

# 2018~2019学年四川成都成华区四川省成都列五中学初二下学期期末英语试卷（成华区统考——零诊考试）（详解）

## 一、选择填空（共15小题，计20分）

### A.选择能够填入空白处的最佳选项（共10小题，计10分）

1. Can you play \_\_\_\_\_ guitar, Tom?

A. a

B. 不填

C. the

【答案】 C

【解析】 考查冠词。句意为 "汤姆，你能弹吉他吗"。西洋乐器前要加定冠词the。因此选C。

2. —Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ to meet Miss Li?

—Please fill in this form and call her to meet you.

A. how

B. where

C. when

【答案】 A

【解析】 考查疑问词。句意为 "—你能告诉我怎么和李小姐见面吗? —请填写这张表并且给她打电话跟你见面"。根据答句，这里是问方式，所以用how提问。因此选A。

3. —The Chinese Team won the badminton game again on May 26, 2019.

—Yes. I think no one can do \_\_\_\_\_ than our team.

A. well

B. better

C. best

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查形副词比较级，句意为 "—中国队于2019年5月26日再次赢得了羽毛球比赛。—是的。我认为没人可以打得比我们队更好"。根据答句的意思以及than可知，应该用比较级。因此选B。

4. The spirit of these climbers shows us that we should never \_\_\_\_\_ trying to achieve our dream.

A. fix up

B. give up

C. come up

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查短语辨析。句意为 "这些登山者的精神告诉我们绝不应该放弃尽力实现我们的梦想"。A意为 "修理"；B意为 "放弃"；C意为 "发生"。故选B。

5. —Have you ever been to a history museum?

—No, I haven't. Let's go to \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

A. another

B. it

C. one

【答案】 C

【解析】 考查代词。句意为 "—你曾经去过历史博物馆吗？—不，我没去过。我们明天去一个吧"。one代指同类而不同物的事物，表泛指。因此选C。

6. —What's your plan for the summer holidays?

—I'll go to Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ the school term ends.

A. unless

B. as far as

C. as soon as

【答案】 C

【解析】 考查时间状语从句。句意为 "—你暑假的计划是什么？—这学期一结束，我就要去北京"。根据答句的句意所知，此处是表时间的状语从句。因此选C。

7. —I called you at seven last night and you didn't pick up.

—Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ my mom in the kitchen.

A. was helping

B. helped

C. have helped

【答案】 A

【解析】 考查过去进行时。句意为 "—我昨晚七点给你打电话了并且你没接。—噢，我正在厨房帮助我妈妈"。根据上句的时间标志词可知下句的动作发生在过去的某个时刻，用过去进行时。因此选A。

8. —I've heard you're going to America. How soon will you go there?

— \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. In a month

B. About a month

C. Once a month

**【答案】** A

**【解析】** 考查一般将来时。句意为“—我听说你要去美国了。你将多久后去? —一个月后”。

How soon是对一般将来时提问, 答句是in+一段时间, 意为“.....后”。因此选A。

9. —Would you please give me some advice?

—Yes. Maybe you \_\_\_\_\_ do more jobs around the house so that your parents have more time for proper communication.

A. have to

B. could

C. must

**【答案】** B

**【解析】** 考查情态动词表推测的功能。句意为“—你能给我一些建议吗? —可以。也许你可以

多做些家务, 以便你的父母有更多时间进行适当的交流”。通过maybe一词可知,

此处是不确定的, 而might和could可以表示不确定情况的推测, 意为“可能”。因此

选B。

10. —Is this the place that you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

—No. I've never been there before.

A. have visited

B. will visit

C. are visiting

**【答案】** A

**【解析】** 考查现在完成时。句意为“—这是那个你已经游览过的地方吗? —不是。我之前从来

没去过那儿。”从答句可知, 用的现在完成时, 因此问句也应该保持时态一致。因此

选A。

B. 补全对话 (共5小题, 计10分)

11. A: Hello, Xiao Han. How was your school trip last Saturday?

B:   1   We went to a farm by bus.

