

## 深圳市 2017 年初中毕业生学业考试

## 英语试卷

## 第一部分 选择题 (60 分)

## I. 词汇测试 (15 分)

i. 从下面每小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出可以替换划线部分的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。(共 8 小题，每小题 1 分)

I. 从下面每小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出可以替换的划线部分的最佳选项 (共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，计 8 分)

1. Ancient Greeks used a giant wooden horse to capture the city of Troy.

A. huge

B. wonderful

C. wide

【答案】A

【解析】giant 意为“大的，巨大的”，原句句意为“古希腊人用一匹巨大的木马来攻取了特洛伊城”。A 选项意思为“大的”，B 意思为“极好的”，C 意思为“宽广的”。

**giant**

-8B 同步讲义第 5 单元第一讲

例句：A **giant** panda can eat more than 30 kilograms of the bamboo a day.

2. —I worked as a volunteer in the school library last Friday afternoon.

—Really? Can I go with you next time?

A. had

B. made

C. was

【答案】C

【解析】work as 表示“担任，以...的身份工作”，原句句意为“我上周五下午在学校图书馆担任一名志愿者” A 表示“有”，B 表示“做，制作”，C 表示“是”，这里的“担任”也就相当于“是”。

**work as**

-8A 同步讲义第 3 单元第一讲短语部分

例句：She **worked as** a nurse when she was young.

3. —I have difficulty in learning Chinese. Could you give me some help?

—Sure. Reading a lot will help you improve your Chinese.

A. questions

B. problems

C. tasks

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【答案】B

【解析】difficulty 意为“困难，问题”，原句句意为“我在学英语上有问题”，A 选项表示“说话者需要寻求解答的问题”，B 选项表示“说话者认为难以解决的问题”，C 选项表示“任务，工作”。

**difficulty**

-8B 同步讲义第 1 单元第一讲词汇部分

讲解：difficulty n. 困难；费劲 = be not able to do something easily

4. —China's first large passenger plane C919 flew successfully on May 5.

—Yes. What's more, it was built on our own in Shanghai.

A. with some help

B. from our friends

C. by ourselves

【答案】C

【解析】on our own 表示“靠我们自己”。原句句意为“它是我们在上海自主制造的”。A 选项意思为“有一些帮助”，B 选项意味“来自我们的朋友”，C 选项意思为“我们独立地，靠我们自己的”。

**on our own**

-7B 同步讲义第 3 单元第一讲短语部分

讲解：.by oneself = alone = on one's own 独自

Try to finish your homework by \_\_\_\_\_. (yourself)

5. —Hi, Bob! What's going on over there?

—Oh, Tom and Dick are playing chess, with a crowd of students watching them.

A. happening

B. appearing

C. working

【答案】A

【解析】go on 表示“发生”。原句句意为“嗨，鲍勃，那里发生了什么？”A 选项意思为“发生”，B 选项意思为“出现”，C 选项表示“工作”。

**go on**

-9A 同步讲义第 7 单元第一讲短语部分

**讲解：**go on 意为“继续”，后面可接动名词，不定式和 with sth.

go on doing sth.意为“不停地做某事，继续做某事”

go on to do sth.“继续做某事”，指接着又做另一件事

6. —Ding Ning beat Miu Hirano, a Japanese player, in the 2017 World Table Tennis Championship entering the final.

— We were all excited at the good news.

A. fought with

B. won against

C. lost by

**【答案】** B

**【解析】** beat 意思为“打败”。原句句意为“在 2017 世界乒乓球锦标赛中，丁宁打败了日本选手平野美宇，进入了决赛”。A 选项意思为“与.....一起斗争”，B 选项表示“赢得，战胜”，C 选项表示“因为.....而损失”。

**beat**

-9A 同步讲义第 5 单元第一讲词汇部分练习

**练习：** I lost the game. Evan was so powerful and b\_\_\_\_\_ me at chess. (beat)

7. —Did you see the movie *Dangal* last weekend?

—No. I hardly go to the cinema these days. I am busy writing a book report.

A. often

B. always

C. seldom

**【答案】** C

**【解析】** hardly 意思为“几乎不”，原句句意为“不，这些天我几乎没有去电影院，我在忙着写读书报告”。A 选项意思为“经常”，B 选项意思为“总是，经常”，C 选项意思为“很少”。

**hardly**

-7A 同步讲义第 8 单元第一讲词汇部分练习

**讲解：** hardly adv. 几乎不；几乎没有（表示否定意义）

It's raining outside. I can hardly go out. 外面正在下雨。我几乎出不去了

**【拓展】** hard adj. 坚硬的；难懂的；努力的；困难的 adv. 努力地；猛烈地

8. — In Shenzhen the city center will be connected to all the districts by metro in several years.

