

# 2019年江苏省无锡市中考英语试卷

## 第 I 卷 (客观题)

一、单项选择 在 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. Let's take a walk \_\_\_\_\_ the river after dinner, shall we?

- A. along                      B. through                      C. upon                      D. over

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意: 饭后我们沿河散步, 好吗?

A. along 沿着...的某处(或旁边); B. through 穿过; C. upon 强调数目或数量大; D. over 悬在...上面。结合语境可知, 应该是饭后我们沿河散步, 故排除 C/D; along 表示“沿着”, 通常用于狭长的东西。through 表示“横过”或“穿过”, 表示从某个空间内部“穿过”, 涉及“体”的概念。本题是指沿着河边散步。故选 A。

2. If something is wrong, fix it if you can. Do not worry. Worry never fixes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. something                      B. everything                      C. anything                      D. nothing

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意: 如果出了什么问题, 如果可以的话, 把它解决好。别担心。忧虑永远不会解决任何问题。

A. something 某事; 某物; B. everything 每件事; C. anything 任何事物; D. nothing 没有什么。anything 一般用于否定句和疑问句中; something 则用在肯定句中; everything 以单数形式表达所有的概念; nothing 则表示什么都没有。因为句中有 never, 可知, 本题是否定句, 因此应该选择 anything 任何事物; 符合语境: 忧虑永远不会解决任何问题。故选 C。

3. - Uncle Sam said he \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday party, but he never showed up.

- That's Uncle Sam. He forgets everything!

- A. will attend                      B. would attend                      C. has attended                      D. had attended

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意: ——山姆大叔说他会参加我的生日聚会, 但他没来。 ——那就是山姆大叔。他什么都忘

了!

A 为一般将来时; B 为过去将来时; C 为现在完成时; D 为过去完成时。分析句子 Uncle Sam said he \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday party, but he never showed up. 的结构可知, 本题是一个宾语从句, 主句 Uncle Sam said 是一般过去时, 因此在宾语从句中应该用过去范畴的某一种时态, 排除 A/C; 根据 my birthday party 可知, 应该是将要参加我的生日聚会, 因此应该用过去将来时, 故选 B。

4. With their new lock, you \_\_\_\_\_ search for keys in your bag any more. Isn't it cool?

A. needn't                      B. can't                      C. mustn't                      D. shouldn't

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意: 有了他们的新锁, 你就不必再在包里找钥匙了。很酷吧?

A. needn't 不必, 不需要; B. can't 不能; C. mustn't 一定不要; D. shouldn't 不应该。根据 With their new lock, you \_\_\_\_\_ search for keys in your bag any more. 有了他们的新锁, 你就\_\_\_\_\_ 再在包里找钥匙了。可知, 应该选择 needn't 不必, 不需要; 符合语境。故选 A。

5. -Guess what? The university has accepted my application!

-Wow! That's \_\_\_\_\_ new I've heard this year, Boris! Let's celebrate.

A. a worse                      B. the worst                      C. a better                      D. the best

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意: ——你猜怎么着? 大学已经接受了我的申请! ——哇! 这是我今年听到的最好的新消息, 鲍里斯! 让我们庆祝一下。

A 为比较级; B 为最高级; C 为比较级; D 为最高级。根据 I've heard this year, Boris! 今年听到的, 可知, 应该用形容词的最高级, 排除 A/C; 根据 The university has accepted my application! 大学已经接受了我的申请! 和 Let's celebrate. 让我们庆祝一下。说明这是一个好消息。故选 D。

6. On April 15, a fire \_\_\_\_\_ in Notre Dame, an 850-year-old cathedral in the heart of Paris.

A. ran out                      B. broke out                      C. turned out                      D. carried out

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：4月15日，巴黎市中心一座有850年历史的大教堂圣母院发生火灾。

A. ran out 耗尽；B. broke out 爆发，发生；C. turned out...打扮的；D. carried out 执行。根据 a fire 可知，应该是火灾发生了，语境是：4月15日，巴黎市中心一座有850年历史的大教堂圣母院发生火灾。故选 B。

7.—Can you tell me when the Boeing 737 MAX planes will be allowed to fly again, sir?

—I'm afraid it's still \_\_\_\_\_ to talk about that. We'll see.

A. later enough                      B. early enough                      C. too late                      D. too early

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：——先生，您能告诉我波音737Max飞机什么时候可以再飞吗？——恐怕现在谈论这个还为时过早。我们会看到的。

本题考查 too...to...：太.....而不能.....；故排除 A/B；根据 I'm afraid 和 We'll see. 我们会看到的。这是一般将来时，说明事情还没有发生。可知，应该是谈论这个还为时过早。故选 D。

8. \_\_\_\_\_ I do, I do it for you. Do not ever doubt that, my boy.

A. Whatever                      B. Wherever                      C. Whenever                      D. Whoever

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：不管我做什么，我都是为你做的。别怀疑，孩子。

Whatever 无论什么；B. Wherever 无论在哪里；C. Whenever 无论何时；D. Whoever 无论谁。分析句子

\_\_\_\_\_ I do, I do it for you. 的结构可知，本题缺少的是宾语，也就是 do 的宾语，能充当宾语的是选项 A/D，故排除 B/C；Whoever 无论谁，指人，做 do 的宾语不合适，排除。whatever 是连词，引导让步状语从句。从句意上是在从句中做 do 的宾语。语境是：不管我做什么，我都是为你做的。故选 A。

9.—The local food may taste a bit strange.

—Well, \_\_\_\_\_ we are here, why not give it a try?

A. though                      B. unless                      C. since                      D. because

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——当地的食物可能有点奇怪。——既然我们在这里，为什么不尝尝呢？

A. though 尽管；B. unless 除非；C. since 既然；D. because 因为。because 语气最强，表示直接原因，可用于回答 why 提出的问题、引导表语从句、用于强调句等。since 所表示的原因是人们已知的，即对已知事实提供理由，而不是表示直接原因。本题的 why not give it a try? 为什么不尝尝呢？是因为当地的食物有点奇怪（间接原因）。而不是因为在当地，所以应该用 since 表达的间接原因。而不用 because（直接原因）来引导。故选 C。

10.—You haven't said a \_\_\_\_\_ word since last Friday. What's wrong?

—Nothing. Just leave me alone.

A. simple                      B. single                      C. similar                      D. silent

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——从上周五起你就一句话也没说。怎么了？——没什么。别管我。

A. simple 简单的；B. single 仅有一个的；C. similar 相像的；D. silent 沉默的。根据 What's wrong?怎么了？可以推知，应该是一句话也没说。才有了这一关心的问候。a single word“一句话”的意思；语境是：从上周五起你就一句话也没说。怎么了？故选 B。

11.You've no idea \_\_\_\_\_ to build a new airport. Let me tell you, young man. That's billions of dollars!