A: Sounds nice. What did you do there?

B: We learned something about farming. Boys grew vegetables.   2   I also picked some strawberries and took them home for my family.

A: 3

B: It was fine. I enjoyed the clean air and sunshine. 4

A: That's true. 5

A. They are the best things in life.

B. How was the weather there?

C. I hope to join you next time.

D. Girls fed chickens.

E. It was great.

【答案】 EDBAC

【解析】 1：考查上下文理解。上文提到“你上周六的学校旅行怎么样”，因此此处应该是“非常棒”。

2：考查上下文理解。上文提到“男孩们种蔬菜”，因此此处应该是“女孩们喂鸡”。

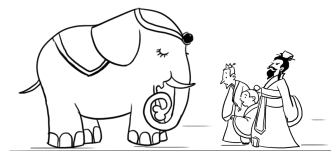
3：考查上下文理解。后文提到“天气不错”，因此此处应该是“那儿的天气如何”。

4：考查上下文理解。上文提到“我享受新鲜的空气和阳光”，因此此处应该是“它们是生活中最好的事物”。

5：考查上下文理解。作为结束句，此处表示“我希望下次加入你们”。

## 二、完形填空（共15小题，计20分，A篇每小题2分，B篇每小题1分）

12. One day somebody sent Cao Cao an elephant. Cao Cao wanted to know its weight, but there was 1 big enough to weigh it on. Cao Chong told his father he could weigh the elephant if he had a big boat and a lot of heavy stones. Cao Cao and some other people were very surprised, 2 still he ordered his men to get everything ready. When they led the elephant down into the 3, the water came up, then Cao Chong 4 the water line. Then they drove the elephant onto



the bank and put the heavy stones in the boat until the water came up to the same line. At last, Cao Chong told the men to weigh each of the 5. In this way, he weighed the elephant.

1. A. everything

B. nothing

C. something

2. A. for

B. so

C. but

3. A. boat

B. water

C. bank

4. A. dropped

B. marked

C. fixed

5. A. stones

B. elephants

C. lines

【答案】 BCABA

【解析】 1：考查上下文理解及复合不定代词。此句前面有but，表转折，说明“没有足够大的东西来给大象称重”，nothing是复合不定代词，意为“没有东西”，并且形容词后置。因此选B。

2：考查上下文理解。前句说到“曹操和其他人都很惊讶”，该空后面有still表示“仍然”，可推测此处表转折，意为“但是他仍然命令他的手下去准备好一切事物”。因此选C。

3：考查上下文理解及名词辨析。前文提到曹池需要一条船和许多重石头，因此此处应该是把大象引导进船里。因此选A。

4：考查句意理解及动词辨析。该句的意思是“水上升，接着曹冲就标记了水位线”，mark的意思是“做标记”。因此选B。

5：考查上下文理解名词辨析。前文提到曹冲需要一条船和许多重石头，因此此处应该是给每块石头称重。因此选A。

13. Amy was a dear little girl, but she would waste time in getting ready to do her jobs, instead of doing them at once.

In her village Mr. Thornton kept a store where he 1 fruit of all kinds. One morning he said to Amy, whose parents were quite poor, "Would you like to make some 2 ?"

"Oh, yes. Thanks" replied she.

"Well, Amy, " said Mr. Thornton, "I noticed some fine, ripe (成熟的) 3 on Mr. Green's farm today. I will pay you thirteen cents (分) a kilo for all you will pick for me."

Amy was 4 at the thought of making some money; so she ran home to get a basket, planning to go immediately to pick the berries.

Then she thought she would like to know how much money she would get if she picked 5 kilos. With the help of the paper and pencil, she 6 that she would get sixty-five cents.

Amy then found out what Mr. Thornton would pay her for fifty, a hundred, and two hundred kilos. It 7 her quite some time to do this, staying at home until 8 .

After lunch, she took her basket and hurried to the 9 . Many boys had been there before lunch, and all the ripe berries were picked. She could not find enough to fill her small basket.

