

2015年天津市中考英语试卷（教师版）

二、单项填空（本大题共20小题，每小题1分，共20分）

1. (1分) --- Does your father go to work by _____ car every day?

--- No, he sometimes takes _____ bus. ()

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

【考点】54: 冠词.

【分析】--- 你的父亲每天开车去上班吗? --- 不, 他有时乘公共汽车.

【解答】答案: C 考查冠词, 表示交通方式, 介词词组 by car, 构成的词组中不用冠词, 动词词组 take a bus, 可用冠词, 表示"一辆", 可用不定冠词 a/an, 故选: C.

【点评】考查冠词, 理清句子的意思, 区分不定冠词和定冠词的用法以及惯用法.

2. (1分) I don't like _____ watch. I like _____. ()

- A. me; your B. my; your C. me; yours D. my; yours

【考点】62: 物主代词.

【分析】我不喜欢我的手表. 我喜欢你的.

【解答】答案: D

根据句意两个空意分别为"我的""你的"; 再根据形容词性物主代词后必须接名词, 名词性物主代词后不能再接名词, 根据第一个空后名词 watch, 知应用形容词性物主代词 my, 第二个空后无名词, 故应用名词性物主代词 yours. 故选 D.

【点评】此题考查句意及形容词性物主代词与名词性物主代词的用法. 考生需根据空后是不是有名词来作答.

3. (1分) Lao She's Teahouse _____ the changes in Chinese society over fifty years. ()

- A. describes B. improves C. prepares D. corrects

【考点】DH: 动词词义辨析.

【分析】老舍的《茶馆》描写了中国社会五十多年的变化.

【解答】答案: A

根据各个选项意思, describe"描述, 描绘"; improve"改善, 改进, 提高"; prepare"准备, 预备"; correct"改正"结合文学常识可知老舍的《茶馆》以北京裕龙大茶馆为背景, 描写了清末、民初、抗战胜利后三个历史时期五十多年的北京社会风貌, 描述的英文表达为

"describe"故选 A.

【点评】根据语境，细读选项，认真分析四个动词之间的异同，选择正确的答案

4. (1分) In 1998, Liu Xiang's _____ in hurdling was noticed by Sun Haiping. ()

- A. ability
B. trade
C. electricity
D. memory

【考点】48: 名词的词义辨析.

【分析】1998 年时, 刘翔在跨栏上的能力就受到了孙海平的关注.

【解答】答案: A

根据选项的意思 ability"能力"; trade"贸易, 交易"; electricity"电, 电力"; memory"记忆"结合语境 In 1998, Liu Xiang's _____ in hurdling was noticed by Sun Haiping 可推知是刘翔在跨栏上的能力受到孙海平的关注, 故选 A.

【点评】首先根据语境, 细读选项中四个名词的不同含义, 然后通过题干中的已供信息, 捕捉到解题线索即可选出正确答案.

5. (1分) Meimei thinks maths is _____ than Chinese. ()

- A. easy
B. easier
C. the easiest
D. very easy

【考点】81: 形容词的比较级和最高级.

【分析】梅梅认为数学要比语文容易.

【解答】答案: B. 句中的 than 与比较级连用, easy 是形容词容易的, 其比较级是 easier, 故答案是 B.

【点评】比较等级变化规律口诀

比较级要变化, 一般词尾加 - er.

词尾若有哑音 e, 直接加 r 就可以.

重读闭音节, 单个辅音字母要双写.

辅音字母加 y, 要把 y 改 i.

最高级加 - est, 前面加 the 莫忘记.

形容词若是多音节, 只把 more, most 前面写.

6. (1分) --- Is that man Mr. Smith?

