

2018 年天津市中考英语试卷（教师版）

一、听力题



A.



B.



C.

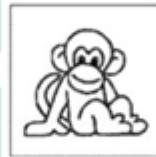
1. (1分)

【考点】14：听录音选图.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略



A.



B.



C.

2. (1分)

【考点】14：听录音选图.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略



A.



B.



C.

3. (1分)

【考点】14：听录音选图.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

4. (1分)

【考点】14: 听录音选图.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

5. (1分) What sport does Lingling like best?

A. Swimming.

B. Skating.

C. Playing table tennis.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

6. (1分) Where are they going?

A. To a library.

B. To a zoo.

C. To a supermarket.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

7. (1分) Whose pens are these?

A. Daming's.

B. Betty's.

C. Tony's.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

8. (1分) Who is that man?

A. Betty's brother.

B. Betty's dad.

C. Betty's uncle.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

9. (1分) Where is the woman's hometown?

A. In the north of China.

B. In the south of China.

C. In the east of China.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

10. (1分) How often does Li lei's grandpa go to see the Beijing Opera?

A. Once a month.

B. Twice a month.

C. Three times a month.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

11. (1分) What's wrong with Jack?

A. He's got a cold.

B. He's got a toothache.

C. He's got a stomach ache.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

12. (1分) What club does Mary want to join?

A. The Music Club.

B. The Dance Club.

C. The Chess Club.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

13. (1分) What is Daming going to do this Saturday afternoon?

A. Have a picnic.

B. Do his homework.

C. Watch a football match.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

14. (1分) How much are the two T-shirts?

A. 100 yuan.

B. 180 yuan.

C. 280 yuan.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

15. (3分) (1) When is Daming's birthday party?

A. This Friday.

B. This Saturday.

C. This Sunday.

(2) Who makes a birthday cake for Daming?

A. His dad.

B. His mum.

C. His grandma.

(3) What Present does Betty want to give Daming?

A. British coins.

B. Toy cars.

C. American stamps.

【考点】17: 长对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

16. (3分) (1) How long does Zhang Hua read English newspapers every day?

A. Fifteen minutes.

B. Half an hour.

C. An hour.

(2) What does Zhang Hua talk about in English with friends?

A. Great books.

B. Sports news.

C. Computer games.

(3) How does Zhang Hua practise listening

A. By watching English films.

B. By talking with foreigners.

C. By listening to English songs.

【考点】17: 长对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

二、选择题

17. (1分) There is old piano in corner of the living room. ()

- A. an; the B. an; 不填 C. a; the D. a; a

【考点】54: 冠词.

【分析】客厅的角落里有一架旧钢琴.

【解答】考查冠词. 句意"客厅的角落里有一架旧钢琴.". 第一个空, 泛指一架旧钢琴, old 是以元音音素 /əu/ 开头, 用 an 修饰. 第二个空, the corner of... "…的角落".

故选: A.

【点评】考查冠词, 冠词包括定冠词 the, 通常表示特指. 不定冠词 a 和 an, a 修饰以辅音音素开头的单词, an 修饰以元音音素开头的单词. 要根据语境完成试题.

18. (1分) - - - She is too busy to help us finish the work.

- - - Let's do it . ()

- A. herself B. myself C. itself D. ourselves

【考点】63: 反身代词.

【分析】- - 她太忙了, 不能帮我们完成这项工作.

- - 让我们自己动手做吧.

【解答】从 She is too busy to help us finish the work, 判断后面说的是让我们自己做, 这里用反身代词 ourselves.

故选: D.

【点评】此题考查反身代词, 在理解每个反身代词的意思和用法的基础之上, 结合句子意思的细分析, 便可以得出正确答案.

19. (1分) I am afraid we can not to take a taxi. Let s go by underground instead ()

- A. refuse B. afford C. forget D. fall

【考点】DH: 动词词义辨析.

【分析】恐怕我们支付不起乘出租车. 我们乘地铁去吧.

【解答】考查动词. A 拒绝. B 提供、买得起. C 忘记. D 跌倒. 结合语境"恐怕我们__乘出租车. 我们乘地铁去吧.". can't afford to... "负担不起, 支付不起...". 固定搭配.

故选: B.

【点评】动词是表示动作或者是状态的词, 要结合语境, 注意时态, 人称等变化, 掌握一些固定搭配. 选择合适答案完成试题.

20. (1分) Her smile made me feel warm and lively. It was like a hidden _____. ()

- A. competition
B. interview
C. treasure
D. tradition

【考点】48: 名词的词义辨析.

【分析】她的微笑让我感到温暖和充满活力, 就像一个隐藏的宝藏.

【解答】考查名词. A 比赛. B 采访. C 宝藏. D 传统. 结合语境"她的微笑让我感到温暖和充满活力, 就像一个隐藏的____."可知, 应该是"宝藏".

故选: C.

【点评】名词的用法比较广泛, 要在理解名词意思的基础上, 根据具体语境, 仔细分析, 完成试题.

21. (1分) Tianjin is one of _____ cities in China. ()

- A. big
B. bigger
C. the biggest
D. the bigger

【考点】81: 形容词的比较级和最高级.

【分析】天津是中国最大的城市之一.