—Great, I'm proud of living in Shenzhen.

A. closed to

B. joined to

C. added to

【答案】B

【解析】be connected to 意思为“与.....相连接”，原句句意为“在几年之内，深圳市中心将通过地铁与所有区连接起来。”A选项意思为“与.....接近”，B选项意思为“与.....连接”，C选项意思为“增加到.....”

### connect

-7B 同步讲义第6单元第一讲词汇部分

讲解：connect v. 使...连接 (=join or fix one thing to another thing)

【搭配】be connected to 连接到

connect sth. to sth. 把某物和某物接通

connect sb. with sth. 把某人和某事联系起来

9. You are beautiful today. Your shoes color \_\_\_\_\_ your dress color...

A. catches

B. matches

C. meets

【答案】B

【解析】题目原意：你今天很漂亮，你鞋子的颜色很配你裙子的颜色。A选项 catches 意为抓住或赶上，B选 matches 项意为与...相配，C选项 meets 意为遇见或满足；因此正确答案选 B。

### match

-8B 同步讲义第四单元第一讲重点单词部分

-match, suit, fit 的区别

-原句：This new jacket matches her T-shirt. 这件夹克和她的 T 恤很搭配。

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the quality to be brave when you are facing difficulties.

A. Courage

B. Pride

C. Humor

【答案】A

【解析】题目原意：选填表示当面对困难时，让你变得勇敢的品质的词语。A选项 Courage 意为勇气，B选项 Pride 意为骄傲，C选项 Humor 意为有幽默；因此正确答案选 A。

**courage**

-8B 同步讲义第一单元第一讲重点单词部分

- courage n. 勇气, 勇敢

【拓展】encourage v. 鼓励, 鼓舞, 支持, 促进

encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人做某事

encouragement n. 鼓励、鼓舞

11. — It's going to rain. Remember to \_\_\_\_\_ your umbrella with you when you go to school, dear.

— All right, Mum. Bye!

A. take

B. buy

C. put

【答案】A

【解析】题目原意：亲爱的，要下雨了，去学校的时候记得带上你的雨伞。A 选项 take 意为带走，B 选项 buy 意为买，C 选项 put 意为放下；因此正确答案选 A。

12. — The scenery of Shenzhen is amazing, \_\_\_\_\_ in spring.

— I think so. You can see green trees and flowers everywhere.

A. exactly

B. especially

C. actually

【答案】B

【解析】题目原意：--深圳的风景真是棒极了，尤其是在春天。A 选项 exactly 意为准确来说，B 选项 especially 意为尤其是，特别是；C 选项 actually 意为准确来说；因此正确答案选 B。

**especially**

-9B 同步讲义第二单元重点单词部分

- 原句：Noise is unpleasant, especially when you are trying to sleep. 噪音真是令人不快，尤其是当你试图睡觉的时候。

13. — My daughter will \_\_\_\_\_ for America to study next month.

— You'll miss her very much.

A. set down

B. set off

C. set up

【答案】B

【解析】题目原意：我女儿下个月就要出发去美国留学了。A 选项 set down 意为着手做，B 选项 set off 意为出发，C 选项 set up 意为建立；因此正确答案选 B。

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**set off**

-8B 同步讲义第三单元第一讲课堂检测部分

-原题: --- When will you \_\_\_\_\_ for the beach, Millie?

--- \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour.

A. get off, On                      B. get off, With                      C. set off, In

答案: C

14. —Anne, the information you gave me is really \_\_\_\_\_. Thank you very much.

—Not at all. I'm happy I can help you.

A. unless

B. ordinary

C. valuable

【答案】C

【解析】题目原意：安妮，你给我的资料真的很有价值，太感谢你了。A 选项 unless 意为除非，B 选项 ordinary 意为普通的，C 选项 valuable 意为有价值的，宝贵的；因此正确答案选 C。

**valuable**

-7B 同步讲义第五单元第一讲重点词汇部分

-原句: The old vase is actually very valuable. 这个旧花瓶很珍贵。

15. —She got full marks in the math exam.

—Her parents were \_\_\_\_\_ her.

A. satisfied with

B. tired of

C. worried about

【答案】A

【解析】题目原意：她在数学考试中获得了满分。她父母一定对她感到很满意。A 选项 be satisfied with 意为对...感到满意，B 选项 be tired of 意为对...感到担心，C 选项 be worried about 意为担心...；因此正确答案选 A。

**be satisfied with**

-8B 同步讲义第八单元第一讲重点词汇部分

-原题: 我们队这些结果不满意。

译: We are not \_\_\_\_\_ these results.

