

# 2019~2020学年四川成都锦江区嘉祥外国语学校初三上 学期期中英语试卷(详解)

## 一、单项选择

(共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

1. Learning \_\_\_\_\_ country's language is a better way of knowing \_\_\_\_\_ culture behind it.

A. the; a

B. a; the

C. /; the

**【答案】** B

**【解析】** 考查冠词。句意: 学习一个国家的语言是了解其背后文化的更好方式。a用在单数可数名词前面, 表示这个人或物是泛指的、不确定的一个, 相当于中文的"一个", 在句中泛指"一个国家"; the相当于this/that或these/those, 总的用法是表示特定的人或事物, 表示前面提到的"一个国家"。故选: B。

2. Customers \_\_\_\_\_ go into the mall from Gate 3. It will only be used when there is an important event.

A. should

B. aren't allowed to

C. have to

**【答案】** B

**【解析】** 考查动词。句意: 顾客不被允许从3号门进入商场。只有在重大事件发生时才能使用。A.should 应该; B.aren't allowed to 不被允许; C.have to 不得不。根据下句"只有在重大事件发生时才能使用。"可知这里应该是说"顾客不被允许进入"。故选B。

3. Everyone else felt sleepy during the cartoon \_\_\_\_\_ Tom, because he only loves documentaries.

A. besides

B. except

C. like

**【答案】** C

**【解析】**

考查介词。句意：其他人看动画片的时候都像汤姆一样昏昏欲睡，因为他只喜欢纪录片。A.besides 意为 "除了"，还包括在内；B.except 意为 "除了"，不包括在内；C.like 意为 "像……一样"。根据 "他只喜欢纪录片。" 可知大家和汤姆一样，都是昏昏欲睡。故选C。

4. Would you slow down a bit? I can't \_\_\_\_\_ you.

- A. come up with                      B. hold on to you                      C. catch up with

【答案】 C

【解析】 考查动词短语。句意：你能放慢点速度吗？我跟不上你了。A. come up with 想出；B. hold on to you 继续，坚持；C. catch up with追上……。根据上句 "你能放慢点速度吗？" 可知这里是 "追不上"。故选：C。

5. I think the traffic in our city is better than it \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. used                                      B. used to                                      C. used to be

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查省略句。句意：我认为我们城市的交通比以前好得多。to do 不定式省略时只保留不定式to，其余全部省掉，所以答案为B。

6. \_\_\_\_\_ the lunch bell rang, he quickly \_\_\_\_\_ the students' favorite food in the dinning hall.

- A. Hearing; lay out                      B. Hearing; laid out                      C. Heard; lain out

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查动词。句意：听到午餐铃声响起，他迅速把学生们最喜欢的食物摆在餐厅里。"lay out"，意为 "摆设"；"laid out" 是 "lay out" 的过去式，意为 "摆设"；"lain out"，意为 "分散"。根据 "the lunch bell rang"，可知句子的时态应该是一般过去式，故选B。

7. —Do you know if we \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema tomorrow?

—I think we'll go if we \_\_\_\_\_ too much homework.

- A. go; don't have                      B. will go; have                      C. will go; don't have

【答案】 C

【解析】 考查if的用法。句意：—你知道我们明天去看电影吗？—我想如果我们没有太多作业的话，我们会去的。问句中的if表示“是否”，引导宾语从句，表示明天的事情要用一般将来时，排除A选项；答语中的if意为“如果”，引导条件状语从句，主句用一般将来时，从句的时态用一般现在时，而且根据句意可知这里表示“如果没有太多作业”。故选C。

8. —Why don't you work on your computer? What's wrong with it?

— \_\_\_\_\_

A. It doesn't work.

B. I've run out of it.

C. I can't make it.

【答案】 A

【解析】 考查情景交际。句意：—你为什么不在电脑上工作？它怎么了？—它不工作了。A：它不工作了。B：我已经用完了。C：我做不到。故选A。

9. —Mom, may I play computer games for a while?

—As soon as all your homework \_\_\_\_\_, you can.

A. will finish

B. is finished

C. will be finished

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查as soon as引导的时间状语从句。句意：—妈妈，我可以玩一会儿电脑游戏吗？—等你的作业做完了，你就可以玩了。as soon as引导的时间状语从句，主句用一般将来时，而从句用一般现在时，homework是finish的承受者，所以句子使用一般现在时的被动语态，由be+动词的过去分词构成。故选B。

10. —Excuse me, could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_? I want to buy some stamps.

—Sure. There is one on Center Street. Look! It's over there.

A. if there is a post office near here

B. where the post office is

C. how I can get to the post office

【答案】 A

【解析】

考查宾语从句。句意：—打扰一下，请问附近有没有邮局？我想买些邮票。—当然。中央大街就有一家。看！它就在那边。根据句意可知，tell后面接宾语从句，从句由引导词+陈述句构成，结合 "There is one on Center Street."，可知问句应该是 "附近是否有邮局？"。故选A。

## 二、补全对话

(共5小题，每小题2分，共10分)

11. A: Who is the best teacher that you have ever had?

B: Miss Smith. She is my head teacher in primary school.

A: 1

B: She is patient, kind, fun and smart.

A: Did she use to be strict?

B: 2 She really wanted us to get good graded, you know.

A: What did you learn from her?

B: She taught us that we can do anything that we want to.

A: Oh, anything? 3

B: If we really want to do something and we work hard at it, I believe we can do it.

A: You said she was strict. 4

B: Sure. And she had some rules that helped us feel comfortable. For example, students had to be friendly to each other.

A: I see. 5

B: That's true. So her students all regarded her as their best teacher.