【解答】考查最高级. A 大的. B 更大的. C 最大的. D 特指更大的. 句意"天津是中国最大的城市之一.". one of..."...之一". 后跟可数名词复数. 由 in China 在中国, 可知, 三者以上比较, 用最高级 the biggest 最大的.

故选: C.

【点评】考查最高级, 要熟练掌握最高级的变法, 根据具体的语境仔细分析选择恰当的最高级形式.

22. (1分) Mum asked me to _____ for dinner. ()

- A. lay the table
B. go to sleep
C. keep a diary
D. take a vacation

【考点】E1: 动词短语.

【分析】妈妈让我摆好桌子准备吃饭.

【解答】考查动词短语. A 摆桌子. B 去睡觉. C 写日记. D 去度假. 结合语境"妈妈让我____准备吃饭.". 可知, 应该是"摆桌子".

故选: A.

【点评】考查动词短语, 在日常学习中要积累一些动词短语的固定用法, 结合语境, 选

择合适的搭配. 完成试题.

23. (1分) In the picture, he sits _____ me, looking very happy. ()

- A. beside B. among C. up D. through

【考点】7B: 常用介词的辨析.

【分析】在照片里, 他坐在我旁边, 看起来很高兴.

【解答】考查介词. A 在...旁边. B 在...之间. C 向上. D 穿过. 结合语境"在照片里, 他坐在我____, 看起来很高兴.". 可知, 应该是"在旁边".

故选: A.

【点评】考查介词用法, 这个知识点很广泛, 有一些固定用法, 需要日常积累, 结合语境选择正确介词完成习题.

24. (1分) --- Can you open a gift _____ after you receive it In England?

--- Yes. We don't have to wait. ()

- A. mainly B. immediately
C. nearly D. loudly

【考点】9B: 副词的词义辨析.

【分析】你能在英国收到礼物后马上打开礼物吗? 是的. 我们不必等待.

【解答】考查副词词义辨析. A. main 主要的; B. immediately 立刻; C. nearly 差不多; D. loudly 大声地. 根据题干 Yes. We don't have to wait. 可知应说你能够在英国收到礼物后马上打开礼物吗? 故选: B.

【点评】仔细分析各个选项的含义, 根据题干 Yes. We don't have to wait. 结合选项作答.

25. (1分) --- Must I come before 6: 30 tomorrow?

--- No, You _____. There will be plenty of time. ()

- A. mustn't B. can't C. couldn't D. needn't

【考点】DB: 情态动词.

【分析】-- 我必须明天 6 点半以前来吗?

-- 不, 你不必, 会有充足的时间.

【解答】考查情态动词. A 不允许. B 不可能. C 不能. D 不必. 结合语境"-- 我必须明天 6 点半以前来吗? -- 不, 你____, 会有充足的时间.". 可知, Must 开头的一般疑问句否定回答用 needn't 不必.

故选：D.

【点评】情态动词无人称和数的变化；不能单独使用，必须与其后的动词原形构成谓语.否定形式通常在后面加 not. 要注意情态动词的不同用法.

26. (1分) Tony was drawing a picture _____ I was doing my homework. ()

A. if B. because C. while D. until

【考点】C2: 从属连词.

【分析】我正在做作业期间，托尼正在画画.

【解答】考查连词. A 如果、是否. B 因为. C 在...期间. D 直到...结合语境"我正在做作业____, 托尼正在画画.". 可知, 用 while 引导时间状语从句, 表示两个动作同时进行. 故选: C.

【点评】连词可以表并列、承接、转折、因果、选择、假设、比较、让步等关系, 要结合语境, 选择合适连词用法.

27. (1分) --- Jerry, have you ever been to the Great Wall?

--- Yes. I _____ there with my parents last year ()

A. go B. went C. will go D. have gone

【考点】F1: 一般过去时.

【分析】--杰瑞, 你去过长城吗?

--是的, 我去年和父母一起去的.

【解答】考查一般过去时. A 去, 动词原形. B 过去式. C 一般将来时态. D 现在完成时态. 句意"--杰瑞, 你去过长城吗? --是的, 我去年和父母一起去的.". 由 last year 去年. 可知, 一般过去时态, 谓语动词用过去式 went.

故选: B.

【点评】考查一般过去时态. 通常表示事情发生在过去, 主语谓语动词过去式的变法, 分析时间状语. 结合语境完成试题.

28. (1分) Harry invited me _____ with him when his parents were out of town. ()

A. stay B. stayed C. staying D. to stay

【考点】DC: 动词的固定搭配.

【分析】Harry 在他父母外出时, 邀请我和他呆在一起.

【解答】根据 Harry invited me _____ with him when his parents were out of town, 可知句子考查 invite sb to do sth 表示邀请某人做某事.

故选：D.

【点评】首先要掌握这个句子的意思，然后结合具体的题目，就可以确定正确答案.

29. (1分) Dr Bethune _____ still _____ in both China and Canada today. ()

A. is; remembered

B. is; remembering

C. will; remember

D. has; remembered

【考点】G1: 一般现在时的被动语态.

【分析】在今天的中国和加拿大，白求恩大夫仍然被人们记忆犹新.

【解答】考查一般现在时的被动语态. 根据题干 Dr Bethune 和 in both China and Canada today, 可知两者之间表示被动, 句子是一般现在时的被动语态, 结构为 be done, 主语是 Dr Bethune 第三人称单数.