答案: satisfied with

词汇测试总结：17 年词汇测试题总体难度跟 15、16 年相持平，均来自于课堂同步中的重点词汇，所有的考点均可以在我们一对一课堂讲义中找到对应的知识点，没有特别偏、难的词汇。所以我们预测明年的词汇测试部分考察难度会保持同等难度水平，对于 18 年的初三考生来说，要做到的就是立足课本，一定要吃透同步词汇中的重点内容，注意对于重点易错



词汇的掌握，而且 15 个考察点大部分来自于八年级的课堂，所以大有得八年级学习得中考之势，未来考生一定要抓好八年级这承上启下的一年，为中考打下坚实基础！

## II. 完形填空 (15 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分）

原文出处：

<http://www.sacinandanaswami.com/en/s1a695/wisdom-stories/the-power-of-reading-sacred-scripture.html>

这篇文章在学而思一对一暑期课程中有类似文章，只不过学而思一对一为阅读题。学而思一对一版如下：

An old man lived with his little grandson. Every day the old man got up early to read books. His grandson wanted to be just like his grandfather, so tried to emulate (模仿) him in every way he could.

One day the grandson asked, "Grandpa, I want to read books as you do. But I always forget what I read. What are the advantages of reading?"

The grandfather didn't answer him, but said, "Take this little basket to the river and bring me back a basket of water." The boy did as his grandpa said, but all the water leaked out before he got back home. The grandfather laughed and said, "You'll have to walk faster next time."

The next time the boy ran faster, but the basket was still empty before he returned home. The boy said, "See, Grandpa, it's no use!"

"Is it no use?" the old man said. "Look at the basket."

The boy looked at the basket and found that the basket was different. It was cleaner, inside and out.

"That's what happens when you read books. You might not understand or remember everything, but when you read them, you will be changed, inside and out." That is just the work of reading in our lives."

题目略

完形原文：

An old man lived with his little grandson. Every day the old man got up early to read books. His grandson wanted to be just like him and tried to copy him in every \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ he could.

One day the grandson asked, "Grandpa! I try to read that book just like you do, but I don't understand it, and I always forget \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ I close the book. What good does \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ do?"

The grandfather quietly turned from putting \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ in the stove and replied, "Take this coal basket down to the river and bring me back a basket of water."

The boy did as his grandpa said, but all the water leaked out before he got back home.

The grandfather laughed and said, “You’ll have to walk faster next time.”

The next time the boy ran faster, but the basket was still empty before he \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ home. The boy said, “See, grandpa, it’s \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ to finish this task!”

“Is it no use?” the old man said. “ \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ the basket.”

The boy looked at the basket and for the first time realized that the basket was \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_. Instead of a dirty old coal basket, it was \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ inside and out.

“My child, that’s what happens when you read the book. You might not understand or remember everything, but the \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ will change you inside and out. That is the work of reading in our lives.”

- |                         |                     |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 16. A. way              | B. book             | C. table            |
| 17. A. until            | B. when             | C. since            |
| 18. A. reading the book | B. getting up early | C. closing the book |
| 19. A. water            | B. book             | C. coal             |
| 20. A. returned         | B. left             | C. arrived          |
| 21. A. difficult        | B. different        | C. impossible       |
| 22. A. Look for         | B. Look at          | C. Look after       |
| 23. A. new              | B. different        | C.                  |
| 24. A. different        | B. clean            | C. complete         |
| 25. A. words            | B. basket           | C. water            |

### 【答案解析】

16.A. 考查名词。A 选项 way 意为“方式，方法”；B 选项“book”意为“书本”；C 选项“table”意为“桌子”；题目意为“老人的孙子努力用各种方法来模仿爷爷”，故选 A；

17.B 考查连词。A 选项“until”意为“直到……才”；B 选项“when”意为“当……”；C 选项“since”意为“自从……”；题目意为“当我合上书，我总会忘记。”故选 B；

