# 深圳市 2018 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）**

( ) 1. --- <u>More than</u> 400 street gardens will be built in Shenzhen next year.

     --- Good news! Our city is becoming more and more beautiful.

    A. Over             B. Around           C. Nearly

【解析】A

    over，意为"太，过于"；B 选项 around 意为"大约"；C 选项 nearly 意为"几乎，差不多"。

【考点】同义词转换

**more than**

学而思初三春季 助力中考公益班讲义【第 1 讲】校本词汇总结

| 短语 | 意思 | 近义词/短语 |
|---|---|---|
| more than | 超出、多于 | over |

( ) 2. --- Tim, you spend too much time on computers. It's <u>harmful to</u> your eyes.

     -- I see. Thank you. I'll do more sports instead.

    A. is good for          B. is bad for          C. is useful to

【解析】B

    A 选项，be good for 意为"对...有好处"；B 选项 be bad for 意为"对什么有坏处"；C 选项 be useful to 意为"对...有用"。

【考点】同义短语转换

**be harmful to**

学而思初三春季 助力中考公益班讲义【第 1 讲】校本词汇总结

| 短语 | 意思 | 近义词/短语 |
|---|---|---|
| be harmful to | 对. 有害 | be bad for |

( ) 3. --- Hi, John! Would you like to go hiking with me tomorrow?

     --- Sounds great! It's a good way to keep <u>fit</u>.

    A. lively             B. active           C. healthy

【解析】C

    A 选项，lively 意为"活泼的，令人兴奋的"；B 选项 active 意为"活跃的"；C 选项 healthy

意为"健康的"。

【考点】同义词转换

> **fit**
> 学而思初三秋季讲义【第4讲】 Vocabulary；学而思初三秋季讲义【第8讲】
> Vocabulary
> They keep <u>fit</u> by doing sports. (adj. 健康的) = **healthy**

(   ) 4. --- Mr. Li, I feel a little nervous before the coming exam.

　　--- You'd better take a <u>break</u> from studies and relax yourself.

　A. rest　　　　　　　　B. breath　　　　　　　　C. walk

【解析】A

　A 选项，rest 意为"休息"； B 选项 breath 意为"呼吸"；C 选项 walk 意为"散步"。

【考点】同义词转换

> **break**
> 学而思初三暑期讲义【第7讲】 Vocabulary
> So they took a <u>break</u>. (n. 休息) = **rest**

(   ) 5. --- I dream to be a great dancer when I grow up.

　　--- That's great. But it <u>requires</u> confidence and a lot of practice.

　A. gets　　　　　　　　B. has　　　　　　　　C. needs

【解析】C

　A 选项，get 意为"获得"； B 选项 has 意为"有"；C 选项 need 意为"需要"。

【考点】同义词转换

> **require**
> 学而思初三秋季讲义【第7讲】 Vocabulary
> She is <u>requested</u> to hand in her homework today. (v. 要求) = **require/need**

(   ) 6. --- Excuse me, could you please tell me how to get to the Concert Hall?

　　--- Sure. Go down the street, and you'll find it <u>close to</u> the Book City.

　A. behind　　　　　　　　B. opposite　　　　　　　　C. near

【解析】C

　A 选项，behind 意为"在...后面"； B 选项 opposite 意为"在. .对面"；C 选项 near 意为
"在...附近"。

【考点】同义词转换

(    ) 7. --- Tony, have you got any plan for the summer vacation?

　　--- Not yet. Perhaps I'll go back to my hometown with my family.

　　A. Maybe　　　　　　　B. Actually　　　　　　C. Generally

【解析】A

　　A 选项，maybe 意为"也许，大概"； B 选项 actually 意为"实际上"；C 选项 generally 意为"普遍地，广泛地"。

【考点】同义词转换

) 8. --- Our English club will put on a famous play during the school art week.

　　-- Really? I can't wait to watch it.

　　A. work on　　　　　　B. act out　　　　　　C. make up

【解析】B

　　A 选项，work on 意为"对...起作用，企图影响，说服"； B 选项 act out 意为"表演"；C 选项 make up 意为"化妆"。

【考点】同义短语转换

**ii. 根据句子意思，从下面每小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最恰当的词语完成句子，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。（共 7 小题，每小题 1 分）**

(    ) 9. --- Simon always reads for half an hour before bedtime every day.