故选：A.

【点评】仔细分析句子的结构，掌握一般现在时的被动语态的用法，结合选项作答.

30. (1分) --- Please tell me _____.

--- At ten o'clock ()

A. where you have your English lesson

B. where do you have your English lesson

C. what time you have your English lesson

D. what time do you have your English lesson

【考点】K5: 宾语从句.

【分析】-- 请告诉我你什么时候上英语课.

-- 十点.

【解答】根据 Please tell me 可知，本题考查宾语从句，宾语从句中一般为陈述语序，选项 BD 是疑问语序，所以排除掉；再根据 At ten o'clock, 可知这里是时间，用 what time 询问.

故选：C.

【点评】本题考查宾语从句，做题时注意三要素时态、语序和引导词. 本题先考虑语序问题，再根据句子的上下文的意思，做出选择.

31. (1分) --- Tom fell off his bike and hurt his knee.

--- _____. ()

A. Pretty good

B. That's too bad

C. That 's funny

D. That 's a good idea

【考点】LP：情境对话。

【分析】- 汤姆摔了一脚，伤了膝盖。

- 真糟糕。

【解答】考查情景对话。A. Pretty good 非常好；B. That 's too bad 真糟糕；C. That 's funny 真有趣；D. That 's a good idea 那是个好主意。根据题干 Tom fell of his bike and hurt his knee. 可知应说真糟糕。

故选：B。

【点评】首先迅速的浏览一遍对话，根据对话的情境，Tom fell of his bike and hurt his knee. 结合选项作答。

三、完形填空

32. (10 分) My name is Damian Costa. I was born in a small village in Italy in 1952. I spent the first few Years of my life there before my family (1) B to Perth Australia.

We arrived in Australia in the summer of 1957. I went to (2) A and I had to attend special classes to learn English as all the lessons were taught in English.

We did not have much (3) D. so we lived very simply. My parents worked as cleaners. They earned (挣钱) just enough for us to survive (维持生活) and (4) A a little money. My father had always wanted to (5) C a small restaurant. Finally, (6) B ten years of hard work, in June 1967, he managed to save enough and opened our first pizzeria (比萨饼店).

(7) C business was slow at first, it soon got better. I helped out at the pizzeria after school and at weekends. Just two years after we (8) C my father decided that we needed a full - time waiter. Then he decided to (9) B me the art of making wood - fired pizzas.

Today, we have three branches (分店), in Perth. Sydney and Adelaide. My children have (10) D learned how to make pizzas and they quite enjoy it. I hope to pass on the business to them.

(1) A. returned B. moved C. pointed D. connected

(2) A. school B. hospital C. church D. business

- (3) A. paper B. illness C. health D. money
- (4) A. save B. borrow C. share D. choose
- (5) A. sell B. see C. open D. leave
- (6) A. before B. after C. during D. between
- (7) A. Because B. If C. Although D. Whether
- (8) A. played B. relaxed C. started D. stopped
- (9) A. like B. teach C. believe D. lend
- (10) A. perhaps B. never C. hardly D. also

【考点】N1: 记叙文.

【分析】短文讲了作者出生和上学的经历, 详细的介绍了父亲的创业过程和发展情况等.

【解答】(1) B 考查动词. A. returned 返回; B. moved 移动; C. pointed 指向; D. connected 连接. 根据前句 I was born in a small village in Italy in 1952. 我 1952 年出生在意大利的一个小村庄. 可知结合选项, 应说在我的家人搬到澳大利亚的珀斯亚之前, 我在那里度过了最初几年的生活. 故选 B.

(2) A 考查名词. A. school 学校; B. hospital 医院; C. church 教堂; D. business 商业. 根据后句 I had to attend special classes to learn English as all the lessons were taught in English. 我必须参加特殊的课程来学习英语, 因为所有的课程都是用英语授课的. 可知结合选项, 应说我去上学. go to school 去上学. 故选 A.

(3) D 考查名词. A. paper 纸; B. illness 疾病; C. health 健康; D. money 钱. 根据后句 so we lived very simply. 所以我们生活得很简单. 可知结合选项, 应说我们没有太多的钱. 故选 D.

(4) A 考查动词. A. save 节省, 挽救; B. borrow 借; C. share 分享; D. choose 选择. 根据前句 They earned (挣钱) just enough for us to survive (维持生活) 他们的收入正好让我们维持生活. 可知结合选项, 应说结余一点钱. 故选 A.

(5) C 考查动词. A. sell 卖; B. see 看; C. open 开; D. leave 离开. 根据后句 in June 1967, he managed to save enough and opened our first pizzeria (比萨饼店). 1967 年 6 月, 他成功地攒够了钱, 开了第一家披萨店. 可知结合选项, 应说我父亲一直想开一家小餐馆. want to do sth 想要做某事. 故选 C.

(6) B 考查连词. A. before 在...之前; B. after 在...后; C. during 在...期间; D. between 在...之间. 根据后句 in June 1967, he managed to save enough and opened our first pizzeria (比萨饼店). 1967年6月,他成功地攒够了钱,开了第一家披萨店. 可知结合选项,应说最后. 在经过十年的艰苦努力后. 故选 B.

