

2018年广州市初中毕业生学业考试

英语

一、语法选择(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从1~15各题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Xian Xinghai was a very famous musician in China. He wrote one of the greatest pieces of music of the 20th century. In his short life he wrote 1 300 songs and an opera.

Xian was born in Panyu, Guangdong, China in 1905. Because his father died before he was born, Xian moved from place to place with 2 mother. He began learning to play 3 violin when he was 20 years old. In the beginning, his violin was 4 cheap and badly made that he 5 not play it well. His friends laughed at him. Xian did not stop 6 and soon showed his talent. In 1934, he was one of the first Chinese students 7 studied in a special music school in Paris. Before he 8, Xian became the school's best student 9 won several prizes for his talents.

In 1935, he returned to China and helped fight against the Japanese army. Later, he came to Yan'an 10 music at a college. 11 there were no pianos in Yan'an at that time, Xian still wrote 12 of his most important music there, including *The Yellow River*, his most famous work.

In May 1940, Xian 13 to the Soviet Union by the Chinese Communist Party to write music for movies. In the Soviet Union, life was very 14. Xian got sick and later died of a lung illness 15 October 30, 1945, aged only 40. Xian's music, however, lives on in the people's hearts.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. near | B. nearly | C. nearby | D. nearer |
| 2. A. he | B. him | C. his | D. he's |
| 3. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. this |
| 4. A. so | B. such | C. very | D. much |
| 5. A. need | B. may | C. should | D. could |
| 6. A. practise | B. practising | C. to practise | D. practised |
| 7. A. what | B. which | C. whom | D. who |
| 8. A. leave | B. leaves | C. left | D. was leaving |
| 9. A. and | B. but | C. as | D. or |
| 10. A. teach | B. taught | C. teaching | D. to teach |
| 11. A. If | B. Although | C. When | D. Because |
| 12. A. any | B. little | C. few | D. some |
| 13. A. sent | B. was sent | C. has sent | D. was sending |
| 14. A. hard | B. harder | C. hardest | D. the hardest |
| 15. A. at | B. in | C. on | D. by |

二、完形填空(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 16~25 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Before graduating college, Jackie began to look for a job. She aimed at a famous company, but the 16 for such jobs was very strong. The company Jackie chose planned to employ only one person, but more than twenty people applied for the job. 17, Jackie was one of the three people invited for the final interview. The interview was very 18. The interviewer asked just a few questions and it was all over in less than 10 minutes. Then the interviewer said to them, "All of you are very good. Please go home and 19 our response."

Three days later, Jackie received a message saying she would not be 20 the job. She felt deeply disappointed. That evening, however, she received another 21. This time it said that she got the job.

Jackie later found out that the first message sent to her phone was part of the interview—a 22 to see if she was suitable for the job. All the three people received the 23 text, but only Jackie's reply 24 the company. Of the three, one did not reply. The other said "goodbye" and Jackie said "thank you". This reply showed that Jackie was a/an 25 person, so the company offered her the job.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 16. A. exam | B. work | C. competition | D. plan |
| 17. A. Thankfully | B. Unluckily | C. Hopefully | D. Immediately |
| 18. A. long | B. strict | C. interesting | D. simple |
| 19. A. pick up | B. wait for | C. deal with | D. think of |
| 20. A. offered | B. returned | C. refused | D. shown |
| 21. A. letter | B. e-mail | C. call | D. message |
| 22. A. guide | B. conversation | C. test | D. lesson |
| 23. A. same | B. other | C. second | D. whole |
| 24. A. reached | B. satisfied | C. helped | D. surprised |
| 25. A. brave | B. clever | C. polite | D. honest |

三、阅读(共两节; 满分 45 分)

第一节 阅读理解(共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从 26~45 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

(A)

For his eleventh birthday, Lin was given a gift that would shape his life. On that day his father took him to the Children's Activity Centre and said he could choose any course that

interested him. There was just one requirement: Lin would have to promise to study it for at least one year.

To that point Lin had had many hobbies, but none kept his interest for more than a week or two. His mum once gave him a bag of stamps to encourage stamp collecting. That hobby lasted a week. Then his father got him some paints hoping that Lin's artistic side would shine through. Those paints were now under his bed, still unopened. This time Lin's parents would let him decide.

