.

A．included B．is included C．was included

50．-Where is Mr. Green?

-He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the bookshop. You have to wait for him.

A．was going to B．has gone to C．has been to

51．—Where are the teachers now?

—In the meeting room. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the meeting for 10 minutes.

A．have begun B．have been on C．have had D．have been held

52．一Do you always get up so early?

—Yes, the first bus. My home is far away from school.

A．catch B．to catch C．catching D．caught

53．Kids like reading stories which can make them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A．laugh B．to laugh C．laughing

54．The teachers often tell us \_\_\_\_\_in the river． It's dangerous．

A．not swim B．don't swim

C．not swimming D．not to swim

55．一How do you practice your spoken English，Andrew？

一By English with my classmates.

A．to speak B．speaking C．speak

56．People enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *zongzi* on the Dragon Boat Festival.

A．eat B．eating C．to eat

57．HongKong Disneyland is well worth .

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

58．Smart phones \_\_\_\_\_\_ by Huawei are getting more and more popular around the world.

A．made B．making C．to make

59．﹣﹣﹣I want to know \_\_\_\_\_we will have the meetting．

﹣﹣﹣Maybe in the classroom．

A．where B．when C．who D．whether

60．We don’t know , but it tells us the importance of friendship.

A．what the story is about

B．whether the story is true

C．when did the story take place

61．-Excuse me，could you tell me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？

-Certainly. Go along the street and you will find it on the right.

A．how can I get to the radio station

B．how I can get to the radio station

C．why I can get to the radio station

62．—Simon, you look smart in the T-shirt. Could you tell me it?

—OK. I bought it in a store online.

A．where you bought B．where do you buy

C．when you buy D．when did you buy

63．— Did you notice . in her office?

— Yes. She was going over our writing.

A．what was Miss Lin doing B．what Miss Lin was doing

C．what does Miss Lin do D．what Miss Lin does

64．（2016河南中考）--What did Tom say to you just now, John?

--He asked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A．why I am so happy today

B．what will I do for the weekend

C．Who did I play football with after school

D．if I could go to the movie with him tonight

65．Du Fuguo is a hero is known to millions of Chinese people.

A．who B．which C．what

66．—Do you know the man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spoke at the meeting just now?

—No, I don’t know.

A．what B．who C．which D．whose

67．I’ll never forget the story \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．that cheers me up B．who cheers me up C．what cheers me up

68．Tom watched the World Cup \_\_\_\_ 11:30 last night.

A．when B．unless C．until D．as soon as

69．Friends are like books. You don’t need a lot of them they are good.

A．or B．and C．as long as D．as soon as

70．Kitty, you’ll fail the English exam\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you study hard.

A．because B．when C．if D．unless

71．I always get up early on weekdays, \_\_\_\_\_\_I’m afraid I will be late for school.

A．because B．so C．though D．than

72．We should take care of the earth \_\_\_\_ we can make a better world to live in.

A．so that B．until C．even if D．while

73．StorySign is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a useful app \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it can make it easier for deaf children and their parents to read bedtime stories.

A．so ... that B．such ... that C．too ... to D．as ... as

74．He could find the way home \_\_\_\_ he was only three years old.

A．though B．because C．where D．if

75．\_\_\_\_it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.

A．Although B．Because C．Unless D．However

76．A recent survey shows that 44 percent of Americans want to use self-driving cars, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_34 percent believe that they will make the roads mote dangerous.

A．although B．because C．if

77．一 fine it is today！Let's go for a walk.

一That sounds good.Let's go.

A．What B．How C．Which

78． nice weather it is! Let’s go for a picnic, Frank.

A．What B．What a C．How D．How a

79．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the grass. It's a rule of the park.

A．Step B．Don't step C．To step

80．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me an email before you come to Hohhot, and I’ll meet you at the train station.

A．Send B．Sending C．To send D．Sent

**二、完型填空**



My best friend Ally and I spare a few hours of our time every week as volunteers for BuddyBall. It’s a 81 that helps disabled kids do sports and make new friends.

So what does a buddy ( 伙 伴 ) do? 82 , I am a buddy for an eleven-year-old boy Tom. He is in a wheelchair and is a good basketball player, but just like any kid, it upsets him 83 he misses a shot or makes a bad pass. He starts to cry and doesn’t want to play. Sometimes he even wants to 84 . So, as his buddy, I encourage him. Now we’re working on our basketball skills together. It’s great to see how he has 85 and he doesn’t get upset so easily.

Ally is a buddy for Clara, a kid with very few language skills. She is also a bit 86 ! She likes running away. Ally has learned how to work with Clara and to get her to join in the 87 . Now she loves baseball and has more friends. Next week she’s playing in a team. Her parents are 88 happy about BuddyBall and they say that Clara is more confident ( 自 信 的 ) and 89 after her BuddyBall sessions.

BuddyBall is a great chance for everyone! Differences 90 and we realize that we’re all just kids loving sports. I love doing BuddyBall because I know I’m doing something meaningful!

81．A．decision B．subject C．program

82．A．In the end B．On the way C．At the moment

83．A．when B．until C．before

84．A．keep on B．get down C．give up

85．A．dreamed B．improved C．prepared

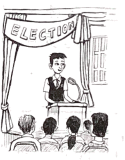
86．A．wild B．friendly C．easy-going

87．A．games B．discussions C．lessons

88．A．hardly B．truly C．possibly

89．A．careful B．sociable C．creative

90．A．increase B．remain C．disappear



Run for Class President

Two months ago, when our class election(选举) started, I decided to run for class president. I enjoyed speaking in public and got along well with people, so I felt it easy to win. But I was 91 that people would feel bad for me if I lost.

I was busy preparing in the following week. My plan wasn’t to make promises to do things I couldn’t 92 but to show my class why I wanted to be president. I put up my posters in hallways and in the classroom. I also spent three hours writing my speech, saying that I was the one they could turn to whenever they had a problem. Since I was 93 prepared, I felt that my chances of winning were strong.

However, when I gave my speech on Election Day, the response (反应) wasn’t what I had 94 . Few people actually listened. When it was my opponent’s (对手的)turn, everyone was screaming his name. His speech was short, but all to the point. By then, I realized I should have made mine shorter and clearer.

It was obvious who would 95 . For the rest of the day, I felt like it was over. I wanted to just go home and cry, but I made it through.

My 96 was right: I didn’t win.

The next day, people were still talking about the election. I just pretended (假装) not to hear. But later, things got better. People 97 about the election and talked to me just as they did before.

I don’t regret putting time and energy into the election because I’ve learned that things aren’t always going the way I expect. And moments of failure like this build 98 —since then I’ve learned to face disappointment and grown stronger.

91．A．bored B．afraid C．excited D．hopeful

92．A．compare B．remember C．manage D．repeat

93．A．fully B．quickly C．freshly D．physically

94．A．feared B．faced C．mentioned D．pictured

95．A．insist B．return C．wait D．win

96．A．suggestion B．prediction C．direction D．introduction

97．A．forgot B．wrote C．cared D．discussed

98．A．trust B．pride C．character D．support

**三、阅读单选**

In ancient times, there was a king who loved flowers. His palace was always decorated with beautiful orchids(兰花)and other flowers. As the king grew older, he knew that one day he would have to give up his throne(王位). So he had to find someone to rule the country.

The other day, the king had an idea. He asked his servants to travel to every part of the country and give every citizen a single orchid seed(种子). He then announced that the person who grew the most beautiful orchid would take his throne.

Everyone in the country then got their own seed. One young man named David was especially excited about the news, because he had experience in growing flowers himself. David planted his seed in a pot and put it in a place where it would get lots of sunlight. He watched it carefully every day. But as hard as he tried, his flower simply would not grow. Finally, it was time for everyone to give their flowers to the king. David took his empty potto the palace. “Your Majesty(尊敬的陛下), I am sorry to say that I could not grow an orchid. But I hope you can see that I tried my best,” he said. The king was moved by David’s honesty. Although he did not choose David as the new king, he gave David a job as a royal court judge(法官). He helieved that David’s honesty would make him the right person to make sure the justice(公正)in the country.

99．According to the king’s order, who could be the next king?

A．The man who was the smartest.

B．The man who was the most honest,

C．The man who could plant the best seed.

D．The man who could grow the most beautiful orchid.

100．What do we know about David?

A．He told a joke to the king. B．He failed to grow the king’s orchid.

C．He was good at growing orchids. D．He was chosen to be the next king.

101．What does the underlined word “it” refers to in Paragraph 4?

A．The pot. B．His flower. C．The seed. D．The sunlight.

102．What can we learn from the story?

A．David was the only winner in the end.

B．It is stupid of the king to choose David as a judge.

C．It is impolite of David to give an empty pot to the palace.

D．The king believed honesty was very important for a judge.

103．Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

A．Honesty Is the Best Policy B．How to Grow Orchids

C．Flowers Are the Best Gifts D．It’s Very Easy to Grow Orchids

The first time my wife Linda gave birth was in a hospital.

When Linda got pregnant ( 怀孕) for the second time, we wanted a home birth, not just for ourselves, but for our daughter. We are very open with our daughter. We want to teach her respect and awe(敬畏) for the things of bodies. So she was part of the process from the very beginning.

In the morning the midwives came just as Linda was climbing into the birth tub(盆).Our daughter offered her mom water and food while she rested. When she found the noise and activity of birth, she was too nervous to stay long, so she spent a few minutes next to the tub, then went into another room to play. The midwives called her back in time to see her brother come into the world. As Linda pulled our tiny newborn son up, our daughter and I rushed to her side,all four of us hugging and crying and very excited, That night, and many times since then, our daughter said. “I’m so proud of Mom for having a baby.” She has seen and admired the effort it takes to bring a new person into the world. It’s a part of her life, something that can happen in the same room where she colors and watches movies.

It was crucial that our daughter was part of that experience, not just for her, but for Linda and me as well. Everything we wanted for her— trusted care providers; a very familiar environment; continuing support; good food — were things we needed but didn't have the first time Linda gave birth. We crossed this threshold(门槛) together, as a family, and it was messy and scary and painful and unusual and mysterious and really perfect.

104．The writer of this passage is probably .

A．a father B．a mother C．a daughter D．a son

105．What does the underlined word “ midwives” probably mean .

A．carefully hardworking cooks B．specially trained nurses

C．truly talented singers D．very friendly drivers

106．From the last paragraph, we can see in fact the writer .