(7) C 考查连词. A. Because 因为; B. If 如果; C. Although 虽然, 尽管; D. Whether 是否. 根据后句 business was slow at first, it soon got better. 可知结合选项,应说虽然生意起初很慢,很快就好了. 故选 C.

(8) C 考查动词. A. played 玩; B. relaxed 放松; C. started 开始; D. stopped 停止. 根据前后句 Just two years after we... my father decided that we needed a full-time waiter. 可知结合选项,应说就在我们开始两年后,我父亲决定我们需要一个全职的服务员. 故选 C.

(9) B 考查动词. A. like 喜欢; B. teach 教; C. believe 相信; D. lend 借给. 根据前后句 Then he decided to... me the art of making wood-fired pizzas. 可知结合选项,应说然后他决定教我制作烧木头的披萨的艺术. 故选 B.

(10) D 考查副词. A. perhaps 或许; B. never 从不; C. hardly 几乎不; D. also 也. 根据前句 Today we have three branches (分店), in Perth, Sydney and Adelaide. 可知结合选项,应说我的孩子们也学会了做披萨,他们很享受. 故选 D.

【点评】完形填空题要根据上下文语境,运用语法和词汇知识,反复推敲以求得解答. 对于同义词和近义词的选项,在充分考虑到上下文具体语境下特别注意这些同义词和近义词搭配. 本文主要考查了动词、名词、形容词、副词、等实词,需要考生弄懂上下文的语境.

四、阅读理解

33. (10分) Dear Susan,

How are you? I'm going to visit Hong Kong with Mum and Dad next month. We'll arrive on the second of August. It's so exciting! We can meet each other soon!

I will spend a day in Ocean Park on the third of August. I know that you've visited Ocean Park many times before. Can you give me some advice on what to see in Ocean Park?

I would also like to visit you at your home on the fourth of August. Are you free on that day? I've bought a present for you. I think you'll love it.

By the way, would you like to go to Disney land with me? I really want to take some

photos with you in Disneyland . You know , I love the famous cartoon characters of Disney such as Snow White and Mickey Mouse very much . I know you love them too .

When can you go to Disneyland with me ? Please let me know . I'll stay until the ninth of August and go back to England on that day

See you soon

Love

Lily

(1) When will Lily arrive in Hong Kong A ?

- A. On the second of August .
- B. On the third of August .
- C. On the fourth of August .
- D. On the ninth of August .

(2) How long will Lily spend in Ocean Park B ?

- A. Half a day .
- B. One day .
- C. One and a half days .
- D. Two days .

(3) What will Lily do on the fourth of August D ?

- A. Buy a present .
- B. Visit Ocean Park .
- C. Go back to England .
- D. Visit Susan at her home .

(4) What will Lily do in Disneyland A ?

- A. Take photos .
- B. Watch a cartoon .
- C. See a film of Mickey Mouse .
- D. Read the story of Snow White .

(5) Lily wants to know D

- A. if Susan has received her present
- B. when she will go back to England

- C. if Susan can meet her at the airport
- D. when Susan can go to Disney land with her

【考点】O1: 人物故事类阅读.

【分析】这是一封莉莉写给苏三的书信. 信中说莉莉要和家人下个月去香港, 以及在香港要做的事情.

【解答】1. A 细节理解题. 根据 "We'll arrive on the second of August" 可知莉莉要在八月 2 号到达香港, 故选 A.

2. B 细节理解题. 根据 "I will spend a day in Ocean Park on the third of August" 可知莉莉要在八月三号在海洋公园度过一天的时间, 故选 B.

3. D 细节理解题. 根据 "I would also like to visit you at your home on the fourth of August" 可知莉莉要在八月四号去苏三的家去拜访她, 故选 D.

4. A 细节理解题. 根据 "I really want to take some photos with you in Disneyland" 可知莉莉真的想在迪斯尼乐园和苏三一起拍照, 故选 A.

5. D 细节理解题. 根据 "When can you go to Disneyland with me? Please let me know" 可知莉莉想知道苏三什么时候能和她一起去迪斯尼乐园, 故选 D.

【点评】首先仔细阅读短文, 掌握大意, 然后结合具体的题目再读短文, 从中找出相关信息, 就可以确定正确答案.

34. (10分) I did something wrong today.

While at the beach this afternoon. I met a boy called Bob. We talked a lot. He said that it was fun playing on the cliffs (悬崖). I told him that I was not allowed to go near that place (Mum and Dad had always told me it was dangerous to play there). He called me a coward. I wanted to prove to him that I was just as brave, so I agreed to go with him.

We wanted to make our way down to explore (探索) the area, so Bob started to climb down and I followed him. Unluckily, some rocks came down after us. One of them nearly hit my head. We could not get back up. We shouted and shouted for help. but for a long time no help came. I was really scared. I wanted to cry. Then, we heard some sounds. Someone had heard us. A woman tied (系) a rope around herself while a man at the cliff top held the rope. She made her way down to save us.

My parents were relieved (宽慰的) that I was unhurt, but they were angry that I had done such a risky thing. I apologized and promised that I would not do anything like that

again.

(1) Where did the writer meet Bob C ?

- A. At school .
- B. In the park .
- C. At the beach .
- D. On the cliffs .

(2) In Paragraph 2. "a coward" means A

- A. a person who is not brave
- B. a person who is not clever
- C. a person who is not strong
- D. a person who is not polite

(3) What had the writer's parents always warned him about C ?

