

清华附中初二第一学期期中英语试卷

四. 单项填空 (共14分, 每小题1分)

从下列各题所给的四个选项中, 选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

12. Tom's clothes are shorter than _____.
A. me B. I C. my D. mine
13. - _____ do you usually go shopping?
-At weekends.
A. why B. How C. When D. Where
14. December is the _____ month of the year.
A. twelfth B. twelve C. twentieth D. twenty
15. _____ he is tired, he tries to finish the work in time.
A. If B. As C. Although D. Because
16. I want to play baseball with you, but I have to study _____ the Chinese test.
A. on B. at C. with D. for
17. -How often do you visit your grandparents?
- _____.
A. About two weeks B. In two weeks
C. Four times D. Twice a month
18. My mother wants _____ fruit every day. She believes it's good for health.
A. me eat B. to me eat C. me to eat D. me eating
19. _____ milk every day, and you'll keep healthy.
A. Drink B. Drinking C. To drink D. Drinks
20. I don't like the color of this coat. Could you show me _____ one?
A. other B. another C. the other D. others
21. My uncle _____ to see me. He will be here soon.
A. is coming B. comes C. has come D. came
22. Traveling by ship is _____ than riding a bike.
A. a lot of fun B. much fun C. a lot more fun D. a lot much fun
23. -My mother is ill. I have to take care of her at home.
- _____.
A. Thanks for telling me. B. Oh, I don't know.
C. I'm sorry to hear that. D. You're welcome
24. The English novel is quite easy for me because there are _____ new words in it.
A. a little B. a few C. little D. few
25. In China, it depends on _____.
A. where are you B. where you are
C. where are you living D. where do you live

五.完形填空

Not all people like to work but everyone likes to play. All over the world men and women, boys and girls enjoy _____ (26). Since the days of long ago, adults and children have called their friends together to spend _____ (27) even days playing games.

36. What did Mr.Lee do for Emma?
 A. He fixed up her computer.
 B. He brought her a film ticket.
 C. He helped her buy some fruits.
 D. He helped her answer the phone call.
37. What is Home Alone V?
 A. A book B.A game C.A song D.A film
38. Who asked Emma to call back?
 A. Susan. B. Jessie C. Vicky D. James.
39. If Emma wants to go to the party this weekend, what number should she send a message to?
 A.13096752112 B. 13654243555 C. 13372320909 D.13823636790

B

You may hear about earthquakes(地震), but do you know what to do before, during and after an earthquake? Here is some advice for you:

Before an earthquake, you should prepare yourself and your family. All family members should know how to turn off gas, water and electricity and know useful telephone numbers (doctor, hospital, police, 119, etc). Never put heavy things over beds.

During an earthquake It's important for each of you to stay calm. If you are indoors, quickly move to a safe place in the room such as under a strong desk or a strong table. The purpose is to protect yourself from falling objects. Stay away from windows, large mirrors, heavy furniture and so on. If you are cooking, turn off the gas.

If you are outdoors, move to an open area like a playground. Move away from buildings, bridges and trees. If you are driving, stop the car as soon as possible, staying away from bridges and tall buildings. Stay in your car.

After an earthquake , don't run out of the building at once when the shaking stops. It's better to wait and leave when it is safe.

Check around you and help the people who are in trouble. If your building is badly broken you should leave it. If you smell or hear a gas, get everyone outside and open windows and doors. If you can do it safely, turn off the gas. Report it to the gas company.

40. Which of the following is mentioned in the second paragraph?

- A. People should know how to turn on gas.
 B. People should know how to save water.
 C. People shouldn't put heavy boxes over beds.
 D. People shouldn't forget the phone numbers of others.

41. Which is the best way when an earthquake happens?

- A. Standing in doors B. Staying calm
 C. Looking outside D. Moving indoors

42. What should you do if you are driving during an earthquake?

- A. Speed up your car B. Stop your car and stay in
 C. Slow down your car D. Stop your car and run out

43. You can learn after reading the passage.

- A. What an earthquake is like
- B. What we can do to stop an earthquake
- C. How an earthquake happens
- D. How to protect ourselves in an earthquake

C

Years ago, I lived in a building in a large city. The building next door was only a few feet away from mine. There was a woman who lived there, whom I never met, yet I could see her seated by her window each afternoon, sewing or reading.