A. That's for sure!

B. Students do need to believe in themselves.

C. Sounds like she is a guide in your whole life.

D. Did she get along well with the whole class?

E. Could you tell me what she is like?

**【答案】** EABDC

**【解析】** 1：考查信息匹配。根据下文She is patient, kind, fun and smart她很耐心，很温柔，很搞笑也很聪明。可以推出上文问的应该head teacher是什么样的人？所以 Could you tell me what she is like? 你能告诉我她是什么样的人吗？ 故选E。

2：

考查信息匹配。根据上文Did she used to be strict? 她过去常常很严格吗。和后面的补充She really wanted us to get good grades 她真的想要我们取得好成绩，可以知道肯定是严格的，故用That's for sure那是当然。故选A。

3：考查信息匹配。根据上文你可以从她那里学到什么？她教我们我们可以做我们想做的任何事。说明老师让学生们相信他们自己。故用Students do need to believe in themselves.学生们真的很相信他们自己。故选B。

4：考查信息匹配。根据下文Sure当然。表示的肯定回答，所以上文一定问的是某个问题，后面补充的并列关系and she had some rules that helped us feel comfortable. 比如说students had to be friendly to each other学生们应该互相友好。可以推出问的应该是她和这个班相处的怎么样？ Did she get along well with the whole class? 故选D。

5：考查信息匹配。根据上文I see我明白了，可以知道这填的应该是一句总结的话，还有后面So her students regarded her as their best friend.所以她的学生把她当做他们最好的朋友。故答案是sounds like she is a guide in your whole life.听起来她是你生活里的一个向导。故选C。

### 三、完形填空

(共15小题，共20分)

12. People succeed and people fail. Some say nothing is impossible 1 some say they can't. I believe where there is a will, there is a way. If we work hard, we will succeed one day. I am confident because Mr. I can't has been forgotten by me.

I will never forget the day when I, a primary school student of Grade 3, 2 my classmates buried (埋葬) Mr. I can't. On that day, our teacher asked us to write down all the things that we couldn't do. We all did as she told us to. In a moment, our papers were covered with a lot of "I can'ts." Then we were told to 3 the papers and hand them in. She put them in a box and 4 us to the farthest corner of the playground. She then asked us to dig a hole and bury the box. We couldn't understand her until she said "Goodbye, Mr. I can't." Then she asked us to remember the day, to be confident and to decide our own future.

The lesson has left a deep impression (印象) on me. It makes me understand that one should have the courage to say goodbye to Mr. I can't and be self-confident if he 5 to achieve his dreams.

1. A. while

B. as

C. unless

- |                  |             |                  |
|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 2. A. as good as | B. among    | C. together with |
| 3. A. fold       | B. cut      | C. take away     |
| 4. A. guides     | B. followed | C. led           |
| 5. A. wishes     | B. doubts   | C. wonders       |

**【答案】** ACACA

**【解析】** 1：考查连词。句意：有人说没有什么是不可能的，有人说他们不能。A.while 意为“而，然而”，表前后意义上的对比；B.as 意为“当，随着”；C.unless 意为“除非”。根据句意可知，前后两个句子表示对比。故选A。

2：考查介词和介词短语。句意：我永远不会忘记那天，我，一个三年级的小学生，和我的同学一起埋葬了“我不能”先生。A.as good as 表示“和……一样好”；B.among（表示位置）处在……中；C.together with 表示“和……一起”。故选C。

3：考查动词和动词短语。句意：然后我们被告知把纸张折起来交上去。A.fold 折叠；B.cut 切割；C.take away 带走。根据“hand them in.”可知这里表示的是“把纸折起来交上”。故选A。

4：考查动词。句意：她把它们放在一个盒子里，然后把我们带到操场最远的角落。A.guides 引导，这里应该用过去分词，排除；B.followed 跟随；C.led 指引，lead的过去式，lead sb to表示“带某人到……”。根据句意可知，这里是说“老师带我们去了操场”。故选C。

5：考查动词。句意：它让我明白，一个人应该有勇气和“我不能”先生说再见，如果他想实现自己的梦想，就应该有自信。A.wishes 希望；B.doubts 怀疑；C.wonders 想知道。根据句意可知，这里表示的是“希望实现自己的梦想”。故选A。

13. One little miracle（奇迹）has been happening to me recently, and it gives me a special joy.

A few months ago, I was telling my daughter, Sally, some stories about my mother. My daughter was so young when my mother died that she doesn't remember her well. I told her all I could remember, like how 1 my mother was and 2 she meant to me.

One day, Sally was sad because her grandmother was in heaven（天堂）and she couldn't see her. I 3 that though her grandmother was dead, now she was still watching 4 us and could send us something to let us know she was there. She could be 5, even riding invisibly（看不见地）on the back of a butterfly. Just after I said this, a butterfly flew down right by us, and we laughed happily.

Now many people would say it was just luck that the butterfly flew down at that time. A funny thing, however, has happened \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_. Every time I go out in any type of weather, I see butterflies. Very often they fly right by my face to get my \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_. I always say hi to Mom, send her my love, and thank God for little miracles.

Everyone is always looking for some big miracles to \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ and save them when they are in trouble, but they don't \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ the little miracles that happen every day right in front of their eyes. I know \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ they really are, however. For me little miracles are the best kind. So many little miracles happen around me all the time that I know they are not just luck.

