

2019~2020学年四川成都金牛区成都外国语学校初三上 学期期中英语试卷(详解)

一、单选题

(共15题, 每题1分, 共15分)

1. He became quite lazy after leaving school. At last, he lost what he owned.

- A. At the end B. In the end C. On the end D. Of the end

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查近义替换。at last=in the end意为 "最后", 句意: 他离开学校后变得很懒。最后, 他失去了他所拥有的一切。故答案为B。

2. If you don't help her, she can't finish the job herself on time.

- A. Even if you B. Although you C. However you D. Unless you

【答案】 D

【解析】 考查近义替换。句意: 如果你不帮助她, 她自己不能按时完成工作。也就是 "除非你帮助她, 否则她自己不能按时完成这项工作", 用从属连词unless "除非"。故答案为D。

3. Although his job is extremely tiring and stressful, he has developed his abilities rapidly.

- A. impressing B. inspiring C. exhausting D. embarrassing

【答案】 C

【解析】 考查近义替换。extremely tiring=exhausting意为 "令人精疲力尽的", impressing意为 "令人印象深刻的", inspiring意为 "令人鼓舞的", embarrassing意为 "令人尴尬的"。句意: 虽然他的工作很累, 压力很大, 但他的能力发展得很快。故答案为C。

4. You can see in her face that life is full of enthusiasm and expectation.

A. interest

B. complaint

C. possibility

D. creativity

【答案】 A

【解析】 考查近义替换。enthusiasm意为 "热情" 与interest "兴趣" 接近, complaint意为 "抱怨", possibility意为 "可能", creativity意为 "创意"。句意: 你可以从她的脸上看到, 生活充满了热情和期待。故答案为A。

5. It's a 15-hour drive from Vancouver to San Francisco.

A. a 15 hours' drive

B. 15 hours by car

C. 15 hours drive

D. 15 hours' by car

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查同意替换。选项分析: A. a 15 hours'drive 这表达太过于中式化; C和D的表达错误。句意: 从温哥华到旧金山有15个小时的车程。划线部分 a 15-hour drive 的意思是"15个小时的车程", 综合分析, 可知正确答案为B。

6. —Is the woman singing next door Miss Adams?

—It _____ her. She _____ Canada on a business trip.

A. mustn't be; has gone to

B. mustn't be; has been to

C. can't be; has gone to

D. can't be; has been to

【答案】 C

【解析】 考查情态动词及现在完成时。空格一, mustn't禁止, can't不可能, 表否定猜测应用can't。空格二, have gone to意为 "去了某地还未回来", have been to意为 "去过某地已经回来", 句意: 一隔壁唱歌的那个女人是亚当斯小姐吗? 一不可能是她。她去加拿大出差了。故答案为C。

7. While James _____ around London, he _____ his bag in a taxi.

A. was travelling; forgot

B. travelled; was forgetting

C. was travelling; left

D. travelled; was leaving

【答案】 C

【解析】

考查动词时态。while意为"在.....期间", 引导时间状语从句, 一般为"while从句过去进行时, 主句一般过去时"结构。句意: 当詹姆斯在伦敦旅行时, 他把包忘在出租车上了。故答案为C。

8. Televisions _____ available here, but you can have _____ to the free Wi-Fi service.

- A. don't; access B. aren't; access C. don't; used D. aren't; used

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查系动词和动词短语。are是系动词, 本身有词义, 其后跟表语, 构成系表结构说明主语的状况、性质、特征等情况。而do是助动词, 无词义。available意思是可获得的, 句子要表达"电视是不可获得的", 所以用be动词are。have access to意思是可以使用, 可以得到。句意: 这里没有电视, 但你可以使用免费wifi。故选: B。

9. In our school, class A is twice _____ class B in terms of size.

- A. as bigger as B. as big than C. as bigger than D. as big as

【答案】 D

【解析】 考查倍数的表达方法。应用倍数+as +adj /adv原级+as的句式, 句意: 在我们学校, A班的面积是B班的两倍。应选D。

10. _____ countries have developed laws to protect the environment so far.

- A. A number of B. The number of C. An amount of D. The amount of

【答案】 A

【解析】 考查名词的量词表达。a number of意为"一些, 许多", 后跟可数名词复数; the number of意为".....的数量", 后跟可数名词复数, an amount of意为"许多", 后跟不可数名词; the amount of意为".....的数量", 后跟不可数名词。句意: 到目前为止, 一些国家已经制定了保护环境法律。故答案为A。

11. It was on the National Day _____ nearly all the Chinese watched the Military Parade.

- A. that B. which C. when D. on which

【答案】 A

【解析】 考查强调句。观察句子结构可知为强调句型，其结构是It was+被强调部分+that+其他，判断强调句型的方法是把It was that去掉整个句子不缺成分，是成立的。句意：几乎所有的中国人都是在国庆节那天观看阅兵式的。故答案为A。

12. We truly believe that there _____ less pollution if everyone _____ an action.

- A. will have; takes B. will be; takes C. is; will take D. has; will take

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查主将从现。there _____ less pollution if everyone _____ an action.为that引导的宾语从句，是if引导的条件状语从句，遵循主将从现。句意：我们坚信，如果每个人都采取行动，污染就会减少。故答案为B。

13. From Peter's _____ look we can know that he has run very _____ to finish the marathon.

- A. exhausting; hard B. exhausting; hardly
C. exhausted; hard D. exhausted; hardly

【答案】 C

【解析】 考查形容词及副词。exhausted意为“感到疲惫的”，exhausting意为“令人疲惫的”。hard意为“努力地”，hardly意为“几乎不”。句意：从彼得疲惫的样子，我们可以看出他为了跑完马拉松非常努力。故答案为C。

14. —How long _____ ?

—For about 10 years.

- A. have you married B. have you bought this bicycle
C. have you left your hometown D. have you been in China

【答案】 D

【解析】 考查现在完成时。how long与一段时间连用，现在完成时的谓语动词必须为持续性动词；marry“结婚”、buy“买”、leave“离开”均为短暂性动词，be in“在……”强调在的状态。句意：—你来中国多久了？—大概有10年了。故答案为D。

15. —Sam! I've passed the driving test!

—Really? _____ .

A. Good luck

B. Congratulations

C. That's not the point

D. So what

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查情景交际。A. 祝你好运; B. 祝贺你; C. 这不是重点; D. 那又怎样。句意: 一山姆!我通过了驾驶考试!—真的? 祝贺你。故答案为B。

二、完形填空

(共15题, 每题1分, 共15分)

16. It's hard to turn down a tasty banana. They taste good and you ___1___ wash them before eating them. ___2___, British scientists say that the fruit may disappear by 2050.