--- It _____ be him. He has gone to New York on business. ()

- A. may not
B. needn't
C. can't
D. mustn't

【考点】DB：情态动词。

【分析】-- 那个人是 Smith 先生吗？

-- 不可能是他。他去纽约出差了。

【解答】答案：C。

may not 可能不；needn't 不必；can't 不可能；mustn't 不可以。根据 He has gone to New York on business, 可知 Smith 去纽约了，所以那个人不可能是他。故选 C。

【点评】本题主要考查情态动词的用法。合理理解句意以及各项的意思是解答本题的关键所在。

7. (1分) The novel _____ by many people today. ()

A. is read

B. are read

C. reads

D. were read

【考点】G1：一般现在时的被动语态。

【分析】如今很多人读这部小说。

【解答】答案：A

首先根据句中的时间状语为 today 意为“如今”句子描述的客观事实，可判断为一般现在时，主语 the novel 是谓语动词 read 的承受者，二者形成被动关系，故用被动语态，故谓语动词用一般现在时的被动语态，其结构为：am/is/are+及物动词的过去分词，主语 the novel 是第三人称单数，be 动词用 is，read 的过去分词是 read 读作/red/，套用结构，故选 A

【点评】本题考查时态和语态。每个时态都有标志词，熟记这些标志词是做题的关键。在没有时间状语的情况下可以根据语境来对时态做出判断。判断语态的关键则是观察主语是谓语动词的执行者还是承受者

8. (1分) -- -- -- Could you tell me the way _____ the railway station?

-- -- -- Go along this road and soon you'll find it. ()

A. at

B. to

C. in

D. between

【考点】79：其他介词。

【分析】-- 你能告诉我去火车站的路吗？-- 沿着这条路走，你很快会找到它。

【解答】答案：B 考查词组 the way to some place 去某地的路，to 到...，去...，为固定搭配。故选：B。

【点评】考查介词，根据句子意思及固定搭配，选择合适的介词。

9. (1分) Bob is taking the desks away because they _____ too much room. ()

- A. stand up B. pick up C. take up D. listen up

【考点】E1: 动词短语.

【分析】Bob 正在搬走桌子因为它们占去了太多的空间.

【解答】答案: C

根据各个选项意思 stand up"站起来, 起立"; pick up"拾起, 捡起"; take up"占去, 占据"; listen up"注意听, 好好听", 结合上文 Bob is taking the desks away"Bob 正在搬走桌子"可推知桌子占去了太多的空间, 故选 C.

【点评】本题主要考查动词短语的用法. 解答时注意理解句意以及所给选项的意思即可做出正确选择

10. (1分) Basketball is so exciting that _____ people play it for fun. ()

- A. million B. two millions
C. million of D. millions of

【考点】A9: 数词的用法.

【分析】篮球是如此令人兴奋以至于世界上有无数的人为了乐趣而去打球.

【解答】答案: D.

根据选项中出现的 million, 可知本题考查数词 million 的用法 (数字+million 表确数或是 millions of 表约数). A 选项只有 million, 在这里不符合它的两种用法, 排除掉; B 选项因为有基数词, 故 million 不需要加 s, 故排除. C 选项中有介词 of, million 应该加 s. 故排除 C. 选项 D, 指数百万的人, 表约数. 故选 D.

【点评】本题考查数词的用法. 与之用法相同的还有 hundred、thousand 和 billion. 熟记 thousand 的用法 (数字+million 表确数或是 millions of) 是做题的关键.

11. (1分) - - - Will you carry the box for me, please?

- - - Sure, _____ . ()

- A. no good B. no problem C. no idea D. no way

【考点】L0: 常用日常交际用语.

【分析】- 请帮我拿这个盒子好吗?

- 当然, 没问题.

【解答】答案: B; no good 不中用的; no problem 没问题; no idea 不知道; no way 决不; 根据答语 Sure 推知答语为肯定回答: 没问题; 故选 B.

【点评】英语交际用语的考查也是考查重点, 平时注意积累各种习惯用语, 熟记英美文
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化,尤其注意不能以中文方式思考英语问题,注意中西文化的差别。

12. (1分) --- When _____ you _____ here?

--- Two days ago. ()

A. did; come B. have; come C. will; come D. do; come

【考点】F1: 一般过去时。

【分析】你什么时候来这的?

两天前。

【解答】答案: A. 结合下文的时间状语 two days ago 表示两天前,与一般过去时连用,所给单词 come 来是实意动词,构成特殊疑问句是特殊疑问词+一般疑问句语序,故需借助于助动词 did 构成一般疑问句,后面用动词原形 come,故答案是 A.