A. how much it will cost.                      B. how long it will take us  
C. how much will it cost                      D. how long will it take us

【答案】A

【解析】

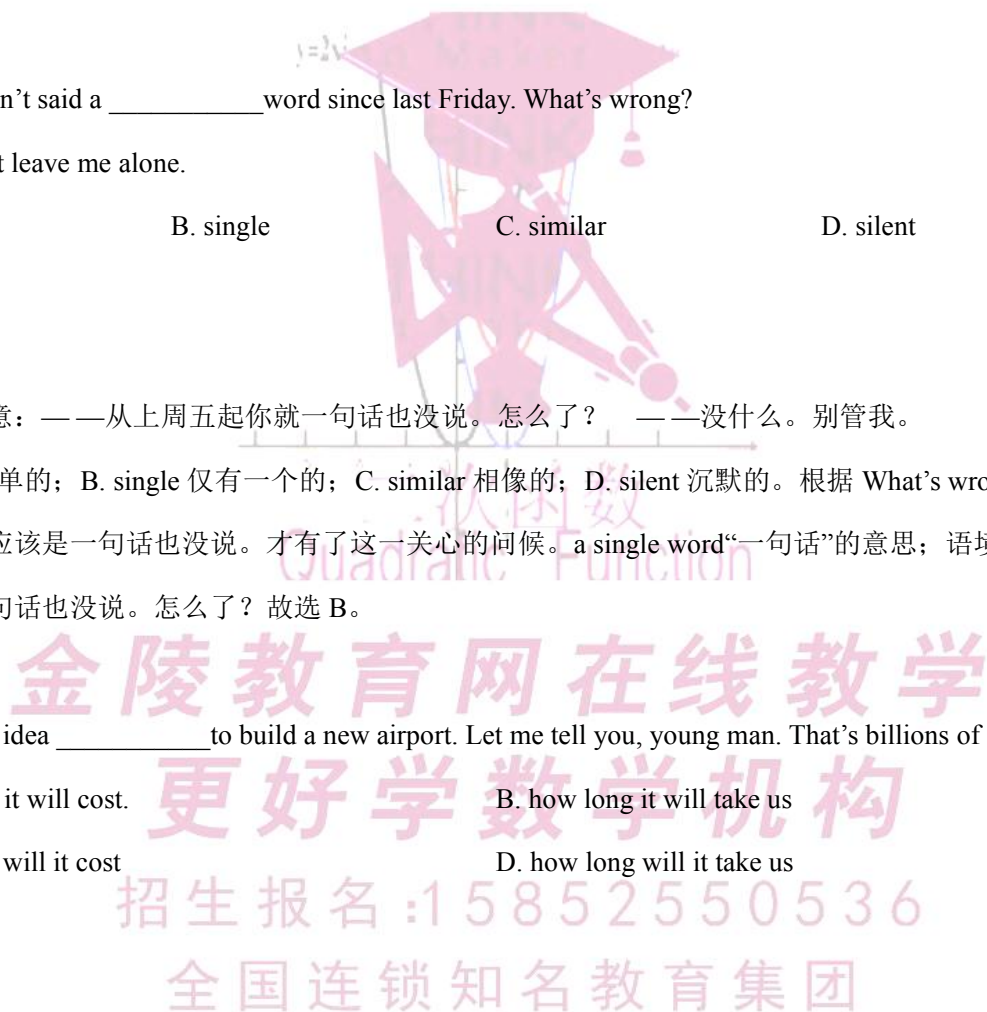
【详解】句意：你不知道建一个新机场要花多少钱。让我告诉你，年轻人。那是数十亿美元！

本题考查同位语从句。同位语从句要用陈述句的语序，因此排除 C/D；根据 That's billions of dollars! 那是数十亿美元！可知，上文应该问的是建一个新机场要花多少钱。而不是多长时间。故选 A。

【点睛】同位语从句用法：

一、语序：陈述句语序。

二、同位语从句的引导词：



引导同位语从句的词语通常有连词 **that**, **whether**, 连接代词和连接副词等。

1. 由 **that** 引导:

We heard the news **that** our team had won. 我们听到消息说我们队赢了。

注意: 引导同位语从句的连词 **that** 通常不省略, 但在非正式文体中也可以省去。

2. 由 **whether** 引导:

There is some doubt **whether** he will come. 他是否会来还不一定。

注意: **whether** 可引导同位语从句, 但 **if** 不能引导同位语从句。

3. 由连接代词引导:

Have you any idea **what** time it starts? 你知道什么时候开始吗?

4. 由连接副词引导:

I have no idea **when** he will come back. 我不知道他什么时候回来。

5. 被修饰的词语:

同位语从句所修饰的名词比较有限, 通常有 **hope, wish, idea, news, fact, promise, opinion, suggestion, truth** 等。

例如: I have no idea **when** they will come. 我不知道他们什么时候来。

12. -Why can't you trust me? Not everything you heard is true?

- Maybe not. But \_\_\_\_\_.

A. out of sight, out of mind

B. there is no smoke without fire

C. a miss is as good as a mile

D. actions speak louder than words

【答案】 B

【解析】

【详解】句意: ——你为什么不相信我? 难道你听到的都是真的吗? ——也许不是。但是无风不起浪啊。

A. out of sight, out of mind 眼不见, 心不烦; B. there is no smoke without fire 无风不起浪; C. a miss is as good as a mile. 失之毫厘, 谬以千里; D. actions speak louder than words 行动胜于雄辩。根据问句 Why can't you trust me? Not everything you heard is true? 你为什么不相信我? 难道你听到的都是真的吗? 和答语 Maybe not. 也许不是。以及 But 表示转折可知, 应该选择 there is no smoke without fire 无风不起浪; 符合语境。故选 B。

13. -I'm going to add some tomato sauce to the salad, if you don't \_\_\_\_\_.

-Not at all. Go head.



A. care                      B. agree                      C. mind                      D. insist

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——如果你不介意的话，我要在沙拉里加些番茄酱。——一点也不。加吧。

A. care 照料; B. agree 同意; C. mind 介意; D. insist 坚持。根据 I'm going to add some tomato sauce to the salad, if you don't \_\_\_\_\_. 如果你不\_\_\_\_\_的话，我要在沙拉里加些番茄酱。和答语 Not at all. Go head. 一点也不。加吧。可以推知，应该选择 mind 介意; 符合语境。故选 C。

14.—The actor says he'll celebrate his 28th birthday next week. His fans...

- \_\_\_\_\_. That can't be right. I'm pretty sure he was born in 1985.

A. No kidding                      B. Sure he will                      C. Never mind                      D. Wait a minute

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——这位演员说他下星期要庆祝 28 岁生日。他的粉丝...。——别开玩笑。那不可能是对的。我很确定他出生于 1985 年。

A. No kidding 别开玩笑; B. Sure he will 他肯定会; C. Never mind 不要紧; D. Wait a minute 等一下。根据 I'm pretty sure he was born in 1985. 我很确定他出生于 1985 年。可知，这位演员已经 34 岁了。因此上文说他下星期要庆祝 28 岁生日。是不对，因此应该选择 No kidding 别开玩笑; 符合语境。故选 A。

二、完形填空 先通读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后在每小题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The teacher sent me home with a note for my mother that said I needed to visit the eye doctor because I failed the vision test. The trip home that day was very slow.

My mother said it would all be just fine. "It wouldn't hurt a bit," she said. But I wasn't worried about pain-I was worried about looking \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_.

The next day, my mother pulled me to the eye doctor's office. I \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ a set of frames (镜框) and tried to believe my mother when she said they looked really \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ on me. The doctor said the glasses would be ready soon. But I wasn't ready at all, and I didn't think I ever would be.

When the glasses arrived, the eye doctor put them on my face and walked me out onto the sidewalk in front of

his office. When I looked 18 from my shoes, I found myself in a whole new world – a world filled with 19 pictures, bright colours, and fine detail everywhere I looked. Suddenly I 20 the beautiful outline of red leaves on trees. I could see the details of people's faces long before they were standing in front of me. I could see my mother 21 as she watched me see the world in a whole new way.

"Glasses aren't so bad, are they?" Mom asked.