- A. The wind was very strong .
- B. The beach was too far away .
- C. The cliffs were not a safe place .
- D. Bob was difficult to get on with .

(4) Put the sentences in the right order according to the passage B .

- a. Some rocks came down .
- b. The writer followed Bob .
- c. The writer wanted to cry .
- d. A man and a woman saved them .
- e. The writer and Bob heard some sounds .

- A. a - b - c - d - e
- B. b - a - c - e - d
- C. a - c - b - e - d
- D. b - c - a - c - d

(5) How did the writer feel about what he had done D ?

- A. Surprised .
- B. Excited .
- C. Glad .

D. Sorry.

【考点】O1: 人物故事类阅读.

【分析】文章主要介绍了作者在受到别人的刺激时, 做了一些自己不应该做到的事情, 因此也学到了一些教训.

【解答】1-5: CACBD

1. C 细节理解题, 根据文中的第 1 段 While at the beach this afternoon. I met a boy called Bob We talked a lot. 今天下午在海滩上, 我遇到了一个叫鲍伯的男孩, 我们聊了很多, 可是在海滩遇到的, 故答案是 C.

2. A 词义猜测题, 根据文中的后面 I wanted to prove to him that I was just as brave, so I agreed to go with him 我想向他证明我同样勇敢, 所以我同意和他一起去. 可知前面 He called me a coward 应该他称我为不勇敢的人, 故答案是 A.

3. C 细节理解题, 根据文中的第 1 段 He said that it was fun playing on the cliffs (悬崖). I told him that I was not allowed to go near that place(Mum and Dad had always told me it was dangerous to play there). 他说在悬崖上玩耍很有趣. 我告诉他我不允许去那个地方 (爸爸妈妈总是告诉我在那里玩是危险的). 可知悬崖不是一个安全的地方, 故答案是 C.

4. B 细节理解题, 根据文中的第 2 段 so Bob started to climb down and I followed him. 于是鲍伯开始爬下来, 我跟着他, 可知 b 是第一个; 根据第二段 Unluckily. some rocks came down after us. 不幸的是, 一些岩石在我们后面落下, 所以 a 是第二个, 结合第二段 I was really scared. I wanted to cry. 我真的很害怕, 我想哭, b 是第三个; 第二段 Then, we heard some sounds. 听到一些声音, e 是第四个; 第二段最后 She made her way down to save us. 我们得到了救援, d 是最后一个, 故答案是 B.

5. D 细节理解题, 根据文中的最后一段 I apologized and promised that I would not do anything like that again 我道歉, 并保证我不会再做那样的事了. 可知作者非常地抱歉, 故答案是 D.

【点评】本文是一篇人物故事类阅读, 题目涉及多道细节理解题, 做题时结合原文和题目有针对性找出相关语句进行仔细分析, 结合选项选出正确答案. 推理判断也是要在抓住关键句子的基础上合理的分析才能得出正确的答案.

35. (10 分) In the 13th century. Marco Polo the world known Italian travelled, saw many wonderful things in China. One of the things he discovered was money made of paper. People in the West did not have such kind of money until the 15th

century. However, the Chinese began to use it in the 7th century.

Paper was invented by a Chinese man called Cai Lun almost 2,000 years ago. But it was not made in Europe until the year 1100. Four hundred years later, a German discovered that he could make the best paper from trees. After that countries rich in forests, such as Canada, Sweden, America, Finland became the most important ones in paper making.

Paper can be used in many ways. The common uses include newspapers magazines and books. But do you know that paper can be used for keeping warm? In Finland, the farmers wear paper boots to keep their feet warm in the snow. And even houses can be insulated (使绝缘) from heat or cold with paper.

However, we have to understand that paper still comes from trees now. If we keep on wasting so much paper, there will not be any trees left on the earth some day in the near future. Every day people throw away about 2,800 tons of paper in our city. It takes 17 trees to make one ton of paper. This means that we are cutting down nearly 48,000 trees every day. The fact is that it takes more than 10 years for a tree to grow.

So we must start saving paper right now. We can use both sides of every piece of paper. We can make useful things out of used paper. We can use china cups instead of paper ones. When shopping, we can use fewer paper bags and reuse them if we have some.

In short, we should keep a balance (平衡) between using paper and protecting trees, and do it now before it is too late.

(1) When did the Chinese begin to use paper money C ?

- A. In the 5th century
- B. In the 6th century
- C. In the 7th century
- D. In the 15th century

(2) Why did Canada become an important country in paper making B ?

- A. Because it was a large country
- B. Because it had lots of forests
- C. Because it was a very rich country
- D. Because the inventor was from Canada

(3) In Finland, paper is used for D.

- A. making beds
- B. reducing waste
- C. making umbrellas
- D. keeping warm

(4) According to the passage, how many trees are needed to make one ton of paper B ?