18. A 考查动词。本题最重要的是联系上下文，本段一直在说 read book 这件事，题目意为“读书有什么用”，故选 A；

19. C 考查名词。根据上下文可得知爷爷当时在往火堆里添加煤，即 coal，下一句话亦写明 coal basket；

20.A 考察上下文语境，下文中写到孙子回家前篮子已经是空的了。所以用 return “返回”。

21. C 考查形容词。根据文意孙子说“要完成这个任务（用篮子装水）是不可能的”。故用 impossible。

22.B 考查动词短语。根据选项，look at 意为“看”，look after 意为“照顾”；look for 意为“寻找”。

23. B 考查形容词。根据文意，从下文的 “instead of a dirty old coal basket”可推断出篮子已经不同了。

24. B 考察语境及形容词辨析，用水清洗过后原本装煤的脏篮子由内而外被洗的干

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干净净。

25. A 考查名词。根据文意，你可能无法理解或记住（书本里的）所有东西，但是那些文字会由内而外改变你。

### 近三年中考分析

年份 考查点	2015 (记叙文)	2016 (记叙文)	2017 (记叙文)
名词	23	17, 23, 24	16, 19, 24, 25
动词	17, 19, 21	16, 18	20
连词	20, 24	22	17
介词	无	19, 21	无
固定搭配	18	20, 25	22
形容词/副词	22, 25	无	21, 23
代词	16	无	无
总结	<p>17,16, 15年考查的都是记叙文，知识点集中在名词，动词，固定搭配。</p> <p>根据近三年完形填空真题看，词汇的辨析难度15年为最难，17年词汇难度较为简单，基本可以通过文意进行猜测预选。另外深圳中考完形填空的语篇内容集中在记叙文，多为哲理性文章，学生可通过文段最后的内容了解文章主旨，对文章整体思想有一定把握。动词及动词短语，固定搭配，今年涉及不多，难度有一定程度的降低。</p>		

### III. 阅读理解 (30 分)

阅读下面短文，从下面每小題的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选出最佳选项，并在答题卡将相应的字母编号涂黑。（共 20 小題，每小題 1.5 分）

A

文章大意：讨论实践动手能力和课堂测试哪一种学习方式更好？通过表格的形式对比四位同学的观点。（其中两位支持 hands-on project，两位支持 test）

26. 有多少人认为课堂测试比较好？

A. 50%

B. 73%

C. 27%

D. 100%

【答案】C

【解析】考查细节理解题。根据文中“73% of students prefer hands-on...”，通过计算得出有 27% 的学生认为课堂测试比较好，故选 C。

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27. David 支持 hands-on project 的原因有几项?

- A. 2                      B. 3                      C. 4                      D. 5

【答案】 B

【解析】考查细节理解题。根据表格中 David 的观点“you can learn a lot from hands-on, like solving the problems...”可知共有三个原因，故选 B。

28. 根据 Alice 的观点，下面哪个选项正确?

- A. 考试比手工更有趣  
B. 做手工比较浪费时间  
C. 手工比考试简单  
D. 做手工能够改善你与朋友之间的关系

【答案】 D

【解析】考查细节理解题。原文说手工更有趣，故排除 A；文中 Alice 支持手工，故排除 B；文中提到手工有时候难度会很大，故排除 C；文中提及手工可以改善朋友间的关系，故选 D。

29. 支持考试的两位同学有哪项共同的观点?

- A. They can focus on their studies.  
B. They can become more creative when study.  
C. They can become more active in and after class.  
D. They will forget the knowledge quickly after tests.

【答案】 A

【解析】考查细节理解题。根据对比支持考试的两位同学的观点，故选 A。

## B

文章大意：这篇文章出自 Shenzhen Daily(深圳日报)上的原文，主要关于深圳交通生活的文章，讲述了深圳私家车和公交车专用道出现的一些现象，同时对于这个现象所采取的措施。

### AT LEAST 4,250 HOLIDAY DRIVERS FINED FOR USING BUS LANE

SHENZHEN (2017-5-31, Wednesday) traffic police fined 4,251 private cars 300 yuan (US\$44.11) each for illegally using the bus lane on the Luosha Road and Dameisha Tollgate section of Huishen Coastal Expressway (S30) by 8 p.m. yesterday since it was put into use Sunday, the first day of the three-day Dragon Boat Festival holiday.

The bus lane bans eastbound vehicles except buses between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. during holidays and weekends.

Police issued 2,395 tickets Sunday and 1,856 yesterday by press time.

To ensure smooth traffic on the bus lane, police sent officers to patrol the site using

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cameras and drones to capture violations. The information and photos of the vehicles that illegally entered the bus lane were updated using roadside LCDs and the police microblog.

Statistics from the police show that the bus lane has reduced the time it takes buses to get to the east of the city.

A resident took a holiday bus to Dapeng at noon from the Luohu Stadium stop, while his colleague drove a private car. The bus arrived at Xinda Tourism Terminal at 12:48 p.m., 77 minutes earlier than the private car, which arrived at 2:05 p.m.

According to police, the bus lane can also be used as a rescue passage for accidents that happen in the tunnels.

On the first day of the holiday, which ends tomorrow, 53,000 vehicles headed to Dapeng and 35,000 vehicles went to tourist attractions in Huizhou.