One reason for this is ___3___. Scientists at the University of Exeter collected data from 27 countries which ___4___ 86% of the world's bananas. They found that global warming has improved growing conditions in 21 of these countries. In the past 60 years, the average yield (平均产量) has reached 1.37 tons of bananas per hectare (公顷). But if the temperatures keep ___5___, this advantage will disappear. Ten of the countries, including India, the world's biggest producer of bananas, will produce ___6___ bananas. By 2050, the fruit may ___7___.

Shouldn't bananas grow more easily if it's ___8___ outside? In fact, the perfect temperature range for growing bananas is between 24 and 32 C. If temperatures get too ___9___, they will stop growing.

Diseases are another ___10___ to bananas, ___11___ other crops, the bananas we grow come from shoot cuttings (茎段) rather than seeds (种子). This means that all banana plants have

___12___ genotype (基因类型). In other ___13___, if a disease is able to kill one plant, it could kill them all.

One serious disease is called Panama. ___14___ by fungus (真菌) in the soil, it spreads easily. It has spread across South Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Australia. If one banana plantation (种植园) suffers from this disease, it will take 30 years ___15___ it is able to grow bananas again. Scientists haven't found a cure (药物) for this disease yet.

1. A. can't

B. mustn't

C. needn't

D. shouldn't

2. A. Therefore

B. However

C. Otherwise

D. Although

3. A. air pollution

B. waste water

C. climate change

D. forest

disappearing

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 4. A. produce | B. make | C. give | D. offer |
| 5. A. falling | B. going | C. raising | D. rising |
| 6. A. more | B. many | C. fewer | D. less |
| 7. A. give out | B. die out | C. hand out | D. call out |
| 8. A. colder | B. cooler | C. hotter | D. moister |
| 9. A. high | B. low | C. big | D. small |
| 10. A. hurt | B. harm | C. danger | D. injury |
| 11. A. Like | B. Unlike | C. As | D. From |
| 12. A. the same | B. a different | C. a similar | D. a strange |
| 13. A. ways | B. sentences | C. situations | D. words |
| 14. A. Killed | B. Caused | C. Made | D. Given |
| 15. A. since | B. after | C. while | D. before |

【答案】 CBCAD CBCAC BADBD

【解析】 1：考查动词。A.can't 不能；B.mustn't 不必；C.needn't 不需要；D.shouldn't 不应该。根据第一段第一句中的banana香蕉可知是不需要洗的。句意：它们味道很好，吃之前不需要洗。故选：C。

2：考查副词。A.Therefore 因此；B.However 然而；C.Otherwise 否则；D.Although 尽管。根据句意：然而，英国科学家说，这种水果可能在2050年消失。故选：B。

3：考查短语名词。A.air pollution 空气污染；B.waste water 浪费水；C.climate change 气候变化；D.forest disappearing 森林消失。根据第二段第三句They found that global warming has improved growing conditions in 21 of these countries.他们发现全球变暖改变了其中21个国家的生长条件可知是气候的变化。句意：其中一个原因是气候变化。故选：C。

4：考查动词。A.produce 生产；B.make 制作；C.give 给；D.offer 提供。根据句意：埃克塞特大学的科学家们收集了来自27个国家的数据，这些国家生产了世界上86%的香蕉。故选：A。

5：考查动词。A.falling 坠落；B.going 去；C.raising 提高；D.rising 上升。根据第二段第三句中的global warming全球变暖可知是温度上升。句意：但如果气温持续上升，这种优势就会消失。故选：D。

6：考查形容词。A.more 更多的；B.many 许多的；C.fewer 较少的，修饰可数名词；D.less 较少的，修饰不可数名词。根据banana是可数名词，第一段最后一句说香蕉会消失可知是生产减少。句意：其中十个国家，包括世界上最大的香蕉生产国印

度，将生产更少的香蕉。故选：C。

7：考查动词短语。A.give out 给出；B.die out 消亡；C.hand out 分发；D.call out 呼喊。根据第一段最后一句：British scientists say that the fruit may disappear by 2050.英国科学家说，这种水果（香蕉）可能在2050年消失，可知是消失。句意：到2050年，香蕉可能会绝种。故选：B。

8：考查形容词。A.colder 更冷的；B.cooler 更凉爽的；C.hotter 更热的；D.moister 更潮湿的。根据global warming全球变暖可知是更热。句意：如果外面更热，香蕉不应该更容易长吗？故选：C。

9：考查形容词。A.high 高的；B.low 低的；C.big 大的；D.small 小的。根据句意：如果温度过高，它们就会停止生长。故选：A。

10：考查名词。A.hurt 受伤；B.harm 危害；C.danger 危险；D.injury 受伤。根据句意：疾病是香蕉的另一个危险。故选：C。

11：考查介词。A.Like 像；B.Unlike 不像；C.As 作为；D.From 来自。根据句意：与其他作物不同，我们种植的香蕉来自嫩枝扦插而不是种子。故选：B。

12：考查形容词。A.the same 相同的；B.a different 不同的；C.a similar 相似的；D.a strange 奇怪的。根据shoot cuttings扦插可知具有相同的基因。句意：这意味着所有的香蕉植物都有相同的基因型。故选：A。

13：考查名词。A.ways 方法；B.sentences 句子；C.situations 情况；D.words 话。根据in other words为固定搭配，意为换言之。句意：换言之，如果一种疾病能够杀死一种植物，它可以杀死所有的植物。故选：D。

14：考查动词。A.Killed 杀死；B.Caused 引起；C.Made 制作；D.Given 给。根据句意：一种严重的疾病叫做巴拿马。由土壤中的真菌引起。它很容易传播。故选：B。

15：考查时间词。A.since 自从；B.after 之后；C.while 当……时；D.before 之前。根据句意：如果一个香蕉种植园（种植园）患有这种疾病，再次种植香蕉之前需要花费三十年。故选：D。

三、阅读理解（

共15题，每题1分，共15分）

17. Athletes all have their "golden years". For Argentine superstar soccer player Lionel Messi, who turned 32 this year, "his best days are already recorded in the history book," an article by news network RT said.

However, Messi is still surprising people. On Sept. 24th, he won his 6th FIFA Men's Player of the Year award. Now one has won this award as many times as he has.

His win has come with some arguments. Many expected the award to go to Liverpool player Virgil van Dijk, who was named as the UEFA Men's Player of the Year in August.