- A.10
- B.17.
- C.2, 800
- D.48, 000

(5) Paragraph 5 mainly talks about C

- A. how paper boots are made
- B. how paper was invented
- C. how we can save paper
- D. how we can make useful things

【考点】O9: 日常生活类阅读。

【分析】这是一篇健康环保类阅读，本文起初介绍的是马可·波罗的游记，最后其实是一篇呼吁人们节约用纸的文章。保护地球，从我做起。

【解答】1. C. 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句 However the Chinese began to use it in the 7th century 然而，中国人在七世纪开始使用它。可知，是 7 世纪。选 C。

2. B. 细节理解题。根据第二段第二行 After that countries rich in forests, such as Canada Sweden. America. Finland became the most important ones in paper making 那之后，那些森林丰富的国家，比如加拿大、瑞典、美国，芬兰成为造纸业中最重要的国家。可知，因为加拿大有很多森林。选 B。

3. D. 细节理解题。根据第三段 In Finland. the farmers wear paper boots to keep their feet warm in the snow 在芬兰，农民们穿着纸靴在雪地里保暖。可知，在芬兰，纸用来保暖。选 D。

4. B. 细节理解题。根据第四段第二行 It takes 17trees to make one ton of paper 一吨纸需要 17 棵树。可知，选 B。

5. C. 主旨大意题。根据第五段 So we must start saving paper right now. We can use both sides of every piece of paper. We can make useful things out of used paper. We can use

china cups instead of paper ones. When shopping, we can use fewer paper bags and reuse them if we have some 所以我们现在必须开始节约纸张.我们可以使用每一张纸的两面.我们可以用废纸做有用的东西.我们可以用瓷杯代替纸杯.购物时,我们可以少用纸袋,如果有的话可以重复使用.可知,第五段主要介绍我们如何节约纸张.选 C.

【点评】阅读题型,要注重句子与句子之间、段落与段落之间逻辑关系以及对篇章的整体理解.根据所给问题选择正确选项完成试题.

五、补全对话

36. (5分)

- | |
|--|
| A. Do you know why she treats you like that? |
| B. what's her name? |
| C. Have you mentioned this to her? |
| D. What happened? |
| E. She's very tall. |
| F. Or she probably feels lonely without you. |
| G. But she's so different. |

A: Lingling, you look unhappy. What's up?

B: Dad. I have a problem with my best friend.

A: (1) D

B: We've been friends for five years. We went to different schools last term. And she came to study at my school this term. I was very happy at first. (2) G

A: Can you tell me how she's different?

B: She doesn't like me to see my other friends.

A: (3) C

B: Yes. I have. But she refused to listen.

A: (4) A

B: No. I don't know.

A: Maybe she doesn't feel sure of herself. (5) F

B: Maybe. What shall I do then?

A: You can introduce her to your other friends and encourage her to join in more.

B: I see. Thanks, Dad.

【考点】LQ: 补全对话.

【分析】A: 玲玲, 你看起来不高兴. 怎么了?

B: 爸爸, 我和我最好的朋友有点问题.

A: 发生什么事了?

B: 我们已经做了五年的朋友. 上学期我们去了不同的学校. 她在我的学校来这学期学习. 我很高兴. 但是她很不一样.

A: 你能告诉我她有什么不同吗?

B: 她不喜欢我去见我的其他朋友.

A: 你跟她提过这事了吗?

B: 是的, 我有, 但她拒绝听.

A: 你知道她为什么那样对待你吗?

B: 不, 我不知道.

A: 也许她对自己没有信心, 或者没有你, 她可能感到孤独.

B: 也许吧, 那我该怎么办呢?

A: 你可以把她介绍给你的其他朋友, 鼓励她多参加一些活动.

B: 我明白了. 谢谢, 爸爸.

【解答】D G C A F

1. D 考查文章的理解和上下文的联系. 根据上一句: 爸爸, 我和我最好的朋友有点问题, 可知此处应该是: 发生什么事了? 故填 D.

2. G 考查文章的理解和上下文的联系. 根据下一句: 你能告诉我她有什么不同吗? 可知此处应该是: 但是她很不一样. 故填 G.

3. C 考查文章的理解和上下文的联系. 根据下一句: 是的, 我有, 但她拒绝听, 可知此处应该是: 你跟她提过这事了吗? 故填 C.

4. A 考查文章的理解和上下文的联系. 根据下一句: 不, 我不知道, 可知此处应该是: 你知道她为什么那样对待你吗? 故填 A.

5. F 考查文章的理解和上下文的联系. 根据上一句: 也许她对自己没有信心, 可知此处应该是: 或者没有你, 她可能感到孤独. 故填 F.

【点评】本题考查的是情景交际, 做这种题的关键是要联系上下文填上合适的选项, 使文章连贯通顺.

六、完成句子

37. (2分) 下一站我得下车了.

I have to get off the bus at the next stop.

【考点】R3: 汉译英.

【分析】I have to get off the bus at the next stop.

【解答】根据 I have to, 可知这里 have to 表示不得不, 后面跟动词原形, get off 下车, 固定短语.

故填 get off.

【点评】汉译英, 需要学生根据句意、时态和固定搭配等, 来选择合适的单词或者短语, 构成合乎语法, 句意完整的句子.

38. (2分) 给他盖件外套, 确保他身上暖和.

Cover him with a coat and make sure he is warm.

【考点】R3: 汉译英.

【分析】Cover him with a coat and make sure he is warm.

【解答】考查汉译英. 根据汉语句子及英文提示, 可知要翻译的部分为: 确保. 英语表达是 make sure, 句子是祈使句, 这里用动词原形.

故答案为 make sure.