Lin's eyes moved down the notice board that listed all the courses on offer. He stopped at "Photography". He liked the idea of taking beautiful pictures but the notice said that each student needed their own camera. Although Lin's family weren't poor, they weren't rich either, and a camera cost a lot of money. He continued looking.

The next course to catch his eye was "Language Art". He didn't even know what that meant. His father explained that it taught people how to make public speeches. Lin, a shy boy, could think of nothing worse.

Then he saw it. "Cooking" sounded like something he'd like to do. It was inexpensive and convenient, it could be done alone and it was also creative.

Based on Lin's hobby history, his dad had doubts, but he agreed. Much to his parents' surprise, Lin kept his promise. He studied cooking at the Centre every Saturday, and practised at home, making delicious meals for his family. Everyone looked forward to birthdays, when they could eat his cakes. Lin got great satisfaction from the pleasure his food brought to others.

The months turned to years but his hobby never changed again.

Now Lin is an adult and runs a successful restaurant. When customers say they enjoy his meal, he still gets the same pleasure he did as a child, and remembers the special gift he received all those years ago.

26. Why didn't Lin choose to study photography?

- A. It was too expensive.
- B. He had no interest in it.
- C. He was not very creative.
- D. It was not offered that term.

27. The underlined expression "catch his eye" in Paragraph 4 means "_____".

- A. make him excited
- B. cause him surprise
- C. get his attention
- D. help him see clearly

28. Which of the following best describes Lin's interesting cooking?

- A. It only lasted for a short time.
- B. It seemed to match his character.
- C. It was forced on him by his parents.
- D. It developed slowly over many months.

29. Why did the father have doubts about Lin's choice of cooking?

-
- A. Lin wasn't good at cooking. B. Cooking wasn't very convenient.
C. He didn't think Lin would continue. D. Cooking wasn't a good hobby for a boy.
30. What's the best title for the passage?
- A. A Strict Father B. A Changeable Boy
C. The Fun of Cooking D. The Birthday Gift

(B)

Experts believe that there are more than 8 million restaurants in the world today. So it might surprise you to learn that restaurants, as we know them, have only existed for a few centuries. Before 1765, there were no restaurants. That is, there were no places that provided the restaurant experience. There was nowhere in which a waiter brought you food and drink that you picked from a menu. In fact, there were no menus anywhere.

There were eating places travellers could go to centuries before that. The countryside was full of inns that would serve food. And there were taverns where one could get drinks. The rich could also eat special meals prepared by private cooks. But none of them could be called a "restaurant".

A man called Boulanger changed that. In 1765, he opened a place in Paris that sold soups (汤). On his sign he used the word "restaurant" to describe what he was selling. At that time, soups were considered something that could help "restore" (恢复) your health—in French the word "restore" is "restaurer"—so he called the soups "restaurants". Soon, people started buying Boulanger's soups even when they were not ill. And over time, people began to use the word "restaurant" to refer to a place selling soup rather than the soup itself. More "restaurants" opened in France, and people began to buy soups more often.

Later, restaurants in Paris began to serve other food besides soup. In the 1790s, menus started to appear. By the mid-1800s, there were many types of restaurants throughout the world. The United States offered coffee shops. Tea houses became popular throughout China. Paris created beautiful restaurants for the rich. The British began to copy the French, and the restaurant idea spread throughout the British Empire.

Today cities are filled with all types of restaurants. Diners have millions of options from which to choose.

31. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. How restaurants developed.
B. What made a good restaurant,
C. Who created the first restaurant.
D. Why restaurants became popular.
32. According to the first paragraph, what made restaurants different from earlier eating places?
- A. Restaurants only served food.

-
- B. Restaurants were more expensive.
C. Restaurants were mainly in cities.
D. Restaurants had a list of meal choices.
33. Who did Boulanger expect to come and eat at his restaurant?
A. Rich people. B. Sick people. C. Travellers. D. Workers.
34. When it was first used, what did the word “restaurant” refer to?
A. A person. B. A place. C. Illness. D. Soup.
35. When did restaurants begin to grow internationally?
A. In the 1600s. B. In the 1700s. C. In the 1800s. D. In the 1900s.