After several months had gone by, I began to notice that her window was dirty. Everything was unclear through the dirty window. I would say to myself, "I wonder why that woman doesn't wash her window. It really looks terrible."

One bright morning I decided to clean my flat, including washing the window on the inside.

Late in the afternoon when I finished the cleaning, I sat down by the window with a cup of coffee for a rest. What a surprise! Across the way, the woman sitting by the window was clearly visible. Her window was clean! Then it dawned on me. I had been criticizing(批评) her dirty window, but all the time I was watching hers through my own dirty window.

That was quite an important lesson for me. How often had I looked at and criticized others through my own shortcomings?

Since then, whenever I wanted to judge(评判) someone, I asked myself first, "Am I looking at him through my own dirty window?" Then I try to clean the window of my own world so that I may see the world about me more clearly.

44. The writer was surprised that _____.

- A. the woman was sitting by her window
- B. the woman's window was clean
- C. the woman did cleaning in the afternoon
- D. the woman's window was still dirty

45. What does the underlined sentence "it dawned on me" probably mean?

- A. I began to understand it.
- B. It made me very happy.
- C. I liked dawns very much.
- D. It began to get dark.

46. Which of the following is true?

- A. The writer saw the woman sitting by the window each afternoon.
- B. The writer finished the cleaning on one bright morning.
- C. Both of them cleaned their windows late in the afternoon.
- D. The woman criticized herself after cleaning the window.

47. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. One shouldn't criticize others very often.
- B. One should often make his window clean.
- C. One must judge himself before he judges others.
- D. One mustn't look at others through his window.

D

A small city in southwest Britain is banning(禁用) plastic bags to help the environment and cut waste – a step that environmentalists believe is a first for Europe.

Shopkeepers in Modbury agreed to stop handing out disposable plastic bags to customers on weekends. They said paper sacks and cloth carrier bags would be offered instead.

Last month, San Francisco became the first U.S. city to ban plastic grocery bags. Internationally, laws to discourage the use of plastic bags have been passed in parts of South Africa and Ireland, where governments either tax(收税) shoppers who use them or fine companies that hand them out. Bangladesh already bans them, and so do at least 30 small Alaskan villages.

Modbury, about 225 miles southwest of London, has also declared a bag amnesty(宽限期), allowing local people to hand in plastic bags that are kept at home. They will be sent for recycling.

The Modbury ban was the idea of Rebecca Hosking, who saw the effect of bags on sea life while she worked in the Pacific as a wildlife camerawoman. She said response(反应) in the town so far had been “really positive”.

“Modbury is quite an old-fashioned city and a lot of people have wicker baskets to go out shopping anyway,” Hosking told Sky News Television.

The Worldwatch Institute, an environmental research agency, states that 100 billion plastic bags are thrown away each year in the United States alone. More than 500 billion are used yearly around the world.

48. How many plastic bags are used every year around the world?

- A. More than 100 billion.
- B. More than 500 billion.
- C. About 250 billion.
- D. About 225 billion.

49. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Most of the people in Modbury continue to use plastic bags.
- B. Most countries in the world have passed laws to ban plastic bags.
- C. Fewer and fewer plastic bags will be used in the world.
- D. San Francisco is the first city to ban plastic bags in the world.

50. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?

- A. Throwing Away Plastic Bags.
- B. Some Cities Banning Plastic Bags.
- C. Bad Effect of Plastic Bags.
- D. Environmental Protection.