The traffic flow started to surge at 8 a.m. and reached its peak at around 9 a.m. with the hourly number of vehicles reaching 3,500 between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. Police had to impose controls on Luosha Road and Shenzhen-Yantian No. 2 Passage. The parking lots in tourist attractions, such as Jiaochangwei and Yangmeikeng, were fully packed by around noon.

The 110 hotline received a total of 1,581 reports on the first day, including 845 accident reports and 110 congestion reports.

Yantian District tourist attractions received 60,500 visitors on the first day of the holiday. Most of the visitors were at Dameisha, which has required online reservations since the May Day holiday.

The beach park capped the number of visitors to 80,000 a day and travelers to the park need to make online reservations within seven days in advance.

As park visitors need to pass through security checks, police seized 97 knives and bottles of beer at the entrances. In addition, thefts on the beach have also been reduced thanks to the security checks and online reservation system.

30. According to the news, when did the Dragon Boat Festival holiday begin?

- A. On May 27                      B. On May 28                      C. On May 29                      D. On May 30

【答案】B

【解析】理解推断题。根据文中第一段“2017-5-31, Wednesday”，以及“yesterday since it was put into use Sunday, the first day of the three-day Dragon Boat Festival holiday”可知，周日是5月28号，故选B。

31. When can the private car use the bus lane?

- A. From 9:00 am to 9:00 pm.                      B. From 09:00 pm to 09:00 am.  
C. On weekends.                      D. When there is an accident.

【答案】B

【解析】理解推断题。根据文中第九段“The bus lane bans eastbound vehicles except buses

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between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. during holidays and weekends”可知，晚上九点至早上九点私家车可以行使公交专用道，故选 B。

32. How long was the holiday bus earlier than the private car to arrive at Xinda Tourism Terminal?

- A. About 60 minutes. B. About half an hour.  
C. About 77 minutes. D. Over 2 hours.

【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第六段中“The bus arrived at Xinda Tourism Terminal at 12:48 p.m., 77 minutes earlier than the private car, which arrived at 2:05 p.m.”可知，巴士比私家车早到 77 分钟，故选 C。

33. Which of the following is the main idea for the news report?

- A. SHENZHEN (2017-5-31, Wednesday) traffic police fined 4,251 private cars 300 yuan (US\$44.11) each for illegally using the bus lane.  
B. 干扰项  
C. Police sent officers to patrol the site using cameras and drones to capture violations.  
D. 干扰项

【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。根据对全文的理解以及首尾段的总结分析，故选 A。

### C

文章大意：主要讲述一个女孩与沙画之间的故事。一位广西的女孩小时候喜欢上画沙画，因为沙画画的好，所以获奖并被很多节目邀请当嘉宾。然而小女孩想放弃沙画，因为这样可以更加集中精力学习。后来她被说服，免费去给贫困学校学生表演沙画，随后抒发了自己想当志愿者的感想。

34. The underlined word “performance” in Paragraph 1 means?

- A. show B. video C. 干扰项 D. 干扰项

【答案】A

【解析】猜词题；根据划线词所在句子的句意，女孩在电视上看到沙画表演，推算可知 performance 是表演的意思，选择 A 选项，其他选项不符合句意。

35. Why the girl learnt the sand painting?

- A. because she wanted to be a volunteer.  
B. because she wanted to be famous.  
C. because the sand painting melted her heart.  
D. because she wanted to earn a lot of money.

【答案】C

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【解析】推断题；根据文中提到的“The sand painting melted many people’s heart”一句推断可知，小女孩因为喜欢上沙画才去学习沙画，即沙画融化了她的内心，故选择 C 选项。

36. What is the main idea of this sentence: “She is about to wash the sand from her hands”?

A. She wanted to wash the sand off her hands.

B. 干扰项

C. 干扰项

D. She wanted to give up the sand painting.

【答案】D

【解析】推断题；根据前文，她想集中精力学习，放弃沙画，故选择 D 选项。

37. What is the purpose of writing Paragraph three?

A. To shows that she wants to throw the sand on the glass.

B. 干扰项

C. 干扰项

D. To shows that it is her hard working that makes her successful.

【答案】D

【解析】推断题；第三段描写女孩刚开始很难将沙子撒在玻璃上，之后每天练习几个小时，最终将沙画画得很好。由此推断出第三段的写作目的是为了说明成功离不开辛勤的工作。

#### D

文章大意：母亲写给两个女儿的建议（难度不大）。妈妈写信给两个女儿，并告诉她们一些建议——要改变她们现在做事情的方法。给其中一个女儿的建议是要有开放的思想；给另外一个女儿的建议是要懂得寻求帮助。并且每个建议之前还有妈妈的一段经历。