(C)

Many people know that rubbish is a big problem on planet Earth. What many people don't know is that junk (垃圾) has become a problem in outer space too.

According to BBC News, there are more than 22,000 pieces of space junk floating around the earth. And these are just the things that we can see from the surface of the earth by telescopes (望远镜). There are also millions of smaller pieces of junk that we can't see.

Objects, like bits of old space rockets or satellites, move around the planet at very high speeds, so fast that even a very small piece can break important satellites or become dangerous to astronauts. If the tiniest piece of junk crashed into a spaceship, it could damage the vehicle.

To make things worse, when two objects in space crash, they break into many smaller pieces. For example, when a U.S. satellite hit an old Russian rocket in 2009, it broke into more than 2,000 pieces, increasing the amount of space junk.

To reduce additional space junk, countries have agreed that all new space tools can only stay in space for 25 years at most. Each tool must be built to fall safely into the earth's atmosphere after that time. In the upper parts of the atmosphere, it will burn up.

Many scientists are also suggesting different ways to clean up space junk. In England scientists are testing metal net that can be fired into space junk. The net catches the junk and then pulls it into the earth's atmosphere to burn up. The Germans are building robots that can collect pieces of space junk and bring them back to Earth to be safely destroyed.

“The problem is becoming more challenging because we're sending more objects into space to help people use their mobile phones and computer,” says Marco Castronuovo, an Italian space researcher.

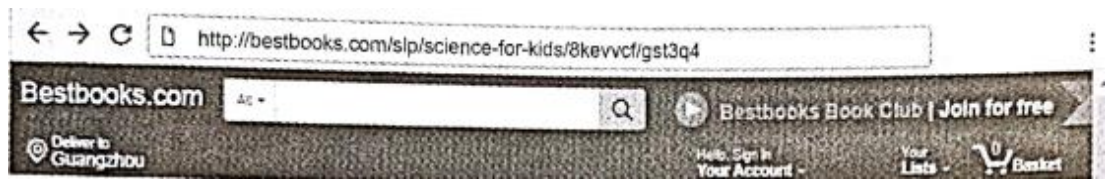
“The time to act is now. The longer we leave the problem, the bigger it will become,” he says.

36. What does the underlined word “these” in Paragraph 2 refer to?
A. Telescopes. B. Satellites.
C. Pieces of space junk. D. BBC news reports.
37. Why is space junk considered a problem?

-
- A. It burns up after it re-enters the atmosphere.
B. It often stops the view of telescopes on Earth.
C. It could force new space tools to travel at slower speeds.
D. It may crash into other space tools causing damage or death.
38. Countries want future space tools to be able to fall back into the earth's atmosphere so that _____.
- A. the tools can be reused later
B. the tools don't become space junk
C. the earth's atmosphere can stay clean
D. the effects of space flight can be studied
39. How do the Germans plan to deal with space junk?
- A. Catch it with nets. B. Use robots to collect it.
C. Burn it in the earth's atmosphere. D. Send it further away from the earth.
40. In which section of the newspaper would you probably read this article?
- A. Environment. B. Local News. C. Education. D. Fashion.




(D)



Science for Kids

This month's most popular books

1.  **Women in Science** by Rachel Ignotofsky

Price \$25

We all know the story of Marie Curie and her many scientific achievements. But many other brilliant female scientists are far less well known. This book is a great introduction to the lives and works of some of the most important and up-to-now unknown women in science.

Recommended for Ages:12-15

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2.  **First Big Book of How** by Jill Esbaum

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An excellent book about sea life for young children. The book is divided into 4 parts, one for each of the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Arctic oceans. It focuses on the different animals found in each of these seas, along with interesting facts and amazing pictures.

Ages:5-10

Order Now

3.  **A Really Short History of Nearly Everything** by


Bill Bryson.

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Bill Bryson takes readers on a very funny and educational trip through the history of modern science - from its unexpected successes to its great failures and everything in between.

Ages: 14 and over

Order Now

4.  **National Geographic's First Big Book of the**

World by Jan Carn.

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This book is the perfect introduction to the seven continents. It tells young readers about the different animals that live on each of these lands and gives a simple description of the people's history and culture.