附加题 (共20分)

根据所给的句子, 选择最合适的选项。

I. 单项选择题 (共10分, 每题1分)

51. They will _____ a meeting to discuss this problem tomorrow.

- A. notice
- B. take
- C. hold
- D. gain

52. They _____ Nation Day with national flags, big flower beds and fireworks.

- A. realize
- B. announce
- C. include
- D. celebrate

53. Tom spends an _____ of two hours a day reading books.

- A. average
- B. advantage
- C. amount
- D. economy

54. The story of the helpful dog _____ many people.

- A. protested
- B. avoided
- C. touched
- D. forced

55. He became _____ when he told the teacher that he hadn't finished his homework.
A. brave B. embarrassed C. normal D. realistic
56. _____ this with that, and you will see which is better.
A. Compare B. Protest C. Notice D. Help
57. His _____ in life is to get an Olympic gold medal.
A. right B. distance C. loss D. goal
58. It is _____ that I left my backpack at home.
A. amazing B. annoying C. convenient D. responsible
59. A QQ space is very popular and many teenagers _____ their QQ space by adding pictures to it.
A. pour B. decorate C. scan D. hit
60. Though we can't remember all our dreams, those interesting and strange ones make an _____.
A. influence B. adventure C. impression D. increase

2. 完形填空(共10分, 每题1分)

My 23-year-old son Dan stood in the doorway, ready to say goodbye to his home. In a couple of hours he was going to fly out of France. He was going to be away for at least a year to learn a foreign language and _____ (61) in a foreign country.

It was a milestone (里程碑) in Dan's life, a change from school days to adulthood. When we were to say goodbye, I looked closely at his face. I would like to provide (提供) him with good _____ (62) that would last longer than here and now.

But not a sound came over my lips. I stood motionless and silent, looking _____ (63) my son's green eyes.

I knew that this wasn't the first time I let such an opportunity (机会) pass me by. When Daniel was a little boy, I followed him to the bus on his first day in preschool. I _____ (64) the excitement in his hand that held mine when the bus came round the corner. He looked at me--- just as he did now. And then he boarded the bus and _____ (65). The bus drove away. And I hadn't said a word.

Some ten years later, a similar experience took place. His mother and I drove him to the university where he was going to study. Dan was ill in bed when I wanted to say goodbye. _____ (66) the words let me down. I only murmured (低声说) something like "I hope you are better, Dan." Then I turned and left.

Now I stood in front of him and recalled all the _____ (67) when I hadn't made use of those opportunities. Why does it have to be so difficult to tell your son what you feel? My mouth was _____ (68), and I knew I would only say a few words.

"Dan," I _____ (69) stammered out (结结巴巴地说), "if I had the choice myself, I would have _____ (70) you." That was all I could say. It was nothing, and yet it was everything.

61. A. words B. experience C. business D. knowledge
62. A. gift B. support C. skill D. advice
63. A. into B. over C. for D. at

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 64. A. felt | B. knew | C. found | D. realize |
| 65. A. ran | B. went | C. enjoyed | D. disappeared |
| 66. A. Luckily | B. Once | C. Again | D. Happily |
| 67. A. days | B. times | C. places | D. months |
| 68. A. wet | B. dry | C. anxious | D. painful |
| 69. A. nervously | B. excitedly | C. finally | D. kindly |
| 70. A. helped | B. praised | C. loved | D. chosen |

七.完成句子（共10分，每小题2分）

根据中文意思完成句子。

他下周日要去野营。

She _____ next Tuesday.

Lily经常乘公共汽车去上学。

Lily often _____ to school.

Tom比Sam安静得多。

Tom is _____ Sam.

你从家到学校要花多长时间？

_____ to get from your home to school?

我认为少吃肉和每天锻炼很必要。

I think _____.

八.阅读与表达（共10分，每小题2分）

阅读短文，根据其内容回答问题。

Life in an American high school is an interesting and exciting learning experience. High school in America is not just a place for studying some subjects. It is also an important social centre, where students can develop other interests and talents（才能）.

The high school course is divided into four years. The teenager usually starts school at about 8:00 a.m., and ends at about 3 p.m. There's no school on weekends.

Students have lunch at the school cafeteria, where they can choose from a variety of good things to eat and drink. After lunch they play sports, talk to friends or simply relax. The lunch break lasts about an hour.

When the school day ends, some students go home, but many still stay at school for after-school activities. There are many activities and clubs to choose.