As Amy went home, she thought of what her teacher had often told her—"Do your work 10 ; then think about it, " for "one doer is worth a hundred dreamers."

- |                  |              |              |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. grew       | B. sold      | C. bought    |
| 2. A. money      | B. trouble   | C. baskets   |
| 3. A. flowers    | B. apples    | C. berries   |
| 4. A. surprised  | B. glad      | C. bored     |
| 5. A. five       | B. thirteen  | C. fifty     |
| 6. A. handed out | B. tried out | C. found out |
| 7. A. took       | B. spent     | C. paid      |
| 8. A. morning    | B. noon      | C. afternoon |
| 9. A. home       | B. shop      | C. farm      |
| 10. A. at lunch  | B. at last   | C. at once   |

**【答案】** BACBA CABCC

**【解析】** 1：考查上下文理解。根据下文可知，Mr. Thornton是卖水果的。因此选B。

2：考查上下文理解。根据下文可知，此处表示“你想赚一些钱吗”。因此选A。

3：考查上下文理解。根据下文可知，此处是说农场有一些浆果，即berries。因此选C。

4：考查句意理解。此句意为“Amy对于赚一些钱的这个想法感到很高兴”，所以是glad。因此选B。

5：考查上下文理解。根据上文可知每千克13美分，而下文又提到可以得到65美分，所以 $65/13$ 应该是5千克。因此选A。

6：考查句意理解。句意“她发现她将得到65美分”，find out意为“发现、查明”。因此选C。

7：考查固定句型。It takes sb. Some time to do sth, 意为“花某人多少时间做某事”，而spend, pay的主语都是人。因此选A。

8：考查上下文理解。后文提到午饭后，因此此处应该是“待在家里直到中午”。因此选B。

9：考查上下文理解。前文提到是去农场采摘浆果，所以此处应该是赶到农场。因此选C。

10：考查上下文理解。前文提到Amy总是浪费时间而不是立马做事，所以此处表示“立刻做你的工作”，at once意为“立刻、马上”。因此选C。

### 三、判断正误（共5小题，计10分）

Mr. Howe worked in an office. He studied the old things and sometimes bought some for himself. So he got a lot of money. Eight years ago, when he was sixty-five, he was too old to go on with his work and stopped working. He needn't worry about food or clothes now. He was busy before, but now he has enough time to rest. He loves playing Ping-Pong and spends most of his time on the game. He had never been ill until he had got a headache one day. He was taken to a hospital at once. The doctors looked him over carefully and did their best to save him but he felt worse and worse. He made his son send for a witch (巫婆) .

"Do the people in heaven play Ping-Pong, madam? " asked Mr. Hose. "I'm sorry I don't know, sir." answered the witch. "Let me go and ask about it for you." That-evening the witch came and said, "I've just been to heaven, Mr. Howe. I've brought two pieces of news to you. One is good and the other is bad."

"Tell me the good news first, please." Mr. Hose said.

"Most of the people in heaven (天堂) play Ping-Pong, " said the witch. "But you'll have a game there the day after tomorrow!"

1. Mr. Howe is seventy-three now.
2. Mr. Howe made lots of money, so he stopped his work eight years ago.
3. Because has had a very good rest all the time, Mr. Howe has never been ill.
4. The doctors didn't try their best to save Mr. Howe, so he felt worse and worse.
5. The had news meant Mr. Howe would die in two days.

**【答案】** TFFFT

**【解析】** 1：细节题。根据第一段第四句"Eight years ago, when he was sixty-five"可知， Mr. Howe八年前65岁，那么现在应该73岁。因此是T。

2：细节题。根据第一段第四句"Eight years ago, when he was sixty-five, he was too old to go on with his work and stopped working."可知， Mr. Howe是因为年纪太大而不能继续工作的。因此是F。

3：细节题。根据第一段倒数第四句". He had never been ill until he had got a headache one day."可知， Mr. Howe之前从未生过病直到某天他头痛，原文并未提到他一直休息很好，题干属于无中生有。因此是F。

4：细节题。根据第一段倒数第二句"The doctors looked him over carefully and did their best to save him but he felt worse and worse. He made his son send for a witch (巫婆) ."可知，医生已经尽最大努力救Mr. Howe了。因此是F。

5：推断题。根据文章最后一句话"But you'll have a game there the day after tomorrow!"可知， Mr. Howe后天就要去天堂了，因此他将在两天后去世。因此是T。

#### 四、阅读理解（共10小题，计20分）

15.