A．didn't warn her wife Linda to give birth in the family

B．didn't want their family to cross the threshold together

C．thought it was crucial that their daughter was not part of the experience

D．wanted her daughter to know that she was trusted and needed in the family

107．According to the passage we can see .

A．the writer's first child is a son

B．there are five people in the writer's family now

C．the writer's daughter saw her brother come into the world

D．the writer wanted a home birth. only just for their daughter

108．Which is the best title(标题) for this passage'?

A．My First Child Was Born in a Hospital.

B．The Second Child in My Happy Family.

C．A Messy and Painful and Unusual Family.

D．Why Did We Choose a Home Birth for Our Second Child?

International Museum Day is coming. Here are some special museums that you must see.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| figure | Sweet Museum Russia  Do you love candy? Don’t miss the sweet world in Russia. You can find different kinds of sweet food here. But they are just models! Look, how big the lollipops(棒棒糖) are! People can ride on them. Want to taste the ice-cream? Be careful—the ice-cream balls are lights! |
| figure | Museum of Failure, Sweden  There are more then 100 failed products in the museum. Some of them come from the world’s most successful companies, like the Newton computer from Apple. Maybe success stories are similar and kind of boring, but we can find interesting stories in failures and learn something from them. |
| figure | Cancun Underwater Museum, Mexico  It is a secret garden under the sea. You can either dive(潜水) or take a glass boat into it. Down here, sea animals live around 400 sculptures(石膏像). Each sculpture tells a story and it’s made of special material, which is good for the sea life. |
| figure | Museum of Broken Relationships, Croatia  Some relationships end—with lovers, with dreams and with cities. This special museum has a collection of objects from people all over the world who want to lock their memories. Each of the object shares a story of their past relationship. |

109．If you’re interested in art under the water, you may go to \_\_\_\_.

A．Sweet Museum B．Cancun Underwater Museum

C．Museum of Failure D．Museum of Broken Relationships

110．According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

A．People can taste the candies on show in Sweet Museum.

B．People learn about success stories in Museum of Failure.

C．Objects in Museum Of Broken Relationships have their stories.

D．The material of sculptures in Cancun Underwater Museum is harmful.

111．The passage is probably from the column(栏目) of \_\_\_\_ in a magazine.

A．Culture. B．Health. C．Sports. D．Food.

**四、用单词的正确形式完成句子**

词汇运用

用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空，每词仅用一次（每空一词）。

aloud lock behave their low

（1）Make sure the door is 112． when you leave the room.

（2）It's so cold today. The temperature may be the 113． this winter.

（3）The pain in his leg made him cry 114．.

（4）Mary always 115． so well that everyone likes her.

（5）When our washing machine broke, our neighbors let us use 116．.

从方框中选择恰当的词或短语并用其正确的形式填空（每个词或短语只能用一次）。

possible; tidy; go on a school trip; rain hard; have a fever;

look for; such as; be strict with; take place; pass away

117．-Timmy, your bedroom is dirty and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

-Sorry, Mum. I'll clean it right away.

118．- You look so worried. What can I do for you?

- I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my key. Have you seen it?

119．Louis Cha Leung-yung, one of the greatest Chinese writers, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_last year. He built a fantastic wuxia world and created different types of heroes.

120．Do scientists agree that there's a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that humans in the future would live on Mars?

121．It\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but the boys went on playing football on the playground.

122．The Smiths \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their children about table manners and always remind them to behave well.

123．- I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since last night.

-You'd better go to see a doctor.

124．Alibaba opened a hotel in which a series of tasks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_check-in, light control and room service can be done by AI and robots.

125．The rainy season usually\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from June to September in my hometown.

126．-More than 20 international students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with us next week, won't they?

-Yes, they will.

根据语境和句意，从方框中选出意思正确的短语并用其适当形式填空。

be afraid of in danger tomato noodle dress up turn off

127．We should save energy by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lights when we leave a room.

128．Many wild animals are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so it's time for us to do whatever we can to protect them.

129．–I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crossing the street because there is always too much traffic.

-You can walk across the street when traffic lights are green.

130．Lily is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in her room because she wants to be the most beautiful girl at the party tonight.

131．The students in our school usually have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast.

**五、补全对话7选5**

根据对话内容,从方框内选择恰当的句子将对话补充完整。（选项中有两项是多余的）

A: Tony. You're in a hurry.132． .

B: Hello. Ms. Li. I'm going to the Lost and Found Office.

A:133．.

B: Yes. I've lost my gloves.

A: What colour are they?

B:134． My aunt gave me as a birthday present.

A: Look! I found a pair on the floor just now.135．.

B: Let me see …Oh. They're mine.136．Thank you. Ms Li.

A: You're welcome! Look at this nice watch.Is it yours too,Tony?

B: No.it isn't.

A: Please be careful with your things.

B: OK.I will.

A．Are they yours?

B．Where are you going?

C．Have you lost anything?

D．Tony is looking for his gloves.

E.Look! Here's my name "Tony"!

F.When do people often lose things?

G.They're green.

**六、选用适当的单词补全对话**

填入一个适当的词补全对话，每空一词。

A:Hi，Steve. I'm a little bit nervous.

B：137．the matter，Bill？

A: I'll have an English test next week.

B: Don't worry. What can I do for you？

A: Could you lend your notebook 138．me？

B: Of course. How139． do you study English every day？

A: Fifty minutes. I spend twenty minutes learning new words and half an140．listening to tapes.

B: Practice makes perfect. Keep trying and you'll make progress.

A: Thanks a lot.

B: You're141．

**七、填写适当的句子补全对话**

阅读对话，根据横线后所给标点符号的提示，在横线上填写适当的句子，使对话完整。

*(Alice meets Mary after school on Friday afternoon. )*

Alice: Hi, Mary. What are you going to do tomorrow?

Mary: Nothing much.

Alice: 142．?

Mary: *Ezhou Theater*? No, I haven’t.

Alice: There will be a free concert at *Ezhou Theater* at 9:00 a.m. tomorrow. Would you like to go with me?

Mary: Yes, I’d love to. By the way, 143．?

Alice: I like pop music. What about you?

Mary: 144．.

Alice: Wow, such a quiet girl like you enjoys rock music!

Mary: Yeah, because it always makes me excited.

Alice: Then you don’t miss tomorrow’s concert.

Mary: OK. See you tomorrow.

Alice: See you.

**八、用单词的正确形式完成短文**

将下列单词的适当形式填入空格．每空限填一词，每词只能用一次．

continue make place careful who same stop before good something

A man named Bill once visited a temple that was still being built． He saw a sculptor （雕刻家）145． a sculpture． As he watched the man work on the sculpture， he noticed that there was a similar sculpture lying nearby．

He felt strange and asked the sculptor， "Why are you creating two146． sculptures？ Do you need two to put in different 147．？"

"No．" the man said without looking up， "We need only one， but the first one became damaged（损害）148． I could finish it， so I' m working on a new one．"

Bill picked up the damaged sculpture and examined it 149．． But he couldn't find 150． wrong with it．

"Where is the damage？" he asked．

"There is a scratch （划痕） on the sculpture's nose " the sculptor said while 151． his work．

Bill then asked "Where are you going to place the sculpture？"

The sculptor replied that it would be placed on a platform which is 20 feet in height．" If the sculpture is up that high，152． is going to notice that there is a scratch on the nose？ " Bill asked．

The sculptor 153． his work， looking up at the man and said，" I will know it．"

The sculptor chose a high standard of excellence in his work． Even if other people didn't notice it， it mattered to him that his work should be of the 154． quality （质量）． This is an attitude we should work hard to have．

**九、单词填空**

阅读下面短文，然后根据括号内所给汉语意思写出单词的正确形式（每空一词）。

A group of rubbish collectors in Turkey are recycling the books that people have thrown away. They have 155． (已经) created a mobile library. There are now over 9, 000 books, which are divided into 20 kinds, including 156． (医学的) care, politics, literature, history, healthy living and so on. The library is inside a 157． (卡车) that tours schools in the countryside. They hope to create a greater passion(热情) for reading books in children, 158． (尤其) in the age of mobile phones and computers. Many schools do not have a reading room or their 159． (自己的) library.

The library has got lots of attention in Turkey. People from all over Turkey are 160． (送) their old books to the library. A 161． (女士) working at the mobile library said, "The interest is growing. Each day we have guests coming here to 162． (借) books or have a quiet time to read." The director of the library said, "We have books here for kids aged from four to 163． (十), and books for older children, like world classics and 164． (诗). We hope that it will develop their love for books."

根据短文内容和所给中文提示，用单词的正确形式完成以下短文。

Lydia runs and picks up rubbish along the way. What she does is called "plogging", an activity combining collecting rubbish with running. Last 165．（六月），she first learned the idea of plogging on the Intemet and decided to plog.

Lydia runs four or 166． (五) times a week and takes a daily walk with her two dogs. She often wears her gloves and takes several 167． (袋子) when she goes out. Sometimes she spends 168． (一半，半数) an hour collecting rubbish. She says she169． (浪费) the last few years of her running life. Now she feels" 170． (更好的) to do plogging than just running by the litter." It just takes a moment to stop and pick something up off the ground.171．(然而) , it makes a big difference to my community. Now my husband also 172． (加入) me," Lydia says 173． (自豪地). "It doesn't matter how much rubbish I pick up. It's good way to protect our 174．（星球）)

根据短文内容和所给中文提示,写出空白处各单词的正确形式,每空限填一词。

Many people go to Utah because they love hiking in Bryce Canyon National Park. They enjoy 175．(岩石) climbing, camping and so on. However, some people go to Utah for a very 176．(不同的) experience.

The Boulder Outdoor Survival(生存) School(BOSS) in Utah is the world’s oldest survival school. It teaches people how stay alive without tents, or even backpacks. In Bryce Canyon, the days are very 177．(热的) and the nights are very cold. Not everyone wants to go and experience life without modern 178．(发明) like smart phones and e-books. Students at BOSS quickly learn that it is important to work hard and 179．(尝试) new things if they want to complete the training.

In survival camps at BOSS students don't just practise camping, hiking or180．(骑) horses. They go into the wild for days or weeks. They learn how to find 181． (新鲜的)water for drinking. They also learn how to make a fire, use a 182．(小刀) and find food to eat. Nature can often give them 183． (每件事) they need so survive.