In the afternoon many students practice sports with the school students team. Sports are an important part of high school life. American high school students like to be "popular". This means being a good student, being active in the community and being well-liked by others. Popular students are elected to take part in student government. Every year in June there are prizes for the best students and the best athletes.

Most American high school students have part-time job during the school year and a full-time job during the summer. Parents encourage their children to work because it's part of growing up

and becoming responsible and independent. Most high schools have a job list to help students find work. Teenagers are fond of their jobs!

1. Do American high school students go home for lunch?

2. Are after-school activities and clubs only for a few good students or for many students?

3. What does “a popular student” mean in American high school?

4. Why do parents encourage their children to work?

5. What’s the passage mainly about?

九.书面表达 (10)

假如你是Mary，你的好朋友Lily去了加拿大学习，但是遇到了一些问题，这是她给你的一封信，请你给她写一封回信，针对她的问题给出建议。60字以上。

Dear Mary,

I like my school in Canada, but I’m not feeling very well these days. I have a cold and can’t go to school. I’m stressed out because my English isn’t improving. I study late every night, sometimes until 2 a.m., so I often feel sleepy in class. What should I do?

Please write to me soon.

Yours,

Lily

Dear Lily,

I’m sorry to hear that you aren’t feeling well.

Yours,

Mary

清华附中初二第一学期期中英语试卷答案

四. 单项填空

12.D13.C14.A15. C16. D17.D18. C19.A20.B21.A22. C23. C24. D25. B

五. 完形填空

26.C27. A28.D29. C 30. A 31.B32. A33. C34. B35. C

六. 阅读理解

A篇36 A37D38 C39 D

B篇40 C41 B42 B43 D

C篇44 B45 A46 A47 C

D篇48 B49 C50 A

附加题

单项填空

51 C52 D53 A54 C55 B56 A57 D58 B59 B60 C

完形填空

61 B62 D63 A64 A65 D66 C67 B 68 B69 C70 D

七.完成句子

1. is going camping.
2. takes a bus.
3. quieter than.
4. How long does it take.
5. it is important to eat less meat and do exercise every day.

八.任务型阅读

1. No, they don't
2. For many students
3. "A popular student" means being a good student, being active in the community and being well-liked by others.
4. Because it's part of growing up and becoming responsible and independent.
5. Interesting and exciting learning experiences in American high schools.

九.写作

One possible version:

Dear Lily,

I'm sorry to hear that you aren't feeling well. Take care of yourself and try to relax. You are now in a completely new environment and it's common if you need some time to get adjusted to it. Don't worry. I believe you will get used to it soon.

In my opinion, it's not a bad idea if you adjust your time and make a more proper study plan. You may go to sleep a little earlier and get up more energetic. What's more, it's also a good idea, if you practice speaking and listening to English everyday as well as keep a diary in English several times a week.

Best wishes

清华附中初二第一学期期中英语试卷答案解析

单项填空

12 **【解题思路】** 对物主代词的考察。物主代词分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词，my为形物，mine为名物，me为宾格，I 为主格。本题题意为汤姆的衣服比我的（衣服）短。空格处填我的，排除A和B，形容词性物主代词my后面要加名词，这里mine=my clothes. 排除C。

13 **【解题思路】** 对特殊疑问词的考查。

14 **【解题思路】** 对序数词的考察。12月份是一年中的第12个月，要填twelve的序数词，twelfth. C.第二十 D. 20不符合题意排除。

15 **【解题思路】** 对状语从句中连词的考查。If 如果，表假设，as作为，although虽然..."表转折， because 因为表原因。根据题意前半句很累，按说不能继续工作，后半句说尽力及

时完成工作，表转折，只有although符合题意。

16 【解题思路】对固定短语的考察。Study for...为....而学习。例如study for the test为考试而学习。所以正确答案是D。

17 【解题思路】对how often提问频率的考察。How常考的系列短语有how often/long/soon/far. How often提问频率常用答语有once a week/twice a month/ usually/never/seldom等；how long 提问时间段和东西的长度，常用答语，for two weeks/ 20m等；how soon 多快，常用答语In +时间段；how far提问距离，常用答语，20km等

18 【解题思路】对非谓语动词的考察。want sb. to do sth. 想让某人做某事。只有C符合题意。知识点扩充：ask sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事。 tell sb. to do sth.告诉某人做某事。否定形式ask sb. not to do sth. / tell sb. not to do sth.