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41. How are the books on this webpage listed?
- A. By price.
 - B. By popularity.
 - C. By reader's age.
 - D. By writer's name.
42. What is true about the book *Women in Science*?
- A. It is mainly about Marie Curie's history.
 - B. It lists all the important scientific achievements.
 - C. It includes women scientists that aren't famous.
 - D. It is mostly about the development of modern science.
43. How much will a Bestbooks Book Club member pay in total if he orders *First Big Book of How* and *A Really Short History of Nearly Everything* today?
- A. \$34. B. \$30. C. \$26. D. \$24.
44. A primary school student who needs to write a science report about African elephants should choose _____.
- A. *Women in Science*
 - B. *First Big Book of How*
 - C. *A Really Short History of Nearly Everything*
 - D. *National Geographic's First Big Book of the World*
45. What is the main purpose of this webpage?
- A. To sell books to young readers.
 - B. To attract new book club members.
 - C. To encourage students' interest in science.
 - D. To review books young readers might like.

第二节 阅读填空(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

阅读短文及文后 A~E 选项, 选出可以填入 46~50 各题空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Most of us think the telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. 46 In fact, an Italian named Antonio Meucci was officially recognised (认定) as the inventor a few years ago. Who is Meucci and why wasn't he known for his invention at the time?

Antonio Meucci was born in Italy in 1808. He studied engineering and drawing. During his studies, Meucci started to experiment with electricity. 47 When two places were connected with wire, people in those places could hear each other talk.

In 1850, Meucci and his wife, Ester, moved to New York. Meucci was worried about his wife, because she had become very ill. 48 To solve this problem, he connected metal cables between his home and his workshop. This way, they could talk to each other conveniently.

Meucci invited a group of people to see his new invention. They listened in amazement as the voice of a singer was heard through the wires.

49 Even worse, Meucci never applied for a patent (专利) on his invention. Meanwhile, Alexander Graham Bell was working on the same idea and in 1876 the patent for the telephone was given to him.

In 2002, more than a century after Meucci's death, his work was finally recognised by the government. 50

- A. He discovered that sound could travel through metal cables.
- B. However, he wasn't the first person to think of the idea.
- C. Unfortunately, only a few people attended this talk.
- D. He will now be known all over the world as the telephone's inventor.
- E. He needed to keep in touch with her at all times.

四、写作(共三节; 满分 35 分)

第一节 单词拼写(共 6 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 6 分)

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词。在填写答卷时, 要求写出完整单词。(每空限填一词)

- 51. Please open the w_____ and let some fresh air in.
- 52. The kind boy was happy to s_____ his food with the hungry man.
- 53. To keep healthy, you should do sports and have a balanced d_____.
- 54. N_____ cross the road when the traffic light is red.
- 55. By reading 30 minutes a day, you can learn more words and i_____ your writing.
- 56. The students are very h_____. They clean houses for the old people every weekend.

第二节 完成句子(共 7 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 14 分)

根据所给的汉语内容, 用英语完成下列句子。(每空限填一词)

57. 你沿丝绸之路旅游过吗?

_____ ever _____ along the Silk Road?

58. 参观广州博物馆对我们很有教育意义。

_____ very educational for us _____ Guangzhou Museum.

59. 明天的大雨可能会阻碍我们外出。

The heavy rain may _____ us from _____ out tomorrow.

60. 广州的公园每年都种很多树。

Every year, a lot of trees _____ in the parks in Guangzhou.

61. 我昨晚看的那场电影真好笑!

_____ movie I saw last night!

52. 我想知道明天我们在哪里见面。

I wonder _____ meet tomorrow.

63. 如果你足够细心，就不会犯简单的错误。

You won't _____ any simple mistakes _____ you _____ careful enough.

第三节 书面表达(共 1 题; 满分 15 分)

你是英语校报编辑李华。校报收到初一新生 Ben 的来信，他提出了所面临的两个问题。请你根据以下提示写一封回信，说明 Ben 的问题，提出你的建议并陈述理由。

Ben's problems	Your advice and reasons
朋友少，感觉孤单	1. 参加学校社团(club)- 结识更多朋友
	2. ? (请你补充)
英语单词难记	1. 多阅读英语故事、新闻--在运用中学单词
	2. ? (请你补充)

Dear Ben,

I am sorry to hear that you are having trouble getting used to life in middle school. In your letter you said that ...