After these people go back to the real world, they may never use these skills again. Even if they don’t, at 184．(至少) they will always know that they can live without computers, electricity, and smart phones—even if it is only for a few days!

**参考答案**

1．B

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：——那是一家邮局吗？——不，它是一家旧图书馆。

考查冠词。a用于以辅音音素开始的单词前，表示一个；an用于以元音音素开始的单词前，表示一个；the表示特指，定冠词；第一空表示泛指，根据“post office”可知是以辅音音素开头，所以用 a；排除A、C、D；结合“old library”可知是元音音素开头，所以用 an，故选 B。

2．B

【解析】

【详解】

句意：“一天一个苹果，医生远离我”是一个有用的谚语。第一空处译为“一个”。且apple为元音音素开头，用an，排除C；第二空处译为“一个”，且useful为辅音音素开头，用a，故选B。

【点睛】

a用于以辅音音素开头的单数可数名词前；an用在元音音素开头的单数可数名词前。即：不见元不加an，不看字母看发音。如an hour, a horse, an apple。

3．C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：——彼得，这个星期天我们去野餐好吗？——好的，让我们把它加入周末计划吧。

考查冠词用法。根据句意可知此处是指加入我们制定的周末计划，表示特指，所以应用定冠词the来修饰；结合选项可知C选项符合题意，故答案选C。

【点睛】

本题考查冠词用法。冠词分为定冠词、不定冠词和零冠词。不定冠词包括a和an ，表示泛指某人或某物，a用于辅音音素开头的单词前面；an用于元音音素开头的单词前面。the是定冠词，表示特指某个（些）人或者物，或者在文中再次提到该事物时；零冠词用于一些特殊的结构中。本题根据题干可知此处是指加入我们制定的周末计划，表示特指，所以应用定冠词the来修饰；故答案选C。

4．C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：——看那边的那个男孩，他看起来很兴奋。——是的，他在学校英语读写比赛中获得了一等奖。

a是不定冠词，修饰可数名词单数，表示泛指一个…；the是定冠词，修饰名词表示特指。根据句意可知，第一空特指那边的那个男孩，用the；第二空后是序数词，前面应用the。故选C。

5．C

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：劳拉是一个十一岁的女孩，她擅长于弹吉他。

考查冠词。a用于以辅音音素开始的单词前，表示一个；an用于以元音音素开始的单词前，表示一个；the表示特指，定冠词；第一空处译为“一个”，且11为元音音素开头，用an，排除A和D；且根据play后接乐器名词的时候，乐器名词前加the，第二空后“guitar”可知第二空用the，故选C。

6．B

【解析】

【详解】

句意：这项活动的目的是为新医院筹集资金。A. silence沉默；B. purpose 目的；C. culture文化；D. language语言。根据to raise money for a new hospital. 为新医院筹集资金。可知，这是这次活动的目的，因此选择purpose 目的；故选B。

7．C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：—你们在做什么？我们在进行关于何时举办聚会的讨论。

考查名词词义辨析。A表示决定；B表示测试、考试；C表示讨论；D表示旅行。根据题干可知我们正在讨论什么时候举行派对，其中have a discussion表示讨论。故选C。

8．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：我一点也不饿，因为我刚吃了很多面包。

考查名词辨析。A. bread面包，不可数名词；B. pears梨，可数名词复数；C. eggs鸡蛋，可数名词复数。much许多、大量，修饰不可数名词，所以A选项符合题意，故答案选A。

9．C

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：上周有许多外国人来我们学校，包括三个德国人和四个美国人。

考查名词的数。German德国人，其复数形式是Germans；American美国人，其复数形式是Americans。根据空格前面的three和four，可知空格处要用复数名词来填空，故答案选C。

10．D

【解析】

【分析】

句意：——戴维，在你们医院有多少女医生？——他们的人数是100多。

【详解】

the number of…….的数量，作主语，谓语用第三人称单数。a number of一些，修饰名词，作主语，谓语用复数形式。第一空how many修饰复数名词，woman doctor女医生，其复数形式为women doctors。第二空根据over one hundred可知此处表示数量，故用the number of，谓语用第三人称单数is。故选D。

11．B

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：王老师要来我们学校了，我迫不及待要看到他。

her她，人称代词宾格；him他，人称代词宾格；it它；them他们，人称代词宾格。根据句意可知，这个空代指的是Mr. Wang，是男性，故应选B。

12．C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：— —各种新型的晨练像跳舞变得越来越流行了。— —他们能帮助我们保持建康，有乐趣。

We我们，人称代词主格形式；You你，你们，人称代词；They他们，人称代词主格形式。根据对话的意思可知，这个空代指上句话中的New kinds of morning exercise，应用第三人称，故选C。

13．D

【解析】

【详解】

句意：——我的尺子坏了，我能借你的吗？——当然，给你。根据My ruler is broken. Can I borrow和Of course. Here it is.可知是能借你的吗；his他的（形容词/名词性物主代词）； hers她的 （名词性物主代词）；mine我的（名词性物主代词）；yours你的（名词性物主代词）；故选D。

14．B

【解析】

【详解】

句意“外国人经常使用肢体语言来展示他们的感觉”。

A.他们（人称代词主格）；B.他们的（形容词性物主代词）；C.他们的（名词性物主代词）。根据句意可知，译为“他们的感觉”，排除A；且空后有名词feelings，用形容词性物主代词，故选B。

15．D

【解析】

【详解】

句意：当我们成功登上泰山之巅时，我们为自己感到骄傲。

考查代词辨析。proud of以…为荣；根据When we succeeded in reaching the top of Mount Tai可知为自己感到骄傲，需用反身代词，we和us都是人称代词，our是物主代词，均可排除。ourselves我们自己，故选D。

16．C

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：25岁的中国滑冰运动员吴大靖在去年的短道世界杯上创造了新的世界纪录。考查限定词辨析。由数字、名词和形容词加连字符构成的词为复合形容词，也称限定词，其结构为“数字-名词-形容词”，中间的名词必须用单数形式。根据句意结构，可知选C。

17．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：数字23456可以读作二万三千四百五十六。首先，英语数字都是以1000为单位的，thousand(千)，million(百万)，billion(十亿)所以从右向左三位三位的用逗号断开。百位和十位之间用and相连，个位和十位之间加连字符。故答案选A。

【点睛】

在英语中，数字的读法是：从数字的右端向左端数起，每三位数加一个逗号，第一个逗号前面的数字后添加 thousand，第二个逗号前面的数字后添加 million，第三个逗号前面的数字后添加 billion，以此类推，两个逗号之间最大的数为百位数形式。另外，百位和十位之间用and连接，十位和个位之间用连字符“-”连接，而且具体数字和数量单位名词连用时数量单位名词不可使用复数。所以本题23456，应读作twenty-three thousand, four hundred and fifty-six，故答案选A。

18．C

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：——你最喜欢一年中的哪个月?——七月，第七个月，因为暑假在这个月开始。考查数词辨析。定冠词the修饰序数词，six和seven都是基数词，可排除。seventh第七，sixth第六；根据July（七月）可知选C。

19．D

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：我们为我们的国家感到骄傲，2019年是她的70岁生日。seventy70，seventieth第70；根据几岁生日时用序数词，当序数词前有形容词性的物主代词时，要把the省略掉；故选D。

20．C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：如今，许多人更喜欢华为手机，其中约五分之四是成年人。考查介词短语和分数。1. the number of：…的数量，做主语，谓语动词使用单数；a number of：许多，大量的，修饰可数名词复数，它和可数名词做主语时，谓语动词使用复数；本句谓语动词like是复数，可知填a number of。2.分数表达法：基数词做分子，序数词做分母，当分子大于一，分母用复数，“五分之四”是four-fifths，故第二个空填four-fifths；故选C。

21．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：我喜欢在上学的路上和同学们聊天。

A. on在……上；B. at在(某处)；C. in在……里；D. under在……下面。on one’s way to…意为“在去……的路上”。故答案为A。

22．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：他在转弯处开得太快了，汽车几乎要偏离公路了。

A. off远离；B. on在……上；C. along沿着；D. behind在……后面。根据文中He drove so fast at the turn可知下文是说远离公路了。根据题意，故选A

23．D

【解析】

【详解】

句意：弗兰克在水下屏住呼吸，在游泳池里寻找他的戒指。

A. at在……；B. by通过……；C. over在……上方；D. under在……下面。根据下文to search for his ring in the swimming pool.可知这里是说在水下。根据题意，故选D。

24．C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：看！一个男孩正在河上的桥上画画。over在…上面，指在物体的正上方，不与面接触；on表示与面接触；above在…上，不一定是正上方。表示动态或者覆盖的意思时，常用over。根据句意可知，第一个空表示“在桥面上”，应该用on；第二个空表示“桥在河的上方”，应该用over。故选C。

25．C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：——据说最好的放松方式是通过锻炼。——我明白了，但是你应该远离危险的运动。

考查介词。第一个空，根据It’s said that the best way to relax is exercise.可知句意为“据说最好的放松方式是通过锻炼。” through exercise“通过锻炼”，通过某种方式用through，with一般后面加凭借的工具，for是为了的意思，故排除A、B选项。第二个空，keep away from是一个固定短语，意思是“远离”，排除D选项。故答案选C。

26．A

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：这个电影好像有趣，我们都想看它。根据and和，表示并列； but但是， unless除非，if是否，如果；根据The film seems interesting和we all want to see it之间是并列关系；故选A。

27．C

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：“穿上你的外套，否则你会感冒！”这是我妈妈经常对我说的。and 和 but但是，or否则，so因此；根据Put on your coat,和you will catch a cold!之间的关系，可知是否则会感冒；故选C。

28．C

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：这个帽子很漂亮，但是戴在我头上看起来不好看。

for为了，因为；so因此；but但是；or或者，否则。根据句意，空前…is nice，空后是doesn’t look nice，前后是转折的关系，故应选C。

29．A

【解析】

试题分析：句意：昨天晚上那个商店关门了，因此她没买到巧克力。A. so因此，so后表示的是原因； B. if 如果； C. or或者； D. when当……时候。根据句意故选A。

考点：考查连词的用法。

30．C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：她很累。但她继续工作。A. so因此；B. until直到；C. but但是；D. that那个。句子She was tired.和句子she continued her work.之间存在着转折关系，因此选择but但是；语境是：她很累。但她继续工作。故选C。