19 【解题思路】对祈使句的考察。如果选B. Drinking 动名词作主语。这里缺成分，没有谓语，句子不成立。正确说法是Drinking milk every day is good. C. To drink表示目的，不符合题意。“为了每天喝牛奶，你会保持健康。” D. Drinks 动词三单不能做主语，缺主语。只有A合适。祈使句无主语，以动词原形开头。原句还可这样改写：If you drink milk every day, you will keep healthy.

20 【解题思路】对不定代词的考察。

21 【解题思路】现在进行表将来。只有A符合题意。B为一般现在，C为现在完成，D为过去式。现在进行表将来的常用词是一些方向性的词，如come, go, leave, arrive等

22 【解题思路】句子中有than暗示要用比较级，只有C符合题意。注意这里fun是名词，比较级是它的修饰语more，a lot是修饰比较级more的。

23 【解题思路】对日常用语的考察。听到对方病了，钱丢了，等不好的事情，应该回答I'm sorry to hear that. A. Thanks for telling me. 谢谢告诉我 B. Oh, I don't know.我不知道C. I'm sorry to hear that. 听到这件事很难过 D. You're welcome. 不用谢。

24 【解题思路】Little/ a little修饰不可数名词，比如little/a little money; few/a few修饰可数名词复数，比如few/ a few desks. words为可数名词复数，所以要用few/a few修饰。二者的区别是few表示几乎没有；a few表示有一些（同理little表示几乎没有，a little表示有一点）根据题意：----小说很简单，没有生词。只有D符合题意。

25 【解题思路】对宾语从句的考查

宾语从句主要有三个考点：时态，语序，引导词，这里只考了一个语序，宾语从句要用陈述语序，即主+谓，A，C和D为谓+主，be动词和助动词在主语前，应排除。

完形填空

26 【解题思路】对名词的考察。若根据文章第一段的内容几乎不可判断出此空上填的内容，然而第二段开头的“sports help people to live...”则很明显给出了提示信息，并且从文章下文也可看出整篇文章都在围绕着“sports”来展开描述。而A选项music，B选项books，D选项trips均不符合题意。

27 【解题思路】对名词的考察。从横线后的even“甚至”可以判断出此题和下文的内容days间为“递进关系”，所以此时在下列选项中只有A选项hours符合题意，而weeks，months，years均不能和days形成递进的关系。

28 【解题思路】对副词的考察。不论从上文还是下文均可判断出sports“体育”是一件“好”的事情，那么与之相对应的形容词或副词也必然是“正态度的”，那么下列选项中很明显表“正态度”的只有A选项happily“幸福地，快乐地”和C选项carefully“仔细地，信心地”，又因语境可判断出C选项carefully是不符合题意的。同理A选项seriously为“认真地，严肃地”，B选项busily“繁忙地”，均不符合题意。

29 【解题思路】对动词的考察。根据题意可知，横线前的playing games和后面的内容间肯

定有逻辑关系。所以playing games“玩游戏”只能可能和下列选项中的B选项think“考虑”和C选项move“移动”相搭配，而此时又因下文的“This is good for their health.”可以判断出此处强调的是“身体上的”，故只有move符合题意。

30 【解题思路】对名词的考察。从此段可以得之整段都在讨论“sports”的好处，故此处也不例外。根据横线后面的..... makes them happy可以判断出横线上填的名词一定是“正态度的”，所以在下列选项中只有A选项fun符合题意，而B选项jokes“笑话”，C选项dinner“晚饭，大餐”，和D选项lessons在此处显然不合题意。

31 【解题思路】对动词的考察。根据题意可知“很多人喜欢看别人.....”，那么此时下列选项中A. walk为“走”，B选项play“打，玩”，C选项jump“跳”D选项run为“跑步”。再根据文章的内容可以不难判断出此横线填的应为“play”。