　　--- That's good _____. Reading makes a full man.

　　A. dream　　　　　　B. wish　　　　　　C. habit

【解析】C

A 选项，dream 意为"梦想"； B 选项 wish 意为"愿望"；C 选项 habit 意为"习惯"。

【考点】词义辨析

**habit**
学而思初三春季 助力中考公益班讲义【第1讲】校本词汇总结

| 单词 | 词性及意思 | 近义词/短语 |
|------|-----------|------------|
| habit | n. 习惯 | |

( ) 10. --- Do you still remember our primary school teacher, Mrs. Liu?

    --- Yes, she always encouraged us and gave us support _____ we met difficulties.

A. whenever        B. whatever        C. however

【解析】A

根据句意 A 选项，whenever 意为"每当，无论何时"，她总会鼓励我们并给予我们支持；B 选项 whatever 意为"无论什么"；C 选项 however 意为"无论怎样"。

【考点】词义辨析

**whenever**
学而思初三秋季讲义【第 6 讲】 Grammar; 学而思初三春季讲义【第 11 讲】Grammar
宾语从句引导词：whatever (无论是什么); whenever (无论何时); wherever (无论在哪); whoever (无论是谁)：however (无论怎样)

( ) 11. — I'm looking forward to the final of the 2018 World Cup.

    --- Me too  I hope the German team will be the _____  It's my favorite

A. player        B. winner        C. loser

【解析】B

根据句意 B 选项，winner 意为"胜者"，语境分析得知德国队是 "我" 的最爱； A 选项 player 意为"运动员"；C 选项 loser 意为"失败者"。

【考点】词义辨析

**win**
学而思初三春季 助力中考公益班讲义【第1讲】校本词汇总结

| 动词——名词转换表 | |
|------|------|
| v. | n. |
| win | winner (赢家) |

( ) 12. --- The piano lessons are too hard for me. I nearly give up.

    --- Please be more _____  I believe you'll make it

A. careful　　　　　　B. helpful　　　　　　C. patient

【解析】C

　　根据句意 C 选项， patient 意为"有耐心的"，语境分析得知对方在鼓励钢琴恐惧症的朋友，要有耐心不泄气就一定会成功的； A 选项 careful 意为"细心的"；B 选项 helpful 意为"有帮助的"。

【考点】词义辨析

> **patient**
> 学而思初三秋季讲义【第 10 讲】 Vocabulary
> She is always **patient** with the patients. (adj. 耐心的)

(　　) 13. --- Have you heard about Shenzhen International Magic Festival?

　　　　--- _____! It's a big event for magic lovers like me

A. Well　　　　　　B. Certainly　　　　　　C. Exactly

【解析】B

　　根据句意 B 选项， certainly 意为"无疑，确定地"，语境分析得知对方肯定知道深圳有魔术节，因为他就是魔术迷； A 选项 well 意为"好；好吧（口语）"；C 选项 exactly 意为"精确地，准确地"。

【考点】词义辨析

> **certain**
> 学而思初三春季 助力中考公益班讲义【第 1 讲】校本词汇总结
>
> | 形容词——副词转换表 | |
> | --- | --- |
> | adj. | adv. |
> | certain | certainly (adv. 确切地) |

(　　) 14. --- Jack usually _____ to help at the underground station on weekends

　　　　--- Cool! Let's join him next Saturday.

A. offers　　　　　　B. refuses　　　　　　C. forgets

【解析】A

　　根据句意 A 选项，offer 意为"主动提出，自动给予"，语境分析得知 Jack 志愿地铁义工，对方很热心地表示想参与进来； B 选项 refuse 意为"拒绝"；C 选项 forget 意为"忘记"。

【考点】词义辨析

> **offer**
> 学而思初三秋季讲义【第 10 讲】 Vocabulary
> She **offers** to teach the interviewer Chinese. (v. 自愿); offer to do (自愿去做)

(    ) 15. --- Have you noticed that Anna's great progress in spoken English?