31．C

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：格林一家人喜欢乡村的宁静，城市对他们来说太吵闹了。

考查形容词词义辨析。A. comfortable舒服的；B. dangerous危险的；C. noisy吵闹的；D. perfect完美的。根据The Greens like the quietness in the countryside. 格林一家人喜欢乡村的宁静，可推出后句是指城市对他们来说太吵了，所以应用形容词noisy吵闹的，故答案选C。

32．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：为了在山上安全，登山者在夜间生火。

A. safe安全的；形容词；B. safely安全地；副词；C. save节省，动词；D. safety安全，名词。in order to be+形容词，safe的意思是“安全的”，形容词。故选A。

33．B

【解析】

【详解】

句意：-祖国母亲的 70 岁生日要来了。 -太棒了！我们会举办很多的活动去热烈庆祝它。

wisely明智地；warmly热烈地；simply简单地，仅仅。根据句意hold many activities to celebrate it可知，应该是“热烈庆祝”，故应选B。

34．B

【解析】

【详解】

句意：你应该在下雪天慢慢走，这样你就不会跌倒了。

考查副词辨析。A. 高兴地；B. 缓慢地；C. 伤心地；D. 迅速地。根据so that you will not fall over可知下雪天要慢走，故选B。

35．B

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：Julie把家里的狗照顾得很好，她比她的弟弟更有耐心。

patient耐心的，形容词；more patient更有耐心的；most patient最有耐心的；the most patient最有耐心的，最高级。根据句意和空后的than可知，这里应用形容词的比较级，故选B。

36．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：如果你想尝尝当地的美食，不要错过这个周末的美食节。

A. miss错过；B. carry携带；C. hold抓住；D. bring带来。根据If you want to try some local food, don't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the food festival this weekend. 如果你想尝尝当地的美食，不要\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 这个周末的美食节。可知，应该选择miss错过；符合语境。故选A。

37．C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：你好，乔。我没预料到今天会看到你。我以为你出去度假了。

考查动词辨析。want 想要；prepare 准备；expect 预料，预计；agree 同意。由“I thought you were away on holiday.”可知问句表示“没有想到会见到你”。expect符合句意。故选C。

38．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：如今，中国人购物时不必带太多钱，因为他们经常使用支付宝或微信支付。

考查情态动词。A. needn’t不必；B. mustn’t禁止；C. shouldn’t不应该；D. can’t不能。根据题干结合句意可知，横线上应该填写needn't，构成“中国人购物时不必带太多钱”，其余三个选项和句意不符，所以都被排除，故答案选A。

39．C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：——上周我没有在吉姆的聚会上看到你。——那天晚上我必须得工作，所以我不能去。

考查情态动词辨析。needn’t 不必；mustn't 禁止，不许；couldn't 不能；shouldn't 不应该。由“I had to work that evening”可知是“不能去”。故选C。

40．B

【解析】

【详解】

句意：如果你想加入音乐俱乐部。请填写这张表。A. go out出去；B. fill out填写；C. get up起床；D. warm up热身，做准备活动。根据If you want to join the Music Club. 如果你想加入音乐俱乐部。可知，应该是请填写这张表。因此选择fill out填写；故选B。

41．C

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：---我饿了。你知道在哪能买到好食物吗？---当然！拐角处有一家餐馆。A选项是一般将来时的there be句型，B选项是一般过去时的there be句型，C选项是一般现在时的there be句型；根据句意这里是一般现在时，故选C。

42．D

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：——Daddy，我们什么时候出去放风筝？——雨一停。A. is stopping正在停，现在进行时；B. stopped停止，一般过去时；C. will stop将停，一般将来时。D. stops停止，一般现在时，第三人称单数。这里是as soon as引导的时间状语从句，遵循主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时态，主语是the rain，第三人称单数，谓语动词变第三人称单数。这里的意思是说雨一停，我们就去。As soon as 引导的时间状语从句时态要遵循：主将从现。 本题主句省略，从句主语是the rain，所以用rains。故选D。

43．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：— —你去过上海吗？ — —当然。实际上，我在那里工作了六年，但现在我住在台州。A为一般过去时；B为过去进行时；C为过去将来时；D为现在完成时。根据Actually, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_there for six years but now I live in Taizhou. 实际上，我在那里工作了六年，但现在我住在台州。可知，我是六年前在上海工作的，因此应该用一般过去时，故选A。

44．C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：他在巴黎观光时遇到了他的英语老师。考查句子时态。A. has met现在完成时；B. had met过去完成时；C. met一般过去时；D. would meet过去将来时。When引导的时间状语从句，从句可以表示一段时间或时间点，从句时态可以是一般过去时或过去进行时；主句时态要使用一般过去时或过去进行时。结合句意和选项可知填met；选C。

45．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：——以前我从来没见过Taylor先生。——不要担心，开会前我会把他介绍给你的。根据will introduce一般将来时态的结构，introduced一般过去时态的结构，have introduced现在完成时态的结构，had introduced过去完成时态的结构；根据Don’t worry.和 before the meeting.可知是将来时态；故选A。

46．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：——Linda，你的母亲正在做什么？——她现在正在厨房里做晚饭。A. is cooking 正在做，现在进行时；B. was cooking正在做，过去进行时；C. cook做，一般现在时态；D. cooking做，现在分词。根据上文What is your mother doing, Linda?可知下文用现在进行时。其结构是be doing的形式。主语是单数，be动词用is。根据题意，故选A。

47．B

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：——我昨晚给你打电话了，但是没有人接。那时你在哪里?——哦，我在院子里遛我的宠物狗。考查动词时态辨析。根据句意语境可知，昨晚你打电话时我正在遛狗，需用过去进行时“was/were doing”结构，故选B。

48．B

【解析】

【详解】

句意“-看！我的妈妈已经为我做了一件裙子。-你穿起来很好看”。本题考查时态。A.现在进行时；B.现在完成时；C.一般将来时。根据it looks very nice on you可知，表示动作发生在过去，即妈妈过去为我做裙子，对现在造成的影响是“现在你穿起来很好看”，用现在完成时，故选B。

49．C

【解析】

【详解】

句意“作为最令人振奋的体育运动之一，排球在1964年被包含在奥运会中”。A.一般过去时；B.一般现在时的被动语态；C.一般过去时的被动语态。根据in 1964可知，用一般过去时，排除B；主语volleyball与谓语include之间为被动be done，故选C。

50．B

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：——Mr. Green在哪里？——他去了书店。你必须等他。A. was going to 打算去……，过去将来时；B. has gone to去了，可能在途中，可能已经到了；C. has been to去过某地。根据下文You have to wait for him.可知上文是去了书店。故答案选B。

51．C

【解析】

【详解】

考查动词辨析和语态。句意:老师们现在在哪里?在会议室，他们已经开了10分钟的会了。根据时间状语“for 10 minutes”可知，空格处应用现在完成时，且应用延续性动词。begin 是非延续性动词，可排除A项。该句的主语They指代the teachers，谓语动词应用had。 B项和D项的主语是the meeting，故选C。

52．B

【解析】

【详解】

句意：— —你总是起得这么早吗？ — —是的，去赶第一班车。我家离学校很远。A为动词原形；B为动词不定式；C为动名词；D为过去式。根据My home is far away from school. 我家离学校很远。可知，起早（get up so early）的目的是为了赶早班车（the first bus），因此应该用动词不定式做目的状语。故选B。

53．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：孩子们喜欢读能让他们发笑的故事。A. laugh动词原形；B. to laugh动词不定式；C. laughing分词或动名词。make sb. do sth.让某人做某事，make后跟动词原形作宾语补足语，故答案为A。

54．D

【解析】

【详解】

句意：老师经常告诉我们不要在河里游泳。太危险了。

本题考查句型tell sb. not to do sth. 告诉某人不要做某事。语境是：老师经常告诉我们不要在河里游泳。太危险了。故选D。

55．B

【解析】

【详解】

句意：— — 你怎么练习你的英语口语，安德鲁？ — — 和我的同学讲英语的方式。A为动词不定式；B为动名词；C为动词原形。By是介词，后跟动名词，故选B。

56．B

【解析】

【详解】

句意：在端午节的时候人们喜欢吃粽子。eat吃，动词原形；eating动名词形式；to eat动词不定式。句中谓语动词是enjoy，意为“喜欢”，常用于句型enjoy doing sth.喜欢做某事，故这里应用动名词形式，选B。

57．D

【解析】

【详解】

句意：香港迪士尼乐园非常值得一游。

A. to visit动词不定式；B. visited动词过去式；C. visit动词原形；D. visiting分词或动名词。be worth doing sth. 值得干某事，表达的意义是被动意义。故答案为D。

58．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：华为生产的智能手机在全球越来越受欢迎。本题的题干是简单句，分析句子成分并结合选项可知，空格处应用非谓语动词。A. made过去分词、过去式 B. making现在分词 C. to make 动词不定式。make与主语是被动关系，需用过去分词形式；选A。

59．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：——我想知道会议在哪里举行。 ——可能在教室里。

A. where哪里；B. when什么时候；C. who谁；D. whether是否。该句是一个宾语从句，根据Maybe in the classroom可知宾语从句中引导词应用where，询问的是地点。故选A。

60．B

【解析】

【详解】

句意“我们不知道这个故事是否是真的，但是它告诉我们友谊的重要性”。本题考查宾语从句，宾语从句用陈述句语序，排除C；A.这个故事是关于什么的；B.这个故事是否是真的。根据but it tells us the importance of friendship“但是它告诉我们友谊的重要性”可知，与A项不符，故选B。

61．B

【解析】

【详解】

句意：——打扰了，你能告诉我怎么去广播电台吗？——当然可以。沿着这条街走，你会在右边找到它。本题考查宾语从句。宾语从句需要用陈述语序，故排除A选项，根据回答“当然，沿着街道直走，右边即是”，这很明显是问路，故答案选择B。