【点评】做这类题型, 首先根据所给汉语明确句子所要考查的单词或短语的拼写, 掌握短语 make sure.

39. (2分) 我们这次旅行在倒计时, 快要结束了.

We are counting down the days to the end of this tour.

【考点】R3: 汉译英.

【分析】We are counting down the days to the end of this tour.

【解答】考查汉译英. 根据汉语句子及英文提示, 可知要翻译的部分为: 倒计时. 英语表达是 count down, 句子是现在进行时, 结构为 be+动词的现在分词.

故答案为 counting down.

【点评】做这类题型, 首先根据所给汉语明确句子所要考查的单词或短语的拼写, 掌握短语 count down 和现在进行时的用法.

40. (2分) 最后他成功地解决了这个问题.

He successfully solved the problem at last.

【考点】R3：汉译英。

【分析】He successfully solved the problem at last.

【解答】考查汉译英。根据汉语句子及英文提示，可知要翻译的部分为：最后。英语表达是 at last.

故答案为 at last.

【点评】做这类题型，首先根据所给汉语明确句子所要考查的单词或短语的拼写，掌握短语 at last.

41. (2分) 在那个年代，书籍是靠手工制作的。

In those days, books were produced by hand.

【考点】R3：汉译英。

【分析】In those days, books were produced by hand.

【解答】考查汉译英。根据汉语句子及英文提示，可知要翻译的部分为：靠手。英语表达是 by hand.

故答案为 by hand.

【点评】做这类题型，首先根据所给汉语明确句子所要考查的单词或短语的拼写，掌握短语 by hand.

七、任务型阅读

42. (5分)

Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955)

Early Life

Albert Einstein was born on 14th March, 1879 in Germany. He was an extraordinary (非凡的) person since he was born. Einstein wasn't able to speak a word until three. He was curious (好奇的) and imaginative. He loved watching things carefully and asked a lot of questions about them. His questions were often hard to answer for teachers.

Schooling

Einstein started school in 1885. Though he did well in maths and science, he failed in many subjects like history, geography and languages. He was not the teacher's favourite. He didn't enjoy going to school. Einstein finished high school in Switzerland and entered a university in Zurich. He graduated (大学毕业) as a teacher of maths and physics

in 1900.

Scientific Work

After graduation, Einstein worked at the Patent Office. He spent much time studying physics. By 1909, Einstein had become a top scientist. Though he became successful in the field of science, he still put great effort in scientific research. Finally, he won the Nobel Prize for physics in 1921.

Later life

Einstein kept at his research until he died in 1955. Scientists studied his brain (脑) after his death to see if there was anything special about it. However, there was no conclusion (结论).

Today, many famous scientists still think Einstein is the smartest man in the world.

- (1) Einstein loved watching things carefully and asked a lot of questions about them.
- (2) Though Einstein did well in maths and science, he failed in many subjects.
- (3) Finally, Einstein won the Nobel Prize for physics in 1921.
- (4) Scientists studied Einstein's brain after he died so that they could see if there was anything special about it.
- (5) Many famous scientists still think Einstein is the smartest man in the world.

【考点】P6: 阅读填空.

【分析】对爱因斯坦你了解多少? 爱因斯坦, 1879年3月14日出生于德国, 是世界上一位伟大的科学家.

【解答】1. asked a lot of questions. 细节理解题. 结合 He loved watching things carefully and asked a lot of questions about them 可知他问很多有关的问题, 故答案是 asked a lot of questions.

2. did well in maths and science. 细节理解题. 结合 Though he did well in maths and science, he failed in many subjects like history geography and languages 虽然擅长数学和科学, 但是很多学科不好, 故答案是 did well in maths and science.

3. for physics. 细节理解题. 结合 he won the Nobel Prize for physics in 1921. 可知是获得了诺贝尔物理奖, 故答案是 for physics.

4. they could see if there was anything special about it. 细节理解题. 结合 Scientists studied his brain (脑) after his death to see if there was anything special about it. 科学家研究爱因

斯坦的大脑想看看是否有什么特别的,故答案是 they could see if there was anything special about it.

5. the smartest man in the world. 细节理解题. 结合 many famous scientists still think Einstein is the smartest man in the world. 认为爱因斯坦是世界上最聪明的, 故答案是 the smartest man in the world.

【点评】题考查阅读填空题, 在理解文章意思基础上, 结合题目要求, 仔细分析, 便可得出正确答案.

八、综合填空

43. (10分) How do we know the time? A clock, a watch or a cell phone can help us. However many years ago there were no clocks and knowing the time was not so easy. Over the centuries people have developed different w (1) ays of telling the time.

About 5, 500 years ago, the Egyptians i (2) vented the sun clock. This was a tall stone structure. Its shadow (影子) showed the movement of the s (3) un they were able to determine (测定) midday.

About 3, 500 years ago, the Egyptians made a sundial. It was smaller than the sun clock and could measure (测量) the time for half a day. On c (4) loudy days or at night it was impossible to tell the time with a sun clock or a sundial.

Water clocks were the f (5) irst clocks not to use the sun. The idea is simple. Water flows (流动) from one container (容器) to another. When the water reaches a certain l (6) evel it moves a lever (控制杆) and this shows the hours. The Egyptians used water clocks about 3, 400 years ago. These clocks were popular in the Middle East and China but they f (7) ailed to keep accurate (精确的) time.