32 【解题思路】对动词的考察。根据动词之间的逻辑关系可以判定“只有当你被允许进入场馆时才可观看”，由此可以从下列选项中排除掉B选项take turns“按顺序”，C选项read newspaper“看报纸”，D选项come over“过来，顺便来访，因为它们和playing games没有直接的联系。所以只有A选项的“buy tickets”符合题意。

33 【解题思路】对形容词的考察。根据下文的swimming“游泳”即便可确认此横线上的词为hot“炎热的”，因为一般来讲天热才会去游泳。而A选项cool“凉爽”，B选项cold“寒冷的”，D选项cloudy“多云的”在此处均不符合题意。

34 【解题思路】对动词的考察。根据上文的内容可以判断出此横线上的动词应该和上下文的内容有关，故C选项surf“冲浪”和D选项dance“跳舞”即被排除，又因A选项skate“滑冰”出现在上一段，并且此段一直出现与“水”有关的信息，所以用B选项swim。

35 【解题思路】对名词的考察。根据横线后的and可知其与后面的lakes为并列关系，又因横线前的wonderful beaches，可以得之横线上的词应和“水”有关系。故A选项mountains“山峰”和B选项cities“城市”肯定不符合题意。与此同时根据下文的across the country“横穿国家”也可排除D选项seas“大海”，所以只有C选项rivers“河流”符合题意。

阅读理解

A篇

36 【解题思路】题型是细节题，我们根据题干内容问的是李先生为Emma做了什么，我们去表格中找李先生，在第一行第三个格子中，李先生说Emma的电脑已经修好了，可见李先生是修电脑的。A说是帮她修电脑的，正确的；B说是帮她买电影票的，错误的；C说帮她买水果，是错误的；D说帮她接电话也是错误的，所以该题正确答案为A。

37 【解题思路】题型是细节题。根据题干中的Home A V我们找到第一行中间的格子，我们看到“see the film”证明这是部电影，所以答案应该是D电影而不是A书，B游戏和C一首歌。该题的正确答案是D。

38 【解题思路】题型是细节题。根据题干内容问的是谁要Emma回电话，我们找到第二行的第一个格子要求Emma打电话是Vicky,该题正确答案是C。

39 【解题思路】题型是细节题，根据题干问的是如果Emma要参加聚会，他应该传短信给那个电话，我们找到第一行的第一个格子，是邀请Emma去参加聚会的，是Susan电话是13823636790，所以该题的正确答案是D。

B篇

40 【解题思路】题型是细节题。根据题干内容问的是以下哪个说法是第二段中提到的，回到文章第二段。文章中说到在地震来之前应该要做的准备，第一是知道如何关闭煤气.水和电，知道一些有用的电话号码，不要把重物压在床上。A说人们应该知道如何开煤气，与文章相反是错误的；B说人们应该知道如何节约用水，也是错误的；C说人们不应该把重物放在床上时正确的；D人们不应该忘记别人的电话号码，文章说的是不要忘记有用处的电

话号码，也是错误的。该题正确答案C。

41 【解题思路】题型是细节题，根据题干内容问的是当地震来的时候最好的方法是，我们找到文章中It's important for each of you to stay calm.最好的一个方式就是保持冷静。A说站在门里但是文章说了尽量找屋里安全的地方，是错误的；B说保持冷静，是正确的；C往外看，文章没有提到是错误的；D说转移到屋里，与文章的意思是相反的，也是错误的。该题正确答案是B。

42 【解题思路】题型是细节题。题干问的是当你开车的时候地震应该怎么做。我们找到文章中If you are driving, stop the car as soon as possible, staying away from bridges and tall buildings. Stay in your car. 如果你在开车尽快停车远离桥和打算，呆在车里。A说加速开车，错误的；B说停车并且呆在里面这是正确的；C说慢速行驶，是错误的；D说停车并且跑出来，也是错误的。该题正确答案是B。