In addition, Messi's Argentine national team has not done so well. They lost the semi-finals of the Copa America tournament (锦标赛) in July and played poorly in the World Cup last year.

However, Messi himself is still playing at a very high level. He scored 51 goals in 50 games last season. He continues to set records, such as earning the most La Liga and Spanish Super Cup titles in the history of club Barcelona.

"I believe he should have won it. He carries Barcelona on his back, which he has done for years and years," British soccer player Darren Bent told Sky Sports. Even his critics (批评者) have to admit that he is still a powerful player. "Messi is clearly still as powerful as he has been throughout his career (职业生涯)," the RT article said.

Messi himself is confident about his future. "My idea is to continue here for as long as I can perform well and my body allows me to do that," he said in an interview with The 18.

(1) What do we know about Messi?

- A. He is a Spanish football player.
- B. His best days are already recorded in the history books.
- C. He will stop playing football soon as he can no longer perform well.
- D. He's received the FIFA Men's Player of the Year award most times in the world.

(2) You may read this passage on the _____ page of a newspaper.

- A. sports news
- B. science study
- C. entertainment
- D. advertisement

(3) The underlined word "**admit**" in paragraph 6 probably means _____ .

- A. 喜欢
- B. 讨厌
- C. 承认
- D. 批评

(4) What can we know from the passage?

- A. Messi and Virgil van Dijk are on the same team.
- B. Messi played 51 games last season.
- C. Virgil van Dijk is a better soccer player than Messi.
- D. Messi has set a lot of records in his career.

(5) What's the best title for this passage?

- A. Who is better? Messi or Dijk?
- B. Messi used to be the best footballer.
- C. Is Messi nearing the end?
- D. Messi's best days have gone.

【答案】 (1) D

(2) A

(3) C

(4) D

(5) C

【解析】 (1) 细节理解题。根据第二段最后两句 On Sept. 24th, he won his 6th FIFA Men's Player of the Year award. Now one has won this award as many times as he has., 可知他曾多次获得国际足联年度最佳男子球员奖, 故选D。

(2) 主旨大意题。根据全文可知讲述了有关足球明星梅西的很多内容, 讲述梅西的足球生涯和成就等, 所以本文会在体育新闻上看到, 故选A。

(3) 词义猜测题。根据第六段最后两句 Even his critics (批评者) have to **admit** that he is still a powerful player. "Messi is clearly still as powerful as he has been throughout his career (职业生涯) , 可知即使是他的批评者也不得不承认, 他仍然是一个强大的球员, 所以是承认的意思, 故选C。

(4) 细节理解题。根据第五段最后两句 He scored 51 goals in 50 games last season. He continues to set records, such as earning the most La Liga and Spanish Super Cup titles in the history of club Barcelona 可知梅西在他的职业生涯中创造了很多记录。故选D。

(5) 主旨大意题。根据全文可知在讲述梅西的足球上的成就等内容, 讲述了梅西现在仍然保持着超高的足球水平, 所以标题说梅西快走到终点了吗, 是在引出全文叙述梅西的还在创造纪录等内容, 故选C。

18. There was a businessman who was deep in debt (债务) and could see no way out. He sat on a park bench, head in his hands.

Suddenly, an old man appeared before him. "I can see that something is troubling you, " he said. After listening to the businessman's story, the old man wrote out a check (支票) , and put it in his hand, saying, "Take it and pay me back here exactly one year from today." Then he turned and disappeared as quickly as he had come.

The businessman saw in his hand a check for \$ 500, 000, signed by John D. Rockefeller, one of the richest men in the world!

"I can pay off my debts in a second!" he realized. But instead, the businessman decided to put the check in his safe (保险箱) . Just knowing it was there might give him the power to save his business, he thought.

He went back and worked hard to make his business successful. Within several months, he was out of debt and making money once again.

Exactly one year later, he returned to the park with the check. At the agreed-upon time, the old man appeared. Behind the old man was a nurse. The nurse spoke to the businessman and said that the old man had a mental (精神上的) illness and was always telling people he was John D. Rockefeller.

The businessman was shocked to hear this. All year long he'd been buying and selling, believing that he had half a million dollars behind him. Suddenly, he realized that it wasn't the money, real or imagined, that had turned his life around. It was his newfound self-confidence that gave him the power to achieve anything he went after.

- (1) The businessman was quite _____ when the old man gave him the check.
- A. excited B. upset C. worried D. annoyed
- (2) The businessman put the check in his safe because _____ .
- A. it was safer to be put there
B. he didn't need the money any longer
C. he knew it wasn't a real check
D. having the money gave him the power to fight again
- (3) What happened to the businessman during the year?
- A. He did nothing but waited to see the old man again.
B. He did business with the money given by the old man.
C. He worked hard and was out of debt soon.
D. He realized it wasn't a real check.
- (4) What happened at the agreed-upon time the next year?
- A. The old man asked the businessman to pay back at once.
B. The businessman returned the check to the old man.
C. The old man caught a mental illness.
D. The businessman found that the old man wasn't Rockefeller.
- (5) What does the story teach us?
- A. Poor people are less confident than the rich.
B. Self-confidence is very important in one's life.
C. Money isn't the most important thing in life.
D. Mentally ill people can also help others.

【答案】 (1) A

(2) D

(3) C

(4) D

(5) B

【解析】 (1) 细节理解题。根据第四段第一句: "I can pay off my debts in a second!" he realized. "我可以马上还清我的债务!" 他意识到。可知对这个男人来说这比钱可以帮助他, 所以他感到很开心。故答案为: A。

(2) 细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句: Just knowing it was there might give him the power to save his business, he thought. 他想, 只要知道它就在那里, 就可能给他力量挽救他的生意。可知商人把支票放在保险箱里, 因为有了钱, 他就有了再次战斗的力量。故答案为: D。

(3) 细节理解题。根据第五段第一句: He went back and worked hard to make his business successful. Within several months, he was out of debt and making money once again. 他回去努力工作, 使他的生意成功。几个月后, 他就还清了债务, 又开始赚钱了。可知那一年商人他努力工作, 很快就还清了债务。故答案为: C。

(4) 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段最后一句: The nurse spoke to the businessman and said that the old man had a mental (精神上的) illness and was always telling people he was John D. Rockefeller. 护士告诉商人, 老人有精神疾病, 总是告诉别人他是约翰·d·洛克菲勒。可知第二年, 在约定的时间商人发现那个老人不是洛克菲勒。故答案为: D。

(5) 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句: Suddenly, he realized that it wasn't the money, real or imagined, that had turned his life around. It was his newfound self-confidence that gave him the power to achieve anything he went after. 突然, 他意识到, 并不是金钱, 无论是真实的还是想象的, 改变了他的生活。正是他新获得的自信给了他实现任何目标的力量。可知这个故事教会了我们自信在一个人的生活中是非常重要的。故答案为: B。

19. Every city has its top must-see's and do's and Vancouver has a wide selection of them! On your adventure, you will experience the beautiful coast, the outdoors and natural, historical and cultural activities. Check them out here!