Crazy About Chinese

##### **Play and say!**

Let me be completely honest: The idea for **Crazy About Chinese** started because Chinese was driving me and my kids up the wall. In Singapore where the working language is English, school children are asked to learn a parent language. In our case, that is Chinese.

I thought I did a lot for my two older kids when they were younger, to lay the foundation（基础）for Chinese language learning. It turned out that I was not even close to what I had predicted. they are still facing problems with Chinese, although they do get good grades in school.

So Jaymee gave me one more chance to do things differently. And **Crazy About Chinese** is my platform（平台）to share with you what I have tried, tested, failed and sometimes succeeded.

On this website（网站），you will find articles and videos on games, activities and trips. I have tried to make it as easy as possible for you to follow these posts（帖子），but if you have idea or suggestions, please share with me! ([Click HERE](#)) .

Here are my basic rules:

- Home environment is key
- Start young, start small
- Put a little Chinese into your child's daily life
- Play and say
- Do not expect to see returns quickly

I am dead serious about the last point. The most common complaint（抱怨）I hear from parents is that "my child is not getting improved".

The best parenting advice I have ever been given is this: Just keep investing（投资），and do not expect any ROI（return on investment）. Someday, your child will show you what a return he/she has not.

**So have faith, and 加油!**

( 1 ) What does the underlined part "driving me and my kids up the wall" mean in Paragraph Two.

- A. Making us excited.                      B. Making us happy.                      C. Making us crazy.

( 2 ) What do school children learn besides English in Singapore?



A. Chinese.

B. English.

C. ROI.

( 3 ) Which is TRUE according to the passage?

A. I expect the parents to care about ROI.

B. My older kids had difficulty with Chinese.

C. You can find many materials for learning English.

( 4 ) How many rules are there for the parents and me to focus?

A. Four.

B. Five.

C. Six.

( 5 ) What is Crazy About Chinese according to the passage?

A. A learning website.

B. A training school.

C. A newspaper.

**【答案】** ( 1 ) C

( 2 ) A

( 3 ) B

( 4 ) B

( 5 ) A

**【解析】** ( 1 ) 推断题。根据标题和前文可知，此处的意思是“让我们疯狂”。因此选C。

( 2 ) 细节题。根据第一段的第二、三句可知，新加坡的孩子们学习英语和汉语两门语言。因此选A。

( 3 ) 细节题。根据倒数第二段可知，作者希望父母们不要期望任何的投资回报，因此A错误；根据第二段的最后一句话可知，作者的孩子们学习汉语是有一些问题的，因此B正确；C选项属于无中生有，原文并未提及英语学习的相关信息。因此选B。

( 4 ) 细节题。根据原文可知，一共五条规则。因此选B。

( 5 ) 细节题。根据第四段第一句话可知，这是一个学习网站。因此选A。

**16.** Although it was autumn, the snow was already beginning to fall in Tibet. Our legs were so heavy and cold that they felt like stones of ice. Have you ever seen snowmen ride bicycles? That's what we looked like! Along the way children dressed in long wool coats stopped to look at us. In the late afternoon we found it was so cold that our water bottles change to ice. However, the lakes shone like glass in the setting sun and looked wonderful. Wang Wei rode in front of me as usual. She is very worth depending on and I knew I didn't need to encourage her. To climb the mountains was hard work but as we looked around us, we were surprised by the scene. We seemed to be able to see for miles. At one point we were so high that we found

ourselves cycling through clouds. Then we began going down the hills. It was great fun especially as it gradually became much warmer. In the valleys colorful butterflies (蝴蝶) flew around us and we saw many yaks (牦牛) and sheep eating green grass. At this point we had to change our caps, coats, gloves and trousers for T-shirts and shorts.