- |                  |                 |                  |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. carefully  | B. satisfied    | C. wonderful     |
| 2. A. how much   | B. how many     | C. how nice      |
| 3. A. discussed  | B. explained    | C. comforted     |
| 4. A. above      | B. around       | C. over          |
| 5. A. anywhere   | B. nowhere      | C. somewhere     |
| 6. A. until then | B. from now on  | C. since then    |
| 7. A. mind       | B. attention    | C. understanding |
| 8. A. come out   | B. be found out | C. care about    |
| 9. A. remain     | B. notice       | C. realize       |
| 10. A. when      | B. how          | C. what          |

**【答案】** CABCA CBABC

**【解析】** 1：考查形容词。结合选项可推测句意：我告诉了她我能记得的一切，比如我母亲有多好，她对我有多重要。A.carefully 小心地；B.satisfied 满意的；C.wonderful 惊人的。根据语境可知，这里得感叹句表示“我的有多了不起！”。故选C。

2：考查感叹句。结合选项可推测句意：我告诉了她我能记得的一切，比如我母亲有多好，她对我有多重要。这里考查的是how引导的感叹句，how+副词(much)+主语+谓语。故选A。

3：考查动词。结合选项可推测句意：我解释说虽然她祖母已经去世了。A.discussed 讨论；B.explained 解释；C.comforted 安慰。根据上文“Sally因为外婆在天堂看不见她而伤心”，可知作者这里是在向她“解释”。故选B。

4：考查介词。结合选项可推测句意：现在她仍然在注视我们，可以给我们发送一些东西，让我们知道她在那里。watch over，意为“照顾，照应”，这里表示“天堂的外婆仍然在关注”。故选C。

5：

考查副词。结合选项可推测句意：她可能在任何地方，甚至可能隐形在蝴蝶背上。

A.anywhere 任何地方； B.nowhere 没有地方； C.somewhere 一些地方。根据 "她甚至可能在蝴蝶背上"，可推知 "外婆可以在任何地方"。故选A。

6：考查介词短语。结合选项可推测句意：然而，有趣的事情从那以后发生了。

A.until then 截止到那个时候； B.from now on 从此以后； C.since then 从那时候以后。根据句意可知，这里是说 "从那以后开始有有趣的事情发生"。故选C。

7：考查名词。结合选项可推测句意：它们经常飞过我的脸来引起我的注意。A.mind 头脑； B.attention 注意力； C.understanding 理解力。get one's attention, 吸引某人的注意。故选B。

8：考查动词短语。结合选项可推测句意：每个人都在寻找奇迹，当他们遇到困难的时候出来拯救他们。A.come out 遇到； B.be found out 发现； C.care about 照顾。故选A。

9：考查动词。结合选项可推测句意：但是他们没有注意到，每天发生在他们眼前的小奇迹。A.remain 保持； B.notice 注意到； C.realize 意识到。根据句意可知，这里是说 "注意到"。故选B。

10：考查连词。结合选项可推测句意：不过我知道它们到底是什么。A.when 什么时候； B.how 怎样，如何； C.what 什么。根据句意可知，这里应该是说 "它们到底是什么。" 故选C。

#### 四、判断型阅读

(共5小题，每小题2分，共10分)

14. 阅读下面短文，根据短文内容判断下列所给句子的正误。在正确的句子后面写A，在错误的写B。

If man's best friend is a dog, then who is a dog's best friend? That would be Rover, Glow, Ivan, or Raina. These four dogs donated (捐献) blood to other dogs. And they did it without having to travel far from home. They visited an animal bloodmobile (血液车) .

Similar to the Red Cross vehicles for humans, the University of Pennsylvania's animal bloodmobile goes to where the donors are to make it easier to give. Kym Marryott is manager of Penn's Animal Blood Bank. "You don't really think about it until you need it," Marryott said. "Just like us, dogs need blood too."

Like humans, not every dog can donate blood. Dogs must have the correct blood type, weigh at least 55 pounds and be younger than 8 years old. About 150 dogs take part in the program. Each donates three or four pints a year, which can help animals suffering from



illnesses like cancer or an accidental trauma (意外伤) like being hit by a car. One pint can save up to three dogs. Just like people, the dogs get a snack and a heart-shaped "U of P Blood Donor" sticker after giving. What's more they receive free dog food to take home.

Sandy Lucas brought her 7-year-old black dog, Raina, to the bloodmobile last week. "I was excited that she had the right blood which could help another dog out, " she said. "We'll do it again."

- ( 1 ) The animal bloodmobile helps humans just as the Red Cross vehicle for humans do. \_\_\_\_\_
- ( 2 ) The four dogs didn't need to travel a long way to donate blood because they live close to the bloodmobile. \_\_\_\_\_
- ( 3 ) One needs to have the correct blood type, a proper weight and be at a suitable age to donate blood. \_\_\_\_\_
- ( 4 ) The blood donated can help animals suffer from illnesses like cancer or an accidental trauma. \_\_\_\_\_
- ( 5 ) The dog lovers speak highly of the idea of dogs' donating blood and they will keep doing it. \_\_\_\_\_

**【答案】** ( 1 ) B

( 2 ) B

( 3 ) A

( 4 ) A

( 5 ) A

**【解析】** ( 1 ) 细节理解题。根据第二段的第一句Similar to the Red Cross vehicles for

humans, the University of Pennsylvania's animal bloodmobile goes to where the donors are to make it easier to give. 与红十字会为人类提供的交通工具类似, 宾夕法尼亚大学的动物运血车也会前往捐献者所在地, 以方便捐献者捐献。可知 "动物血车帮助人类, 就像红十字会为人类提供的交通工具一样。" 不符合文意, 故答案为: B。

( 2 ) 细节理解题。根据第一段的最后一句And they did it without having to travel far from home. They visited an animal bloodmobile (血液车) . 他们这样做不需要离家很远。他们参观了一辆动物运血车。可知 "这四条狗不需要走很长的路去献血, 因为它们住的地方离运血车很近。" 不符合文意, 故答案为: B。

( 3 )

细节理解题。根据第三段的前两句Like humans, not every dog can donate blood. Dogs must have the correct blood type, weigh at least 55 pounds and be younger than 8 years old. 和人类一样, 不是所有的狗都能献血。狗必须有正确的血型, 体重至少55磅, 年龄小于8岁。可猜测出 "一个人需要有正确的血型, 适当的体重, 并在适当的年龄献血。" 符合文意, 故答案为: A。