【点睛】

宾语从句是中考必考的语法项目，主要考查三个方面的内容：语序，连接词和时态。

1. 语序 无论主句是陈述句还是疑问句，宾语从句都必须使用陈述语序，即“主句＋连词＋宾语从句（主语＋谓语＋……）”句式。

2. 连接词 1）当由陈述句充当宾语从句时，用that引导，that无词义，在口语或非正式文体中常省略。

2）当由一般疑问句充当宾语从句时，用if或whether引导，意为“是否”。

3）如果宾语从句原来是特殊疑问句，只需用原来的特殊疑问词引导。

3. 时态 含宾语从句的复合句，主、从句谓语动词的时态呼应包括以下三点内容：

1）如果主句的谓语动词是一般现在时，从句的谓语动词可根据需要，选用相应的任何时态。

2）如果主句的谓语动词是过去时，宾语从句的谓语动词只可根据需要，选用过去时态即一般过去时、过去进行时、过去将来时或过去完成时的某一种形式。

3）如果宾语从句所表示的是客观事实、普遍真理、自然现象或习惯性动作等，不管主句用什么时态，从句时态都用一般现在时。

62．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意“-西蒙，你穿上这件T恤衫看起来很漂亮，你能告诉我你在哪里买的吗？”。本题考查宾语从句。宾语从句用陈述句语序，排除B和D。根据答语I bought it in a store online“我在网上商店买的”可知，应问“你在哪里买的”。故选A。

63．B

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：-你注意林小姐在干什么了吗？-是的，她正在检查我们的写作。

考查宾语从句。what was Miss Lin doing林小姐在干什么，疑问语序；what Miss Lin was doing陈述语序；what does Miss Lin do林小姐是干什么的；what Miss Lin does陈述语序。根据句子结构可知，这里考查的是宾语从句，从句中应用陈述语序，故先排除A和C。根据答语She was going over our writing可知，这里问的是过去正在做的事情，应用过去进行时，故选B。

64．D

【解析】

试题分析：句意：——约翰，汤姆刚才跟你说什么了？——他询问我今晚是否和他一起去看电影。根据主句的谓语asked可知后面的宾语从句用一般过去时，故排除AB两项。宾语从句的词序：疑问词+主语+宾语，故排除C项。故选D。

考点：考查宾语从句的用法。

65．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意“杜富国是一个许多中国人都知道的英雄”。本题考查定语从句。A.指人，在从句中作主语或宾语；B.指物，在从句中作主语或宾语；C.定语从句中关系词没有what。先行词为a hero，指人，在从句中作主语，故选A。

【点睛】

做定语从句时，可先将先行词还原到句中。其次选择关系词，要先看先行词指人、指物还是既指人又指物。二要看从句中做何种成分，从而做出正确的判断。

66．B

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：——你认识刚才在会上讲话的那个人吗?——不，我不认识。考查关系词辨析。本句是定语从句，what不是关系词不可引导定语从句，可排除。who用于先行词是人时；which用于先行词是物时；whose表示物主，后面需接名词；本句先行词the man是人，根据句意结构和语境，可知选B。

67．A

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：我将永远不会忘记那个使我振作起来的故事。that cheers me up使我振作起来；who cheers me up使我振作起来的人；what cheers me up使我振作起来的…。根据句子结构可知，该空应该是一个定语从句，修饰空前的名词the story，指物，故B不对，who引导的定语从句，先行词应该是人；C选项中what不能引导定语从句，也不对。故应选A。

68．C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：汤姆看世界杯直到昨晚11:30。A. when什么时候；B. unless除非；C. until 直到…为止；D. as soon as一……就……。根据Tom watched the World Cup \_\_\_\_ 11:30 last night. 汤姆看世界杯\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 昨晚11:30。结合选项可知，应该选择until 直到…为止；符合语境。故选C。

69．C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：朋友就像书籍，不在多而贵在好。A. or或者，否则；B. and和，而且；C. as long as只要……；D. as soon as一……就。此句话的字面意思是“只要朋友好你并不需要许多”，本句表达的是深层含义as long as引导条件状语从句，故答案为C。

70．D

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：Kitty，如果你不努力，你的英语就会考试不及格。

考查条件状语从句。because因为；when当……时候；if如果；unless除非。if和unless都可以引导条件状语从句，但意思是有区别的，连词 if 表示“如果”，unless 表示“如果不”或“除非”。结合句意：Kitty，如果你不努力，你的英语就会考试不及格。可知后句是前句的条件，而且是否定的条件，所以用unless引导，unless＝if not，意为“除非、如果不”，故答案选D。

71．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：平时我总是早起，因为我怕上学迟到。考查连词辨析题。because因为，表原因（前果后因式）；so所以，表因果（前因后果式）；though尽管，表让步；than你，表比较。本句前果后因，需用because连接；根据句意语境，可知选A。

72．A

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意：我们应该关爱地球，为了我们能创造一个更美好的世界。so that为了； until直到；even if 即使； while当……时候；根据We should take care of the earth 和we can make a better world to live in之间的关系是表示目的；故选A。

73．B

【解析】

【详解】

句意“StorySign是一个如此有用的应用以至于能让聋的孩子和父母读睡前故事更加容易”。A. so+adj/adv+that+句子“如此……以至于……”；B. “such a/an+adj+可数名词单数+that+句子”或者“such+adj+可数名词复数/不可数名词+that+句子”“如此……以至于”；C.too adj to do“太……以至于不能……”；D.as+adj/adv原级+as“和……一样”。根据两个空之间的a useful app可知，用“such a adj+可数名词单数+that”结构，译为“如此有用的一个应用以至于”，故选B。

74．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：尽管他只有三岁，但他能找到回家的路。A. though尽管；B. because因为；C. where哪里；D. if如果。句子He could find the way home和he was only three years old.之间存在着转折关系，因此选择though尽管；语境是：尽管他只有三岁，但他能找到回家的路。故选A。

75．A

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】

句意“尽管雨下得很大，但是我们仍然享受我们的假期”。A.尽管（引导让步状语从句）；B.因为（引导原因状语从句）；C.除非（引导条件状语从句）；D.然而，但是（后加逗号）。根据句意可知，空前和空后之间表示让步，用although，故选A。

76．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：最近的一项调查显示，44%的美国人希望使用自动驾驶的汽车，尽管34%的人认为这会使道路变得危险。although虽然，because因为，if如果；根据前后句意可知，这里表示让步，即虽然，尽管，故选A。

77．B

【解析】

【详解】

句意：— — 今天天气真好！我们去散散步吧。 — — 听起来不错。我们走吧。本题考查感叹句。引导感叹句的感叹词有What和How，没有Which，故排除选项C；本题的中心词（被强调部分）是形容词fine，因此用感叹词how来引导。故选B。

【点睛】

由what和how引导的感叹句的用法：

由“what”引导的感叹句：“what” 意为“多么”用作定语，修饰名词（被强调部分），单数可数名词前要加不定冠词a/an，复数可数名词或不可数名词前不用冠词。这类句子的结构形式是： what+(a/an)+adj.+n.+主语+谓语+(it is)；由“how”引导的感叹句：“how” 意为“多么”，用作状语，修饰形容词或副词（被强调部分）。如果修饰形容词，则句中的谓语动词用系动词；如果how修饰副词，则句中的谓语动词用行为动词，这类句子的结构形式是： How+adj.（adv.）+主语+谓语+(it is)。

78．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意“真是一个好天气，弗兰克，让我们去野餐吧”。本题考查感叹句。形容词nice后有名词weather，且weather为不可数名词，用“what+adj+不可数名词+主语+谓语”结构，故选A。

【点睛】

感叹句句型

What+a/an+adj+n（可数名词单数）+主谓

What+adj+n（可数名词复数或不可数名词）+主谓

How+adj/adv+主谓

79．B

【解析】

【详解】

句意：不要踩草地。这是公园的规定。考查祈使句辨析。本句是否定祈使句，动词需用原形；根据句意结构，可知选B。

80．A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：来呼和浩特之前给我发个邮件，我去火车站接你。

考查动词形式辨析。本句是“祈使句+ and +陈述句”结构，祈使句需用原形动词，根据句意结构，可知选A。

【点睛】

祈使句用于两个重要句型中：1.“祈使句+and+表结果的陈述句”用来叙述肯定的条件；2.“祈使句+or(else)+表结果的陈述句”用来叙述否定的条件，or(else)表示“否则，要不然”。

81．C

82．C

83．A

84．C

85．B

86．A

87．A

88．B

89．B

90．C

【解析】

【分析】

本篇文章难度适中，主要讲述我和我的朋友阿利在一个名为BuddyBall的项目中当志愿者，在我们的帮助下，汤姆和克莱尔对运动感兴趣并且有了自信而且善于交际。

81．句意“这是一个帮助残疾小孩做运动以及交朋友的项目”。本题考查名词辨析。A.决定；B.学科；C.项目。根据My best friend Ally and I spare a few hours of our time every week as volunteers for BuddyBall可知，我和我的朋友阿利在BuddyBall中作志愿者，所以这是一个项目，故选C。

82．句意“此刻，我是一个11岁男孩汤姆的伙伴”。A.最后；B.在路上；C.此刻。根据句意可知，表示“此刻我是汤姆的伙伴”，故选C。

83．句意“他坐着轮椅并且是一个出色的篮球运动员，但是就像其他的孩子，当他投篮失败或者传球很差时，都会使他沮丧”。A.当……时候；B.直到；C.在……之前。根据句意可知，表示“当他投篮失败或者传球很差时，他都会沮丧”。故选A。

84．句意“有时他甚至想要放弃”。本题考查动词短语辨析。A.继续；B.使沮丧；C.放弃。根据He starts to cry and doesn’t want to play可知，他不想打篮球了，甚至想放弃。故选C。

85．句意“看到她如何进步并且不再那么容易地沮丧是很棒的”。本题考查名词辨析。A.梦想；B.提高，进步；C.准备。根据I encourage him. Now we’re working on our basketball skills together可知，我鼓励他，并且现在我们一起练篮球技巧，所以他进步了，故选B。

86．句意“她也有一点狂野”。本题考查形容词辨析。A.狂野的；B.友好的；C.容易相处的。根据She likes running away“她也喜欢逃跑”可知，她有一些狂野，故选A。

87．句意“阿利已经知道了如何和她工作并且让她加入游戏”。本题考查名词辨析。A.游戏；B.讨论；C.课程。根据Now she loves baseball and has more friends可知，他现在爱上棒球并且有许多朋友，棒球是一种运动，一种游戏，故选A。