In the early evening we always stop to make camp. We put up our tent and then we eat. After supper Wang Wei put her head down on her pillow and went to sleep but I stayed awake. At midnight the sky became clearer and the stars grew brighter. It was so quiet. There was almost no wind—only the flames of our fire with us. As I lay under the stars I thought about how far we had already travelled.

We will reach Dali in Yunnan Province soon, where our cousin s Dao Wei and Yu Hang will join us. We can hardly wait to see them!

( 1 ) How did we make this trip?

- A. On foot.    B. By bike.    C. By riding yaks.

( 2 ) When did we find our water bottles change to ice?

- A. At midnight.    B. In the early evening    C. In the late afternoon.

( 3 ) What did we see at the top of the mountain?

- A. We found ourselves riding through clouds.  
B. We saw colorful butterflies.  
C. We saw clear and bright stars.

( 4 ) I didn't fall asleep because \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. the stars grew brighter  
B. only the flames of our fire were with us  
C. I thought about how far we had already travelled

( 5 ) This passage may be taken from \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. a travel diary    B. a book report    C. a science fiction

【答案】 ( 1 ) B

( 2 ) C

( 3 ) A

( 4 ) C

( 5 ) A

【解析】 ( 1 ) 细节题。根据第一段第三句话可知, 我们是骑自行车旅行的。因此选B。

( 2 ) 细节题。根据第一段第六句话可知, 在傍晚我们发现瓶子里的水结冰了。因此选C。

- (3) 细节题。根据第一段倒数第五句话可知，我们发现自己在山顶穿过云层骑车。因此选A。
- (4) 细节题。根据第二段最后一句话可知，我是因为思考我们旅行了多远的距离而没有入睡。因此选C。
- (5) 主旨题。由文章可知，文章讲解的是一段旅行的历程，所以应该取自旅游日记。因此选A。

## 五、首字母填空 (共5小题, 计5分)

17. Amy wants to keep her old things because they bring back many sweet m \_\_\_\_\_ .

【答案】 memories

【解析】 考查句意理解。该句意为 "艾米想保存她的旧事物，因为它们带回了很多甜蜜的回忆"。

18. China has the biggest p \_\_\_\_\_ in the world, about 1.4 billion.

【答案】 population

【解析】 考查句意理解。该句意为 "中国拥有最大的人口量，大约14亿"。

19. The old computers were much bigger. It's u \_\_\_\_\_ that technology has progressed in so rapid a way!

【答案】 unbelievable

【解析】 考查句意理解。该句意为 "老电脑大得多，科技进步得如此之快是难以置信的"。

20. The first woman to s \_\_\_\_\_ in reaching the top of Qomolangrna was Junko Tabei from Japan in 1975.

【答案】 succeed

【解析】 考查句意理解及固定搭配。该句意为 "第一个成功登顶珠峰的女性是....."。而 succeed in doing sth.意为 "成功做某事"。

21. It is known to us all that the eighth month of the year is A \_\_\_\_\_ .

【答案】 August

【解析】 考查句意理解。该句意为"众所周知一年中的第八个月是八月"。

## 六、语法填空 (共10小题, 计10分)

22. Mary: I wish you would   1   me your eraser, Sarah. I can never find my own.

Sarah: Why is it, Mary, you can never find it?

Mary: How can I tell? But if you will not lend me yours, I can borrow one elsewhere.

Sarah: I am willing to lend mine to you, Mary. But I would very much like to know   2   you come to me to borrow so often.

Mary: Because you never lose any of your things, and always know where to   3   them.

Sarah: And why do I always know where to find my things?

Mary: I do not know why. I am sure.   4   I did know. I might sometimes find my own.

Sarah: I will tell you the   5   . I have a place for everything, and I put everything in its place when I have finished   6   it.