"Not at all," I thought to myself. On that first day, they were a 22.

The Monday morning came, and I had to 23 the kids in my classroom. And it happened, just like I feared it would be. A mean kid pointed at me in the middle of the maths class and shouted, "Four 24!" But at the same moment, looking through my new glasses, I could see all the way across the room that the kid who had said it had an awfully big nose.

- |                |             |              |             |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 15. A. smart   | B. old      | C. funny     | D. blind    |
| 16. A. chose   | B. made     | C. fixed     | D. owned    |
| 17. A. silly   | B. good     | C. huge      | D. strange  |
| 18. A. around  | B. back     | C. down      | D. up       |
| 19. A. pale    | B. dark     | C. clever    | D. rare     |
| 20. A. noticed | B. recorded | C. developed | D. imagined |
| 21. A. crying  | B. worrying | C. dreaming  | D. smiling  |
| 22. A. present | B. wonder   | C. beauty    | D. fashion  |
| 23. A. impress | B. visit    | C. face      | D. avoid    |
| 24. A. noses   | B. eyes     | C. glasses   | D. frames   |

【答案】 15. C    16. A    17. B    18. D    19. C    20. A    21. D    22. A    23. C    24. B

【解析】

【分析】

本文是作者的一次亲身经历。（我们也有过类似的经历：第一次戴眼镜——被称为“四眼”。）

本文介绍了作者因为视力测试不及格，而被妈妈强制着去看眼科医生。在那里，作者配了一副眼镜。戴上眼镜后作者感觉自己置身于一个全新的世界。看什么都是很清楚地。但是在星期一早上的数学课上，被同学们戏称为“四眼”。

【15 题详解】

句意：但我不担心疼痛——我担心自己看起来很好笑。

A. smart 整洁而漂亮的; B. old 老的; C. funny 滑稽的; D. blind 失明的。根据下文的句子 I 2 a set of frames (镜框) and tried to believe my mother when she said they looked really 3 on me. 我选择了一副镜框, 当我妈妈说我戴上它们很好看时, 我试图相信她。可知, 作者由原来的没有戴过眼镜到现在的戴眼镜, 自己感觉有点滑稽。故选 C。

**【16 题详解】**

句意: 我选择了一副镜框, 当我妈妈说我戴上它们很好看时, 我试图相信她。

A. chose 挑选; B. made 制造; C. fixed 修理; D. owned 拥有。根据 The next day, my mother pulled me to the eye doctor's office. 第二天, 妈妈把我拉到眼科医生的办公室。可知, 作者的妈妈想给作者配一副眼镜, 因此该题应该选择 chose 挑选; chose a set of frames: 挑选了一副镜框; 符合语境。故选 A。

**【17 题详解】**

句意: 我选择了一副镜框, 当我妈妈说我戴上它们很好看时, 我试图相信她。

A. silly 愚蠢的; B. good 好的; C. huge 巨大的; D. strange 奇怪的。根据 tried to believe my mother 我试图相信她。可以推知, 作者认为妈妈说我戴上它们应该是很好看的, 因此应该选择 good 好的; look good on: 看起来不错; 故选 B。

**【18 题详解】**

句意: 当我从脚下的鞋子抬起头来时, 我发现自己置身于一个全新的世界——一个到处都是巧妙的图片、明亮的色彩和精致的细节的世界。

A. around 围绕; B. back 后面; C. down 向下; D. up 向上。根据 When the glasses arrived, the eye doctor put them on my face and walked me out onto the sidewalk in front of his office. 眼镜一到, 眼科医生就把它们戴在我脸上, 带我走到他办公室前面的人行道上。可知, 这是作者第一次戴上眼镜时, 医生叫她到外面的走廊上看看, 因为是第一次, 所以作者有点不适应, 应该是一直低头看脚下, 所以才到后来的抬起头看远处。故选 D。

**【19 题详解】**

句意: 一个到处都是巧妙的图片、明亮的色彩和精致的细节的世界。

A. pale 苍白的; B. dark 黑暗的; C. clever 精巧的; D. rare 稀有的。由于作者这次是戴着眼镜看世界, 因此应该是看的很清楚。再根据 bright colors, and fine detail everywhere 明亮的色彩和精致的细节的世界。可知, 前面也应该是一个褒义的形容词, 再结合语境和选项可知, 只有 clever 精巧的; 符合语境。故选 C。

**【20 题详解】**

句意: 突然间, 我发现树上红叶的美丽轮廓。

A. noticed 注意到; B. recorded 记录; C. developed 发展; D. imagined 想象。根据 I found myself in a whole new



world 我发现自己置身于一个全新的世界。可知，这是作者戴上眼镜后的第一感觉。也就是看的很清楚了。所以这句话是指她能看见树上红叶的美丽轮廓。故选 A。

### 【21 题详解】

句意：我可以看到我母亲微笑着看着我以一种全新的方式看世界。

A. crying 哭; B. worrying 担忧; C. dreaming 梦想; D. smiling 微笑。根据 “Glasses aren’t so bad, are they?” Mom asked. “眼镜还不错，是吗？”妈妈问。可知，妈妈对我戴上眼镜能看清楚世界应该感到高兴，因此脸上才有微笑。故选 D。

### 【22 题详解】

句意：在第一天，他们就是一个礼物。

A. present 礼物; B. wonder 奇迹; C. beauty 美丽; D. fashion 时尚。根据 A mean kid pointed at me in the middle of the maths class and shouted, "Four 10 !" 一个卑鄙的孩子在数学课上指着，喊着：“四眼！”可知，这是作者第一次戴上眼镜第一次面对同学的情况。在她的意料之外，也是意料之中的事。所以作者认为这件事是一个“礼物”，were 在这里表示虚拟情况。故选 A。

### 【23 题详解】

句意：星期一早上到了，我不得不面对教室里的同学们。

A. impress 使钦佩; B. visit 拜访; C. face 面对; D. avoid 避免。根据 The teacher sent me home with a note for my mother that said I needed to visit the eye doctor because I failed the vision test. 老师送我回家，给我妈妈一张便条，上面说我需要去看眼科医生，因为我视力测试不及格。可知，作者是一名学生。因此该题是指星期一到了，作者不得不面对教室里的同学们。故选 C。

### 【24 题详解】

句意：一个不善良的孩子在数学课上指着，喊道：“四眼！”

A. noses 鼻子; B. eyes 眼睛; C. glasses 眼镜; D. frames 镜框。因为作者是第一次戴着眼镜上课，因此被不善良的同学戏称为“四眼”。故选 B。

**【点睛】**完形填空题与单项选择题不同，它给出的是一篇意思较为完整的短文。做该题型试题时，首先应跳过空格通读全文，以全文为背景，联系句子的上下文进行推理和判断，从 4 个选项中选出一项进行试填。考生可以从词义用法、固定搭配、逻辑推理和上下文的联系等方面去考虑。最后应再把全文通览一遍，细心检查所选答案能否使短文上下连贯，前后呼应，词句通顺，使短文意思完整。检查时还应从语法、惯用法、逻辑推理和事情发生的情节等方面进行考虑，以达到准确无误之目的。第 1 小题考查形容词辨析。句意：但我不担心疼痛——我担心自己看起来很好笑。A. smart 整洁而漂亮的; B. old 老的; C. funny 滑稽的;

D. blind 失明的。根据下文的句子 I 2 a set of frames (镜框) and tried to believe my mother when she said they looked really 3 on me. 我选择了一副镜框, 当我妈妈说我戴上它们很好看时, 我试图相信她。可知, 作者由原来的没有戴过眼镜到现在的戴眼镜, 自己感觉有点滑稽。故选 C。第 6 小题是考查动词辨析。句意: 突然间, 我发现树上红叶的美丽轮廓。A. noticed 注意到; B. recorded 记录; C. developed 发展; D. imagined 想象。根据 I found myself in a whole new world 我发现自己置身于一个全新的世界。可知, 这是作者戴上眼镜后的第一感觉。也就是看的很清楚了。所以这句话是指她能看见树上红叶的美丽轮廓。故选 A。

三、阅读理解 阅读下面的短文, 然后根据短文内容, 在每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A



25. The pictures above are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a news report                      B. a comic strip                      C. a poster                      D. a notice

26. What are the kids mainly talking about?

A. The direction                      B. The seasons.                      C. The map.                      D. The leaves.