The well-known golf ball look-alike Science World is a top family destination that offers educational, entertaining and interactive exhibits. Three main galleries explore the areas of music, biology and physics. A 3-D laser show presents fun images. The biggest attraction is the Omnimax Theater, which feature science and nature films on one of the world's largest screens.

Everyone that visits Vancouver should check out the Capilano Suspension Bridge! BUT only if you aren't one who is fearful of heights of course. Breathtakingly suspended (悬空的) 230 feet above and 450 feet across Capilano River, Capilano Suspension Bridge walk takes you high above the forest floor for a scary encounter with the very heart of the forest. Take your camera so you can show how brave you are to your friends and family back home!

The Vancouver Lookout located at the Harbour Centre is the best place for all visitors to stop when they first arrive in the city. Take an exciting ride up the glass elevator and arrive at the top of Vancouver a minute later to a breath-taking view, which will remain a memory forever!

The Vancouver Aquarium, located in world famous Stanley Park has over 60, 000 fascinating creatures from both ends of the world. Make sure you get to see the dolphin and whale shows that happen daily. You will love this attraction and won't be able to keep your eyes off all of the amazing and colorful aquatic life!

(1) Where can you probably read this passage?

- A. In a science magazine.
- B. In a sci-fi novel.
- C. In a travel guide book.
- D. In a Vancouver newspaper.

(2) Tina, an animal lover, might enjoy herself most in _____ while traveling in Vancouver.

- A. The Science World
- B. Capilano Suspension Bridge
- C. The Vancouver Lookout
- D. The Vancouver Aquarium

(3) You can _____ in the Science World.

- A. play golf
- B. watch films
- C. see the dolphin and whale shows
- D. take the glass elevator

(4) Why is a camera recommended when visiting Capilano Suspension Bridge according to the writer?

- A. It can take pictures of the beautiful scenery.
- B. It can help you remain a memory forever.
- C. It can keep your eyes off the breath-taking view.
- D. It can show how brave you are to your friends and family back home.

(5) Which is true according to this passage?

- A. There are dolphin and whale shows every day in the Vancouver Aquarium.

- B. It takes you a long time to get to the top of the Vancouver Lookout by elevator.
- C. The Science World is a top family destination because it's free.
- D. The Capilano Suspension Bridge is a perfect attraction for everyone.

【答案】 (1) C

(2) D

(3) B

(4) D

(5) A

【解析】 (1) 推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句：On your adventure, you will experience the beautiful coast, the outdoors and natural, historical and cultural activities. Check them out here! 在您的探险中，您将体验美丽的海岸，户外和自然，历史和文化活动。看看这里!可以推测出本文可能是一本旅游指南。故答案为：

C。

(2) 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句：The Vancouver Aquarium, located in world famous Stanley Park has over 60, 000 fascinating creatures from both ends of the world. 位于世界著名的斯坦利公园的温哥华水族馆拥有来自世界两端的6万多种迷人的生物。可知蒂娜是一位动物爱好者，她在温哥华的温哥华水族馆旅行时可能会玩得最开心。故答案为：D。

(3) 细节理解题。根据第二段的最后一句：The biggest attraction is the Omnimax Theater, which feature science and nature films on one of the world's largest screens. 最吸引人的是 Omnimax 剧院，它在世界上最大的屏幕上放映科学和自然电影。可知在科学世界你可以看电影。故答案为：B。

(4) 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句：Take your camera so you can show how brave you are to your friends and family back home! 带上你的相机，这样你就可以向你的朋友和家人展示你有多勇敢!可知在参观卡皮拉诺悬索桥时推荐相机是因为你可以向你的朋友和家人展示你有多勇敢。故答案为：D。

(5) 细节理解题。根据最后一段第二句：Make sure you get to see the dolphin and whale shows that happen daily. 确保你每天都能看到海豚和鲸鱼表演。可知温哥华水族馆每天都有海豚和鲸鱼表演。故答案为：A。

四、完成句子

(共15题，每题1分，共15分)

20. There are special seats for the sick, the elderly, and the _____ (disable) on the buses in China.

【答案】 disabled

【解析】 考查形容词。the+形容词表示一类人；动词disable意为“使失去能力”，形容词disabled意为“残疾的”，句意：在中国，公共汽车上有专门为病人、老人和残疾人准备的座位。故答案为disabled。

21. One of _____ (wide) planted crops in the world is wheat (小麦), which provide a fifth of mankind's calorie.

【答案】 the most widely

【解析】 考查副词最高级。one of+最高级+形容词意为“最……的……之一”，修饰动词过去分词planted应用副词widely“广泛地”，最高级为the most widely，句意：小麦是世界上种植最广泛的农作物之一，为人类提供了五分之一的卡路里。故答案为the most widely。

22. If we can't deal with these waste properly, they _____ (danger) our environment.

【答案】 will endanger

【解析】 考查动词。句子为if引导的条件状语从句，遵循主将从现；空格处充当主句的谓语，判读为will do形式；名词danger意为“危险”，动词endanger意为“危及；使遭到危险”，句意：如果我们不能妥善处理这些垃圾，它们将危及我们的环境。故答案为will endanger。

23. So far, no one in the room _____ (comment) on the new training scheme yet.

【答案】 has commented

【解析】 考查现在完成时。空格处充当句子的谓语，根据标志词so far可知为现在完成时，主语no one为第三人称单数，谓语构成为has done形式；动词comment意为“评论”，过去分词为commented，句意：到目前为止，房间里还没有人对新的培训计划发表评论。故答案为has commented。

24. What the story impressed me most was not the success of the hero, but his courage to go ahead after the _____ (fail) .