【点评】一般过去时,表示过去某个时间里发生的非持续性动作或存在的状态,也表示经常或反复发生的动作.用动词的过去式表示,常和表示过去的时间状语连用,如: yesterday, last night, in+过去的年份, two days ago, before, the age of, the day before yesterday 等。

13. (1分) Let's open the windows to have some _____ air here. ()

A. cheap B. nervous C. careful D. fresh

【考点】83: 形容词词义辨析。

【分析】让我们打开窗户,好让这儿有一些新鲜空气。

【解答】答案: D; cheap 便宜的; nervous 紧张不安的; careful 小心谨慎的; fresh 新鲜的; 根据句中信息 Let's open the windows 推知下句句意: 让这儿有一些新鲜空气; 故选 D.

【点评】根据句中信息正确理解句意,对所给四个形容词作出正确分析,从而作出正确解答。

14. (1分) I _____ ride a bike to school. But this morning, I walked to school. ()

A. never B. hardly C. seldom D. usually

【考点】98: 频度副词。

【分析】我通常骑自行车去上学,但是今天早上我步行去的学校。

【解答】答案: D

never 从不; hardly 几乎不; seldom 很少,不常; usually 通常; 根据后句 But this morning, I walked to school. 可知前句中的骑自行车上学是经常性的,故选 D.

【点评】 本题考查频度副词，先弄清所给词的词义，再根据情境选择正确答案。

15. (1分) Yunnan is beautiful and I'm _____ visiting it again. ()

- A. keeping clear of B. suffering from
C. looking forward to D. running away from

【考点】 E1: 动词短语.

【分析】 云南很美丽，我期待着故地重游。

【解答】 答案：C

根据各个选项的意思 A、keep clear of 意为"避开，不接触"，B、suffer from 意为"遭受(痛苦或疾病)"，C、look forward to 意为"期待，盼望"，D、run away from 意为"逃跑"；根据上文语境 Yunnan is beautiful"云南很美丽"，可推知盼望再次去游览，故选 C

【点评】 本题考查动词短语辨析，需在平时善于积累，可把短语放在句子里记忆，这样会记得牢固，不容易混淆，答题时结合语境即可做出判断。

16. (1分) _____ the dinner was all over, everyone helped wash the dishes. ()

- A. How B. When C. Before D. Why

【考点】 C2: 从属连词.

【分析】 当晚饭结束的时候，人人帮着洗盘子。

【解答】 答案：B；

根据后面的"everyone helped wash the dishes 人人帮着洗盘子。"可以推测前半句表达的意思是"当晚饭结束的时候"表示"当...时"用 when；故选 B

【点评】 本题主要考查连词的用法，做此类题目一定要弄清句意，明白上下文之间的关系，才能更好地判断出所要用的连词。

17. (1分) --- Do you know _____ ?

--- For a month. ()

- A. how long will she be away
B. how long she will be away
C. how often will she go there
D. how often she will go there

【考点】 K5: 宾语从句.

【分析】 --- 你知道她将离开多长时间吗？

--- 一个月。

【解答】答案：B.

根据 Do you know 可知本题考查宾语从句，宾语从句中一般为陈述语序，选项 AC 都是疑问语序，所以排除掉。根据 For a month, 可知这里表示的是一段时间，询问一段时间应该用 how long. 故选 B.

【点评】本题考查宾语从句是用法。做题时注意宾语从句三要素时态、语序和连接词。

18. (1分) --- Why did the car hit the boy?

--- Because the driver _____ on the phone at that time. ()

- A. talk
B. is talking
C. was talking
D. have talked

【考点】F4: 过去进行时。

【分析】--- 为什么那辆小车撞到了那个孩子？

--- 因为那个时候在打电话。

【解答】答案：C.

根据问句 "Why did the car hit the boy?" 可以判断动作发生的时间是过去，再根据时间状语 at that time (那时) 可知句子中的动作在过去某个时刻正在进行着，且动作在一段时间内持续进行，所以用过去进行时，过去进行时的构成是：主语 + was/were + 动词的现在分词，主语是 the driver 所以 be 动词用 was, talk 的现在分词是 talking; 故选 C.