Mary: Sarah! Who wants to run and put away a thing as soon as she has used it, as if her life depended on it?

Sarah: Our life does not depend on it, but our comfort   7   , surely. How much more time will it take to put a thing in its   8   , than to hunt for it or to borrow whenever you want to use it?

Mary: Well, Sarah, I will never borrow of you again, you may depend upon it.

Sarah: You are not   9   with me. I hope.

Mary: No, but I am so sorry. Before night I will have a place for everything. and then I will keep everything in its place. You have   10   me a lesson that I shall remember.

【答案】 lend ; why ; find ; If 或 Suppose 或 Supposing 或 Suppose 或 Supposing ;

secrettruth ; using ; does ; place ; angry 或 cross 或 annoyed 或 mad 或 crazy 或 unhappy 或 cross 或 annoyed 或 mad 或 crazy 或 unhappy ; taught 或 given 或 given

【解析】 1 : 考查上下文理解。根据对话第三行可知, 此处是借橡皮擦。因此填lend。

2 : 考查句意理解。句意 "但是我非常想知道你为什么这么频繁地找我借 (橡皮擦) "。因此这里填why。

- 3：考查上下文理解。根据该空的下一行可知，此处是找到东西。因此填find。
- 4：考查句意理解句意 "如果假设我知道，我可能有时能找到我自己的"。If引导的是条件状语从句；Suppose (that) +从句和Supposing作为连词+从句都意为 "假设....."。因此填If/Suppose/Supposing。
- 5：考查句意理解。句意 "我将告诉你秘诀真相"。因此填 secret/truth。
- 6：考查句意理解和固定搭配。句意 "当我结束使用东西的时候，我会把它放在它本来的地方"；此外 finish doing sth.是固定搭配，意为 "结束做某事"。因此填using。
- 7：考查句意理解。句意 "我们的生活不靠它，但是我们的舒适度一定靠它"。此处用does来替代 depend on这个动作，并且是三单形式。因此填does。
- 8：考查上下文理解。根据上文可知，此处是把东西放到它本来在的地方。因此填place。
- 9：考查上下文理解。根据上文的信息可知，此处是希望对方不要生气/不高兴。因此填 angry/cross/annoyed/mad/crazy/unhappy。
- 10：考查句意理解和现在完成时。句表示你已经教我给我一个我会记住的教训；又因前面有have, 所以用现在完成时。因此填 taught/given。

## 七、短文填空 (共10小题, 计10分)

23. 

bad    but    climb    fly    good    hear    I    jump    real    say    see    surprise
---

A dog was relaxing in a park. Then he saw a cat on the top of a big house. He thought, "It must be so nice to be high on the roof of the house. But I can't   1  ." The dog felt so bad.

Then he   2   a fish in the river. He thought, "It must be so nice to live in the water. But I can't swim." The dog felt   3   this time.

Just then he   4   the fish say, "It looks so nice and warm on the grass. I   5   want to lie down on it."

Hearing the words, the dog felt   6  . He thought, "The fish lives a great life, but she still feels bad."

After some time, a bird   7   past. She saw the dog playing in the park. She   8   loudly, "I want to play the whole day like this dog.   9   I have to look for food for my kids and   10   every day."

The dog heard the bird's words. He knew it was important to enjoy his own life.