( 4 ) 细节理解题。根据第三段的第四句Each donates three or four pints a year, which can help animals suffering from illnesses like cancer or an accidental trauma (意外伤) like being hit by a car. 每人每年捐赠3到4品脱, 可以帮助患癌症或意外创伤(如被汽车撞伤)的动物。可知 "捐献的血液可以帮助动物忍受患上癌症或意外创伤等的疾病。" 符合文意, 故答案为: A。

( 5 ) 推理判断题。根据最后一段的Sandy Lucas brought her 7-year-old black dog, Raina, to the bloodmobile last week. "I was excited that she had the right blood which could help another dog out," she said. "We'll do it again." 桑迪·卢卡斯上周把她7岁的黑狗瑞娜带到了 "血液流动中心": "我很兴奋, 她有正确的血液, 可以帮助另一只狗," 她说我们会再来一次。可知 "爱狗人士对狗献血的想法评价很高, 他们会继续这样做。" 符合文意, 故答案为: A。

## 五、阅读理解

(共10小题, 每小题2分, 共20分)

15. Generally speaking, American food is not very thick in taste. Salads are much liked and are served all year round. Many Americans are trying to keep down their weight. This is shown in menus offering "low calorie" or "weight watchers" meals. In markets, one can find "No Cal" drinks (meaning without calories) such as cola.

Many Americans drink coffee or tea with their meal. If a waiter in an American restaurant asks "Now or later? ", what he means is "Do you want coffee with your meal or later? " When eating out in the USA, we can ask for tea, milk, beer, and so on, if we prefer these to coffee. American restaurants cannot serve beer, wine, or liquor unless they are licensed to do so.

The main dish in American meals is usually meat, chicken or fish, but more than one of these is hardly served at the same meal.

Most Americans eat quickly during the day—that is, breakfast and lunch—unless it is a social, business, or family situation. The evening meal, however, is usually a family time. Racing through daytime meals is part of the "American pace" of life, for working hours are considered

important.

The nationwide fast-food restaurants are suitable for the ways of American eating. The standard products, of nearly the same price, are served quickly, and taste the same whether bought in New York City or in Los Angeles.

McDonald's is a popular restaurant. It offers many choices of hamburgers, French fries and "cokes". These foods are rich in fats, sugar and salt. Often, they are the major meal of the day of many young working people.

( 1 ) Which is right about American food?

- A. American food is really thick in taste.
- B. Restaurants offer low calorie food because Americans are required to.
- C. It is easy to find food and drinks specially-cooked for people who want to lose weight.

( 2 ) What do you know about American restaurants from Para 2?

- A. They don't serve beer, wine, or liquor even with a license.
- B. They always provide meals with coffee or tea, as well as tea and milk .
- C. "Now or later" means if you don't have coffee now, you won't have it later.

( 3 ) Why do most Americans eat quickly during the day?

- A. Because their lunch is always simple and unhealthy.
- B. Because of the fast pace of America life during working hours.
- C. Because they want to save more time for a social, business, or family situation.

( 4 ) The following statements are correct about fast-food restaurants EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. They are different from New York City to Los Angeles.
- B. They are suitable for the ways of American eating.
- C. They serve standard products, sell at nearly the same price and offer the same taste food.

( 5 ) We can learn that \_\_\_\_\_ from the passage.

- A. Americans don't take their weight seriously.
- B. Dinner is a time for family members to spend together.
- C. Americans have the same eating habit whether they eat at home, at work or in a business situation.

**【答案】** ( 1 ) C

( 2 ) B

( 3 ) B

( 4 ) A

( 5 ) B

**【解析】** ( 1 ) 推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句 "In markets, one can find "No Cal" drinks (meaning without calories) such as cola." 可知, 在市场上很容易找到专门为想减肥的人烹调的食物和饮料。故选C。

( 2 ) 细节理解题。根据第二段第三句 "When eating out in the USA, we can ask for tea, milk, beer, and so on, if we prefer these to coffee." 可知在美国吃饭的时候, 我们可以点茶, 牛奶, 啤酒等等, 如果我们喜欢这些而不是咖啡的话。故选B。

( 3 ) 细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句 " Racing through daytime meals ..., for working hours are considered important." 可知, 白天匆匆吃饭是 "美国人生活节奏" 的一部分, 因为工作时间被认为很重要。故选B。

( 4 ) 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段最后一句 "... and taste the same whether bought in New York City or in Los Angeles." 可知, 美式快餐价格几乎相同的标准产品, 供应迅速, 味道也一样, 不管是在纽约市还是洛杉矶。故选A。

( 5 ) 主旨大意题。根据第四段第二句 " The evening meal, however, is usually a family time." 可知, 美国人午餐基本都是在外面吃快餐或者工作餐, 而晚餐通常是家庭聚餐时间。故选B。

**16.** There have been many great inventions or things that changed the way we live. The first great invention was the one that is still very important today-the wheel. This made it easier to carry heavy things and to travel long distance.

For hundreds of years after that there were few inventions that had as much effect as the wheel. Then in the early 1800s the world started to change. There was little unknown land left in the world. People didn't have to explore much anymore. They began to work instead to make life better.

In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, many great inventions were made. Among them were the camera, the light and the radio. These all play a big part in our daily life today.

The first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century saw more great inventions. The helicopter in 1909, moves with sound in 1926, the computer in 1928, jet planes in 1930. This was also a time when a new material was first made. Nylon came out in 1935. It changed the kind of clothes people wore.

The middle part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century brought new ways to help people get over diseases. They worked very well. They made people healthier and allowed them to live longer. By the 1960s most people could expect to live to be at least 60.

By this time most people in developed countries had a very good life. Of course new inventions continued to be made. But man now had a desire (渴望) to explore more again. The earth was known to man but the stars were not. Man began looking for ways to go into space. Russia made the first step. Then United States took a step. Since then other countries, including China and Japan, have made their own steps into space.