    --- Yes. She sets us a good example  Hard work always _____.

    A. makes a deal        B. makes a difference        C. makes a problem

【解析】B

根据句意 B 选项， make a difference 意为"有影响，有关系"，语境分析得知 Anna 的口语水平提高了很多，归功于她的勤奋； A 选项 make a deal  意为"成交，达成交易"；C 选项 make a problem 意为"有问题"。

【考点】短语辨析

> **make a difference**
> 学而思初三春季讲义【第 3 讲】 Vocabulary
> Peacekeepers are too few in number to make a **difference**. (有影响)

## 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）

When I was young, I went to a boarding (寄宿) school in Edinburgh. It was far from home because I    16    on an island in the north of Scotland.

It was a music school, and I studied the violin. At the end of the term, we all packed our bags and our ___17___ to go home for our holidays. Most kids went by train or bus. Some were ___18___ by their parents. But I had to go home by ferry — 14 hours overnight on the open sea.

One summer, after packing my suitcase and violin, I said ___19___ to my friends. I took the train to the ferry terminal (渡船码头) and then got on the ferry. But when the ferry started moving, I realized a(n) ___20___ thing! I left my violin on the train!

Oh no! What should I do? What would my dad say? He'd be really    21___! I got so scared (害怕) that I didn't sleep all night.

The next morning, I ___22___ the ferry to meet my dad. After I told him everything, he laughed. I looked at him couldn't believe it. ___23___ was he laughing?

I always had a label (标签) in my violin case with my address and a telephone number. My dad told me, "A cleaner found your violin on the train and took it to the police. They ___24___ me and put it on a plane. It arrived an hour ago." ___25___, my violin was safe  I was so happy!

    ) 16. A. lived              B. played              C. worked
    ) 17. A. introduction       B. instructions        C. instruments

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) 18. A. picked up          B. cared for          C. woken up

) 19. A. hello              B. sorry              C. goodbye

) 20. A. wonderful          B. awful              C. successful

) 21. A. happy              B. helpful            C. angry

) 22. A. got off            B. got on             C. got up

) 23. A. What               B. Why                C. When

) 24. A. called             B. caught             C. heard

) 25. A. Suddenly           B. Luckily            C. Sadly

16. A

【解析】结合上下文语境，句意为：这所学校里我家很远，因为我家住在苏格兰北部的一座小岛上，故选 A。

17. C

【解析】此题考查名词词意，introduction n.介绍，instruction n.指导，instrument n.乐器。根据句意：在学期末，大家都打包好行李和自己的乐器回家，故选 C。

18. A

【解析】此题考查词组意思，pick up 开车接某人；care for 关心，照顾；wake up 醒了，惊醒。根据句意：我的同学们一般都会坐火车或是有父母开车来接，故选 A。

19. C

【解析】结合上下文语境，某一年暑假，在和同学们告别后，我登上了回家的船，故选 C。

20. B

【解析】结合上下文语境，我意识到一个非常可怕的事情，我把我的小提琴落在了火车上，故选 B

21. C

【解析】结合上下文语境，我爸爸一定会特别生气，故选 C

22. A

【解析】此题考查词组意思，get off 从……下来；get on 上车；get up 起床，起立。结合上下文语境，我下了船，见到我爸爸。故选 A。

23. B

【解析】根据上下文语境，他为什么笑；如果选 what，laughing 后要加 at，故只能选 B。

24. A

【解析】根据上下文语境，警察给我爸爸打了电话，故选 A。

25. B

【解析】根据通篇的意思，幸运的是，我的小提琴是安全的，故选 B。

## III. 阅读理解（30 分）

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

| 题型 | 学而思教材题型参考比重 | 难度 | 2018 深圳中考试题比重 | 考点 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 细节 | 55%~65% | 简单题型 | 60% | 1. 获取文章的具体信息<br>2. 根据文章的具体信息进行简单的推理和判断<br>3. 找出文中表示时间顺序，空间顺序，逻辑思维顺序和文章写作的框架结构顺序的关键词 |
| 主旨 | 10%·20% | 难题 | 10% | 理解归纳文章的主旨要义、为文章选定合适的题目 |
| 推理判断 | 10%~20% | 较难题型 | 20% | 理解作者的观点、意图和态度 |
| 猜词 | 10%~20% | 较难题型 | 10% | 根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义 |