27. In the pictures, it is now most probably \_\_\_\_\_.

A. spring

B. summer

C. autumn

D. winter

【答案】 25. B 26. A 27. C

【解析】

本文属于四格漫画。四格漫画是以四个画面分格来完成一个小故事或一个创意点的表现形式。四格漫画短短几格就涵盖了一个事件的发生、情节转折及幽默的结局。让人看完不觉莞尔，会心一笑或捧腹大笑。（本文的幽默之处，还望读者自己去琢磨，我就不加以解释了）

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。A. a news report 新闻报道；B. a comic strip 漫画；C. a poster 海报；D. a notice 一则通知。新闻报道一般有固定模式，即：先是写一小段导语，简明道出新闻事实，但是不把事情说完。四格漫画，是以四个画面分格来完成一个小故事或一个创意点的表现形式。海报是向公众报道或介绍有关电影、戏曲、杂技、体育、学术报告会等消息时所使用的一种招贴性应用文。通知的格式，包括标题、称呼、正文、落款。标题：写在第一行正中。可只写“通知”二字，如果事情重要或紧急，也可写“重要通知”或“紧急通知”，以引起注意。有的在“通知”前面写上发通知的单位名称，还有的写上通知的主要内容。根据本文的内容和格式，结合以上的分析可知，本文应该属于四格漫画。故选 B。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。根据 When you look at the map, North is up, and South is down, isn't it? 当你看地图时，北方在上，南在下，不是吗？可以推知他们在说方向。故选 A。

【27 题详解】

推理判断题。根据 They're flying South for the winter. 他们正飞往南方过冬。说明树叶在落下，因此可以推知该季节可能是秋天。故选 C。

Hobbies let you explore interests outside of your line of work. They let you be creative and try all kinds of new things. Picking a different one can get your creative juices flowing again.

**Look at what interests you.**



Check what you love doing in your spare time. Do you enjoy reading books? Maybe you want to try your hand

at writing your own. Do you like a hot coffee at the end of the day? Maybe your hobby could be trying to make it at home. Turn what you already love into a hobby.

### Think about what you value most



Do you value wisdom or courage? Do you admire artists? Let such question guide you when choosing a hobby.

For example, maybe you could volunteer at a library as a hobby because you value education or maybe you could try painting because you admire people who can express themselves with art.

### Examine your skills and personality.



Certain hobbies require certain skill

If you don't have much patience, then maybe going fishing isn't something you'd enjoy. However, if you love building things, maybe you should consider a hobby like working on older cars or building furniture.

Play to your strengths.

Pay attention to what excites your 30.



The way you talk about things can also show what you really like and it can be developed into a hobby.

Think about the topics you go on endlessly about. Ask your friends and family what you seem to talk about all the time. Now think about the subject that you enjoy so much and decide how it can be turned into your hobby.

28. This passage is most probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a magazine for old people
- B. a magazine for young people
- C. a picture book for children
- D. a picture book for hobbies



29. This passage mainly shows us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how to find a new hobby  
B. how to give up old hobbies  
C. why you must find a new hobby  
D. why you must give up old hobbies

30. Which is the most suitable word for \_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_?

- A. hobbies  
B. skills  
C. topics  
D. interests

【答案】 28. B 29. A 30. C

【解析】

本文介绍了如何找到新的爱好。主要从以下几个方面着手：看看你感兴趣的是什么。想想你最看重的是什么。检查你的技能和个性。注意什么能激发你的话题。这样你就会找到一个新的爱好。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。A. a magazine for old people 老年杂志；B. a magazine for young people 青年杂志；C. a picture book for children 儿童图画书；D. a picture book for hobbies 爱好图画书。根据短文内容可知，本文不可能来自于图画书（不属于图画书形式）。故排除 C/D；在根据短文的第一句话 Hobbies let you explore interests outside of your line of work. They let you be creative and try all kinds of new things. Picking a different one can get your creative juices flowing again. 业余爱好让你在工作之外探索兴趣。他们让你有创造力，尝试各种新事物。选择不同的一个可以让你的创造性果汁再次流动。可以推知应该来自于青年杂志（让你在工作之外 outside of your line of work）；而老年人已经退休了。故选 B。

【29 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据 Turn what you already love into a hobby. 把你已经喜欢的变成一种爱好。以及句子 Let such question guide you when choosing a hobby. 让这样的问题指导你选择业余爱好。还有句子 Certain hobbies require certain skill 某些爱好需要一定的技能。可知。这些都是说明了如何找到新的爱好。故选 A。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。A. hobbies 业余爱好；B. skills 技巧；C. topics 话题；D. interests 兴趣。根据 Think about the topics you go on endlessly about. 想想你没完没了地谈论的话题。可知，本段是指把你最喜欢的话题，来做为你的爱好。故选 C。

## C

Garrison had been treasuring his last piece. All he had left now was a sheet of the beautiful brown paper Pa had brought back from his last sailing trip.

"You've been quiet," Pa said, "Could I see your picture?"

Garrison handed over his sketch. Pa studied it, then looked at his son. "You're ten now, eh?" Garrison nodded, hoping Pa wouldn't say that he was too old to be fooling around with pencils and paper.

"When I was ten, I wanted to work on my father's ship," Pa said, "When Thomas was ten, he asked me to let him plant the corn."

Garrison's throat (嗓子) tightened. "I know I'm not like either of you." Pa looked at the drawing again.

"No, you are like both of us. You work hard, like Thomas. And you're like me, too. I have wandering feet, but you have a wandering mind. We need to see things differently.

Garrison frowned. "I'd rather love the land, like Thomas, or the sea..."

Pa patted his hand. "Thomas cares about our family very much-that's why he's worked so hard to bring us food. And my love for the sea makes good money. But there's more in life than food and money. There's happiness, for one. Does it make you happy to draw?"

Garrison nodded.

"And it makes me happy to look at your drawings. Not many folks can catch happiness on a piece of paper. Some might say drawing's a waste of time, but they don't understand how things are. Why, asking you to stop drawing like asking Thomas to stop farming, or me to stop going to sea. It would be like asking us to stop breathing, wouldn't it?"

Garrison considered this, then replied, "No, sir. Not quite like breathing. If I couldn't draw any more, it would be... like someone took away my voice." He hung his head. In his mind he could hear Thomas laughing, "It's not like you ever speak up, anyway."

But Pa patted his shoulder and said, "That would be a pure shame. Your voice is important, Garrison, whether it's out loud or on paper. And speaking of paper..." Pa smiled. "Take a look in my bag."

Garrison reached into the bag and found a sketchbook. For a moment he was speechless happiness seemed to fill his body and stick in his throat. Then he managed to find his voice. "Oh Pa-thank you."