【答案】 failure

【解析】 考查名词词义。句意：这个故事令我印象最深刻的不是这个英雄的成功，而是他在失败之后继续前进的勇气。根据句意可知，此处所缺单词意思为"失败"，与success(成功)对应，形式为名词。故答案为：failure。

25. He was warned _____ (not drink) before driving, but he just turned a deaf ear. As a consequence, he lost everything.

【答案】 not to drink

【解析】 考查非谓语动词。warn sb. not to do sth.意为"警告某人不要做某事"，被动形式为be warned not to do "被警告不要做某事"，句意：有人警告他开车前不要喝酒，他却充耳不闻。结果，他失去了一切。故答案为not to drink。

26. It was Pete that cooked the meal, _____ (lay) the table, and washed all the dishes after dinner.

【答案】 laid

【解析】 考查动词时态。空格处与cooked、washed构成并列谓语，判断为动词过去式；lay意为"放置"，过去式为laid，句意：是皮特做的饭，摆好了桌子，晚饭后洗了所有的盘子。故答案为laid。

27. When I went past the office the day before yesterday, I heard Jimmy _____ (complain) to the manager about his salary.

【答案】 complaining 或 was complaining 或 was complaining

【解析】 考查非谓语动词/动词时态。句意：当我前天经过办公室时，我听到吉米向经理抱怨他的工资。hear sb. doing sth.意为"听见某人正在做某事"；可看做省略引导词that的宾语从句，结合句意可知为过去进行时，谓语动词为was doing形式。故答案为complaining/was complaining。

28. The cellphones _____ (produce) in the US are of the same quality but on a higher price, which makes more and more Chinese people prefer domestic products now.

【答案】 produced

【解析】 考查非谓语动词。 _____ (produce) in the US为后置定语，修饰名词cellphones，逻辑主语cellphones与动词produce "制造，生产" 构成动宾关系，应用非谓语done形式表被动表完成；produce的过去分词为produced。句意：美国生产的手机质量相同，但价格更高，这使得现在越来越多的中国人喜欢国产手机。故答案为produced。

29. Students in our school _____ (not suppose) to bring their mobile phone's to the teaching area according to the school rule.

【答案】 aren't supposed

【解析】 考查被动语态及主谓一致。be (not) supposed to do意为 "被认为 (不) 做某事，(不) 应该做某事"；主语Students in our school核心单词students为第三人称复数，相应的be动词为are。句意：根据学校规定，我们学校的学生不应该把他们的手机带到教学区域。故答案为aren't supposed。

30. Sam got even _____ (grump) after knowing that he had to work for another 5 hours at the weekend.

【答案】 grumpier

【解析】 考查形容词比较级。空格处由形容词作表语，根据修饰词even可知用比较级；动词grump意为 "发牢骚，闹情绪"，形容词grumpy意为 "脾气暴躁的"，比较级为grumpier，句意：萨姆知道他周末还要工作5个小时后，脾气更坏了。故答案为grumpier。

31. If you risk walking across the _____ (freeze) river, you can save a large amount of time.

【答案】 frozen

【解析】

考查形容词。空格处修饰名词river，判断为形容词；动词freeze意为“(使)冻结，结冰”，形容词frozen意为“结冰的”，句意：如果你冒险走过结冰的河，你可以节省大量的时间。故答案为frozen。

32. She is writing a letter to a friend of _____ (she) , inviting him to attend the writers workshop to share their works.

【答案】 hers

【解析】 考查双重所有格。a friend of hers=a friend of her friends，句意：她正在写信给她的一个朋友，邀请他参加作家研讨会来分享他们的作品。故答案为hers。

33. _____ (stop) the sale of shark fins, some environmental protection groups around the world have asked governments to develop laws.

【答案】 To stop

【解析】 考查非谓语动词。句子为简单句，空格处为非谓语to do形式作目的状语。句意：为了阻止鱼翅的销售，世界各地的一些环保组织已经要求政府制定相关法律。故答案为To stop。

34. The price of pork _____ (increase) by more than 150% since the beginning of August.

【答案】 has increased

【解析】 考查现在完成时。空格处充当句子的谓语，根据标志词since the beginning of August可知为现在完成时，主语The price of pork为第三人称单数，谓语构成为has done形式；动词increase“增加”的过去分词为increased。句意：自8月初以来，猪肉价格上涨了150%以上。故答案为has increased。

五、完成句子

(共10题，每题1分，共10分)

35. Landon arrived in China 2 months ago. Now he's still in China.

=Landon _____ _____ _____ China _____ 2 months ago.

【答案】 has ; been ; in ; since

【解析】 考查现在完成时。句意：兰登两个月前抵达中国，现在他还在中国。也就是“兰登自从两个月前就一直待在中国”，表示过去发生持续到现在的动作应为现在完成时，主语Landon为第三人称单数，谓语构成为has done形式；have been in意为“在某地待了……”，可跟一段时间连用；since意为“自从”。故答案为has; been; in; since。

36. The city will offer a free Wi-Fi network to the downtown area.

=The city will _____ the downtown area _____ a free Wi-Fi network.

【答案】 provide ; with

【解析】 考查近义替换。句意：这个城市将提供一个免费的无线网络到市中心地区。offer A to B=provide B with A意为“将A提供给B”。故答案为provide; with。

37. New York is the largest city in the US.

New York is _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ in the US.

【答案】 larger ; than ; the 或 any 或 any ; other ; cities 或 city 或 city

【解析】 考查形容词比较级。“纽约是美国最大的城市”也就是“纽约比美国任何其他的城市都大”；large“大的”的比较级为larger；“any other+可数名词单数”意为“（同范围内）任何其他”，“the other+可数名词复数”意为“其余的全部”。故答案为larger; than; any; other; city或larger; than; the; other; cities。

38. Sammy's learnt Chinese for years. Lucy's learnt Chinese for years too.

Sammy's learnt Chinese for years. _____ _____ Lucy.

【答案】 So ; has

【解析】 考查倒装句。“so+助动词+主语”是倒装句，表示“……也是”，句子为现在完成时，Lucy为第三人称单数，相应的助动词为has。故答案为So; has。

39. Tom was listening to music while riding to school.

=Tom was listening to music while _____ _____ _____ to school.

【答案】 he ; was ; riding

【解析】

考查过去进行时。当状语从句的主语和主句的主语一致，且从句中含be动词时，可以省略状语从句中的主语和be动词，即while riding=while he was riding。句意：汤姆骑车上学的时候在听音乐。故答案为he; was; riding。

40. James set himself a goal and he did it, _____ ? (Tag question)

【答案】 didn't ; he

【解析】 考查反义疑问句。原句为一般过去时态的肯定句，变为反义疑问句时应用助动词didn't，故答案为didn't ; he。

41. Suzy has already visited some of the sights in Toronto. (Change it into a negative sentence)

【答案】 Suzy hasn't visited any of the sights in Toronto yet.