【点评】本题考查了动词的时态。做题时，一定要特别关注有关的时间短语，这是判断句子时态的标志。解答时注意过去进行时的构成是：主语 + was/were + 动词的现在分词。

19. (1分) My parents didn't allow me _____ to the party. ()

- A. go
B. to go
C. goes
D. went

【考点】DG: 非谓语动词。

【分析】我父母不允许我去参加聚会。

【解答】答案：B.

根据 My parents didn't allow me _____ to the party, 可知这里考查了 allow sb to do sth 允许某人做某事，后面跟 to 引导的不定式形式。

故选：B.

【点评】本题考查了非谓语动词的用法。解答时注意：allow sb to do sth 允许某人做某事，后面跟 to 引导的不定式形式。

20. (1分) --- Thank you for helping me with my physics.

--- _____. I hope you can do better in it. ()

A. Good idea

B. See you

C. I'm not sure

D. You're welcome

【考点】LO: 常用日常交际用语.

【分析】- 谢谢你帮我学习物理.

- 不客气, 我希望你能在这方面做得更好.

【解答】答案: D; Good idea 好主意; See you 再见; I'm not sure 我不确定; You're welcome 不用客气; 根据上句 Thank you for helping me with my physics 可知答语应为 You're welcome; 故选 D.

【点评】交际用语, 在日常口语中用的很多, 学生要利用上下句的逻辑关系、句子中的关键信息及对话的整体意思认真分析、仔细推敲. 若有交流背景提示, 则需更仔细阅读, 理清双方各自的身份、交流时间、地点、目的等. 学生要对常见的交际场合用法, 记忆清楚, 如打电话, 问路, 购物等场合.

三、完形填空 (本大题共 1 小题, 每小题 10 分, 共 10 分) 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的 ABCD 四个选项中选出最佳选项.

21. (10 分) Do you ever watch old movies? Maybe you will see one with Carole Lombard. She was a famous (41) B in the 1930s. She died when she was only 34. In her (42) A life she made 70 movies!

Lombard's real name was Jane Alice Peters. In 1921, she was playing baseball in the (43) D near her home. A movie director (44) B her and decided to put her in a movie. She was only 13 at the time. The movie was one of the last silent movies. She acted (表演) so well that she (45) C the hearts of some people. At 16, she left school to act.

In 1925, she had an agreement with a (46) B studio, 20th Century Fox. The studio gave (47) C a new name, and she acted in several films. Then, at age 18, she was in a bad car accident. The accident left scars (伤疤) on her face. The studio broke the agreement, but she did not (48) A. She continued to act.

It was Paramount Studio that made Lombard a (49) D. She made many movies for the studio. She also married two of their stars. Lombard was married to actor William Powell for only 23 months. (50) A seven years later, she married the great love of her life, actor Clark Gable. It was a great Hollywood love story.

41. A. nurse B. actress C. doctor D. teacher
42. A. short B. lazy C. long D. humorous
43. A. kitchen B. classroom C. cinema D. street
44. A. forgot B. saw C. hurt D. pushed
45. A. broke B. avoided C. won D. treated
46. A. dance B. film C. music D. school
47. A. me B. it C. her D. him
48. A. give up B. have a try C. make sure D. lift up
49. A. scientist B. writer C. driver D. star
50. A. But B. Before C. Since D. As.