### 近五年阅读考点分布

| 题型 | 2013 年 | 2014 年 | 2015 年 | 2016 年 | 2017 年 | 2018 年 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 细节 | 16 | 17 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 12 |
| | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| 推测 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| 主旨 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 总计 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |

**A**

When you go on a vacation, the hotel you choose and the room you stay in are important. There are many cool theme (主题) hotel rooms around the world. Here are some of them

### The Harry Potter Room

The George Castle Hotel in England gives its guests the experience of staying in Harry Potter's world.

This 19<sup>th</sup>-century castle hotel is beside Harry Potter tour bus stop. The bus will take you to the Making of Harry Potter studio tour.

| |
|---|
| **Ice Theme Room** |
|     An ice theme can be found at Hotel de Glace in Canada. In winter, you can get a fireplace and a private spa in the rooms |
|     The ice hotel has new rooms each year. This winter, it will build a room with the theme of Disney's movie *Frozen* |

| |
|---|
| **Pirate (海盗) Theme Room** |
|     If you want a more attractive theme room, the Adventure Island Hotel in America is the best choice |
|     In their pirate theme rooms, you'll feel like you're on a pirate ship in a world of sea adventures |
| **Night at the Movie Room** |
|     At the Wensley Hotel in Australia, guests are crazy about the Night at the Movies Room. There they can see different things of Hollywood, such as Hollywood signs over the door, and hand-painted actors' pictures above the bed. |

) 26. What can guests do during their stay at the George Castle Hotel?

    A. Visit a movie studio.               B. Have a private spa.

    C. Enjoy a movie night.            D. Play an adventure game

【解析】A

细节题；根据"the bus will take you to the Making of Harry Potter studio tour"可知去 George Castle Hotel 的旅客可以去参观电影工作室，故答案选 A。

) 27. Who is most likely to choose the Adventure Island Hotel?

    A. Kids who love Disneyland.        B. Kids who love pirate stories.

    C. Adults who love castle tours.      D. Adults who love watching movies.

【解析】B

细节题；由"in the pirate theme rooms, you'll feel like you are on a pirate trip in a world of sea adventures"可知喜欢海盗故事的孩子们会选择这家旅馆，故答案选 B。

) 28. What is the possible choice for a super fan of Hollywood movies?

    A. The Wensley Hotel            B. Hotel de Glace

    C. The George Castle Hotel.       D. The Adventure Island Hotel.

【解析】A

细节题；由文章 "there they can see different things of Hollywood, such as Hollywood signs... "可知，喜欢好莱坞电影的人会选择这家旅馆，故答案选 A。

) 29. Where is the text probably taken from?

A. A storybook                          B. A history book
C. A science book.                      D. A travel guide book.

【解析】D

推测题；由全文可知，本篇文章介绍了四个主题酒店，可推测这篇文章是从旅游手册上摘抄的，故选 D。

**B**

　　Last summer, Mac Hollan, a primary school teacher, was cycling to Alaska with two friends. On the way, his friends had to stop for a bicycle repair, but they encouraged Mac to ride on, and they would catch up with him soon.

　　Mac began to cycle alone. A few minutes later, Mac heard quick and loud breathing behind him. "Man, that's a big dog!" he thought. But when he looked to the side, he saw immediately that it wasn't a dog at all, but a wolf, quickly catching up with him.

　　Mac's heart jumped. He searched and took out his can of bear spray (防熊喷雾). With one hand on the bars, he fired the spray at the wolf. A bright red cloud enveloped the animal. To Mac's relief (宽慰), it fell back, shaking its head. A minute later, however, it was again by his side. It even attacked the back of Mac's bike, tearing open his tent bag. He fired at the wolf a second time, and again, it fell back, only to quickly restart the chase (追赶).

　　Mac was riding hard now. He waved and shouted at passing cars without slowing down.