【解析】 考查否定句。句意：苏西已经参观了多伦多的一些景点。变为否定句也就是"苏西还没有参观多伦多的任何景点"，原句为现在完成时，否定句的谓语形式为hasn't done；副词already "已经" 应改为yet "尚且，还"；不定代词some "一些" 应改为any "任何"。故答案为Suzy hasn't visited any of the sights in Toronto yet.

42. Vancouver is a wonderful city to visit in winter. (Change it into an exclamatory sentence)

【答案】 What a wonderful city Vancouver is to visit in winter!

【解析】 考查感叹句。句意：温哥华是冬天值得一游的好城市。变为感叹句即"温哥华是一个多么美妙的值得冬天一游的城市啊！"，a wonderful city为名词性成分，应用"what+不定冠词+形容词+名词单数+主语+谓语"这一结构，故答案为What a wonderful city Vancouver is to visit in winter!

43. I'm interested in the history of the building. (Change it into an emphatic sentence)

【答案】 It's the history of the building that I'm interested in.

【解析】 考查强调句。强调句结构是It is+被强调部分+that+其他，故答案为It's the history of the building that I'm interested in.

44. Leo has worked in this city since he left school. (Ask a question about the underlined park)

【答案】 How long has Leo worked in this city?

【解析】 考查特殊疑问句。对 "里奥离开学校后一直在这个城市工作" 中的 "自从离开学校后" 进行提问, 即 "里奥在这个城市工作多久了", 用特殊疑问词how long "多长时间", 时态为现在完成时。故答案为How long has Leo worked in this city?

六、选词填空

(共10题, 每题1分, 共10分)

45.

add create invent popular prepare shape
somewhere succeed spread taste west way

Smashed cucumber salad (拍黄瓜) is one of ___1___ cold dishes in China. You can find the green dish ___2___ from restaurants to homes in summer. Even Americans are trying it.

According to The New York Times, some restaurants in New York ___3___ smashed cucumber salad to their menus in recent years.

Why is this dish becoming so popular? One reason is the special flavor it ___4___ Smashed cucumbers hold onto flavors and seasonings (调料) more than sliced cucumbers. "Just changing the way you break down an ingredient, change the way it feels and tastes. It's cool." Said Danny Bowien, a chef at a New York restaurant.

How the dish ___5___ also interests people. It takes only five minutes to make the salad. The cook smashes fresh cucumbers with the flat side of a knife. The strong smash makes the cucumbers different ___6___ and sizes. Then, any seasoning can be added. In China, people use garlic, vinegar (醋) and sesame oil (芝麻油) to make the cucumber ___7___ American cooks prefer common ___8___ ingredients (原料) like yogurt, honey and lime.

The ___9___ of smashed cucumber salad abroad shows that we should try to adapt to (适应) local conditions when ___10___ Chinese culture across the world.

【答案】 the most popular ; anywhere 或 everywhere 或 everywhere ; have added ; creates ; is prepared ; shapes ; tasty 或 tastier 或 tastier ; western 或 Western 或 Western ; success ; spreading

【解析】 1 : 考查形容词最高级。句意: 拍黄瓜是中国最流行的凉菜之一。根据句意可知, 该空意思是"流行", 又因为in China的限制范围, 可知该空应为最高级, 故答案为: the most popular.

2 :

考查地点副词。句意：在夏季，从餐馆到家庭，不管任何地方你都能发现这绿色蔬菜。根据句意可知，该空意思是"任何地方"，应为anywhere 或 everywhere，故答案为：anywhere 或 everywhere。

3：考查动词时态。句意：根据纽约时报报道，最近些年纽约的一些餐馆已经把拍黄瓜增加到他们的菜谱里面。根据句意可知，该空意思是"增加"add，时态：由时间状语in recent years 提示时态为"现在完成时"，主语是some restaurants，复数，故答案为：have added。

4：考查动词时态。句意：一种原因是它的特殊味道，拍黄瓜能够比黄瓜片更好地抓住味道和调料。根据句意可知，该空意思是"创造，产生"creates，时态：叙述一般事实故为现在时，主语为it，单数，故答案为：creates。

5：考查动词时态及语态。句意：这道菜怎么准备也使得人们很感兴趣。根据句意可知，该空意思是"准备"prepare，时态：现在时；语态：被动，因为主语the dish和动词prepare是被动关系，故答案为：is prepared。

6：考查名词单复数。句意：猛烈的拍打使得黄瓜变成不同的形状和大小不等。根据句意可知，该空意思是"形状"，又因空前有形容词different修饰，该名词应为复数，故答案为：shapes。

7：考查形容词词义。句意：在中国，人们用大蒜、醋和芝麻油使得黄瓜更加美味。根据句意可知，该空意思是"好吃的，美味的"，结合该结构make + n + adj，adj作宾语补足语，故答案为：tasty 或 tastier。

8：考查形容词作定语。句意：美国厨师宁愿用一般的西方的原料，如酸奶，蜂蜜和酸橙。根据句意可知，该空意思是"西方的"，该空需用形容词修饰后面的名词原料ingredients，故答案为：western。

9：考查名词。句意：拍黄瓜在海外的成功表明当传播中国文化到世界各地时我们应试着去适应当地的条件。根据句意可知，该空意思是"成功"，又因为该处是the + n + of 结构，所以"成功"应为名词success，故答案为：success。

10：考查非谓语动词。句意：拍黄瓜在海外的成功表明当传播中国文化到世界各地时我们应试着去适应当地的条件。根据句意和句子结构可知，该空意思是"传播"spread，又因when后无主语，spread的逻辑主语是句子主语we，所以spread为现在分词表主动，故答案为：spreading。

七、语法填空

(共10题，每题1分，共10分)

46.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the country has been on a great journey of national rejuvenation (复兴). Over the past 70 years, China has seen many developmental miracles in its economy, culture, s ____1____ and technology. It is also playing a more important role on the g ____2____ stage (舞台). Let's take a look at some of the great achievements China has made.

GDP is a measure of economic performance. It is the value of everything produced within a country. Over the past 70 years, China's GDP growth has s ____3____ the world. In 1952, China's GDP was \$ 30 billion, while last year it reached \$13.61 trillion (万亿). In 1978, the country's GDP ranked 11th in the world, while in 2010, it r ____4____ to second-highest in the world.

In 2013, President Xi Jinping brought up the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) during his visits to Central and Southeast Asia. Its a ____5____ is to improve infrastructure (基础设施建设), trade and people-to-people c ____6____ between Asia, Europe and Africa. So far, it has attracted more than 100 countries and i ____7____ organizations. The World Bank estimates (估计) that BRI economics make up 1/3 of global trade and GDP, as well as more than 60% of the world's population.