In 1969 man took his biggest step away from the earth Americans first walked on the moon. This is certainly just a beginning, though. New inventions will someday allow us to do things we have never yet dreamed of.

( 1 ) What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. Why cars were very important to humans.
- B. Which country made the first step into space.
- C. How inventions influence people's daily life.

( 2 ) According to the passage, man didn't have a desire to explore a lot \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. at the beginning of 1800s
- B. from the 1800s to 1960s
- C. since the 1900s

( 3 ) Put all the inventions in the order according to the time they appeared.

①nylon ②movie with sound ③helicopter ④camera ⑤jet planes

- A. ③④②①⑤
- B. ④③②⑤①
- C. ④⑤③①②

( 4 ) What do we know about life by the 1960s from this passage?

- A. People had new ways to get over diseases and they lived longer.
- B. Most people in developed and developing countries had a good life.
- C. No other new inventions were made from then on.

( 5 ) Which of the following is not true?

- A. More than four countries have made their own steps into space.
- B. Great inventions have changed people's life a lot and people will never stop inventing more.
- C. If we want to explore more, people need both new inventions and longer life.

**【答案】** ( 1 ) C

( 2 ) A

( 3 ) B

( 4 ) A

( 5 ) C

**【解析】** ( 1 ) 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句：There have been many great inventions or things that changed the way we live. 有许多伟大的发明或事物改变了我们的生活方式。可知本文主要讲述了发明如何影响人们的日常生活。故答案为C。

( 2 ) 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句：Then in the early 1800s the world started to change. There was little unknown land left in the world. People didn't have to explore much anymore. 19世纪初，世界开始改变。世界上几乎没有什么未知的土地了。人们不再需要探索太多。可知19世纪初人类没有探索的欲望。故答案为A。

( 3 ) 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句：In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, many great inventions were made. Among them were the camera, the light and the radio. 19世纪下半叶，出现了许多伟大的发明。其中有照相机、电灯和收音机。和第四段第二句：The helicopter in 1909, moves with sound in 1926, the computer in 1928, jet planes in 1930. This was also a time when a new material was first made. 1909年的直升机、1926年的有声飞机、1928年的电脑、1930年的喷气式飞机。故答案为B。

( 4 ) 细节理解题。根据倒数第三段最后一句：By the 1960s most people could expect to live to be at least 60.到20世纪60年代，大多数人都能活到至少60岁。可知人们有了战胜疾病的新方法，寿命也更长了。故答案为A。

( 5 ) 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段最后一句：Russia made the first step. Then United States took a step. Since then other countries, including China and Japan, have made their own steps into space.俄罗斯迈出了第一步。然后美国迈出了一步。从那时起，包括中国和日本在内的其他国家也开始涉足太空。可知有四个以上的国家已经进入太空。故A项正确。根据倒数第二段第二句：Of course new inventions continued to be made. But man now had a desire (渴望) to explore more again.当然，新的发明不断出现。但是人类现在有了再次探索的欲望。可知伟大的发明已经改变了人们的生活很多，人们永远不会停止发明更多。故B项正确。文中没有提到C项。故答案为C。

## 六、首字母填空

(共5小题，每小题1分，共5分)

17. With the development of science and technology, China has made quite a few new and important d \_\_\_\_\_ in fields like biology, and outer space.

【答案】 discoveries

【解析】 考查句意理解及名词。句意：随着科学技术的发展，中国在生物和太空领域有不少新的重要发现。根据中文及空白处首字母，可知发现一词，即 "discovery" 最为恰当，其为可数名词，此处需用复数形式。故答案为discoveries。

18. Spring Festival is a time when family members as well as r \_\_\_\_\_ stay together to celebrate a brand new Chinese lunar year.

【答案】 relatives

【解析】 考查名词。as well as连接平行结构，判断空格处为名词；可数名词relative意为 "亲戚"，此处应为复数relatives。句意：春节是家人和亲戚一起庆祝中国农历新年的时候。故答案为relatives。

19. Did you hear the news that a large number of paintings in the National Museum were s \_\_\_\_\_ overnight?

【答案】 stolen

【解析】 考查动词。句意：你听说国家博物馆的很多画一夜之间被偷了的消息吗？根据空格处前的were，可知空格处应为动词的被动语态。根据句子，可知应为国家博物馆的画被偷了，因此应为stolen。故答案为：stolen。

20. I can't imagine life without modern inventions, because we can't even communicate with others c \_\_\_\_\_ without a smart phone.

【答案】 conveniently

【解析】 考查副词。句意：我无法想象没有现代发明的生活，因为如果没有智能手机，我们甚至不能方便地与他人交流。conveniently为副词，意为 "方便地，便捷地"；故正确答案为：conveniently。

21. As we all know, English is the most w \_\_\_\_\_ used language all over the world.

【答案】 widely

【解析】 考查副词。句意：众所周知，英语是世界上使用最广泛的语言。根据句意可知结合所给单词首字母，可知这里要填一个以字母w开头的副词。widely，副词，广泛地，符合“英语是使用最广泛的语言”的语境。故答案为：widely。

## 七、完成对话

(共10小题，每小题1分，共10分)

22. 补全对话。在对话空格中填上适当的单词，使对话完整正确，一空一词（含缩写词）。

A: Hi, Alan. I am told that you are a volunteer for Save the Children. Now could you tell me what kind of people your organization is mainly for?

B: Sure. We mainly do our best to help the left-behind children whose parents work in cities far from their homes.

A: Oh, yes. It is \_\_\_1\_\_\_ a problem as China is developing fast now. Many parents in the countryside are \_\_\_2\_\_\_ for a better life, so they have to leave their children behind.

B: You are right. I've met a girl who lived with her grandparents. She said she didn't need a new school bag or new clothes. She was not \_\_\_3\_\_\_ of being hit by her parents. She only wanted them to come back.