43 【解题思路】题型是主旨题。题干问的是通过这篇文章我们学会了什么，全文都在围绕着地震在叙述，教我们一些遇到地震的一些措施和自救方式。A说地震是什么样的，文章并没有详细描述地震来的时候的情况，是错误的；B说我们如何阻止地震，地震并不是我们能阻止的，也是错误的；C说地震时如何发生的，文章并没有提到，是错误的D说地震中我们如何保护我们自己，是正确的。该题的正确答案是D。

C篇

44 【解题思路】题型细节题。答案出现在第四段第二行。作者原本以为老太太的窗户非常肮脏，但是没想到晚上一看老太太的窗户非常干净，这让作者感到非常惊讶。所以正确答案是B。选项A是老太太坐在窗边，这并没有什么新奇的；选项C并没有出现在原文中，其实是作者的误会，所以排除；选项D没有出现在原文中，老太太的窗户是干净的，所以排除D。正确答案是B。

45 【解题思路】题型猜词题。原文中提到原来作者认为老太太的窗户非常肮脏，但是到了晚上的时候，作者又发现老太太的窗户非常干净。他很惊讶，但是慢慢明白了怎么回事，并且在后文中反省了自己，所以正确答案是A。

46 【解题思路】题型细节题。答案出现在第一段最后一行，作者每天都看到老太太坐在窗户旁边织毛衣或者看书。所以正确答案是A。选项B的错误是一个明媚的早上是作者打扫了房间，所以排除B；选项C的错误是下午只有作者清理了窗户，老太太没有，所以排除C；选项D的错误是没有在原文中出现，所以排除D。正确答案是A。

47 【解题思路】题型主旨题。这篇文章的故事是作者总是看到老太太每天下午坐在窗边闲适地生活。但是有一天作者发现老太太家的窗户非常肮脏，到了晚上发现老太太的窗户突然变干净了。后来作者才明白是自己的窗户脏了，才以为是老太太的窗户脏。由此可以知道，不能隔着自己的窗户看别人的窗户，要先审视自己的问题，所以正确答案是D。

D篇

48 【解题思路】题型细节题。答案出现在最后一段的最后一行，全世界每年使用的塑料袋数量是500个以上，所以正确答案是B。选项A指的是美国每年扔掉的塑料袋是100 billion；选项C.D在原文中没有出现。所以正确答案是B。

49 【解题思路】题型推断题。通过文章的介绍可以知道，San Francisco.Bangladesh.Modbury等城市都开始禁止使用塑料袋了，这一举措已经在这些地方开始实施了，就说明在未来的日子里，塑料袋的应用将会减少，所以正确答案是C。

50 【解题思路】题型主旨题。整篇文章都是在讲世界各地都在禁止使用塑料袋的规定，所以全世界的塑料袋将会越来越少。世界各地的这种规定也是为了让全世界的人抛弃塑料袋的依赖，也就是扔掉塑料袋，所以正确答案是A。

附加题

单项填空

- 51 【解题思路】考察固定动词词组搭配。A: 注意, 通知; B: 带走; C: 举行, 抓住; D: 获得。hold a meeting意为“举行会议”, 跟后面的目的“讨论问题”一致。另外几个动词跟meeting没有这种搭配。
- 52 【解题思路】考察动词词义辨析解析: A: 意识到; B: 宣布; C: 包含, 包括; D: 庆祝。根据后面的“国庆节”以及“国旗, 花床以及烟火”可以推断他们正在“庆祝国庆”。
- 53 【解题思路】考察名词词义辨析。A: 平均; B: 有利条件, 好处; C: 数量; D: 经济。原文意思是“汤姆每天平均花两个小时的时间读书”。
- 54 【解题思路】考察动词词义辨析。A: 抵抗, 反对; B: 避免; C: 触动, 感动; D: 强迫。根原句意思为“那条帮助人的狗的故事感动了很多”。
- 55 【解题思路】考察形容词词义辨析。A: 勇敢的; B: 尴尬的, 局促不安的; C: 正常的; D: 现实的。根据常识, 当我们要告诉老师我们没有完成作业时, 肯定会“局促不安”。因此答案为B。
- 56 【解题思路】考察动词词义辨析。A: 比较; B: 抵抗, 反对; C: 注意, 通知; D: 帮助。“compare A with B”意思是“把A和B作比较”, 原文意思是“把这个跟那个作比较, 你将会发现哪个更好”。
- 57 【解题思路】考察名词词义辨析。A: 权利; B: 距离; C: 损失; D: 目标, 球门。句子意思是“他的人生目标是得到一枚奥运金牌”。
- 58 【解题思路】考察形容词词义辨析。A: 令人惊异的; B: 恼人的; C: 便利的; D: 有责任的。把“背包”忘在家里自然是“恼人的”。因此答案为B。
- 59 【解题思路】考察动词词义辨析。A: 浇灌, 倾泻; B: 装饰; C: 浏览; D: 碰撞, 击打。原句意思是“QQ空间很受欢迎, 很多青少年通过加入图片来装饰他们的QQ空间”。
- 60 【解题思路】考察名词词义辨析。A: 影响; B: 冒险; C: 印象; D: 增长。“make an impression”的意思是“留下深刻的印象”。原句的意思是“虽然我们不能记住做的所有梦, 但是那些有趣的以及奇怪的梦会给我们留下深刻的印象”。