31. Why did Garrison's throat tighten?

- A. Because he felt thirsty.
- B. Because he felt very scared.
- C. Because he knew he was not like Pa or Thomas.
- D. Because he thought Pa would stop him drawing.

32. When Garrison frowned, he most probably felt \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. unhappy                      B. worried                      C. afraid                      D. ashamed

33. What can we infer from the passage about Garrison?

- A. He lived in a big wealthy family.                      B. He was his father's favourite son.  
C. He would go on with his drawing.                      D. He would learn to work on the farm.

【答案】 31. D    32. B    33. C

【解析】

本文介绍了加里森对于绘画的热爱。加里森说“如果他不能画画了，就像有人拿走了他的声音一样。”最后加里森的父亲支持他画画。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据 "When I was ten, I wanted to work on my father's ship," Pa said, "When Thomas was ten, he asked me to let him plant the corn." "我十岁的时候，我想在我父亲的船上工作，"爸爸说，"托马斯十岁的时候，他让我让他种玉米。"可以推知加里森的喉咙绷紧是因为他认为爸爸会阻止他画画。故选 D。

【32 题详解】

推理判断题。A. unhappy 不快乐的；B. worried 担心的；C. afraid 害怕的；D. ashamed 羞愧的。根据 "No, you are like both of us. You work hard, like Thomas. And you're like me, too. I have wandering feet, but you have a wandering mind. We need to see things differently." "不，你和我们都一样。你像托马斯一样努力工作。你也和我一样。我有流浪的脚，但你有流浪的心。我们需要以不同的方式看待事情。"可以推知，加里森听到父亲的这些话后，是有点担心的。因此才有了下文的解释 ("I'd rather love the land, like Thomas, or the sea..." 我更喜欢陆地，像托马斯，或者大海.....)。故选 B。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据 Garrison considered this, then replied, "No, sir. Not quite like breathing. If I couldn't draw any more, it would be... like someone took away my voice." He hung his head. 加里森考虑了一下，然后回答说：“不，爸爸。和呼吸不一样。如果我再也不能画画了，那就.....就像有人拿走了我的声音。可以推知，加里森想继续画画。故选 C。



In 1845, a deadly disease struck the farms of Ireland, killing all the Lumper potato plants. In another place or time, the death of single crop species (物种) might not have been so important. But in Ireland, in 1845, people depended almost solely on the potato for food. The death of one species caused a terrible famine(饥荒). Now, some scientists are worried that such a famine could happen again, but on a much wider scale.

Over the centuries, farmers have discovered thousands of different species of food crops. Each species has special qualities. Some can be grown in very hot or cold climates. Others are not affected by certain diseases. However, you won't find many of these species in your local supermarket. To feed the seven billion people on Earth, most farmers today are growing only species of plants and farming only species of animals that are easy to produce in large numbers.

For example, in the Philippines, there were once thousands of varieties of rice: now fewer than 100 are grown there. In China, 90 percent of the wheat varieties grown just a century ago have disappeared. Scientists believe that over the past century, we have allowed more than half of the world's food varieties to disappear.

One solution to this problem is to collect and store the seeds (种子) as many different plant varieties as we can before they disappear. The idea was first suggested by Russian scientist Nikolay Vavilov. In the 1920s and 1930s, he collected around 400,000 seeds from five continents. More recently, others are continuing the work he began.

In the U.S. state of Iowa, Diane Ott Whealy wanted to protect historic plant varieties, like the seeds her great-grandfather brought to the U.S. from Germany more than a hundred years ago. She and her husband started a place called Heritage Farm, where people can store and trade seeds.

More importantly, the people at Heritage Farm don't just store the seeds; they plant them. By doing this, they are reintroducing foods into the marketplace that haven't been grown for years. These food species are not just special in terms of appearance or taste. They also offer farmers food solutions for the future, from the past.

34. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. The need to protect different food species.
- B. How to increase the number of food species.
- C. The fact that many food species are dying out.
- D. How to prevent food species from disappearing.



35. Why are some scientists worried that such a famine could happen again?

- A. Because people depend on certain species of food crops.
- B. Because the same deadly disease may attack crops again.
- C. Because the world's population is larger than that in 1845.
- D. Because farmers grow the same potatoes as those in the past

36. The following sentence would best be placed at the end of \_\_\_\_\_ .*Meanwhile, thousands of other species are dying out.*

- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 3
- D. Paragraph 4

37. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The disease spread very quickly and killed thousands of people in Ireland.
- B. Around 80 percent of the rice varieties in the Philippines have disappeared.
- C. People have been storing seeds to save plane varieties for less than 100 years.
- D. Heritage Farm is the first place in the U.S. for people to store and trade seeds.

【答案】 34. D    35. A    36. B    37. A

【解析】

【分析】

本文介绍了如何防止食物种类消失。文章介绍了一个物种的死亡可能会导致一场可怕的饥荒（爱尔兰农场的块茎马铃薯植株的灭绝）。文章提到几个世纪以来，农民们发现了数千种不同种类的粮食作物。但是在过去的几个世纪里，世界上半以上的食物品种已经消失。解决这个问题的一个办法是尽可能多地收集和储存种子，以免它们消失。基于此美国爱荷华州，的黛安·奥特·惠利（Diane Ott-Whealy）和丈夫创办了一个名为传统农场的地方，人们可以在那里储存和交易种子。这样就会防止食物种类的消失了。

【34题详解】

主旨大意题。根据 Scientists believe that over the past century, we have allowed more than half of the world's food varieties to disappear. 科学家相信，在过去的几个世纪里，我们已经让世界上一半以上的食物品种消失。以及句子 One solution to this problem is to collect and store the seeds (种子) as many different plant varieties as we can before they disappear. 解决这个问题的一个办法是尽可能多地收集和储存种子（种子），以免它们消失。可以推知这篇文章主要讲如何防止食物种类的消失。故选 D。

【35题详解】

细节理解题。根据 most farmers today are growing only species of plants and farming only species of animals that

are easy to produce in large numbers. 今天的大多数农民只种植植物品种，只养殖易于大量繁殖的动物品种。可知，科学家担心这样的饥荒会再次发生是因为人们依赖某些种类的粮食作物。故选 A。

### 【36 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段的举例：For example, in the Philippines, there were once thousands of varieties of rice: now fewer than 100 are grown there. In China, 90 percent of the wheat varieties grown just a century ago have disappeared. Scientists believe that over the past century, we have allowed more than half of the world's food varieties to disappear. 例如，在菲律宾，曾经有数千种水稻品种：现在在那里种植的水稻不到 100 种。在中国，一个世纪前种植的小麦品种中有 90% 已经消失。科学家相信，在过去的一个世纪里，我们已经让世界上一半以上的食物品种消失。可知，这一段是对上文的解释，就是为了证明：与此同时，成千上万的其他物种正在灭绝。因此句子 Meanwhile, thousands of other species are dying out. 放在第二段的最后较好。这样衔接连贯。故选 B。