China has b ____8____ the world's largest high-speed rail network, which is still expanding (扩展). Last year, the total l ____9____ of the network reached 29, 000 kilometers. The trains have attracted millions of travelers and have greatly r ____10____ travel time around the country. For example, travel time from Beijing to Shanghai now takes 5 hours instead of 10 hours.

【答案】 science ; global ; surprised ; rose ; aim ; communication(s) ; international ; built ; length ; reduced

【解析】 1 : 考查名词。句意: 在过去的70多年中, 中国已经见证了很多发展奇迹, 在经济、文化科技等方面。根据句意和首字母可知, 该空意思是“科学”science, science and technology 科学技术, 故答案为: science。

2 : 考查形容词词义。句意: 它在世界舞台上扮演着非常重要的作用。根据句意和首字母可知, 该空意思是“世界的”, 再结合空后的名词, 可推该词一定要是形容词 global, 故答案为: global。

3 : 考查谓语动词时态。句意: 在过去的70多年中, 中国的GDP增长速度已经让世界感到震惊。根据句意和首字母可知, 该空意思是“使……惊讶”surprise, 时态: 由时间状语Over the past 70 years可知时态“为现在完成时”, 故答案为: surprised。

4 : 考查动词时态。句意: 在1978年, 中国的GDP排名世界第11位, 然而到2010年中国的GDP已经上升到世界第二位。根据句意和首字母可知, 该空意思是“上升”rise, 时态: 由时间状语in 2010可知为“过去时”, 故答案为: rose。

5：考查名词词义。句意：在2013年，习近平主席出访东南亚国家时提出了“一带一路”的战略方针，它的目标是发展基础设施建设、贸易和亚非欧国家之间的人文交流。根据句意和首字母可知，该空意思是“目标，瞄准”，又因空前有形容词性物主代词its，所以该词为“名词”aim，故答案为：aim。

6：考查名词词义。句意：在2013年，习近平主席出访东南亚国家时提出了“一带一路”的战略方针，它的目标是发展基础设施建设、贸易和亚非欧国家之间的人文交流。根据句意和首字母可知，该空意思是“交流”，又因该处是由and连接的名词并列，所以“交流”为名词communication(s)，故答案为：communication(s)。

7：考查形容词。句意：到目前为止，已经吸引了100个国家和国际组织加入了一带一路。根据句意和首字母可知，该空意思是“国际的”，又因空后有名词organizations，所以该词需形容词作定语，为international，故答案为：international。

8：考查动词时态。句意：中国已经建设成了世界上最大的高铁网络，现在仍然在扩展建设中。根据句意和首字母可知，该空意思是“建设，建筑”build，时态：根据空前的has和句意可知为“现在完成时”，故答案为：built。

9：考查名词词义。句意：到去年为止，高铁网络的总长度已经达到29,000公里。根据句意和首字母可知，该空意思是“长度”，又因空前是形容词total，故该空一定是名词，long的名词为length，该结构为the+adj+n+of，故答案为：length。

10：考查动词时态。句意：高铁已经吸引了几百万的旅游者，因为它大大缩短了旅游时间。根据句意和首字母可知，该空意思是“减少”reduce，又因空前的have和句意可知，时态为现在完成时，故答案为：reduced。

八、短文改错

(共5题，每题1分，共5分)

47. We live in a small town and almost everyone knows each other. It was used to be very quiet. Nothing much happened around here. However, these days, something unusual is happening in our town. Victor, a teacher at my school, is really frightening. When he was interviewed by the town newspaper, he said, "Every night we hear strange noises outside our window. My wife thinks it could be an animal, but I think it must be teenagers have fun. My parents called the police, but they couldn't find something strange! One woman in the area saw something running away, but it was so dark she isn't sure." "I think it was too big be a dog." she said. "Maybe it was a bear or a wolf".

【答案】 1. 去掉was

2. frightening —frightened

3. have—having

4. something—anything

5. 在she前面加that

【解析】 1. 考查固定短语。句意：这个村庄过去非常安静。根据句意可知，该处应该是“过去常常”used to do sth，而 be used to do sth 是被用作，故答案为：was used to 中的 was 去掉。

2. 考查形容词的 v-ing形式和 v-ed形式的错用。句意：但是，这些天在我们镇上发生了一些不寻常的怪事。我们学校的老师Victor 确实非常害怕。根据句子结构可知，该句的主语是Victor，表人，所以frightening 应改为frightened，因为 v-ing表物；v-ed表人，故答案为：frightening —frightened。

3. 考查非谓语动词。句意：我的妻子可能是动物，但我认为一定是某个年轻人在捣乱。根据句子结构可知，该句已经有谓语动词 must be，所以have fun因为非谓语动词，其逻辑主语是teenagers，它与have fun之间是主动关系，have因为现在分词having，故答案为：have—having。

4. 考查不定代词的肯定与否定的错用。句意：我的父母亲报了警，但警察没有发现任何奇怪的东西。根据句子结构可知，该句是否定句，所以应把something改为anything，因为something用于肯定句，anything用于否定句或疑问句，故答案为：something—anything。

5. 考查句型so...that。句意：在这个地方的一个妇女看见有什么东西跑掉了，但天太黑以至于她不能确认是什么。根据句子结构可知，该处是句型 so—that 如此……以至于……，故答案为：在she前面加that。

九、任务型阅读

(共5题，每题1分，共5分)

48. There are many TV programs on Chinese food, but few are like A Bite of China. The program began filming in March, 2011. To get enough good stories, the program team spent three months doing research and interviews in about 60 cities before they started filming. A part from food itself, the program also presents audiences with the stories behind the food and its culture.

The ____1____ of the program includes three parts. First, it's about taste on the tongue. Second, it's about the culture of Chinese food. Third, it's about the changes of the society in China. The changes have a close connection with food.

The program hopes to let the audiences learn how Chinese people love food and how fast China develops.

With the help of the program, more and more people at home and abroad like Chinese food and its culture now. However, Chen Xiaoqing, general director of this program, still thinks it might not be enough to show what Chinese food culture is. He's planning A New Bite of China now.

- (1) It is the ____ the food and ____ that make A Bite of China different from other programs on Chinese food. (fill in each blank with two words)
- (2) What are the two purposes of the program?
- (3) Has the program achieved its goal? Why or Why not?
- (4) Fill in the blank with a proper word.
- (5) We can infer (推断) from the passage that the program A New Bite of China will probably focus on the ____ . (within 3 words)

【答案】 (1) stories behind ; its culture

(2) To let the audiences learn how Chinese people love food and how fast China develops.