完形填空

- 61 【解题思路】根据文章可知, 该空应该填一个动词, 而四个选项中既可以作名词又可以作动词的只有B。作名词时是不可数名词, 意思为“经验”, 作动词时是“体验, 经历”的意思。作者的儿子要去国外至少一年的时间学习外语并且“体验”异国的生活。
- 62 【解题思路】作者的儿子马上就要出发, 作者想送给儿子一些“不会随着时间的推移而消失”即“last longer”的东西。同时, 通过下一段的第一句话“But not a sound came over my lips.”可知, 作者要送给自己儿子一些“建议”。
- 63 【解题思路】儿子即将离去, 作者站在那里一动不动, 一句话也说不出, 只是深情的望着儿子。look into one's eyes表示看着对方的眼睛, 并用眼神传达自己的某种意思, 而look at 只表示一个动作, “盯着某人看”。前者更能表现出作者当时那种想说话却又说不出, 希望能用眼神告诉孩子自己其实不舍得他走, 而且还有很多话要说。
- 64 【解题思路】作者回忆起了当孩子还小的时候自己送他上学的情景。当公交车快来的时候, 作者能够通过孩子紧握着自己的手“感觉到”孩子的兴奋。
- 65 【解题思路】孩子今天的眼神跟以前小时候我送他上学一样, 看着我, 渴望我能够跟他说几句话。但是以前我送孩子上学的时候始终没有做到这点, 一直到孩子上车并且“消失”在我的视线中。
- 66 【解题思路】除了小时候送孩子上学的情景, 作者还回忆起了跟妻子开车去大学看望生病孩子的情景。但是情况跟以前差不多, 作者还是没有跟儿子说太多话, 只是低声说了一

句“希望你好点”就走了。因此，作者觉得这一次自己的举动“又一次”让自己失望。

67 【解题思路】作者站在儿子前面，回忆起了自己“几次”跟儿子道别错失说出自己真实感受的情景。“time”做“时间”讲的时候是不可数名词，但做“次数”讲的时候是可数名词。

68 【解题思路】作者自己也在反思，为什么告诉儿子自己的真实感受会有那么难呢？但同时，当作者真正面对跟儿子的分别时，又显得很“词穷”，还是没有太多话要说。“my mouth was dry”并不是说作者嘴干，而是“没什么可说的，不知道要说什么”的意思。

69 【解题思路】经过自己的思考，作者“终于”结结巴巴的跟儿子说了一句话。

70 【解题思路】作者其实很不舍自己的儿子远去，但这又是一个既定的事实。作为一个父亲，作者把自己对儿子的祝福以及深深的爱都融入到了这句很短的话当中“如果我有这样的机会，我同样会选择你”，意思是鼓励孩子出国，体验一下国外的生活。这虽然跟自己的原意背道而驰，但反映出了父亲对儿子那种深切的“坚硬”的爱。