...

Good luck with everything!

Li Hua

注意:

- (1)回信应包括所有要点;
- (2)词数 80 左右(信的开头和结尾已给出，不计入词数);
- (3)不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息，否则不予评分。

2018年广州市初中毕业生学业考试答案

英语

一、语法选择

题号	1	2	3	4	5
答案	B	C	C	A	D
题号	6	7	8	9	10
答案	B	D	C	A	D
题号	11	12	13	14	15
答案	B	D	B	A	C

【解析】

1、【考点】考查形容词副词

【解析】在冼星海短暂的一生中，他写了_____三百首歌曲和一部歌剧。结合词义 nearly, 几乎，将近可以得出选项。nearly 在附近的；附近地，故答案选 B。

【答案】B

2、【考点】考查人称代词和物主代词

【解析】根据文中可知，是“和他的妈妈”，空格处需要填的是“他的”，即物主代词 his。故答案选 C。

【答案】C

3、【考点】考查冠词

【解析】根据空格后面的词 violin 是西洋乐器，结合冠词知识，弹奏西洋乐器前用定冠词 the，即可判断。故答案选 C。

【答案】C

4、【考点】考查固定句式

【解析】观察整个句子可发现后面有 that，结合所学句式 so...that 或者 such...that，如此...以至于...，引导结果状语从句；结合句意，表达的是小提琴的状况导致的弹奏不好，即结果，另外空格后是形容词，不用 such，所以可选 so。故答案选 A。

【答案】A

5、【考点】考查情态动词

【解析】need 需要；may 可能；should 应该；could 能够，结合句意，表达的是小提琴便宜且做得不好，所以他“不能”拉好琴，可知选 could。故答案选 D。

【答案】D

6、【考点】考查非谓语动词

【解析】stop to do sth，停下正在做的事去做另一件事；stop doing sth，停下正在做的事。本句要表达的是洗星海没有停止练琴，这是他一直在做的事，用 ing 形式，故选 practising。故答案选 B。

【答案】B

7、【考点】考查定语从句

【解析】根据句子可以判断是定语从句，定语从句的关系词看先行词，也就是 students 在从句中所作成分，这里作主语，可选关系代词 that, which, who, 先行词是人，排除 which，结合选项可选 who。故答案选 D。

【答案】D

8、【考点】考查谓语动词的时态语态

【解析】根据句意可以判断主语洗星海和谓语“left”离开是主动关系，结合上下文和实际可以判断离开是过去发生的事，用一般过去时，选 left。故答案选 C。

【答案】C

9、【考点】考查连词

【解析】根据空格前句句意，洗星海成为学校最好的学生，和空格后句意，他因为他的才能获得了好几个奖项，可知前后两句是顺承并列的关系，故选 and。故答案选 A。

【答案】A

10、【考点】考查非谓语动词

【解析】通过分析句子可知此空填非谓语动词，结合动词不定式 to do 可作目的状语，这句理解为，洗星海来到延安是为了在一个大学教音乐，符合文意，故选 to teach。故答案选 D。

【答案】D

11、【考点】考查状语从句

【解析】根据句意，那时候在延安没有钢琴，洗星海仍然写出了_____他最重要的作品，前后两句是让步关系，而 although 引导让步状语从句，即选 although。故答案选 B。

【答案】B

12、【考点】考查不定代词

【解析】由句子的后面包括《黄河大合唱》，可知是肯定的意义，排除 few 和 little，又根据这是肯定句，所以选择 some。故答案选 D。

【答案】D

13、【考点】考查谓语动词的时态语态

【解析】根据句意可以判断，主语“冼星海”和谓语部分的“送去苏联”是被动关系，这一点也可以通过句子后面的 by 辅助判断，另根据文意和实际，是过去发生的事，故用一般过去时，选 was sent。故答案选 B。