**【答案】** climb ; saw ; worse ; heard ; really ; surprised ; flew ; said ; But ; myself

**【解析】** 1：考查上下文理解。此处是说这条狗不能爬到屋顶去。因此填climb。

2：考查句意理解。接着狗看到了河里的一条鱼，此处应该用过去式。因此填 saw。

3：考查上下文理解和形副词比较级。前文这条狗因为不能爬而感到很糟糕，那么此处又因为不能游泳感到更加糟糕，应该用比较级。因此填worse。

4：考查句意理解。狗听到了鱼说话，此处应该用过去式。因此填heard。

5：考查句意理解。此处表示这条鱼真的很想躺在草坪上。因此填really。

6：考查上下文理解。后文提到鱼生活得很好，但是仍然感到糟糕，所以此处是狗感到很惊讶。因此填surprised。

7：考查句意理解。一只鸟儿飞过，此处应该用过去式。因此填flew。

8：考查句意理解。鸟儿大声说道，此处应该用过去式。因此填said。

9：考查上下文理解。结合前句可知，此处是转折关系。因此填But。

10：考查句意理解。该句表示 "但是我每天不得不为我的孩子们和我自己寻找食物"。因此填myself。

## 八、阅读表达（共10小题，计10分）

### A.根据短文内容，补全短文对话（共5小题，计5分）

24. I'm part of an android（安卓）football team. About once a year we are allowed to get together to play a game of football. 1 In fact, I look like one too. On the football team I'm a striker, a player in football whose main job is to score goals（进球）. So I have to be able to run very fast. 2 For example, I have learned to send information to my teammates in computer language to give me the ball when I am open and have a good shot for a goal.

3 Last year our team went to Seattle. Washington in the USA. We won the second place. Personally, I think the team that won first place cheated. They had developed a new type of program just before the competition. 4 We decide to create an even better system（系统）. In a way our programmer is like our coach（教练）. She programs us with all the possible moves she has seen while watching human games. 5 In this way I can make up new moves using my "artificial intelligence"（人工智能）. I could like to play against a human team, for I have been programmed to act just like them. After all, with the help of my electronic（电子）brain which never forgets anything, using my intelligence is what I'm all about!

A. I'm as big as a human.

B. Then she prepares reliable moves to use if a new situation appears.

C. My computer chips（芯片）help me to move and think like a human.

D. My first football competition was in Nagoya, Japan several years ago.

- E. I am now truly happy that I am a very good friend and helper of humans!
- F. So we need to encourage our programmer to improve our intelligence too.

【答案】 ACDFB

【解析】 1：考查上下文理解。根据该空后文提到我也看起来像一个....., 所以此处应该是我  
和一个人一样大。因此是A。

2：考查上下文理解。该空后文举例子说到我已经学会发送信息，因此这里应该是说  
我能像人一样移动和思考。因此是C。

3：考查上下文理解。该空后文提到近期的一场竞赛，因此此处也应该跟竞赛相关。  
因此是D。

4：考查上下文理解。该空前文提到对手赢得比赛是因为他们发明了一个新的程序，  
后文又提到我们决定创造一个更好的系统，故此处表示我们也需要提高我们的智能水  
平。因此是F。

5：考查上下文理解。前文提到当观看人类比赛的时候她用她已经看到的所有可能的  
动作给我们编程，因此此处应该是接着如果有新情况出现，她就会准备使用可靠的动  
作。答案是B。

B.阅读下面短文，完成题后表格（共5小题，计5分）

25. Festivals and celebrations of all kinds have been held everywhere since ancient times. Most ancient festivals would celebrate the end of cold weather, planting in spring and harvest in autumn. Sometimes celebrations would be held after hunters had caught animals. At that time people would not have enough to eat if food was difficult to find, especially during the cold winter months. Today's festivals have many origins (起源), some religious, some seasonal, and some for special people or events.

#### **Festivals of the Dead**

Some festivals are held to be in memory of the dead or to satisfy the ancestors (祖先), who might return either to help or to do harm. For the Japanese festival, Obon, people should go to clean graves and light incense (香) in memory of their ancestors. They also light and play music because they think that this will lead the ancestors back to earth. In Mexico, people celebrate the Day of the Dead in early November. On this important feast day, people eat food in the shape of skulls (头骨) and cakes with "bones" on them. They offer food, flowers and gifts to the dead. The Western holiday Halloween also had its origin in old beliefs about the

return of the spirits of dead people. It is now a children's festival, when they can dress up and to their neighbours' homes to ask for sweets. If the neighbours do not give any sweets, the children might play a trick on them.