38. According to the letter, what should the daughters think about if they want to change what they are doing?

A. Advantage and interest.

B. Wisdom and dream.

C. Good luck and timing.

D. Experience and help.

【答案】D

【解析】细节题；通过文章母亲给女儿提出建议可知，母亲希望女儿能考虑的是有开放的和学会向他人寻求帮助，综合对比四个选项可知答案为 D。

39. According to the mother, how should her daughters deal with the failure?

A. They should feel good about the failure.

B. They should be sad about the failure.

C. They should learn from the failure.

D. They should avoid any failure.

【答案】C

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【解析】细节题；通读全文，根据母亲给女儿的建议和经历，可以总结得出，女儿们应该学会从失败中汲取经验教训，故答案为 C。

40. What's the main idea of the passage?

A. 干扰项

B. Mother's advice for her daughters.

C. 干扰项

D. 干扰项

【答案】B

【解析】主旨题；考查学生对文章内容的理解和把握。通过通读全文可知，主要内容围绕母亲给两个女儿写信，并告诉她们一些建议--要改变她们现在做事的方法。所以答案为 B。

41. What do you think of the mother?

A. Worried and wise.

B. Unkind and unsuccessful.

C. Kind but cold.

D. Kind and successful.

【答案】D

【解析】归纳题；从文中对母亲的态度和母亲给女儿的建议和自身经历等描述中可知，文中的母亲是一个积极正面的形象，四个选项中除 D 的其它三个选项中均含有负面形容词，均可排除，故答案为 D。

## E

文章大意：文章主要介绍了中国在开采可燃冰（fire ice, or methane hydrates）技术上的突破以及为什么不能大量开采可燃冰。文章出处为为 China Daily 2017 年 5 月 25 号的报道（标题为 First Step Towards Using Fire Ice As New Energy, 见下文），文章与中考原文在后半部分有所出入，此文章仅供参考。

On May 18, the Ministry of Land and Resources announced that it had achieved success in drilling fire ice, or methane hydrate, from the seabed in the Shenhua area of the South China Sea. Methane hydrate is akin to methane gas trapped in ice-like crystals; it produces high amount energy when burned and its chemical reaction produces nothing but dioxide and water.

Since methane hydrate is both clean and energy-intensive and is considered the fuel of the future, many media outlets used big, bold headlines, such as "China makes technological breakthrough" and "New energy source found for China" to report the find.

In fact, it would not be an exaggeration to say China has indeed achieved a great technological breakthrough in the field.

Many countries, including the United States and Japan, have long been conducting research on methane hydrate, but extracting it from the bottom of the sea has been a common problem plaguing all of them. But, according to reports, the Chinese team succeeded in drilling methane hydrate for nearly eight successive days, with the average daily extraction exceeding

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16,000 cubic meters, which is a big breakthrough.

However, it is too early to say a new energy source has been found. The world's total methane hydrate reserve is estimated to be about 21,000 trillion cubic meters, which if extracted could meet the world's energy need for 1,000 years. But the successful test drilling of methane hydrate does not mean it can be extracted for industrial use.

To extract enough methane hydrate for everyday use, the drilling technology must be successfully transferred from the laboratory to the industry. And for that, the two main challenges – environmental risk and economic cost – have to be overcome.

Methane hydrate is formed under high pressure and low temperature at the bottom of the sea, and it decomposes into methane and water when extracted from the seabed. That's disastrous for the environment because methane is one of the worst greenhouse gases. If methane is released in large volumes into the atmosphere, it will cause temperatures to rise further and intensify climate change.

Besides, the process to extract methane hydrate is very expensive as it involves highly advanced equipment and massive manpower. Considering that 1 cubic meter of methane hydrate provides the same amount energy that 164 cubic meters of natural gas does, the cost of using methane hydrate as an energy source is way too high.

Therefore, China has to solve many problems before it can use methane hydrate as a source of energy. But it can be said that China has taken the first big step toward solving those problems.

China's technological breakthrough is important because it shows the way researchers across the world should take. It also raises hopes that one day we can drill methane hydrate as a source of energy. With China achieving initial success in the field, researchers worldwide are expected to pay more attention to the subject, and if they make concerted efforts to find ways to extract methane hydrate without causing environmental damage, it can be used as energy earlier than thought.

Besides, at present studies on methane hydrate exploitation are sponsored mainly by states and the researchers hardly work with each other. With China taking lead in the field, hopefully international cooperation in research will become a possibility.

42. What's the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. Fire ice has been widely used.      B. Many countries have drilled fire ice.  
C. China has succeeded in drilling fire ice.      D. It's difficult to drill from the seabed.