In the 13th century, the mechanical clock was invented. This was more accurate, b (8) ut was expensive to make. Over the next few centuries it was developed. For example, springs (发条) were added around 1500. This i (9) mproved accuracy and allowed clocks to be smaller.

In 1927, the first quartz clock was developed. Clocks became cheaper to build and own. People began depending on them more and more to run businesses, markets and so on.

More recently, in 1956, came the digital clock. And nowadays satellites (人造卫星)

send our cell phones the time to the exact second. There has been a lot of progress in timekeeping but some things never c(10) change. Many of us still have trouble getting out of bed on time and not missing appointments.

【考点】PD: 语法填空.

【分析】本文主要介绍了如何知道时间的事情, 以及介绍了从古代到现在人类是怎么逐步发明了不同的报时方法.

【解答】1. ways 考查名词, 根据句意"几个世纪以来, 人们已经发现了报时的很多不同的方式."再根据所给的字母 w, 故填名词 ways.

2. invented 考查动词, 根据句意"大约 3500 年来, 古埃及人发明了太阳钟", 可知是一般过去时. 再根据所给的字母 i, 故填动词的过去式 invented.

3. sun 考查名词, 根据句意"它的阴影(影子)显示太阳的运动, 他们能够确定(测定)正午."再根据所给的字母 s, 故填名词 sun.

4. cloudy 考查形容词, 根据句意"在白天或晚上, 用太阳钟或日晷是不可能知道时间的."再根据所给的字母 c, 故填形容词 cloudy.

5. first 考查序数词, 根据句意"水钟是第一个不使用太阳的钟", 再根据所给的字母 f, 故填序数词 first.

6. level 考查名词, 根据句意"当水达到某一水平时, 它会移动一个杠杆, 这就显示了几个小时", 再根据所给的字母 l, 故填名词 level.

7. failed 考查动词, 根据句意"这些钟在中东和中国很受欢迎, 但却未能保持准确的时间.", 可知是一般过去时. 再根据所给的字母 f, 故填动词过去式 failed.

8. but 考查连词, 根据句意"这个比较准确, 但是制作起来很昂贵", 再根据所给的字母 b, 故填转折连词 but.

9. improved 考查动词, 根据句意"这提高了精度, 使时钟变得更小.", 可知是一般过去时. 再根据所给的字母 i, 故填动词过去式 improved.

10. change 考查动词, 根据句意"时间上有很多进步, 但有些事情永远不会改变."可知是一般现在时. 再根据所给的字母 c, 故填动词原形 change.

【点评】语法填空是综合题, 要在通读全文的基础上, 既要关注文章的含义, 以及语法结构; 又要根据所给的单词, 进行适当的变换, 难度比较大的. 所以做的时候要细心认真才行.

九、书面表达

44. (15分) 请你根据以下内容提示, 以 "The Story of Li Hua" 为题, 为学校广播站英语专栏写一篇短文, 介绍发生在你班同学李华身上的一件事。

(1) 上周五放学后李华乘公交车回家, 看到有人在吃橘子, 并把橘皮扔在车上。

(2) 李华把橘皮捡起, 放进垃圾桶。

(3) 乘客用手机拍了照片, 发布到网上。

(4) 老师知道后表扬了李华, 李华说这是他应该做的。

(5) 你觉得

参考词汇: 果皮 peel 垃圾桶 dustbin 发布 post 表扬 praise

要求:

(1) 词数: 80-100 个。

(2) 短文的题目和开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

(3) 要点齐全, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥。

The Story of Li Hua

Last Friday, when my classmate Li Hua took a bus back home from school. He saw someone eating oranges and throwing the orange skins on the car. Then Li Hua picked them up and put it in the dustbin. The passengers took photos with their mobile phones and posted them online. After knowing that, the teacher praised Li Hua. But Li Hua said that was what he should do.

I think Li Hua has set us a good example for us and we should all learn from him. It is our duty to care and protect the environment in. If everyone does something to protect the environment, the world will be more beautiful.

【考点】S2: 提纲作文。

【分析】【高分句型一】

I think Li Hua has set a good example for us and we should all learn from him. 我想李华为我们树立了一个好榜样, 我们都应该向他学习。

I think+宾语从句; set a good example 树立榜样

【高分句型二】

If everyone does something to protect the environment, the world will be more beautiful. 如果每个人都做些事情来保护环境, 世界将会变得更加美丽。

if 引导条件状语从句用一般现在时表将来, 主句用 will+动词原形

【解答】 The Story of Li Hua

Last Friday, when my classmate Li Hua took a bus back home from school. He saw someone eating oranges and throwing the orange skins on the car. Then Li Hua picked them up and put it in the dustbin. The passengers took photos with their mobile phones and posted them online. After knowing that, the teacher praised Li Hua. But Li Hua said that was what he should do. (发生在李华身上的事)

I think Li Hua has set us a good example for us and we should all learn from him. **【高分句型一】**It is our duty to care and protect the environment. If everyone does something to protect the environment, the world will be more beautiful. **【高分句型二】**(我的观点)

【点评】能够根据提示进行书面表达，能够围绕主题准确使用一定的语法、词汇、短语和句型等，清楚连贯地表达自己的思想，进而完成写作任务。