88．句意“她的父母对BuddyBall真地很开心，并且他们说克莱尔在加入BuddyBall课程之后变得更加自信和更善于交际了”。本题考查副词辨析。A.几乎不；B.真地；C.可能地。根据they say that Clara is more confident ( 自 信 的 ) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after her BuddyBall sessions可知，她的父母对她的变化感到很高兴，故选B。

89．句意“她的父母对BuddyBall真地很开心，并且他们说克莱尔在加入BuddyBall课程之后变得更加自信和更善于交际了”。本题考查形容词辨析。A.细心的；B.善于交际的；C.有创造力的。根据It’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that helps disabled kids do sports and make new friends可知，这个项目是帮助残疾孩子做运动和交新朋友，所以让克莱尔更加善于交际，故选B。

90．句意“差异消失了，而且我们意识到我们也是爱运动的孩子”。本题考查动词辨析。A.增加；B.保持；C.消失。根据句意可知，我们也是爱运动的孩子，所以我们与那些残疾小孩的差异消失了，故选C。

【点睛】

做完型填空时，首先要通读课文，明白主旨大意，然后再做题。做完型时要记住“瞻前顾后想结果”这一原则，根据上下文以及语境做题，切忌主观臆断。另外，平时还要多多积累词汇。完型填空常考名词、动词、形容词和副词等辨析。做词义辨析题时，首先要确认四个选项的含义，然后分析语境和逻辑关系，确定答案。例如第4题。三个选项的含义为A.继续；B.使沮丧；C.放弃。再根据He starts to cry and doesn’t want to play可知，他不想打篮球了，甚至想放弃。故选C。

91．B

92．C

93．A

94．D

95．D

96．B

97．A

98．C

【解析】

【分析】

这篇短文中作者记叙了两个月前他参加竞选班长的经历，他为了这个竞选做了充分的准备，以为胜券在握，但事实并非如此，他的竞争对手最后赢得了竞选。通过这件事作者学到了很多，他并不后悔为此付出的精力和时间，经历失败会让他变得更加坚强。

91．句意：但是我害怕如果我输了，人们会为我难过。考查形容词辨析，bored感到无聊的；afraid害怕的；excited兴奋的；hopeful有希望的。根据上句话I enjoyed speaking in public and got along well with people, so I felt it easy to win.和句中…that people would feel bad for me if I lost.可知，作者自己感觉没什么，但是“害怕人们会为他难过”，故应选B。

92．句意：我的计划不是承诺去做我无法做到的事情，而是向全班展示我为什么想要成为班长。考查动词辨析，compare对比；remember记得，记住；manage设法做到，管理；repeat重复。根据句意My plan wasn’t to make promises to do things…可知，作者不承诺去做自己做不到的事情，故应选C。

93．句意：既然我做了充分的准备，我感觉我获胜的机会非常大。考查副词辨析，fully充分地；quickly快速地；freshly新近，气味清新地；physically身体上地。根据上文I put up my posters in hallways and in the classroom. I also spent three hours writing my speech, saying that I was the one they could turn to whenever they had a problem可知，作者为竞选做了充分的准备。故应选A。

94．句意：然而，当我在选举日那天做演讲的时候，得到的回应与我想象的不同。考查动词辨析，feared畏惧，害怕；faced面对；mentioned提到，提及；pictured想象。根据句意可知，现场的反应与作者想象的是不同的。故应选D。

95．句意：谁会赢是很明显的。考查动词辨析，insist坚持；return归还，回来；wait等待；win赢。根据文意和下文My \_\_\_6\_\_\_ was right: I didn’t win.可知，作者在参加一个班长的竞选，因此这里应表示“赢得竞选”，故应选D。

96．句意：我的预测是对的：我没有赢。考查名词辨析，suggestion建议；prediction预测；direction方向；introduction介绍。根据上文It was obvious who would \_\_\_5\_\_\_. For the rest of the day, I felt like it was over. I wanted to just go home and cry, but I made it through.可知，作者已经猜到了谁会赢得这次竞选。故这里应表示“我的预测是对的”，选B。

97．句意：人们忘记了选举的事，像以前一样和我说话。考查动词辨析，forgot忘记；wrote写；cared关心，在乎；discussed讨论。根据语境But later, things got better. …and talked to me just as they did before.可知，后来人们就慢慢忘记了竞选的事，又和以前一样了。故应选A。

98．句意：像这样的失败的时刻会塑造性格—从那以后，我学会了面对失望，变得更加坚强。考查名词辨析。trust相信，信任；pride骄傲；character性格；support支持。根据空后since then I’ve learned to face disappointment and grown stronger.可知，经历失败，作者变得更加坚强，所以失败的经历能塑造性格。故应选C。

【点睛】

这是一篇记叙文，短文作者记叙了自己参加竞选班长的经历，短文按照时间顺序记叙，叙述清晰、完整，最后点明了自己从这次经历中学到的东西。内容贴近学生们的日常生活，比较容易理解。题型是完形填空，考查学生们在具体语境中运用语言的能力，综合性较强。做题时，应先通读短文，了解大意；然后根据上下文语境做题，先易后难，注意空前后的固定搭配，并仔细辨析选项中每个单词的意思和用法；最后将答案代入原文，再读一遍，检查答案是否正确。例如第4小题，考查动词辨析，feared畏惧，害怕；faced面对；mentioned提到，提及；pictured想象。根据句意可知，现场的反应与作者想象的是不同的。故应选D。这个题目学生们要特别注意picture这个词作动词的意思，因为学生们对这个词主要记住的是名词的意思。再如第6小题，考查名词辨析，suggestion建议；prediction预测；direction方向；introduction介绍。根据上文It was obvious who would \_\_\_5\_\_\_. For the rest of the day, I felt like it was over. I wanted to just go home and cry, but I made it through.可知，作者已经猜到了谁会赢得这次竞选。故这里应表示“我的预测是对的”，选B。

99．D

100．B

101．C

102．D

103．A

【解析】

【分析】

本文介绍了古代有一个喜欢花的国王。并且宣布能种植出最美丽兰花的人将继承王位。大卫是一位年轻人，但无论怎么努力，都没有种植出兰花，带着空花瓶去了宫殿。国王被大卫的诚实所感动。虽然他没有选择大卫作为新国王，但他给了大卫一份皇家法院法官的工作，他相信大卫的诚实会使他成为正直的人，以确保国家的正义。

99．细节理解题。根据He then announced that the person who grew the most beautiful orchid would take his throne. 然后他宣布种植最美丽兰花的人将继承王位。可知，按照国王的命令，能种出最美丽兰花的人可以成为下一个国王。故选D。

100．细节理解题。根据But as hard as he tried, his flower simply would not grow. 但尽管他努力，他的花还是长不出来。可知，他没有种出国王的兰花。故选B。

101．推理判断题。句子He watched it carefully every day.的意思是：他每天都仔细观察。根据上文的句子David planted his seed in a pot and put it in a place where it would get lots of sunlight. 大卫把种子种在盆里，放在阳光充足的地方。可知，句子中的it是指上文中的the seed，即：国王给的兰花种子。故选C。

102．推理判断题。题干的意思是：我们能从这个故事中学到什么？根据he gave David a job as a royal court judge(法官).He believed that David’s honesty would make him the right person to make sure the justice(公正)in the country. 他给了大卫一份皇家法院法官的工作，他相信大卫的诚实会使他成为一个正直的人，以确保国家的公正。可以推出，国王认为诚实对法官来说非常重要。故选D。

103．推理判断题。题干的意思是：以下哪一个是文章的最佳标题？A. Honesty Is the Best Policy诚实是最好的为人之道。B. How to Grow Orchids如何种植兰花。C. Flowers Are the Best Gifts花是最好的礼物。D. It’s Very Easy to Grow Orchids兰花很容易种植。根据短文的内容The king was moved by David’s honesty. Although he did not choose David as the new king, he gave David a job as a royal court judge(法官). He believed that David’s honesty would make him the right person to make sure the justice(公正)in the country. 可知，大卫是一个非常诚实的人，国王才选择他做皇家法院法官的。因此最好的标题应该选择Honesty is the Best Policy诚实是最好的为人之道。故选A。

【点睛】

用细节定位法来做细节理解题。

细节理解题属直接解答性问题，是阅读理解题中最简单的一种，多数属中低难度的送分题。但由于中考所占的比例很大，应特别引起注意。

事实和细节题的命题特点是：把某词语、某个句子或某具体事实用不同于原文的另一方式或句型表达，即同义改写。解答这类题的窍门是：A)注意掌握英语的多种表达法；B）正确分析词语在句中的作用；C）熟练运用英语的句型转换；D）读懂题干所提出的问题，并准确地找到文中涉及该问题的句子。

做细节题具体方法与步骤如下：

① 略读材料,大概了解原文，掌握中心或主旨。

② 按文章的体裁，作者写作的组织模式及有关的信息词，如for example，first，second…等预测应该到何处寻找自己所需要的事实。

③ 将自己精力放在寻找你所需要的细节上，快速通篇跳读，眼睛自左至右，自上而下呈Z形扫视，直到找到细节出处，待找到含细节句子时，放慢速度，仔细核对比较内容，直至找到答案。

104．A

105．B

106．D

107．C

108．D

【解析】

【分析】

短文大意：本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了妻子的第二次分娩为什么会在家里进行；作者为了教女儿尊重和敬畏身体，让她见证了弟弟的出生，感受到了母亲为把一个新人带到这个世界所付出的辛苦，让女儿知道她在家庭中是被信任和需要的。

104．题意：这篇文章的作者可能是一位父亲。考查细节推断。根据When Linda got pregnant for the second time, we wanted a home birth, not just for ourselves, but for our daughter. We are very open with our daughter.可知作者是一位父亲，故选A。

105．题意：带下划线的“midwives”一词可能是什么意思?考查词义理解。A.认真努力的厨师；B.受过专门训练的护士；C.真正有才华的歌手；D.非常友好的司机。根据下文just as Linda was climbing into the birth tub可知来的是助产士，故选B。

106．题意：从最后一段，我们可以看到，事实上作者想让她的女儿知道，她在家庭中是被信任和需要的。考查细节理解。A. 没有提醒她的妻子琳达在家里生孩子；B. 不想让他们全家一起跨过这个门槛；C. 他们认为至关重要的是，他们的女儿不能参与其中；D. 希望她的女儿知道她在家庭中是被信任和需要的。根据It was crucial that our daughter was part of that experience, not just for her, but for Linda and me as well.和We crossed this threshold together, as a family，联系开头So she was part of the process from the very beginning.可知，女儿在家里是被信任和需要的，ABC三项不合文意，故选D。