　　At that moment, Paul and Becky were driving their car on their way to Alaska. They found a dog-like animal running alongside a man on a bike. As they got closer, they realized that the "dog" was a wolf. Mac heard a large car behind him. He kept waving and shouting as the wolf was catching up closer. And the car did stop in front of him at the right time.

(    ) 30. Why was Mac riding alone?
A. He wanted to try his bear spray.        B. He liked riding alone all the way.
C. His friends were repairing the bike.     D. His friends returned for their tents.

【解析】C

细节题；由第一段"On the way, his friends had to stop for a bicycle repair, but they encouraged Mac to ride on, and they would catch up with him soon"可知 Mac 的朋友需要修自行车，故 Mac 需要独自骑行，答案选 C。

(    ) 31. How did Mac feel when he realized a wolf was after him?
A. Calm.          B. Frightened.          C. Excited.          D. Painful.

推断题；由第三段 "Mac's heart jumped. He searched and took out his can of bear spray." 推断可知，当 Mac 发现是狼追着后心跳的很快并拿出了防熊喷雾，可推测内心是非常恐惧的，故答案选 B。

( ) 32. What does the underlined word "**it**" in Paragraph 3 refer to (指代)?

    A. The wolf.       B. The dog.       C. The can.       D The cloud.

猜词题；由第三段 "...he fired the spray at the wolf. A bright red cloud enveloped the animal. To Mac's relief, it fell back."可知，it 指的是狼，故答案选 A。

( ) 33. How did Mac ask for help in the end?

    A. By cycling hard.              B. By firing the spray.

    C. By waving and shouting.       D. By running after the car.

细节题；由尾段 "He kept waving and shouting as the wolf was catching up closer. And the car did stop in front of him at the right time"可知，Mac 是通过挥手和大声求救获得帮助的，故选 C。

# C

The 14th Chinese Language Competition attracted about 1,100 children from kindergarten kids to high school students. The children from different language and cultural backgrounds met in San Francisco and competed in events like Chinese calligraphy(书法), drawing and Chinese poetry recital (背诵).

Thomson, an 11th-grade boy from Justin-Siena High School in Napa city of Califomia, has studied Chinese language for three years. It was hard for him to learn Chinese at the beginning, because it was one of the most difficult languages in the world. However, the writing of Chinese characters is a form of art, which made him feel different. "It's amazing to see how attractive Chinese culture is." he said.

Julie, a 12th-grade girl shared her similar experience of learning Chinese for four years. When recalling her trip in Beijing and Shanghai, she expressed huge interest in shared bikes, "The shared bike is known as one of the new 'Great Inventions' of China, along with China's Express Railway and Alipay online payment system. They amaze the whole world as part of China's rapid rise."

According to the hosting organization, the Confucius Institute at San Francisco State

University, the competition was mainly for American and overseas Chinese kids. It aimed to set a platform to present (展示) their Chinese language and culture talents. It also helped to deepen the understanding of young Americans about the Chinese culture and history.

) 34. Where was the 14th Chinese Language Competition held?

A. In Beijing        B. In Shanghai        C. In Napa city.    D. In San Francisco

【解析】D

细节题: 由题干关键词 the 14<sup>th</sup> Chinese Language Competition 定位到第一段"met in San Francisco"可知来自各地的参赛者在 San Francisco 相遇，也就是在此举办，故选 D。

) 35. What is among the new "Great Inventions" of China according to the passage?

A. Railway.                              B. Paper making.

C. The shared bike.               D. Chinese calligraphy.

【解析】 C

细节题: 由题干关键词 Great Invention 定位到第三段"The shared bike is known as one of the new Great Inventions of China."可知答案为 the shared bike，故选 C。

) 36. Which statement is **TRUE** about the competition?