(3) Yes, because more and more people at home and abroad like Chinese food and its culture now.

(4) content

(5) Chinese food culture

【解析】 (1) 细节理解题。根据文章第一段最后一句A part from food itself, the program also presents audiences with the stories behind the food and its culture. 可知, 从食物本身来讲, 这档节目还呈现给观众食物和它的文化背后的很多故事。正因为 "食物和它的文化背后的很多故事" 才使得 "舌尖上的中国" 这档节目不同于其他有关中国食品的节目。故答案为: stories behind ; its culture。

(2) 细节理解题。根据文章第三段The program hopes to let the audiences learn how Chinese people love food and how fast China develops. 可知, 这档节目的目的就是要让观众了解中国人是怎么喜爱美食的和中国的发展是多么快速。故答案为: To let the audiences learn how Chinese people love food and how fast China develops.

- (3) 细节理解题。根据文章第四段第一句With the help of the program, more and more people at home and abroad like Chinese food and its culture now. 可知, 在媒体的帮助下, 越来越多的海内外人喜欢中国美食和中国文化。该句已经给出了问题所要达到的目的和原因, 故答案为: Yes, because more and more people at home and abroad like Chinese food and its culture now.
- (4) 推理判断题。根据第二段The ___1___ of the program includes three parts. First, it's about taste on the tongue. Second, it's about the culture of Chinese food. Third, it's about the changes of the society in China. The changes have a close connection with food. 由空后的第一、第二、第三, 可知是该节目的内容, 所以该空单词应为 "内容" content, 故答案为: content.
- (5) 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段最后两句However, Chen Xiaoqing, general director of this program, still thinks it might not be enough to show what Chinese food culture is. He's planning A New Bite of China now. 可知, 这档节目的导演认为这对展示中国食品文化还不够, 他仍然还在计划新的 "舌尖上的中国", 可推断出 "舌尖上的中国" 将可能更加关注 "中国食品文化", 故答案为: Chinese food culture.

十、七选五

(共5题, 每题1分, 共5分)

49. Fourteen years ago, President Xi Jinping said "clear waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets" . Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the central government has placed great importance on environmental protection. ___1___ .
- ___2___ . In the early 21st century, many parts of the country, including Xinjiang, Gansu and Inner Mongolia, were affected by sandstorms.
- During sandstorms, large amount of sand is blown into the air by strong winds. They usually happen in deserts. ___3___ .
- In recent years, the government has tried to prevent deserts from growing in size and bringing more sandstorms. ___4___ . China's total forest coverage rose from 12% in the 1980s to 22.96% last year. The total desert coverage has been reduced by an average of 2, 424 square kilometers every year.

_____ 5 _____. Back in January 2013, thick smog (雾霾) covered a total area of 2.7 million square kilometers in cities around China. To solve this problem, the government rolled out a series of measures to control air pollution. Beijing has made many efforts to fight air pollution, such as encouraging the use of new-energy vehicles and monitoring emissions (监控排放) from factories.

- A. China has improved its air quality in recent years as efforts to control air pollution take effect.
- B. They can do great harm to plants, animals and buildings.
- C. The environmental problems in China are becoming more and more serious.
- D. Great achievements (成就) have been made in recent decades through strong measures (措施).
- E. One-quarter of the desert has been turned into forest.
- F. Desertification (沙漠化) has been a major challenge for China.
- G. Planting trees has played an important role.

【答案】 DFBGA

【解析】 1：考查上下文理解。根据上句的Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the central government has placed great importance on environmental protection. 中华人民共和国成立以来，中央政府高度重视环境保护。可知此处和“中央采取的措施”有关，故D选项“近几十年来，通过采取有力措施，取得了巨大成就。”较为符合，故答案为：D。

2：考查上下文理解。根据后句的In the early 21st century, many parts of the country, including Xinjiang, Gansu and Inner Mongolia, were affected by sandstorms. 21世纪初，包括新疆、甘肃、内蒙古在内的全国许多地区都受到沙尘暴的影响。可知此处和“沙尘暴”有关，F选项“荒漠化是中国面临的一大挑战。”较为符合，故答案为：F。

3：考查上下文理解。根据上句的During sandstorms, large amount of sand is blown into the air by strong winds. They usually happen in deserts. 在沙尘暴期间，大量的沙子被强风吹到空中。它们通常发生在沙漠里。可知此处可能和“沙尘暴造成的后果”有关，B选项“它们会对植物、动物和建筑物造成极大的危害。”较为符合，故答案为：B。

4：考查上下文理解。根据上句的In recent years, the government has tried to prevent deserts from growing in size and bringing more sandstorms. 近年来，政府一直在努力防止沙漠面积扩大带来的更多的沙尘暴，可知此处可能和“解决方案”有

关, 故G选项 "植树造林发挥了重要作用。" 较为符合, 故答案为: G。

5: 考查上下文理解。根据后句的Back in January 2013, thick smog (雾霾) covered a total area of 2.7 million square kilometers in cities around China. To solve this problem, the government rolled out a series of measures to control air pollution. 早在2013年1月, 中国各地城市的浓烟总面积达270万平方公里。为了解决这个问题, 政府出台了一系列控制空气污染的措施。可知此处可能和 "出台了一系列控制空气污染的措施" 有关, A选项 "近年来, 随着控制空气污染的努力取得成效, 中国改善了空气质量。" 较为符合, 故答案为: A。

十一、书面表达

(共1题, 每题10分, 共10分)

50. Along with the economical development, living stander's improvement, the environmental problem becomes a focal point which attracts more and more people's attention, including you and me. Please write an article of about 120 words for your school website about the problems in your city/town, and the following points should be included:

1. A general introduction of your city/town.
2. List at least two environmental problems that your city/ town has.
3. What or who is the cause of these problems?
4. Give suggestions or possible ways to solve the problems.
5. A proper beginning and a natural ending.

【答案】略。

【解析】高分亮点:

短语:

a city with clean water and green hill 有青山绿水的城市

a good place to live 生存的好地方

句型:

It is+ adj + for sb + to do sth.做某事对某人来说是.....

It takes + 时间+ to do sth做某事花费.....时间

典型句子:

There are many tall buildings in it. My home is on the ninth floor. 这里高楼林立, 我家住在9楼

It is not far from the city center. It takes only 30 minutes by underground. 我家离市中心不远，乘地铁只要30分钟

You can try nice local food here. 你可以尝试这里的当地美食。

People here are kind and friendly. 这里的人们非常友好。

I think my hometown is a good place to live. 我认为我的家乡是一个居住的好地方。