A: I see. These children really need more \_\_\_4\_\_\_.

B: I agree. According to a survey, there are now about 61 million left-behind children in poor areas in China. Many of them have school problems. They never think about others and don't do well at school.

A: Luckily, many people are now thinking about the life of these children and action is \_\_\_5\_\_\_ to help solve the problem. What do you do to help them?

B: We make posters to tell people to help these children. We also hold activities to \_\_\_6\_\_\_ money from business and the public to prepare "love bags".

A: "Love bags"? What's in them?

B: Inside the bags, there are things for children \_\_\_7\_\_\_ books, envelopes, and stamps so that children can write to their parents. The left-behind children don't have enough parental love. They need to be in touch with their parents. We think our love bags can help them \_\_\_8\_\_\_ with their parents and make them happier.

A: \_\_\_9\_\_\_ you are doing is really meaningful. I believe with more people thinking about these children, they can live a warm and happy life.



B: I hope so. We believe, if we continue doing this, not only 10 their living condition be improved, but also they may do better in schoolwork.

**【答案】** exactly或certainly或truly或indeed或surely ; fighting或struggling ; afraid或scared ; love或care或company或warmth ; taken ; raise ; including或like ; communicate ; What ; can或will

**【解析】** 1 : 考查副词。句意：这确实是一个问题，因为中国现在发展很快。exactly/certainly/truly/indeed/surely 表示 "确实，无疑，当然，真地"；故正确答案为：exactly/certainly/truly/indeed/surely。

2 : 考查动词。句意：农村的许多父母都在为更好的生活奋斗，所以他们不得不把孩子留在家里。fight/struggle 表示 "斗争，奋斗"，fight/struggle for 表示 "为.....奋斗"；根据句中的are和句意可知时态为现在进行时，所以空处应填入现在分词，故正确答案为：fighting或struggling。

3 : 考查形容词。句意：她不怕被父母打。afraid/scared为形容词，意为 "害怕的"；故正确答案为：afraid或scared。

4 : 考查名词。句意：这些孩子需要更多的爱/关心/陪伴/温暖。love为名词，意为 "爱"；care为名词，意为 "关心"；company为名词，意为 "陪伴"；warmth为名词，意为 "温暖"；故正确答案为：love/care/company/warmth。

5 : 考查过去分词。句意：幸运的是，现在很多人都在考虑这些孩子的生活，并采取行动帮助解决问题。take action 表示 "采取行动"，take与action是被动关系，所以使用被动语态，其结构为：be+done，句中有be动词，所以空处填入过去分词；故正确答案为：taken。

6 : 考查动词。句意：我们还举办向企业和公众募集资金的活动，准备 "爱心袋子"。raise为动词，意为 "筹集"；故正确答案为：raise。

7 : 考查介词。句意：袋子里有给孩子们的东西，包括/例如书、信封和星星，这样孩子们就可以给他们的父母写信了。including为介词，意为 "包括"；like为介词，意为 "像，比如，例如"；故正确答案为：including或like。

8 : 考查动词。句意：我们认为我们的爱心包可以帮助他们与父母沟通，让他们更快乐。help sb. do sth. 表示 "帮助某人做某事"；communicate为动词，意为 "交流，沟通"；故正确答案为：communicate。

9 : 考查引导词。句意：你正在做的事情真的很有意义。what 表示 "什么"，在此引导主语从句，且在从句中作宾语；故正确答案为：What。

10 :

考查情态动词或助动词。句意：我们相信，如果我们继续这样做，不仅会改善他们的生活条件，而且可以让他们在学业上做得更好。can为情态动词，意为“会，可以”；will为助动词，意为“会，将”；故正确答案为：can或will。

## 八、选词填空

(共10小题，每小题1分，共10分)

23. final beautiful cheer which continue discover mean get stick turn what create

One day, I took an underground to work, and I saw something that made me very sad. On the underground, a mother kept looking at her screen and playing a game, with her daughter sitting beside her. The little girl, about 5 years old, was talking to her mother about her day, repeating the next stop's name \_\_\_1\_\_\_, praising her mother's long nails—trying to catch her mother's eyes. Her mother just nodded and answered "Mm, hm" with her eyes \_\_\_2\_\_\_ to the screen, busy passing the levels of the game. I watched the girl give a \_\_\_3\_\_\_ try to at least get her Mom to look at her, but it was no use. Then the little girl \_\_\_4\_\_\_ silent. It was a shame the mother didn't notice that.

It broke my heart and \_\_\_5\_\_\_ me wondering—what kind of game would make the mother forget she has \_\_\_6\_\_\_ thing in the world, the human she \_\_\_7\_\_\_, the person she loves with all her heart? What it \_\_\_8\_\_\_ when she couldn't look into her daughter's eyes and even stop to listen to the girl?

Some parents are almost like the teenagers, always on their phones with \_\_\_9\_\_\_ games or going through WeChat. Perhaps parents have many things to deal with, but sometimes they are everything to their kids.

This is not an example. I've seen too many such examples. I might not be a parent in a short time, and probably still have a long way before becoming one, but I know \_\_\_10\_\_\_ I saw isn't right.