【考点】N1: 记叙文。

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。主要介绍了一些老电影的情况。如果你喜欢看老电影的话，你可以看卡洛尔·隆巴德主演的影片，她是 20 世纪 30 年代著名的演员，在 34 岁的时候就去世了，在她短暂的一生里，她就拍了 70 部电影。隆巴德的真实名字是简·艾丽丝·彼得斯，1921 年，她正在家附近街上打棒球的时候，一个电影导演看见了她，决定让她到电影里扮演一个角色，那时候她仅有 13 岁，这部电影是最后的无声电影之一。她的表演那么精彩，因此而赢得了很多的欣赏，16 岁的时候就辍学开始表演了。在 1925 年的时候，她同二十世纪福克斯电影公司签订了一个合同，这个电影公司给她给她起了一个新的名字，然后在好几部电影里扮演角色，后来在 18 岁的时候，她遭遇了严重的车祸，这场车祸在她的脸上留下了疤痕，电影公司就毁约了，但是她没有放弃，继续演出。是派拉蒙影业公司让她成为明星的，她为这家公司拍了很多电影，她和其中的两个明星结过婚，她和威廉·鲍威尔一起度过了 23 个月的时光，但是七年以后，她和一生的最爱克拉克·盖博结婚，这是一个伟大的好莱坞爱情故事。

【解答】41. B. 考查名词。根据下文 "she made 70 movies!" 可知她是一名演员，故选 B。

42. A. 考查形容词。根据上文 "She died when she was only 34" 她去世的时候只有 34 岁，可知她的生命很短暂，故选 A。

43. D. 考查名词. 根据上文"she was playing baseball"可知打棒球不可能在厨房里打, 也不能在教室里打, 更不能在电影院里打, 最有可能的是在街上打, 故选 D.

44. B. 考查动词. forgot 的意思是"忘记"; saw 意思是"看见"; hurt 意思是"伤害"; pushed 意思是"推". 根据"she was playing baseball in the (43) D near her home. A movie director (44) B her and decided to put her in a movie"可知一个电影导演看见了她, 带她去拍电影了, 所以只有 saw 最符合文意, 故选 B.

45. C. 考查动词. broke 意思是"打破"; avoided 意思是"避免"; won 意思是"赢得"; treated 意思是"对待". 根据"She acted (表演) so well that she (45) the hearts of some people. " 她的精彩演出赢得了很多人的心, won 最符合文意, 所以要用 won, 故选 C.

46. B. 考查名词. 根据下文"The studio gave (47) a new name, and she acted in several films. "这个电影制品厂给了她一个新名字, 并在好几部电影中演出, 所以她是和一个电影公司签约了, 故选 B.

47. C. 考查代词. 根据上文"she had an agreement with a (46) studio"她是和一个电影公司签约了, 因此可知这个电影公司给了她一个新名字, she 的宾格是 her, 故选 C.

48. A. 考查动词短语. give up 意思是"放弃"; have a try 意思是"尝试"; make sure 意思是"确保"; lift up 意思是"举起". 根据上下文"The accident left scars (伤疤) on her face. The studio broke the agreement, but she did not (48) A. She continued to act. "虽然脸上有了伤疤, 虽然电影制片厂和她解约, 但是这些都没有让她放弃表演, 而是继续演出, 所以要用 give up, 故选 A.

49. D. 考查名词. 根据下文"She made many movies for the studio. "她拍了很多电影, 可知是派拉蒙影业公司让她成为一个明星, 故选 D.

50. A. 考查连词. 根据上文"She also married two of their stars. "她和威廉·鲍威尔一起

过了 23 个月，…七年以后，她又和克拉克·盖博结婚了，推出此处用 but 表示转折，故选 A.

【点评】首先造型，掌握大意，然后结合具体的题目，做出选择，最后把选出的答案放入原文中再读一遍，选出最符合文意的选项。

四、阅读理解（本大题共 15 题：51-60 小题，每小题 2 分；61-65 小题，每小题 10 分；共 25 分）

22. (10 分) Mr Robin (知更鸟) had his house in a tree.

His four baby robins lived in it. They grew very fast. Soon the house was too little for them.

"It is time for you to fly," said Mr Robin.

"Oh, we can not fly," said the baby robins.

"You can, if you try," said Mr Robin.

A robin tried. He flew into a tree.

"Oh, how interesting!" said the little robin. "I like to fly. See me go!"

Then the other robins tried.

In a little while they could all fly.

The robins could fly, but they could not sing.

"No, Dad, we can not sing."

"You can, if you try. Hear the other birds sing. Look at the pretty flowers and the blue sky. Then you will want to sing. Hear me sing to you. Now sing for me."