### **Festivals to Honour People**

Festivals can also be held to be in memory of famous people. The Dragon Boat Festival in China honours the famous ancient poet, Qu Ynan. In the USA Columbus Day is in memory of the arrival of Christopher Columbus in New World. India has a national festival on October 2 to honour Mohandas Gandhi, the leader who helped gain India's independence from Britain.

### **Harvest Festivals**

Harvest and Thanksgiving festivals can be very happy events. People are grateful because their food is collected for the winter and the farm work is over. In European countries, people will usually make churches and town halls look beautiful with flowers and fruit, and will get together to have meals. Some people might win prizes for their farm food, like the biggest watermelon or the most handsome rooster (公鸡). China and Japan have mid-autumn festivals, when people admire the moon and in China, enjoy moon cakes.

### **Spring Festivals**

The most active and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of spring. At the Spring Festival in China, people eat dumplings, fish and meat and may give children lucky money in red paper. There are dragon dances and carnivals, and families celebrate the Lunar New Year together. Japan's Cherry Blossom Festival happens a little later. The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks as though it is covered with pink snow.

People love to get together to eat, drink and have fun with each other. Festivals let us enjoy life, be proud of our customs (习俗) and forget our work for a little while.

Title: Festivals and <u>  1  </u>	
Festivals of the Dead	<u>  2  </u> examples are given to show that people hold festivals to honour the dead.
Festivals to Honour People	We hold festivals to honour VIPs, like <u>  3  </u> , Christopher Columbus, and Mohandas Gandhi.
Harvest Festivals	Happy festivals are held to celebrate harvest and give <u>  4  </u> in different countries.
Spring Festivals	Active and important spring festivals in the world are held to look forward to the end of winter and



to the coming of spring, such as the Spring Festival, Cherry Blossom Festival.

The   5   of festivals

**【答案】** Celebrations/celebrations ; Three/3 ; Qu Yuan ; thanks ;  
importance/significance/value/conclusion/purpose(s)/aim(s)

**【解析】** 1：考查主旨归纳能力。根据文章第一段的第一句可知，全文都是围绕节日和庆祝展开的。因此填Celebrations/celebrations。

2：考查细节概括能力。根据文章第二段可知，该段提到了日本、墨西哥和西方国家的3个例子来表明人们举办节日来祭奠先祖。此填Three/3。

3：考查细节获取能力。根据文章第三段可知该段提到了屈原、哥伦布和甘地三位人物。因此这里填Qu Yuan。

4：考查细节概括能力。根据文章第四段的前两句话可知，丰收的节日是用来表达感谢的。因此填thanks。

5：考查主旨归纳能力。文章最后一段主要是关于节日的重要性/价值/总结/目的的阐述。因此是importance/significance/value/conclusion/purpose (s) /aim (s) 。

## 九、书面表达（共1小题，计15分）

26. 假如你是李华，你的英国网友Peter对你博客里的一幅画很感兴趣，给你留言询问其含义。请你根据以下提示给他回帖。

1. 成语“愚公移山”的典故；

2. 成语寓意。

注意：

1. 词数100左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 开头语和结束语已给出。



Dear Peter,

The picture is about a Chinese idiom (成语) "Yu Gong Yi Shan".

\_\_\_\_\_

If you have any other questions about his idiom, please tell me.

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】 Dear Peter,

The picture is about a Chinese idiom "Yu Gong Yi Shan". He was annoyed by the two high and big mountains because it took him a long time to walk to the other side, so he tried to move them. It was a seemingly impossible task, and the Foolish Old Man might not finish this task in his lifetime through the hard work of himself, but his children would continue it. Someday the mountains would be removed if they kept on digging year after year. The gods, moved with his hard work and strong will, sent two gods to take away the mountains.

The story tells us that if you try to make it happen, anything can be done, no matter how difficult it is.

If you have any other questions about this idiom, please tell me.

Yours,

Li Hua

- 【解析】
- 1.no matter无论
  - 2.try to do sth努力做某事
  - 3.keep on doing sth持续做某事
  - 4.take away带走
  - 5.walk to走去...

1.