**【答案】** cheerfully ; stuck ; final ; turned ; got ; the most beautiful ; created ; meant ; continuous ; what

**【解析】** 1：考查副词。句意：小女孩兴奋地重复着站点的名字，称赞妈妈的长指甲，想要引起她的妈妈的注意。根据句意，该空应该选择cheer并进行变换。该空位于末尾，修饰前面的repeating the next stop's name，因此应该使用副词形式，故答案为cheerfully。

2：

考查动词的语态。句意：她的妈妈只是点点头，回答着嗯嗯，眼睛一直被粘在屏幕上。根据句意，该空应该选择stick并进行变换。该空位于介词with后面，因此应该使用非谓语动词形式。主语是眼睛，所以与粘住是被动的关系，应该使用被动语态。故答案为stuck。

3：考查形容词。句意：女孩最后尝试了一下，想让妈妈至少看一看她，但是并没有用。根据句意，该空应该选择final并进行变换。该空修饰名词try，所以应该使用形容词形式。故不需要变换，答案为final。

4：考查动词的时态。句意：然后女孩变得安静起来。根据句意，该空应该选择turn并进行变换。根据文章第一句"One day"可知，作者叙述的是过去的某一天里发生的事情，所以应该使用一般过去时。故答案为turned。

5：考查动词的时态。句意：这件事让我感到伤心，也引起了我的思考。根据句意，该空应该选择get并进行变换。根据前半句broke可知，本句谓语动词应该使用一般过去时，故答案为got。

6：考查形容词的比较级。句意：哪种游戏会使妈妈忘记她在世界上拥有的最美丽的东西，她创造的那个人，她全心爱着的那个人？根据句意，该空应该选择beautiful，并且使用最高级形式。故答案为the most beautiful。

7：考查动词的时态。句意：哪种游戏会使妈妈忘记她在世界上拥有的最美丽的东西，她创造了的那个人，她全心爱着的那个人？根据句意，该空应该选择create并进行变换。因为妈妈创造人是在过去发生的事情，所以应该使用一般过去时。故答案为created。

8：考查动词的时态。句意：当她不再看向女儿的眼睛甚至不停下来听她说话的时候，这意味着什么？根据句意，该空应该选择mean并进行变换。因为本文叙述的是过去一天发生的事情，所以应该使用一般过去时。故答案为meant。

9：考查形容词。句意：很多父母就像年轻人一样，总是关注着手机上连续不断的游戏或者是浏览微信。根据句意，该空应该选择continue并进行变换。因为该空修饰名词games，所以应该使用形容词形式。故答案为continuous。

10：考查宾语从句。句意：但我知道我看到的不是对的。根据主句中know后面缺失宾语可以判断，"I saw"为宾语从句，空格处应该填写从句的连接词。从句中saw后缺少宾语，因此判断空格处应该选择what作为连接词，指代从句中saw的宾语。故答案为what。

## 九、语篇补全

(共5小题，每小题1分，共5分)

24. The Silk Road went from China to Eastern Europe. It went along the north of China, India, and Persia and ended up in Eastern Europe near today's Turkey and the Mediterranean Sea.

It was called the Silk Road because one of the major products traded was silk cloth from China. Chinese silk was soft and of high quality. So people throughout Asia and Europe loved it very much. \_\_\_1\_\_\_ Even the Romans called China the "land of silk".

Besides silk, the Chinese also sold teas, salt, sugar, porcelain ( 陶瓷 ) , and spices. \_\_\_2\_\_\_

This was because it was a long trip and traders didn't have a lot of room for goods. They bought goods like cotton, ivory, wool, gold, and silver.

Traders traveled in large caravans ( 旅行队 ) . They would have many guards with them. \_\_\_3\_\_\_

Most of the road was through dry land. So camels were popular animals for transport.

Although there was some trade between China and the rest of the world for some time, the silk trade developed quickly during the Han Dynasty which ruled from 206 BC to 220 AD.

\_\_\_4\_\_\_ During this time the Mongols controlled most of the trade road, and Chinese traders travel safely. Also, traders had a higher social position during the Mongol rule.

\_\_\_5\_\_\_ It not only helped to develop trade between different countries, but also helped for ideas, culture and inventions to spread across the world.

- A. The Silk Road was important.
- B. Most of the goods were expensive.
- C. The Chinese sold silk for thousands of years.
- D. The silk Road was full of wealth as well as danger.
- E. Traveling in a big group like a caravan helped in protecting themselves.
- F. Later, under the rule of the Yuan Dynasty, trade China along the Silk Road was fully developed.

**【答案】** CBEFA

**【解析】** 1： 本题考查信息匹配。根据下句信息 "甚至罗马人也称中国为“丝绸之国” 结合所给选项可知选项C.The Chinese sold silk for thousands of years.符合语境；句意： 中国人几千年来一直出售丝绸。故答案为： C。

2： 本题考查信息匹配。根据下句信息 "这是因为路途遥远， 商人们没有太多的空间存放货物。" 结合所给选项可知选项B.Most of the goods were expensive.符合语境；句意： 大多数商品都很贵。故答案为： B。

3：

本题考查信息匹配。根据前面信息 "商人们乘大篷车旅行。他们会有很多保镖。" 结合所给选项可知选项E.Traveling in a big group like a caravan helped in protecting themselves.符合语境; 句意: 像大篷车一样结伴旅行有助于保护他们自己。故答案为: E。

4: 本题考查信息匹配。根据后面信息 "在这段时间里, 蒙古人控制了大部分的贸易道路, 中国商人可以安全地旅行。在蒙古统治时期, 商人的社会地位也更高。" 结合所给选项可知选项F.Later, under the rule of the Yuan Dynasty, trade China along the Silk Road was fully developed.符合语境; 句意: 后来, 在元朝的统治下, 中国沿着丝绸之路的贸易得到了充分发展。故答案为: F。

5: 本题考查信息匹配。根据下句信息 "它不仅有助于发展不同国家之间的贸易, 而且有助于思想、文化和发明传播到世界各地" 结合所给选项可知选项A.The Silk Road was important.符合语境; 句意: 丝绸之路很重要。故答案为: A。

## 十、填空型阅读

(共5小题, 每小题1分, 共5分)

**25.** Say the name Hollywood and many people think of famous movie stars and expensive homes. For many years, Hollywood was the center of the movie-making world: The area has changed a lot over the years, but today young actors who hope to be on TV, or in the movies, still travel to Hollywood to try and start their work in show business. Many film companies also continue to have their studios and business offices here.