【答案】B

14、【考点】考查形容词的级

【解析】根据句意，在苏联，生活很_____。可知用形容词作 Be 动词的表语，而且没有比较的范围和对象，故用原级，即选 hard。故答案选 A。

【答案】A

15、【考点】考查时间介词

【解析】根据后面的时间具体的日期，用介词 on。故答案选 C。

【答案】C

二、完形填空

题号	16	17	18	19	20
答案	C	A	D	B	A
题号	21	22	23	24	25
答案	D	C	A	B	C

【解析】

16、【考点】考查名词辨析和上下文理解

【解析】由后一句只招收一人，但有二十多人应聘，结合本句，这是一个知名的公司，所以竞争很激烈，exam 测试；work 工作；competition 竞争；plan 计划，故选 competition。故答案选 C。

【答案】C

17、【考点】考查副词辨析和上下文理解

【解析】根据下文，Jakie 能够在二十多个人中脱颖而出，成为最终面试的三个人之一，是一件比较正面的事，选择的时候结合选项词义，Thankfully 幸亏，好在，感激地；Unluckily 不幸地，倒霉地；Hopefully 但愿，抱有希望地；Immediately 立即地，可知选 Thankfully。故答案选 A。

【答案】A

18、【考点】考查形容词辨析和上下文理解

【解析】根据后一句，面试只问了几个问题，不到十分钟就结束了，可知面试是很简单的，结合选项词义，long 长的；strict 严格的；interesting 有趣的；simple 简单的，故选 simple。故答案选 D。

【答案】D

19、【考点】考查动词短语辨析和上下文理解

【解析】根据文意，这句话是面试过后，面试官对面试者说的话，句意为，请回家，____我们的回复，可知是面试后等待通知面试结果，空格需填“等待”，结合短语意思，pick up 捡起，开车接；wait for 等待；deal with 处理；think of 想起；可知选 wait for。故答案选 B。

【答案】B

20、【考点】考查动词辨析和上下文理解

【解析】根据句意，收到的信息说，Jakie 不会被_____这份工作，结合后一句她的心情失望可以知道她没有得到这份工作，综合词义 offered 提供；returned 返回，归还；refused 拒绝；shown 展示，可知选 offered。故答案选 A。

【答案】A

21、【考点】考查名词辨析和上下文理解

【解析】由句子中的 another 另一可知，前面收到过，而且是告知面试结果的，结合前一句可知是 message。故答案选 D。

【答案】D

22、【考点】考查名词辨析和上下文理解

【解析】根据文意可知，第一个短信是面试的一部分，是用来看她是否适合这份工作的一个____，结合选项词义，guide 向导；conversation 对话；test 测试；lesson 课，教训，可知选择 test。故答案选 C。

【答案】C

23、【考点】考查形容词辨析和上下文理解

【解析】根据后文讲述三个人是否回复短信以及回复的内容，结合上题短信是面试的一部分，可知三个人收到了同样的一条信息，故选 same。故答案选 A。

【答案】A

24、【考点】考查动词辨析和上下文理解

【解析】由后文可知，Jakie 被录用了，结合本句 Jakie 的回复是面试的一部分，可以判断她的回复令该公司满意。故选 satisfied。故答案选 B。

【答案】B

25、【考点】考查形容词和上下文理解

【解析】根据本段内容可知，和其他两个竞争者相比，Jakie 的回复更为礼貌，其他的品质 brave 勇敢的；clever 聪明的；honest 诚实的，在文中都没有体现，故答案选 C。

【答案】C

三、阅读

第一节 阅读理解

(A)

题号	26	27	28	29	30
答案	A	C	B	C	D

【解析】

26、【考点】细节题

【解析】从文章第三段 “He liked the idea of taking beautiful pictures but the notice said that each student needed their own camera. Although Lin’s family weren’t poor, they weren’t rich either” 可知，虽然 Lin 喜欢美丽的图片，但是学习摄影需要每个人有自己的照相机，而他的家庭又不富裕，因此他不选择学习摄影这门课程。故答案选 A。

【答案】A

27、【考点】猜词题

【解析】从文章第四段可知道，Lin 不知道 Language Art 是学习什么的课程。因此他爸爸跟他解释了，语言艺术是一门教会他人如何在公共场合做演讲的课程。由此可知，catch his eyes 的意思是，这门课程引起了 Lin 的注意力。故答案选 C。