107．题意：从这篇文章我们可以看到作者的女儿看到她的弟弟来到这个世界上。考查细节理解。根据The midwives called her back in time to see her brother come into the world.可知选C。

108．题意：这篇文章最好的题目是什么?考查标题归纳。根据When Linda got pregnant for the second time, we wanted a home birth, not just for ourselves, but for our daughter. We are very open with our daughter. We want to teach her respect and awe for the things of bodies. So she was part of the process from the very beginning.（当琳达第二次怀孕的时候，我们想在家生产，不仅是为了我们自己，也是为了我们的女儿。我们对女儿很开放。我们想教她尊重和敬畏身体。所以她从一开始就是这个过程的一部分。）结合最后作者的议论，可知解释了我们选择在家里生第二个孩子的原因，Why Did We Choose a Home Birth for Our Second Child?符合文意，故选D。

109．B

110．C

111．A

【解析】

【分析】

文章大意：在国际博物馆日到来之际，本文向我们介绍了一些特殊的博物馆。包括俄罗斯的糖果博物馆、瑞典的失败博物馆、墨西哥的坎昆水下博物馆、克罗地亚的分手博物馆。

109．细节理解题。根据Cancun Underwater Museum, Mexico中的信息It is a secret garden under the sea. You can either dive(潜水) or take a glass boat into it. Down here, sea animals live around 400 sculptures(石膏像).可知，如果你对水下艺术感兴趣，你可以去墨西哥的坎昆水下博物馆，故答案选B。

110．理解判断题。A. 人们可以在糖果博物馆里品尝到展出的糖果；根据Sweet Museum Russia中的信息You can find different kinds of sweet food here. But they are just models!可知A选项的表述是错误的。B. 人们在失败博物馆里学习成功的故事；根据Museum of Failure, Sweden中的信息There are more then 100 failed products in the museum…. but we can find interesting stories in failures and learn something from them.可知B选项的表述是错误的。C. 分手博物馆里的物品都有自己的故事；根据Museum of Broken Relationships, Croatia中的信息Each of the object shares a story of their past relationship.可知C选项的表述是正确的。D. 坎昆水下博物馆的雕塑材料是有害的；根据Cancun Underwater Museum, Mexico中的信息it’s made of special material, which is good for the sea life.可知D选项的表述是错误的。根据题意是问哪一个选项是正确的，故答案选C。

111．文章来源题。通读全文可知，本文主要向我们介绍了世界上一些特殊博物馆；结合选项A. Culture.文化；B. Health.健康；C. Sports.运动；D. Food.食物。可知，博物馆属于文化类，所以它可能来自一本杂志的文化专栏，所以A选项符合题意，其它选项均不符合题意，故答案选A。

112．locked

113．lowest

114．aloud

115．behaves

116．theirs

【解析】

112．句意：离开房间时一定要锁门。

根据句子结构可知，缺少谓语动词，要用lock。door与lock之间是被动关系，要用被动语态“be +过去分词”。空格前有is，要用lock的过去分词locked，故答案为locked。

113．句意：今天很冷。今年冬天气温可能是最低的。

根据空格前有be和the，要用形容词最高级。由this winter这个冬天，可知温度最低的，要用low的最高级lowest，故答案为lowest。

114．句意：他的腿疼得他大声哭了起来。

根据cry哭泣，动词，修饰动词要用副词，要用aloud，此处要用原级aloud，故答案为aloud。

115．句意：玛丽总是表现得很好，每个人都喜欢她。

根据句子结构可知缺少谓语动词。由 everyone likes her可知一定是行为表现好，要用behave“表现”；always总是，频率副词，常与一般现在时连用；主语Mary是第三人称单数，谓语动词behave的第三人称单数behaves，故答案为behaves。

116．句意：当我们的洗衣机坏了，邻居们让我们用他们的（洗衣机）。

use使用，及物动词，要接宾语。且后面没有名词，要用名词性物主代词。形容词性物主代词their 的名词性物主代词是theirs，故答案为theirs。

117．untidy

118．am looking for

119．passed away

120．possibility

121．was raining hard

122．are strict with

123．have had a fever

124．such as

125．takes place

126．will go on a school trip

【解析】

117．句意“-蒂米，你的卧室脏且不整洁。-对不起妈妈，我立刻打扫”。根据I'll clean it right away以及空前dirty可知，空处表示“不整洁的”。untidy不整洁的，故填untidy。

118．句意“-你看起来很担忧，我能为你做点什么吗？-我正在找我的钥匙，你看到它了吗？”。根据句意可知，表示“钥匙丢了，我正在寻找钥匙”。look for寻找，用现在进行时，主语为I，故填am looking for。

119．句意“去年，中国最伟大的作家之一查良镛去世。他创造了迷人的武侠世界并且创造不同类型的英雄”。根据句意可知，译为“去世”。pass away去世，且根据last year可知，用一般过去时，故填passed away。

120．句意“科学家们同意未来人类有可能生活在火星上吗”。根据空前a可知，空处用名词，possibility可能性，故填possibility。

121．句意“雨下得很大，但是男孩们继续在操场上踢足球”。根据句意可知，译为“雨下得很大”，且表示正在下雨，根据went可知，用过去完成时，主语为it，故填was raining hard。

122．句意“史密斯一家人关于餐桌礼仪方面对孩子们很严格并且总是提醒他们要表现得好”。根据句意可知，译为“对……严格”。根据remind可知，用一般现在时，且主语为the Smiths，用复数，故填are strict with。

123．句意“-自从昨天晚上，我已经发烧了。-你最好去看医生”。have a fever发烧，且根据since last night可知，用现在完成时，主语为I，故填have had a fever。

124．句意“阿里巴巴开了一个酒店，在这里例如登记入住、照明调节、房间服务一系列任务都由人工智能和机器人完成”。根据句意可知，译为“例如”。such as例如，故填such as。

125．句意“在我的家乡，雨季通常发生在7月到9月”。take place发生，且根据usually可知，用一般现在时，主语为the rainy season可知，用单数，故填takes place。

126．句意“-下周将有20多名国际学生和我们一起去学校旅行，对吧？-是的”。go on a school trip参加学校旅行，且根据next week可知，用一般将来时，故填will go on a school trip。

127．turning off

128．in danger

129．am afraid of

130．dressing up

131．tomato noodles

【解析】

127．句意：我们离开房间时应该把灯关掉以节约能源。短语by doing sth.：通过某种方式做某事；turn off：关掉，turn off the lights：关灯；结合句意和所给词可知答案是turning off。

128．句意：许多野生动物都处于危险之中，所以我们应该尽一切努力保护它们。in danger：处于危险中；根据下文“我们应该尽一切努力保护它们”可知“许多野生动物都处于危险之中”；结合句意和所给词可知答案是in danger。

129．句意：----我害怕过马路，因为交通总是太拥挤。------当红绿灯亮时，你可以穿过马路。根据从句because there is always too much traffic.的时态是一般现在时，可知主句时态是一般现在时；短语be afraid of：害怕…，主语I可知be动词使用am；结合句意和所给词可知答案是am afraid of。

130．句意：莉莉正在房间里打扮，因为她想成为今晚聚会上最漂亮的女孩。本句是现在进行时，其构成am/is/are doing sth.；dress up：打扮，盛装打扮，现在分词dressing up；结合句意和所给词可知答案是dressing up。

131．句意：我们学校的学生早餐通常吃西红柿面条。tomato noodle：西红柿面条，复数tomato noodles；可数名词通常使用复数表示泛指，可数名词单数一般不单独使用；结合句意和所给词可知答案是tomato noodles。

132．B

133．C

134．G

135．A

136．E

【解析】

【分析】

本文是一篇发生在李老师和Tony之间的对话，主要围绕Tony丢失了手套，要去失物招领处寻找，李老师找到了手套，交还给了Tony。李老师也找到一块手表，询问Tony是否是他的，Tony说不是。

132．句意：你要去哪里？

根据下一句“I'm going to the Lost and Found Office”我打算去失物招领处。可知此处询问Tony要去哪里。故选B。

133．句意：你丢了什么东西吗？

根据下文“Yes. I've lost my gloves. ”是的，我丢失了我的手套。可知此处为一般疑问句，询问是否丢了东西，故选C。

134．句意：它们是绿色的。

根据前一句“What colour are they？”它们是什么颜色的？可知此处回答颜色，故选G。

135．句意：它们是你的吗?

根据下一句中“ Oh. They're mine.”哦，它们是我的。可知此处询问是否是你的，故选A。

136．句意：看！这是我的名字“托尼”！

.根据前一句“They're mine.”可知此处是说明它们是我的，因为上面有名字证明。故选E。

137．What's

138．to

139．long

140．hour

141．welcome

【解析】

【分析】

对话的内容是两个人讨论如何学习英语以及怎样准备即将到来的英语考试。

137．句意：怎么了，比尔？根据上下文考查What's the matter？“怎么了” 这个句型。故答案为What's。

138．句意：你能把你的笔记本借给我吗？考查lend sth. to sb. 的用法，把某物借给某人。故答案为to。

139．句意：你每天学习英语多长时间？根据答语Fifty minutes得出对时间段提问，所以用how long。答案为long。

140．句意：我花了20分钟学习生词，半小时听磁带。由spend twenty minutes learning. . 及冠词 an 推断出此处填时间名词 hour，故答案为hour。

141．句意：不必客气。考查对于感谢 Thanks a lot的回答。You’re welcome. 不客气。故答案为welcome。

142．Have you( ever)been to *Ezhou Theater* (before)?

143．What kind of music do you like?

144．I like/enjoy rock music./Rock music.

【解析】

【分析】

Alice和Mary在周五下午放学后见面了，他们在一起谈论明天要去鄂州剧院听音乐会，并且谈论了各自喜欢的音乐的类型。

142．句意：-你去过鄂州剧院吗？-鄂州剧院？我没有去过。根据下面的回答*Ezhou Theater*? No, I haven’t.可知，这个空应填一个一般疑问句，用现在完成时，内容是问Mary以前有没有去过鄂州剧院，故应填Have you( ever)been to *Ezhou Theater* (before)?