Of course, Hollywood wasn't always famous for making movies. Native Americans were the first people to live in the area which was originally called Cahuenga—the name of an important Native American leader. In the late 1700s, Spanish explorers arrived and the native people moved to other areas of what is now the city of Los Angeles. Cahuenga was divided into east and west, and the Spanish called the west side Rancho La Brea. Here, the newcomers grew crops such as bananas, pineapples and oranges on land good for farming.

In 1886, a man named H.H.Wilcox bought a part of Rancho La Brea, which his wife renamed Hollywood. Later, Wilcox began to develop this into a small community. He believed that California's warm weather could attract people to the area, and he was right. Soon, Wilcox was building expensive homes for many rich Americans from the middle and northern parts of the United States.

In 1911, the first film studio opened in Hollywood on the corner of Sunset Boulevard and Gower Street. Soon after, movie director Cecil B. Demille made the first feature-length film, The squaw Man. Over the next ten years, many more movies were made in Hollywood. During the 1920s and 1930s, as the film industry grew, business replaced farms. Glamorous nightclubs and expensive homes were built for the growing population that worked in the movie industry.

By the 1950s, many movie stars were leaving the area and moving to nearby places like Beverly Hills. When they left, so did many of the top shops and restaurants. Hollywood was still a movie-making center, but a lot of its glamour disappeared.

Today, Hollywood is still famous. Thousands of tourists visit the area every year to see sits such as Mann's Chinese Theater and the Avenue of the Stars. Very few see famous movie stars, though. Unlike in the early days, the only stars you ean probably see today are under your feet.

#### Facts about Hollywood

<p>What Hollywood is like now.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●It is the center of movie making world.</li> <li>●Even though it has changed a lot, many people still travel to Hollywood to start their show business.</li> <li>●From 1911-1930, business ___1___ farms and the film industry grew.</li> <li>●Many film companies also continue to have their studios and business offices here.</li> </ul>
<p>How ___2___</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Native Americans were the first people to live there.</li> <li>●Spanish explored arrived and the native people moved to other areas of what is now the city of Los Angeles.</li> <li>●After ___3___ , the west side was called Rancho La Brea where crops such as bananas, pineapples and oranges were grown on land good for farming.</li> <li>●In 1886, H.H.Wilcox's wife renamed a part of Rancho La Brea which her husband bought Hollywood. Wilcox began to develop this into a small community and ___4___ from other parts of the United States.</li> <li>●Today, it ___5___ every year because they want to see the movie stars.</li> </ul>

**【答案】** replaced ; Hollywood developed ; Cahuenga was divided into east and west ; build expensive homes for many rich Americans ; is visited by thousands of tourists

**【解析】** 1：细节理解题。根据第四段的倒数第二句 "During the 1920s and 1930s, as the film industry grew, business replaced farms. (在20世纪20年代和30年代，随着电影业的发展，商业取代了农场。)" 可知，商业取代了农场，故正确答案为：replaced。

2：推理判断题。通读文章可知文章第二至最后一段主要是根据时间顺序讲述了好莱坞是如何一步步发展起来的；develop为动词，意为“发展”，其过去式为developed；故正确答案为：how developed。

3：细节理解题。根据第二段的倒数第二句 "Cahuenga was divided into east and west, and the Spanish called the west side Rancho La Brea. (Cahuenga被分为东部和西部，西班牙人称西部为Rancho La Brea。)" 可知，在Cahuenga被划分为东西部之后，西部就被称为Rancho La Brea；故正确答案为：Cahuenga was divided into east and west。

4：细节理解题。根据第三段的最后两句 "He believed that California's warm weather could attract people to the area, and he was right. Soon, Wilcox was building expensive homes for many rich Americans from the middle and northern parts of the United States. (他相信加州温暖的天气可以吸引人们来到这个地区，他是对的。不久，Wilcox开始为许多来自美国中部和北部的美国富人建造昂贵的住宅。)" 可知，Wilcox开始为美国其它地方的富人建造豪宅，故正确答案为：build expensive homes for many rich Americans。

5：细节理解题。根据最后一段的最后三句 "Thousands of tourists visit the area every year to see sights such as Mann's Chinese Theater and the Avenue of the Stars. Very few see famous movie stars, though. Unlike in the early days, the only stars you can probably see today are under your feet. (每年都有数以千计的游客参观该地区，观看曼恩的中国剧院和星光大道等景点。然而，很少有人看到著名的电影明星。与早期不同的是，今天你可能只能看到脚下的星星。)" 可知，每年有很多游客来参观该地区，故正确答案为：is visited by thousands of tourists。

## 十一、书面表达

(共1小题，共15分)

26. 你作为一名在美国学习了两年的交换生 (exchange student)，各方面都有了较大的变化。请仔细阅读下面问题，写一篇短文做出详细描述。

1. What have you learned about the differences between Chinese culture and American culture? Choose one aspect (方面) to talk about. (greeting people; food; education;...)

2. Have you improved your English skills? What skill have you improved the most and how did you improve it?

3. How did you spend last Christmas there? ( activity& feeling )

4. In what ways have you changed? (appearance& personality)

要求:

1. 充分理解问题, 短文内容全面;

2. 条理清晰, 符合逻辑;

3. 字数 120 词左右。

**【答案】** 略

**【解析】** 高分短语、句型:

be good at 擅于...

pay attention to 注意...

look forward to doing sth 期待做某事

it is adj for sb to do sth 对.....而言做.....是.....的

in my opinion 在我看来.....

as an saying goes... 正如俗语所说.....

be benefit with... 受益于.....

even if 甚至.....

be important to... 对.....是重要的

the importance of..... 的重要性

visit in 拜访.....

make damage to 对.....造成损害

in conjunction with 结合.....

The most important reason is that ... 最重要的原因是

As far as I am concerned, ..... 据我所知

to be honest 说老实话

not only...but also... 不仅.....而且.....