【答案】C

28、【考点】细节题

【解析】从文章第五段“Cooking sounded like something he'd like to do. It was inexpensive and convenient, it could be done alone and it was also creative”可知，学习厨艺这门课程听起来像他喜欢做的，不贵而且方便，可以独立完成并且也有创造力。因此 Lin 觉得学习厨艺这门课程符合他的性格。故答案选 B。

【答案】B

29、【考点】细节题

【解析】从文章倒数第三段“Based on Lin's hobby history, his dad had doubts”可知，结合 Lin 以往对课程学习的经历，他的爸爸对他选择学习厨艺这门课程持怀疑态度，以及结合文章第一、二段可知，在 Lin 以往对课程学习的经历中，他对所学习的课程都是三天打鱼两天晒网，半途而废，因此，Lin 的爸爸不相信他这次能够坚持下去。故答案选 C。

【答案】C

30、【考点】主旨题

【解析】结合整篇文章可知，在 Lin 生日的时候，父母决定送他一个可以选择他感兴趣的课程来学习，不过需要 Lin 坚持自己的选择。在对各种学习课程进行了了解和比较之后，Lin 决定将学习厨艺这门课程作为自己的生日礼物。再结合最后一段可知，Lin 永远记得多年前他作为小孩子所收到的这份特殊的礼物。故答案选 D。

【答案】D

(B)

题号	31	32	33	34	35
答案	A	D	B	D	C

【解析】

31、【考点】主旨题

【解析】从文章第一段可知，当今世界上的餐馆虽然有很多，但是餐馆的面世时间并不长，接下来的第二、三段则讲了餐馆的起源，第一件餐馆的创始人是谁，创立餐馆的原因及服务对象。由此可以得出整篇文章主要讲的是餐馆是如何发展的历程。故答案选 A。

【答案】A

32、【考点】细节题

【解析】从文章第一段 “In fact, there were no menu anywhere” 可知，事实上，当时的任何用餐的地方都没有菜单。由此可知，餐馆跟早期用餐的地方的不同在于餐馆有一清单的用餐选择。故答案选 D。

【答案】D

33、【考点】细节题

【解析】从文章第三段 “Soon, people started buying Boulanger’s soups even when they were not ill ” 可知，很快地，即使人们没有生病，她们也开始买 Boulanger 餐馆里卖的汤，由此可知，Boulanger 希望生病的人来他餐馆里吃饭。故答案选 B。

【答案】B

34、【考点】细节题

【解析】从文章第三段 “In 1765,he opened a place in Paris that sold soups. On his sign he used the word “restaurant” to describe what he was selling” 可知，在 1765 年的时候，Boulanger 在巴黎开了一家餐馆来卖汤，在餐馆标志牌上，他用 restaurant 这个单词来描述他所卖的汤。由此可知，一开始的 restaurant 指的是汤 soup。故答案选 D。

【答案】D

35、【考点】细节题

【解析】从文章倒数第二段 “By the mid-1800s,there were many types of restaurants throughout the world” 可知，在 19 世纪中期的时候，在世界各地有多种多样类型的餐馆出现。因此，也是在这个时候，餐馆开始面向国际化。故答案选 C。

【答案】C

(C)

题号	36	37	38	39	40
答案	C	D	B	B	A

【解析】

36、【考点】猜词题

【解析】前文提到“根据 BBC 的报道，超过 22000 件太空垃圾漂浮在地球周围”。此处是顺接上一句话，表示“而这些垃圾是我们能够在地球表面通过望远镜看到的。”所以这里的 these 是指前一句提到的那些太空垃圾。故答案选 C。

【答案】C

37、【考点】细节题

【解析】根据文章的第三段，太空垃圾以非常高的速度移动以致即使是很小的一件东西也可以摧毁重要的卫星或者威胁到宇航员。此处表明，之所以认为太空垃圾是一个问题，是因为他可能撞到其他的太空工具，造成损失或伤亡。故答案选 D。