### 【37 题详解】

推理判断题。根据 In 1845, a deadly disease struck the farms of Ireland, killing all the Lumper potato plants. 1845 年，一种致命的疾病袭击了爱尔兰的农场，杀死了所有的块茎马铃薯植株。可知，这是一个物种的死亡导致了一场可怕的饥荒，可能会给爱尔兰造成数千人的死亡。所以 A 正确。根据 For example, in the Philippines, there were once thousands of varieties of rice: now fewer than 100 are grown there. 例如，在菲律宾，曾经有数千种水稻品种：现在在那里种植的水稻不到 100 种。可知，菲律宾大约 80% 的水稻品种已经消失。是不对的，应该远大于 80%。所以 B 不对。根据 In the U.S. state of Iowa, Diane Ott Whealy wanted to protect historic plant varieties, like the seeds her great-grandfather brought to the U.S. from Germany more than a hundred years ago. 在美国爱荷华州，黛安·奥特·惠利 (Diane Ott-Whealy) 希望保护历史悠久的植物品种，比如她曾祖父 100 多年前从德国带到美国的种子。可知，储存种子的时间大于 100 年。所以选项 C 不对。根据 She and her husband started a place called Heritage Farm, where people can store and trade seeds. 她和丈夫创办了一个名为传统农场的地方，人们可以在那里储存和交易种子。可知，在美国，传统农场是人们储存和交易种子的地方。是不是第一个，短文没有提及。故选项 D 是不正确的。故选 A。

【点睛】用细节定位法来做细节理解题。

细节理解题属直接解答性问题，是阅读理解中最简单的一种，多数属中低难度的送分题。但由于中考所占的比例很大，应特别引起注意。

事实和细节题的命题特点是：把某词语、某个句子或某具体事实用不同于原文的另一方式或句型表达，即同义改写。解答这类题的窍门是：A) 注意掌握英语的多种表达法；B) 正确分析词语在句中的作用；C)

熟练运用英语的句型转换；D) 读懂题干所提出的问题，并准确地找到文中涉及该问题的句子。

做细节题具体方法与步骤如下：

① 略读材料,大概了解原文，掌握中心或主旨。

② 按文章的体裁，作者写作的组织模式及有关的信息词，如 for example, first, second...等预测应该到何处寻找自己所需要的事实。

③ 将自己精力放在寻找你所需要的细节上，快速通篇跳读，眼睛自左至右，自上而下呈 Z 形扫视，直到找到细节出处，待找到含细节句子时，放慢速度，仔细核对比较内容，直至找到答案。

## 第 II 卷（主观题）

### 四、词汇运用

根据句意和汉语注释，在答题卡对应题号的横线上，写出单词的正确形式。

38. Don't worry. The storm won't \_\_\_\_\_ (持续) long.

39. I've had a lone \_\_\_\_\_ (累人的) day. I need a good rest.

40. Please put all the books back in the right \_\_\_\_\_ (顺序) before you leave.

41. This is not the first time for the two teams to play \_\_\_\_\_ (对抗) each other.

【答案】38. last

39. tiring 40. order

41. against

【解析】

【38 题详解】

句意：别担心。暴风雨不会持续太久。

由语境和汉语提示可知，填：last；本题是一般将来时，won't 后跟动词原形。故答案为：last。

【39 题详解】

句意：我度过了孤独的疲劳的一天。我需要好好休息。

由语境和汉语提示可知，填：tire；day 是名词，前面应该用形容词来修饰，tire 的形容词有 tiring 和 tired。

tired 是一个形容词。形容一个人的感觉；tiring 是一个形容词。形容一件事情。本题的形容词是用来修饰后面的名词 day 的，因此应该用 tiring。故答案为：tiring。

【40 题详解】

句意：离开前请把所有的书按正确的顺序放回原处。

由语境和汉语提示可知，填：order；the right order：正确的顺序；所以答案为：order。

**【41 题详解】**

句意：对于这两个队来说，不是第一次交锋了。

由语境和汉语提示可知，填：against；against 是介词，表示反对、对抗。play against each other：相互对抗；故答案为：against。

**【点睛】**该类题主要以考查学生的记忆能力、句子分析能力和构词知识运用能力为主。首先要根据中文提示回忆该单词的正确拼写形式；其次回想一下该词的词性，有无相关的派生词语；结合句子所表达的意义，通过分析所填词或词组在句中的语法作用，从而确定语法变化形式（如名词的复数形式、名词所有格；形容词的比较级和最高级；数词的基数词形式与序数词形式；动词的时态、语态等）；决定所填词或词组的最终形式。

根据句意，在答题卡对应题号的横线上，写出括号内所给单词的适当形式。

42. You told me you had \_\_\_\_\_ (deal) with these letters. Why are they still here?

43. The mother said goodbye with a smile, but her eyes couldn't hide her \_\_\_\_\_ (sad).

44. Look at you! You're breathing so \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy). We're not even halfway there yet.

45. If you don't have a deep love for something, don't be \_\_\_\_\_ (satisfy) until you find one.

**【答案】** 42. dealt

43. sadness

44. heavily

45. satisfied

**【解析】**

**【42 题详解】**

句意：你告诉我你已经处理过这些信了。他们为什么还在这里？

根据 You told me you had \_\_\_\_\_ (deal) with these letters. 中的 told 可知，从句应该用过去完成时，其结构是：助动词 had+动词的过去分词。deal 的过去分词为 dealt。故答案为：dealt。

**【43 题详解】**

句意：母亲微笑着说再见，但她的眼睛无法掩饰她的悲伤。

根据句中的 her 可知，her 是形容词性的物主代词，应该后跟名词，sad 的名词为 sadness。故答案为：sadness。

**【44 题详解】**



句意：看看你！你呼吸太急促了。我们还没到一半呢。

根据句中的 breathing 可知，breathing 是动词，后面应该用副词来修饰，heavy 的副词为 heavily。故答案为：heavily。

**【45 题详解】**

句意：如果你对某件事没有深深的爱，在找到它之前不要满足。

由系动词 be 可知，后面应该跟形容词，在分析句子 don't be \_\_\_\_\_(satisfy) until you find one.可知，该句话是省略了主语 you 的句子，因此后面应该用形容词 satisfied 来修饰，be satisfied“满意的”意思。所以答案为：satisfied。

动词填空 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空，并将答案写在答题卡对应题号的横线上。

46. It's said that 5G network \_\_\_\_\_(bring) into use at the end of this year in Wu Xi.

47. -Can you pour me some tea, please, Jenny?

-Are you sure? I \_\_\_\_\_(think) you preferred coffee.

48. \_\_\_\_\_(realize) his lifelong dream, the young man went to the Hollywood by himself, with only a few dollars in his pocket.

49. "I \_\_\_\_\_(fail) over and over again in my life and there is why I succeed, " said Michael Jordan, a famous basketball player.

50. -How did you fall in love with my dad, Mum?

- He \_\_\_\_\_(make) a speech when I first saw him. He was so handsome and got a very attractive voice, you know, back then.

51. We've all got both light and dark inside us. What \_\_\_\_\_(matter) is the part we choose act on. That's who we really are.