【答案】C

【解析】主旨题；考查学生对文章段落的理解和把握。第一段主要说的是开采可燃冰技术取得成功，所以选C。

43. What are the two main challenges the countries face in drilling fire ice?

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- A. 干扰项  
B. 干扰项  
C. 干扰项  
D. Environmental risk and economic cost.

**【答案】D**

**【解析】**细节题；关键词是 the two main challenges, 对应原文第六段最后一句话可知，开采可燃冰的两个挑战是环境风险和经济成本，故答案为 D。

44. According to the passage, why fire ice shouldn't be the real start of the energy source?  
A. It's difficult to drill and it's good for the environment.  
B. It's difficult to transform fire ice into energy.  
C. 干扰项  
D. It's expensive to drill and it's harmful to the environment.

**【答案】D**

**【解析】**细节题；通过文章提到的 environmental risk 和 economic cost 后面的详细叙述可知，开采可燃冰对环境是存在危害的，且开采费用昂贵，故答案为 D。

45. The passage probably comes from\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Storybook  
B. Newspaper  
C. Travel guide  
D. Advertisement

**【答案】B**

**【解析】**推测题；通过阅读全文可知，这是一篇科学技术报道，出现在报纸上的可能性相对更大。这篇文章出自 China Daily2017 年 5 月 25 日的报道。故答案为 B。

近三年阅读考点分布					近三年阅读类型分布（文体/话题）				
题型	细节	词汇	推测	主旨	A篇	B篇	C篇	D篇	E篇
2015年	12	1	5	2	广告类/ 活动	记叙类/ 社会发展	传记类/ 人物励 志	社科类/ 医学类	社科类/ 现代科 技
2016年	14	2	2	2	社科类/ 社会发 展	记叙类/ 人生哲 理	议论类/ 社会现 象	说明类/ 娱乐节 目	说明类/ 社会热 点
2017年	9	1	6	4	议论类/ 学习技 巧	说明类/ 交通热 点	记叙类/ 人物励 志	书信类/ 人生哲 理	说明类/ 科技报 道
总结：自15年深圳中考改革，英语试题中阅读占比从4篇文章增多到5篇文章，共20道选择题，因此此题型也是考生得分和拉分的关键题型，同时阅读也影响着考生整个答题的心态和情绪，此题型的重要程度不言而喻。纵观近三年的英语试题，考察题型基本变化不大，主要以细节题									

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为主，其次是推理判断；阅读类型主要以记叙说明为主，话题大多为社会活动，人物传记；16年和17年加重了对社会热点和贴近生活相关话题的考察。此外，17年的阅读难度相对有所加大，主要因为文中长难句的加多和答案中模棱两可的选项增多，易错选项比例加大。

在对18年的中考备考中，同学们应更加注重时事热点话题的阅读积累，增大阅读范围，尝试不同来源的阅读文章阅读，特别是可以多关注深圳或者整个社会的发展，多了解时事发展，多关注新型科技，交通发展，新出台法规等相关新闻，关注身边发生的新鲜事或励志人物，可多阅读一些外文报刊，杂志或网站上的相关等。

## 第二部分 非选择题 (25分)

### IV. 语法填空 (10分)

阅读下面短文，根据文章大意用所给单词的适当形式填空（未提供单词的，限填一词），使文章意思完整、正确，并将答案写在答题卡相应位置。（共10小题，每小题1分）

In a small house outside London lives an old man. People often see him look 46. \_\_\_\_\_ his flowers in his garden all the time.

One day, a young painter 47. \_\_\_\_\_ (go) by the old man's house. He looked at the nice garden and the special room, picturing how happy he would be if he lived in such a 48. \_\_\_\_\_ (beauty) place. Suddenly he found the old gardener 49. \_\_\_\_\_ (terrible) blind. Shocked, he walked to the old man and asked, "Why are you taking care of the flowers every day which you can't see in fact?" The old man smiled, "I can tell you four reasons. First, I was 50. \_\_\_\_\_ gardener when I was young and I really love this job. Second, although I can't see these flowers, I can touch them. Third, I can sell the sweetness of them. As to the last, it's you."

"Me? But you don't know me." answered the painter, still puzzled.

"Yeah, it's true that I don't know you. 51. \_\_\_\_\_ I know flowers are gifts which everyone loves. And the beauty of my garden will get many people into a good mood." answered the old man.

The words of the gardener warmed me with 52. \_\_\_\_\_ (please). He looked after the flowers 53. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) others enjoy the warm sunshine in spring. He can't see the beautiful flowers he planted, just like Beethoven, who can't hear his wonderful music 54. \_\_\_\_\_.