【答案】D

38、【考点】细节题

【解析】文章的第六段提到了英国和德国是如何清理太空垃圾的。他们通过不同的方式收集太空垃圾并把它们带回地球安全地销毁，是为了减少额外的太空垃圾。故答案选 B。

【答案】B

39、【考点】细节题

【解析】根据文章第六段“The Germans are building robots that can collect pieces of space junk and bring them back to Earth to be safely destroyed”可知德国人是用机器人来收集太空垃圾 带回地球安全地处理。故答案选 B。

【答案】B

40、【考点】来源猜测题

【解析】文章主要讲述了目前太空垃圾问题的严重性以及各个国家目前采取的措施，呼吁人们关注太空环境。所以这个最有可能出现在报纸的环境栏目中。故答案选 A。

【答案】A

(D)

题号	41	42	43	44	45
答案	B	C	D	D	A

【解析】

41、【考点】细节题

【解析】由文章的“This month’s most popular books”可知，这些书是按照受欢迎程度来排列的。而且在价格、读者年龄和作者名称方面并无明显规律。故答案选 B。

【答案】B

42、【考点】细节题

【解析】根据文章对 Women in Science 的描述中 “This is a great introduction to the lives and works of some of the most important and up-to-now unknown women in science” 可知，这篇文章主要是关于不出名的但又十分重要的女科学家们的介绍，而不是对居里夫人的介绍。故答案选 C。

【答案】C

43、【考点】推断题

【解析】根据文章，可知这两本书的价格都是 15 美元。而根据文章右侧的 “Special Offer” 可知，会员能够打八折，所以会员买这两本书只需要付 24 美元。故答案选 D。

【答案】D

44、【考点】细节题

【解析】National Geographic’s First Big Book of the world 对于生活在七大洲的不同的动物都进行了介绍。所以对于这位小学生写非洲大象是有帮助的。故答案选 D。

【答案】D

45、【考点】主旨题

【解析】根据该网页的文章的名称、推荐阅读年龄、价格以及 “Order Now” 等标志，可以看出该网页的目的是推荐年纪较小的读者购买这些书籍。故答案选 A。

【答案】A

第二节 阅读填空

题号	46	47	48	49	50
答案	B	A	E	C	D

【解析】

46、【考点】考查上下文理解

【解析】根据下文 “In fact, an Italian named Antonio Meucci was officially recognised as the inventor a few years ago.” 可知，Alexander Graham Bell 不是第一个发明电话的人。故答案选 B。

【答案】B

47、【考点】考查上下文理解

【解析】根据下文 “When two places were connected with wire, people in those places could hear each other talk.” 可知，前文应是说声音可以通过电线传递。故答案选 A。

【答案】A

48、【考点】考查上下文理解

【解析】根据上文 “She had become very ill” 和下文 “This way they could talk to each other conveniently.” 可知，Antonio Meucci 的妻子生病了，他想与妻子保持联系，所以发明了电话。故答案选 E。

【答案】E

49、【考点】考查上下文理解

【解析】根据上文 “They listened in amazement as the voice of a singer was heard through the wires.” 可知，很少人相信他的发明，所以很少人出席他的演讲。故答案选 C。

【答案】C

50、【考点】考查上下文理解

【解析】根据上文 “In 2002, more than a century after Meucci’s death, his work was finally recognised by the government.” 可知，在他死后的一个世纪多，他的发明被政府认定了，所以现在他被世界知道他是电话的发明者。故答案选 D。

【答案】D

四、写作

第一节 单词拼写

51. window 52. share 53. diet 54. Never 55. improve 56. helpful

第二节 完成句子

57. Have you; travelled

58. It is; to visit

59. stop (备选答案 keep/prevent) ; going

60. are planted

61. What a funny

62. where we should

63. make; if; are

第三节 书面表达

范文（仅供参考）

Dear Ben,

I am sorry to hear that you are having trouble getting used to life in middle school. In your letter you said that you felt lonely because you had few friends. To solve this problem, I advise you to take part in school clubs to make more friends. What's more, you can join some study groups where you can not only acquire knowledge, but also make more friends.

You also said that you had difficulty in remembering English words. I think it is a good way to learn words by reading more English stories and news. In addition, you should try your best to speak English in daily life. Day by day, you will remember a lot of words and make some progress.

Good luck with everything!

Li Hua



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