**【答案】** 46. will be brought

47. thought

48. To realize

49. failed      50. was making

51. matters

**【解析】**

**【46 题详解】**

句意：据说，5G 网络将在今年年底在无锡投入使用。

我们知道 5G network 与动词 bring into use 之间存在着被动关系，因此应该用被动句；再由时间状语 at the end of this year 可知，本题的时态为一般将来时，故该题用一般将来时的被动语态来写。其结构是：will be+动词的过去分词。故答案为：will be brought。

#### 【47 题详解】

句意：——珍妮，请给我倒点茶好吗？——你确定吗？我以为你更喜欢咖啡。

根据句子 I \_\_\_\_\_(think) you preferred coffee. 中的 preferred (过去式) 可知，主句应该用一般过去时，语境是：我以为你更喜欢咖啡。是过去以为的，因此应该用过去式。故答案为：thought。

#### 【48 题详解】

句意：为了实现他毕生的梦想，这个年轻人独自去了好莱坞，尽管口袋里只有几美元。

句子 the young man went to the Hollywood by himself 这个年轻人独自去了好莱坞的目的是为了实现他毕生的梦想。因此该题应该用动词不定式做目的状语。首字母要大写。故答案为：To realize。

#### 【49 题详解】

句意：“我一生中一次又一次的失败，这就是我成功的原因，”著名篮球运动员迈克尔乔丹说。

由句子 I \_\_\_\_\_(fail) over and over again in my life, 我一生中一次又一次的失败。的语境可知，这些失败是过去发生的，因此应该用一般过去时，fail 的过去式为 failed。故答案为：failed。

#### 【50 题详解】

句意：——妈妈，你是怎么爱上我爸爸的？——我第一次见到他时，他正在讲话。你知道，那时他很英俊，声音很迷人。

根据 when I first saw him. 我第一次见到他时。可知，句子 He \_\_\_\_\_(make) a speech, 应该用过去进行时，表示过去正在发生的动作或存在的状态，其结构是：was/were+动词的现在分词。主语是 He，因此 be 动词用 was。语境是：我第一次见到他时，他正在讲话。故答案为：was making。

#### 【51 题详解】

句意：在我们的心里都经历过光明和黑暗。重要的是我们选择的行动部分。我们就是这样的人。

在里这 matter 是动词，意为“要紧，重要”，matters 是动词的三单形式，那么当“what matters”做主语或宾语时，谓语应用单数。所以答案为：matters。

【点睛】用括号中所给词的适当形式填空。

解题技巧：本题型考查学生根据构词法知识判断词形、转换词形和词性以及运用词汇组建句子的能力。解题时，首先要领悟和理解句子的意思，根据所给单词的词性及其在句子中的前后搭配关系，分析和明确其

在句子中所要起的语法作用，然后再根据构词法知识和词形转换方面的知识，拼写出其正确的形式。注意所填写的单词必须在意思上和语法结构上与原句相一致。

这种题型考查内容主要集中在以下六大类词汇上：

(一) 名词

考查名词的单数和复数形式之间的转换、名词与其所有格形式之间的转换以及名词转化为形容词、动词等。

(二) 动词

考查动词不定式及动词-ing形式的运用、动词在各种时态和语态中的词形变化以及动词与名词、动词与形容词之间的转换等等。

(三) 形容词和副词

考查形容词与名词、形容词与副词之间的转化，形容词原级与其比较级和最高级之间的转化等等。

(四) 数词

考查基数词与序数词之间的转换。

(五) 代词

考查人称代词的主格、宾格、形容词性物主代词、名词性物主代词以及反身代词之间的相互转换。

(六) 其它一些词之间的转换，如动词转化为介词等。

阅读填空 先通读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在文章后表格的空格内填入一个最恰当的单词。所填单词必须写在答题卡对应题号的横线上。每个空格只能填一个单词。

Britons are well known for drinking tea. The average (典型的) person in the UK drinks around 1.9 kg of tea every year. That's around 876 cups of tea. Tea is drunk by all levels of society. But tea does not grow in Britain. Most tea grows in India and China. So, how did it become an important part of British culture?

Tea arrived in London in the 1600s. At this time, British ships were exploring the world and came across the drink in China. It was not long before green tea could be bought from the market. However, it was only for the rich people.

At the beginning of the 1700s, the amount (数量) of tea arriving in Britain increased rapidly. Black tea arrived at this time. At first this tea served exactly as it was in China. They soon discovered that it mixed really well with a little milk and sugar, giving the drink a special British colour.

In the 1800s, tea was still a product enjoyed only by people with money. At this time they began to have "afternoon tea". They drank tea with a snack around 4 pm to avoid feeling hungry between lunch and dinner. It is a

still going today but has become less popular in recent times.

**Title:** 52 and Britain—a short history

Important facts	Drinking tea is an important part of British culture. The average British drinks about 1.9 kg of tea every year. Tea is not <u>53</u> in the UK, but mostly in India and China.
Big events	British ships discovered tea in China while exploring the world and it arrived in London in the 1600s. Black tea arrived at the beginning of the 1970s and Britons first drank it exactly the same way as the <u>54</u> did. A little milk and sugar were found to be a perfect <u>55</u> for black tea and a special British drink was born. Britons began to have ‘afternoon tea’ in the 1800s and it has <u>56</u> a tradition since then.

【答案】 52. tea

53. grown      54. Chinese

55. colour      56. became

【解析】

本文介绍了茶是如何成为英国文化的重要组成部分的？英国人以喝茶而闻名。但是茶在英国不生长。大多数茶叶生长在印度和中国。茶在 16 世纪到达伦敦，在 17 世纪初，到达英国的茶叶数量迅速增加。在 19 世纪，英国人开始喝“下午茶”。从那时起，它就成了一种传统。

【52 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 So, how did it become an important part of British culture? 那么，它是如何成为英国文化的重要组成部分的呢？可以推知本文解释了茶是如何成为英国文化的重要组成部分的。因此题目应该是茶与英国——一段短暂的历史。故答案为：tea。

【53 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 But tea does not grow in Britain. 但是茶在英国不生长。所给的句子 Tea is not 2



in the UK, but mostly in India and China. 是一般现在时的被动句, 故应该填 grow 的过去分词 grown。所以答案为: grown。

**【54 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据 At first this tea served exactly as it was in China. 起初, 这种茶和中国的茶一模一样。句子 Black tea arrived at the beginning of the 1970s and Britons first drank it exactly the same way as the 3 did. 的意思是: 红茶在 20 世纪 70 年代初问世, 英国人第一次喝红茶的方式和中国人完全一样。所以答案为: Chinese。

**【55 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据 They soon discovered that it mixed really well with a little milk and sugar, giving the drink a special British colour. 他们很快发现, 它与少量的牛奶和糖很好地混合, 使这种饮料具有英国特有的颜色。可知, 本题应该填: colour; 句子 A little milk and sugar were found to be a perfect 4 for black tea and a special British drink was born. 的意思是: 少量的牛奶和糖被发现是红茶的完美颜色, 一种特殊的英国饮料诞生了。所以答案为: colour。

**【56 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据 It is still going today but has become less popular in recent times. 它在今天仍在进行, 但近来已不那么流行了。也就是说: 从那时起, 就成了一种传统。句子 Britons began to have 'afternoon tea' in the 1800s and it has 5 a tradition since then. 的意思是: 19 世纪, 英国人开始喝下午茶, 从那时起, 它就成了一种传统。本句话是现在完成时。其结构是: 助动词 has/have+动词的过去分词。所以答案为: became。

完成句子 按所给的汉语, 用英语完成下列句子, 并将答案写在答题卡对应题号的横线上。

57. 事关重大, 你得三思而行。

It's very important and \_\_\_\_\_.

58. 赫本在《罗马假日》中扮演一位公主, 堪称经典。

Hepburn \_\_\_\_\_ a princess in *Roman Holiday* and it is a classic.

59. 警方报告显示该事故与天气无关。

The police report shows that the accident \_\_\_\_\_ the weather.

60. 写作占去了我四分之三的假期, 但我乐在其中。

Writing \_\_\_\_\_ my holiday, but I enjoyed myself.

61. 出于安全原因, 这次年终特价优惠最终被取消了。

The end-of-year \_\_\_\_\_ at last.

62. 如果你能告诉我机器人已失控多久，那就太好了。

It would be great if you can tell me \_\_\_\_\_.