A. All college students took part in it.

B. It was not only for overseas Chinese kids.

C. It was hosted by Justin-Siena High School.

D. Students competed in different languages.

【解析】B

细节题:

A 选项由第四段"the competition was mainly for American and overseas Chinese kids."可知主要参加者为美国和华人小孩，A 选项意为所有大学生都参与，可知信息错误且过于绝对，故排除 A。

B 选项由第四段"the competition was mainly for American and overseas Chinese kids."可知不仅仅是给海外中国参赛者，也面向美国参赛者，与选项意思相符，故选择 B。

C 选项由第四段 "According to the hosting organization, the Confucius Institute at San Francisco State University,"可知举办方为 the Confucius Institute, C 选项意为举办方为 Justin-Siena High School，与文意不符，故排除 C。

D 选项由第四段"It aimed to set a platform to present (展示) their Chinese language and culture talents."可知这个比赛主要是针对中国语言文化，并没有多种语言,与 D 选项意思矛盾，故排除 D。

) 37. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Chinese Culture Talent Show Presented

B. New "Great Inventions" Made in China

C. Chinese Language Competition Held Again

D. Ways to Learn the Chinese Language Shared

【解析】C

主旨大意题；通读全文可知，文章重在介绍第十四届汉语语言比赛、参赛者对中国文化的看法观点以及参与比赛的感受，C 选项最为符合，而 A 属于偷换概念，B 是以偏概全，D 是完全跑题，文中并没有涉及学习汉语的方法分享，均可排除，故选 C。

**D**

Shenzhen, Jan 1ˢᵗ, 2018 –-- Shenzhen has become the world's first city to make all its public buses, about 16,359, run on electricity. A total of 12, 518 taxis, or 62.5 percent of all the taxis in the city are electric ones. "We will replace (替换) the rest of the taxis with electric ones by 2020." said Mr. Chen from the government.

"I have been a driver for twenty years," said Mr. Zhang, a driver who started to drive e-buses a month ago. "We had several rounds of training and passed strict exams before we were allowed to drive the e-buses."

The city has built 8,000 charging poles (充电柱) and 501 bus charging stations. "A bus can be fully charged within two hours and the charging poles can serve 300 buses a day at our station. Since the replacement, the bus terminal has become quiet, even as the e-buses are entering and exiting the station." said Mr. Guan, the manager of Qinghu Bus Station.

The use of e-buses and e-taxis plays an important role in improving air quality. In a year, the e-buses use 72.9 percent less energy than the traditional ones. The e-taxis will save the energy of 119, 000 tons of standard coal.

Shenzhen was one of the first 13 cities to take part in the National New-energy Vehicle Program (NNVP). In 2017, the city spent 3.3 billion yuan on e-buses and the charging equipment. The city also encourages people to buy new-energy cars or e-cars by reducing their payment.

) 38. How many e-taxis were there in Shenzhen in January, 2018?

A. 8 000　　　　　　B. 12,518　　　　　　C. 16,359　　　　　　D. 11,900

【解析】B

细节题；由题目关键词 e-taxis 和 January, 2018，定位第一段"A total of 12, 518 taxis, or 62.5

percent of all the taxis in the city are electric ones." 可知数量为 12,518，占了所有的士的
62.5%，故选 B。

) 39. What is the influence of the replacement according to Mr. Guan?

A. It saves 72.9 percent energy.

B. It helps to improve air quality.

C. The bus station has become quiet.

D. People will pay more if they buy e-cars.

【解析】C

细节题；由题目关键词 influence, replacement 和 Mr. Guan 可定位第四段"Since the
replacement, the bus terminal has become quiet"可知选择 C。

) 40. What can we infer (推断) from the passage?

A. It is not easy to be an e-driver.

B. Shenzhen is the first to use e-taxis.

C. 13 cities are in the NNVP besides Shenzhen.

D. There are 300 charging poles at each bus station.

【解析】A

推断题；A 选项由第二段"We had several rounds of training and passed strict exams before
we were allowed to drive the e-buses"可知成为一个电动巴士的司机需要经过很多轮训练
和严格的考试，并不容易，与 A 选项意思相符，故选择 A。

B 选项由第五段"Shenzhen was one of the first 13 cities to take part in the National
New-energy Vehicle Program (NNVP)."可知深圳是首批加入 NNVP 计划，但不能说明是第
一个使用 e-taxis，故排除 B。

C 选项由第五段"Shenzhen was one of the first 13 cities to take part in the National
New-energy Vehicle Program (NNVP)."可知首批加入 NNVP 计划的城市包括深圳在内共 13
个，而 C 选项意为除了深圳外还有 13 个城市，与文意不符，故排除 C。

D 选项由第三段"A bus can be fully charged within two hours and the charging poles can
serve 300 buses a day at our station."可知文中说的是在清湖充电站的充电柱一天可为 300
巴士提供充电服务，D 选项意为在每个充电站有 300 个充电柱，与文意不符，故排除 D。

) 41. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. E-buses and e-taxis can save more energy in Shenzhen.