143．句意：-顺便问一下，你喜欢什么种类的音乐？-我喜欢流行音乐。根据下面的回答I like pop music可知，这里Mary问Alice喜欢什么音乐，故应填What kind of music do you like?

144．句意：-你呢？-我喜欢摇滚音乐。-哇，像你这样如此文静的女孩喜欢摇滚乐！根据上文可知，Alice反问Mary喜欢什么音乐；下句话提到such a quiet girl like you enjoys rock music!，由此可知Mary喜欢的是摇滚乐，故填I like/enjoy rock music.或者简略回答Rock music.

145．making

146．same

147．places

148．before

149．carefully

150．anything

151．continuing

152．who

153．stopped

154．best

【解析】

【分析】

主要介绍了一个雕刻家对待工作一丝不苟的故事，通过这个故事告诉我们应该有的工作态度。

145．句意：他看见一个雕刻家在雕刻。

see sb doing看见某人正在做某事，make a sculpture雕刻，根据句意，故填making。

146．句意：你为什么要创作两个相同的雕塑？

根据上文As he watched the man work on the sculpture， he noticed that there was a similar sculpture lying nearby.当他观看那个人雕刻时，他注意到旁边放着一个相似的雕像，因此判断本句的意思是你为什么要雕刻两个相同的雕塑。故填same。

147．句意：你需要两个放在不同的地方吗？

different不同的，后跟可数名词复数，结合语境，你为什么雕刻两个相同的雕塑，你需要把它们放在不同的地方吗？根据题意，故填places。

148．句意：但是第一个在我完成之前就已经损坏了，所以我正在做一个新的。

根据下文I could finish it可知，这里用before，表示在……之前。故填before。

149．句意：Bill捡起受损的雕塑并且仔细检查，但是他没发现有什么问题。

examine为实意动词，用副词修饰，故填carefully。

150．句意：但他没有发现任何问题。

couldn't 否定词，结合语境，Bill捡起受损的雕塑并且仔细检查，但是他没发现有什么问题．否定句中不定代词用anything。故填anything。

151．句意：雕刻家边说边继续工作。

while后动词用﹣ing形式，结合语境，"雕塑的鼻子上有一道划痕"雕刻家边说边继续工作。故填continuing。

152．句意：如果雕塑高那么高，谁会注意到鼻子上有划痕呢？”比尔问。

如果雕塑放那么高的话，谁会注意到它的鼻子上有一道划痕。这里是用who来提问。故填who。

153．句意：雕刻家停止了他的工作，抬头看着那个人说：“我会知道的。”

本文谓语动词用过去式，判断时态为一般过去时，动词用过去式，结合语境，雕刻家停下他的工作，看着那个男人说："我会知道．" 故填stopped。

154．句意：他认为他的工作质量最好，这对他很重要。

quality为名词，前用形容词，the后形容词用最高级，结合语境，即使别人没有注意到，他的作品应该保持最好的质量对他来说很重要。故填best。

155．already

156．medical

157．truck

158．especially

159．own

160．sending /giving

161．lady

162．borrow

163．ten

164．poems

【解析】

【分析】

文章大意：本文主要介绍土耳其的一群垃圾收集者正在回收人们扔掉的书。他们已经创建了一个移动图书馆。现在有9000多本书，分为医学护理、政治、文学、历史、健康生活等20种。服务于农村学校的四岁到十岁的孩子和打孩子的书。

155．句意：他们已经创建了一个移动图书馆。

already“已经”，副词形式，常与现在完成时连用，故答案填already。

156．句意：现在有9000多本书，分为医学护理、政治、文学、历史、健康生活等20种。

medical“医学的”，形容词。根据空格后care“照顾，护理”，名词形式，要用形容词作定语，故答案填medical。

157．句意：图书馆在一辆卡车内，它在农村学校旅行。

根据空格前不定冠词a，要用可数名词单数，根据汉语提示，故答案填truck。

158．句意：他们希望能给儿童创造更大的热情去阅读书籍，尤其是在手机和电脑时代。

especially“尤其”，副词。修饰介词短语做状语，要用副词，故答案填especially。

159．句意：许多学校没有阅览室或自己的图书馆。

own“自己的”，形容词，用在形容词性物主代词之后。空格后有library“ 图书馆”，名词，要用形容词own，故答案填own。

160．句意：来自土耳其各地的人们把他们的旧书送到图书馆。

空格前有are，判断句子为现在进行时，其构成为：am/is/are+现在分词，send/give的现在分词sending/giving，故答案填 sending/giving 。

161．句意：一位在移动图书馆工作的女士说：“人们的兴趣在增长。每天我们都有客人来这里借书，或者有安静的时间来读书。”

lady“女士”，可数名词。根据空格前有不定冠词a，要用单数lady，故答案填lady。

162．句意：一位在移动图书馆工作的女士说：“人们的兴趣在增长。每天我们都有客人来这里借书，或者有安静的时间来读书。”

borrow“借（入）”，及物动词。空格前有不定式符号to，要用动词原形，故答案填borrow。

163．句意：我们这里有适合四岁到十岁的孩子的书。

ten“十”，基数词，根据from four to...，要用基数词ten，故答案填ten。

164．句意：还有适合大孩子的书，比如世界名著和诗。

poem“诗歌”，可数名词。根据空格前classics and，可知连词and的是并列的名词复数形式poems，故答案填poems。

165．June

166．five

167．bags

168．half

169．wasted/ has wasted

170．better

171．However

172．joins

173．proudly

174．planet

【解析】

【分析】

文章大意：Lydia参加了一项跑步捡垃圾的健身运动，这是一项集收集垃圾和跑步与一体的活动。她每周跑步四次或五次，每次出门时她经常戴着手套，带着几个袋子。现在她的丈夫也加入了她。Lydia自豪地说：“捡多少垃圾并不重要，这是保护我们星球的好方法。”

165．考查名词。根据所给汉语意思拼写出单词June“六月”，名词；句意：去年6月，她第一次有了在网上工作的想法。故答案填June。

166．考查数词。根据所给汉语意思拼写出单词five“五”，基数词；句意：Lydia每周跑步四次或五次。or并列连词，表示或者，在这里连接four和five两个并列成分，故答案填five。

167．考查名词。根据所给汉语意思拼写出单词bag“袋子、包”，可数名词；句意：她出门时经常戴着手套，带着几个袋子。several“几个、数个”，修饰可数名词复数，故答案填bags。

168．考查名词。根据所给汉语意思拼写出单词half“一半、半数”，名词；句意：有时她花半个小时收集垃圾。half an hour“半小时”，故答案填half。

169．考查动词。根据所给汉语意思拼写出单词waste“浪费”，动词；由语境及the last few years可知时态用一般过去时或现在完成时均可，句意：她说她浪费了最后几年的跑步生活。waste的过去式和过去分词为wasted，故答案填wasted/ has wasted。

170．考查比较级。根据所给汉语意思拼写出单词better“更好的”，good的比较级；句意：现在，她感觉跑步捡垃圾比仅仅只是在垃圾旁跑步更好。故答案填better。

171．考查副词。根据所给汉语意思拼写出单词however“然而”，副词，因其位于句首，所以第一个字母要大写；句意：然而，这对我的社区有很大的影响。故答案填However。

172．考查动词。根据所给汉语意思拼写出单词join“加入”，动词；句意：现在我丈夫也加入了我。由语境可知句子时态用一般现在时，主语是my husband，第三人称单数，所以谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式joins，故答案填joins。

173．考查副词。根据所给汉语意思拼写出单词proudly“自豪地”，副词；句意：Lydia自豪地说。设空处修饰前面的谓语动词所以用副词形式，故答案填proudly。

174．考查名词。根据所给汉语意思拼写出单词planet“星球”，名词；句意：这是保护我们星球的好方法。本句考查固定句型：It's+形容词+to do sth.“做某事是怎么样的”，其中it是形式主语，真正的主语是后面的动词不定式；故答案填planet。

【点睛】

本题为短文填空，首先要快速浏览全文，理解短文的大致意思，再精读短文注意所填的词在句中的词性、时态等等。然后根据句意、上下文联系、语境及所给出的汉语提示填写出合适的词语。如，第3小题，根据所给汉语意思拼写出单词bag“袋子、包”，可数名词；前面的several“几个、数个”，修饰可数名词复数，故答案填bags。第9小题，根据所给汉语意思拼写出单词proudly“自豪地”，副词；设空处修饰前面的谓语动词所以用副词形式，故答案填proudly。

175．rock

176．different

177．hot

178．inventions

179．try

180．riding

181．fresh

182．knife

183．everything

184．least

【解析】

【分析】

本文主要介绍犹他州的博尔德户外生存学校。

175．句意：他们喜欢攀岩、露营等。rock：岩石，rock climbing：攀岩；答案是rock。

176．句意：然而，有些人去犹他州是为了一个非常不同的体验。本词修饰名词可知填形容词；different：不同的，形容词；答案是different。

177．句意：在布莱斯峡谷，白天很热，夜晚很冷。本句是主系表结构，形容词做表语，very后面跟形容词原级；hot：热的，形容词；答案是hot。

178．句意：不是每个人都想去体验没有像智能手机和电子书这样的现代发明的生活。invention：发明，复数inventions，可数名词复数表示泛指，单数一般不单独使用。答案是inventions。

179．句意：博尔德户外生存学校的学生很快明白，如果他们想完成培训，努力工作和尝试新事物是很重要的。本句句型是It is+形容词+to do sth.，and连接的两个动词形式应一致，可知and连接前后动词都应使用原形；try：尝试，动词；答案是try。

180．句意：在博尔德户外生存学校里，学生们不只是练习野营、徒步旅行或骑马。短语practise doing sth.：练习做某事；or是并列连词，它连接的动词形式应一致；ride：骑，动名词是riding；答案是riding。

181．句意：他们学习如何找到饮用的淡水。fresh：新鲜的，fresh water：淡水；答案是fresh。

182．句意：他们还学习如何生火，使用刀子和寻找食物吃。不定冠词a后面跟可数名词单数；knife：小刀；答案是knife。

183．句意：大自然往往能给他们所需要的一切，所以生存下来。everything：每件事，一切；答案是everything。

184．句意：即使他们不这样做，至少他们会一直知道，即使只有几天时间，他们也可以在没有电脑、电力和智能手机的情况下生活！短语at least：至少；答案是least。