【答案】 57. you should think twice

58. acted as/ played a role as

59. has nothing to do with

60. took up three fourths / quarters of

61. special offer was canceled because of safety

62. how long the robot had been out of control

【解析】

【57 题详解】

根据汉语和英语的翻译提示可知，本题缺少了“你得三思而行”的翻译。你：you；得（应该）：should；三思而行：think twice；本题是由 and 连接的并列句，用一般现在时。should 为情态动词，后跟动词原形。故答案为：you should think twice。

【58 题详解】

根据汉语和英语的翻译提示可知，本题缺少了“扮演”的翻译。扮演：act as/ play a role as；根据汉语的语境：赫本在《罗马假日》中扮演一位公主。说明（扮演）这个动作是过去发生的，因此应该用一般过去时，故答案为：acted as/ played a role as。

【59 题详解】

根据汉语和英语的翻译提示可知，本题缺少了“与……无关”的翻译。与……无关：have nothing to do with；这句话的主句 The police report shows 是一般现在时，再由 that 引导的宾语从句是陈述的一种客观事实（警方报告显示该事故与天气无关。），因此应该用一般现在时；再者主语 the accident 是单数，因此谓语用三单形式 has。故答案为：has nothing to do with。

【60 题详解】

根据汉语和英语的翻译提示可知，本题缺少了“占去了我四分之三”的翻译。占去：take up；四分之三：three fourths / quarters of；根据 but I enjoyed myself. 但我乐在其中。可知，本题的时态为一般过去时，因此句子 Writing \_\_\_\_\_ my holiday, 写作占去了我四分之三的假期。说明“写作”这件事发生在过去（已经完成了），因此应该用一般过去时。故答案为：took up three fourths / quarters of。

【61 题详解】

根据汉语和英语的翻译提示可知，本题缺少了“出于安全原因和特价优惠最终被取消了”的翻译。出于安全原因：because of safety；特价优惠：special offer；取消了：cancel；年终特价优惠与取消之间存在着被动关系，因此应该用被动句，“取消”这个动作发生在过去，因此应该用一般过去时的被动句。其结构是：was/were+动词的过去分词。主语 The end-of-year special offer 是单数，因此 be 动词用 was。故答案为：special offer was canceled because of safety。

### 【62 题详解】

根据汉语和英语的翻译提示可知，本题缺少了“机器人已失控多久”的翻译。机器人：the robot；失去控制：be out of control；多久（多长时间）：how long；根据主句 It would be great，可知，这句话的时态为一般过去时，因此在由 if 引导的句子中应该用过去范畴的某一种时态。根据语境：机器人已失控多久，可以知道机器人已经不工作了，是过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响，因此应该用过去完成时。其结构是：助动词 had+动词的过去分词。再者 you can tell me 后面的句子应该是一个宾语从句，注意其语序用陈述句的语序。本题是由 how long 引导的宾语从句。故答案为：how long the robot had been out of control。

【点睛】完成句子是一种新的题型。它考查的要求是：在所给出的不完整句子的基础上能使用英语表达所规定的语言内容，重点考查学生对于语法和句型结构的掌握与使用，同时也会涉及词汇的运用。这类题一般采用根据给出的汉语提示及英语单词完成英语句子的形式，每题给出一个空白，根据需要填一个或几个单词，从而使句子的意思完整。

考查内容：1. 考查常用的词组或习语。例如：play a role in, bring out, look forward to, take place, get on 等等。

2. 考查一些常用词语的用法。

had better, start to do sth., 等后接动词原形；risk, suggest, finish, 等后接-ing 形式；情态动词表示推测等。

3. 考查一些常用句型。例如：so...that..., too...to..., not...until, 等等，还有强调结构，倒装句，疑问词+to do。

4. 考查动词的时态，语态等。包括被动语态，名词性从句，定语从句，状语从句，主谓一致及非谓语动词等语法现象。

## 63. 书面表达

假设你叫李文，是无锡阳光中学(Wuxi Sunshine Middle School)的一名学生。今天暑期，你将代表你校赴瑞士参加“模拟联合国”会议并发言，此次会议的主题是 A Green World。你草拟了发言流程图，请根据下图写一篇英文发言稿。



注意事项:

1. 发言稿须根据流程图自拟, 要求语句通顺、意思连贯、符合题意;
2. 流程图中包括部分非限定性内容, 仅供参考;
3. 词数在 90 个左右, 发言稿的首尾已在答题卡上给出, 不计入总数。
4. 发言稿中不得使用真实的个人及学校信息。
4. 发言稿必须写在答题卡指定的位置上。

**【答案】** Ladies and gentlemen!

My name is Li Wen. I'm a student of Wuxi Sunshine Middle School. This year, I am fifteen years old. China has made its own efforts for the green world. Many factories have met the discharge standards. We have made use of many new energy sources. For example: wind, solar and hydroelectric power. What should we do as middle school students? First of all, we should turn off the lights in time. Secondly, when we take a shower, we should save water. Third, when we go shopping, we should use cloth bags instead of plastic bags. If so, we have made our due efforts for environmental protection.

**【解析】**

**【详解】** 这是一篇材料作文, 根据李文的发言流程图写一篇英文发言稿。主题是 A Green World。因为今天暑期, 你将代表你校赴瑞士参加“模拟联合国”会议并发言, 主要从介绍自己、中国为“绿色世界”已经做的和“我”是怎样做得。这三个方面去介绍。时态为一般将来时和现在完成时, 人称为第一人称。注意作文中必须包含材料上的所有信息, 并适当发挥。写作时, 避免使用汉语式的英语, 尽量使用我们熟悉的句子或短语。语法要正确, 表达要符合英语习惯, 注意时态、时间状语的搭配及主谓一致问题。写作中适当使用连词, 注意上下文联系紧密, 符合逻辑关系, 表达具有条理性。

**【高分句型一】**

China has made its own efforts for the green world. 中国为绿色世界做出了自己的努力。

Many factories have met the discharge standards. 许多工厂的排污都达到了排放标准。

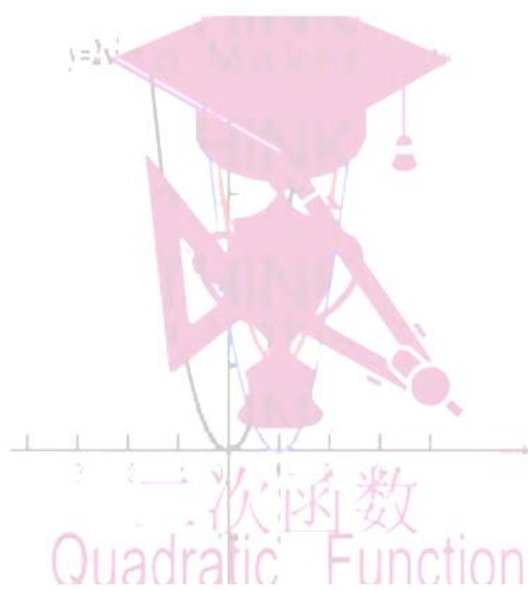
We have made use of many new energy sources. 我们利用了许多新能源。

这三句话, 简短而有力量, 体现了作者的语言功底深厚。

**【高分句型二】**

Third, when we go shopping, we should use cloth bags instead of plastic bags. 第三, 我们去购物时, 应该用布袋代替塑料袋。句子 when we go shopping, 是由 when 引导的时间状语从句。





# 金陵教育网在线教学 更好学数学机构

招生报名:15852550536

全国连锁知名教育集团