B. Shenzhen took part in the National New-energy Vehicle Program.

C. It is fast and convenient for the e-buses to be changed in Shenzhen

D. Shenzhen is replacing its public buses and taxis with electric ones

【解析】D

主旨题；通读全文可知，文章主要讲的是深圳正在广泛推行电动巴士和电动的士的使用，A、B 和 C 选项都属于文章的细节，不能概括全文，故选择 D。

**E**

Artificial intelligence (人工智能), or AI in short, is the science of giving computers and machines ability to think and work like humans. AI scientists and engineers have made a lot of cool technologies.

AI is rapidly catching up with the human ability to read faces. As a result, facial recognition (识别) is used a lot in the world. Chinese police use this technology to **identify** criminals (罪犯). Once they caught a criminal when he attended a concert. It also checks the ID of ride-hailing (网约车) drivers and lets people pay for things with a smile.

AI is also used in self-driving cars, which are believed to be the future of driving. Most drivers may wave or nod at passers-by to let them cross the street, but self-driving cars don't have this ability. Carmakers are testing a light signal system to help them "speak" to humans. The system can show what self-driving cars will do. For example, if a driverless car is yielding (让路), it will flash two white lights side to side. A rapidly flashing light tells passers-by that the car is about to speed up.

Service Robots also show you how powerful AI is. Imagine this—you come back home from school and your robot housekeeper is waiting for you at the door. After dinner, he teaches you to play the piano, just like a real music teacher. Such thoughts will soon happen in the real world. In the future, more and more service robots will become good home helpers.

AI is so powerful that it can help human beings and even replace us in many jobs.

 ) 42. What does the underlined word "**identify**" mean in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. To let somebody know his mistakes

B. To come to realize and tell who is who.

C. To take somebody to the police station.

D. To inform somebody of something important.

【解析】B

猜词题；由第二段"Once they caught a criminal when he attended a concert."可知当罪犯进入音乐会时警察就可以抓住他，可猜出 identify 这里是表辨认的意思，故选择 B。

 ) 43. According to the passage, what is facial recognition used for?

A. Driving cars                                B. Making people smile.

C. Calling the police.                          D. Checking people's information.

【解析】D

细节题；由题干关键词 facial recognition 定位第二段可知该技术不仅可以用来抓罪犯，也可以用来付款和识别司机身份，即功能是检验人类的信息，故选择 D。

) 44. Which technology has been used in real life according to the passage?

A. Service Robots at school                    B. Robots as ride-hailing drivers.

C. Facial recognition for payment.             D. Light signals for self-driving cars.

【解析】C

推断题；由第四段"In the future, more and more service robots will become good home helpers." service robots 会在未来出现，故排除 A。由第二段可知文中并没有提到机器人作网约车司机，故排除 B。由第二段"As a result, facial recognition (识别) is used a lot in the world…..lets people pay for things with a smile."可知面部识别技术已经用于付款，故选择 C。由第三段"AI is also used in self-driving cars, which are believed to be the future of driving."可知 light signal 技术也是未来推出，故排除 D。

) 45. What can we learn from the passage?

A. people use AI in many different ways.

B. AI will take the place of human beings in all jobs

C. Self-driving cars will be able to talk like humans.

D. A criminal was caught for inventing facial recognition.

【解析】A

推断题：通读全文可知 AI 可以广泛运用于面部识别、智能机器人等多种方面，与 A 语意符合，故选择 A。B 选项由尾段"AI is so powerful that it can help human beings and even replace us in many jobs." 可知是会在很多工作中取代人类而不是所有工作，与 B 选项语意矛盾，故排除 B。由文中第三段"Carmakers are testing a light signal system to help them "speak" to humans."可知车子是借助信号和人类交流，并不是真的能说话，故排除 C；D 选项意思为罪犯因为发明面部识别系统被抓，原文并无提及，故排除 D。综上所述，选择 A。

# 第二部分 非选择题 （25 分）

IV. 语法填空（10 分）

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构和上下午连贯要求，在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中的词语的正确形式填空。（共 10 小题，每题 1 分）

Recently, a foreign student in China gave a very touching answer to the question:

What should China be proud of? It was 46.                    (wide) spread online.