The old man is alone but not lonely. All of his flowers are his friends and neighbors. They 55. \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) in his heart. I believe that he can hear the voice of them.

46. after. 考查介词。句意为：人们经常看见他在花园里照顾花儿。look after “照顾、照看”。

47. went. 考查一般过去时。句意：一天一位年轻的画家经过老人的房子。根据 one day 及后文可知，这段讲的是发生在过去事情，应用一般过去时，故填 went。

48. beautiful. 考查形容词。句意：如此漂亮的地方。形容词修饰名词 place, beauty 的形容词为 beautiful。
49. terribly. 考查副词。句意：他发现这位老园丁完全失明。副词修饰形容词 blind, terrible 的副词为 terribly。
50. a. 考查冠词。句意：我的一位园丁。gardener 是个可数名词，用 a 修饰。
51. But. 考查并列连词。句意：我不认识你。但是我知道花儿是每个人都喜欢的礼物。前后两句话之间为转折关系，用 but。因为在句首所以要大写。
52. pleasure. 句意：老园丁的话使我感到愉快。with 介词后用名词作宾语，please 的名词为 pleasure。
53. to make. 考查动词不定式。句意：他照顾花儿是为了让他人在春天里享受温暖的阳光。动词不定式表目的，to make。
54. himself. 考查反身代词。句意：他自身也不能听到自己的美妙音乐。根据句意，此处强调贝多芬本人也听不到，用反身代词 himself。
55. are grown. 考查被动语态。句意：他们种在了他的心里。They 指代 flowers, 花儿是被种植，用被动语态，are grown.

考点	2015 年	2016 年	2017 年
冠词	46	50	50
名词	54	47	52
代词	50、52	52	54
数词	53	55	/
介词	55	49	46
连词	/	54	51
形容词	47	46	48
副词	49	48	49
时态	/	53	47
被动语态	51	/	55
非谓语动词	48	51	53

语法填空总结：语法填空体裁为记叙文，难度较去年有所提升，要求考生掌握扎实的语法知识和上下文逻辑推理能力。除了冠词、名词、时态等考点外，今年增加了对被动语态的考查，另外，对代词的考查由有提示词转为纯空格题。由今年的考题我们可以大胆地预测，明年语法填空的难度将保持不变，考生在平时除了积累各语法的基础知识外，也应该关注难度稍大的语法点，如现在完成时、被动语态、主谓一致、状语从句、宾语从句、定语从句等。

## V. 书面表达 (15 分)

假如你是李华，三年的初中生活即将过去，你的外籍同学 Sam 在英语学习上帮助了你。在即将毕业之际，请你在给 Sam 的毕业纪念册上用英语写一段留言。

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要求包括以下内容要点：

- 1.你在英语学习上曾遇到的困难
- 2.Sam 对你的帮助,建议及措施:(1)多听多读;  
(2) 多看英语电影,多唱英文歌曲;  
(3) ...(自由发挥,不少于一项内容);
- 3.你的收获及对 Sam 的感谢和祝福。

Dear Sam,

How time flies! It's time for us to say goodbye.

Your sincerely,  
Li Hua

参考范文：

Dear Tom,

How time flies! It's time for us to say goodbye.

I'm writing to show you my thankfulness for your help. I used to have difficulties in reading and writing English, but you gave me some advice on how to improve my English. First, I should read more books and listen to more English radios, which makes English easier for me. Then, I should enjoy more English movies and listen to more English songs. Gradually I become interested in English. What's more, it is useful for me to take part in some English activities, such as English corner, English Speech and so on.

Thanks to your help, I achieved great progress in English. Thank you and best wishes for you.

Your sincerely,  
Li Hua

考点	2015 年	2016 年	2017 年
文体	叙述类	通知类	书信类
话题	活动	活动	感谢信
时态	一般将来时	一般将来时	一般现在时
人称	一般现在时	第一人称+第二人称	第一人称

写作总结：由近三年的中考写作类型和难度，我们可以做出如下预测：

最近几年深圳中考英语作文的命题与日常生活息息相关，比如 15 年话题为写一篇外籍

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友人的接待事宜；16年话题为帮外籍人士写一份采摘荔枝活动的通知；而今年的话题为给外国同学写一封感谢信和毕业赠言。

总体来讲，考察内容的难度和前两年相比变化不大，以叙述，通知和书信为主，内容更加接地气，从实际出发，注重英语作文命题与日常生活息息相关，加强了英语作文的实际运用。

今年考察的给外国同学写感谢信和祝福留言是常见的应用文体，但是更加注重实用性。建议同学们以后要留意生活，多去积累一些对于生活内容的话题表达，增加自己的积累，注重英语学习的实用性。