Emma is from Canada. She came to China four years ago. Now she is 47.                    university student in Ningbo. The following is China in her eyes.

"48.                    (find) a job in China can be really simple. There are more job 49.                    (chance) here than in any other country in the world."

"Its public security(安全) is great. I 50.                    (travel) to many countries so far, and I think China is really safe."

"About 400 million Chinese are studying English. China will become the country 51.                    has the greatest number of English speakers in non-English speaking countries."

"The speed of Chinese trains is high. On my 52.                    (three) visit to my friend in Beijing, I took a train there. From Ningbo 53.                    Beijing, the train runs 1,365 kilometers for only seven hours."

"There 54.                    (be) many more things China should be proud of. I believe China must be much 55.                    (good) than other countries."

46. widely
【解析】考查副词对动词的修饰，widely spread 表明其在网上疯狂传播。

47. a
【解析】考查冠词的使用，由句意可知是一个大学学生，且 U 发/ju/的音，用 a。

48. Finding
【解析】考查非谓语动词的用法，这里非谓语动词做主语，用 ing 形式，注意位于句首要大写。

49. chances
【解析】考查名词的单复数形式，chance 为可数名词，从 there are 推出此处应用复数。

50. have travelled/ have traveled
【解析】考查动词时态，这里 so far 是现在完成时标志词，意为到目前为止。

51. which/that
【解析】考查定语从句的关系词，这里先行词是物(country)，在从句中作主语，故用 which/that。

52. third
【解析】考查数词的使用，句意为"我"第三次拜访北京的朋友，故用序数词 third。

53. to
【解析】考查介词的使用，from…to…为固定搭配，意为从……到……。

54. will be

55. better

| 题号 | 考察点 | 学而思讲义对应（初三暑秋第一轮复习-语法） |
|---|---|---|
| 46 | 形容词副词 | 暑期第六讲 |
| 47 | 冠词 | 暑期第三讲 |
| 48 | 非谓语动词 | 秋季第三讲 |
| 49 | 名词 | 暑期第一讲 |
| 50 | 动词时态 | 秋季第一讲 |
| 51 | 定语从句 | 秋季第七讲 |
| 52 | 数词 | 暑期第四讲 |
| 53 | 介词 | 暑期第五讲 |
| 54 | 动词时态 | 秋季第一讲 |
| 55 | 形容词副词 | 暑期第七讲 |

**V. 书面表达（15分）**

英国某中学邀请你校学生代表团于 7 月中旬去访问交流，假如你是成员之一，请在欢迎会上致答谢辞。

要点：1. 感谢邀请和接待；

2. 希望在文化习俗，创新与发明方面有交流；

3. 重点介绍一个中国传统节日；

4. 邀请他们来深圳。

提示词：习俗 custom     创新 innovation     接待 reception

要求：1. 80 个词左右。开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数内；

2. 必须包括以上全部要点，可以适当发挥；

3. 文中不得出现真实姓名和校名；

4. 条理清楚，语句通顺，意义连贯，书写规范。

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Good evening! It's really a great honor for me to speak here. _____

That's all. Thank you.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Good evening! It's really a great honor for me to speak here. I extremely appreciate your invitation and reception.

To start with, I sincerely hope more chances will be given to exchange our culture, customs, innovations and inventions in the near future. What's more, it's known that China possesses a long historical culture standing. Therefore, a lot of festivals are celebrated, among which the Mid-Autumn Festival is of great importance. It is regarded as a symbol of family reunion and usually celebrated in the middle of autumn. On that day, all the family members get together and enjoy delicious moon cakes while appreciating the moon. Children usually ask their parents to tell the story of Chang'e. Finally, I warmly welcome all of you to Shenzhen, a young and modern city.

That's all. Thank you.