One little robin sang.

Then they all sang.

A little girl came by. "Wow, hear the birds sing!" she said. "How happy they are!"

51. How many baby robins lived in the house? B

A. 3.

B. 4.

C. 6.

D. 7.

52. What did Mr Robin ask his babies to do first? A

A. To fly.

B. To jump.

C. To look for food.

D. To build houses .

53. How did the little robin feel when he flew into a tree? A

A. Interested.

B. Bored.

C. Tired.

D. Worried.

54. What else did the baby robins learn to do? D

A. To have dinner.

B. To take a trip.

C. To have a party.

D. To sing .

55. What did the girl think of the birds? C

A. They were poor .

B. They were rude .

C. They were happy .

D. They were sad .

【考点】 O3: 逸闻趣事类阅读; P2: 判断推理; PB: 文中细节.

【分析】 本文介绍了小知更鸟学习飞翔和唱歌. 知更鸟先生先看见自己的家太小了, 容纳不了四只小知更鸟, 于是想让他们的孩子飞去. 小知更鸟一会就学会了飞翔, 他们觉得非常有趣. 然后他们又学习唱歌. 不久也都学会了, 一个小女孩走过来, 听见小鸟正在唱歌, 她说: "他们多么高兴啊!". 通过这个故事可以看出; 我们只要坚持不懈并且勇敢的去做, 我们就能把事情做成功.

【解答】 51. B. 细节理解题. 根据 "His four baby robins lived in it. "可知共四只更知鸟, 故选 B.

52. A. 细节理解题. 根据 "It is time for you to fly, "said Mr Robin. 可知更知鸟爸爸首先让他们飞, 故选 A.

53. A. 细节理解题. 根据 He flew into a tree. 以及 Oh, how interesting!可知小更知鸟飞到树上感到有趣, 故选 A.

54. D. 推理判断题. 根据文章第十二段 "No, Dad, we can not sing." 和十三段 "You can, if you try." 以及再接下来的两段 "One little robin sang. Then they all sang." 可知小更知鸟还学会了唱歌, 故选 D.

55. C. 推理判断题. 根据文章最后一句 "How happy they are!" 可知小女孩觉得更知鸟很开心, 故选 C.

【点评】本篇阅读理解是一篇逸闻趣事类阅读短文, 体裁为一个寓言故事, 故事内容易理解, 题目大部分为细节理解题. 对于细节理解题, 我们需要把握住题干中的关键词, 然后带到文章中寻找关键句, 即可解答这些题目.

23. (10分) In northern Scotland there is a long, deep lake called Loch Ness. More than 200 meters deep, it is the largest lake in the UK. People say a big monster (怪兽) lives in its dark, cold waters. It weighs more than 1,000 kilos and is at least ten meters long. Some people say it has a head like a horse. Others say it looks like a snake. Many people travel to Loch Ness to look for this strange monster, but only a few people have seen it. At least, they say they have seen it.

The Loch Ness Monster is a famous legend (传说). The first story about a monster in Loch Ness was told over 500 years ago, but the legend of the monster spread widely only in the twenties century. In 1933, a husband and wife reported that they saw a big monster in Loch Ness. Several people have taken photos, but at least one of them was a hoax (骗局). During the 1960s, a team was formed to look for the monster. They took many photos and made movies, but they were never able to find a monster.

There is no real fact that a monster lives in Loch Ness, but there is also no fact that one doesn't live. One thing is true about Loch Ness: there are a lot of tourists there.

56. In northern A there is a long, deep lake called Loch Ness.

- A. Scotland
- B. HongKong
- C. Rome
- D. Paris

57. What do people say about the monster in Loch Ness? D

- A. It weighs about 100kilos.

- B. It is one meter long.
- C. It has a tail like a horse.
- D. It looks like a snake.

58. When was the first story about the monster told? B

- A. 200 years ago.
- B. Over 500 years ago.
- C. In 1933.
- D. In 1960.

59. Why was a team formed during the 1960s? B

- A. To kill the monster.
- B. To look for the monster.
- C. To catch the monster.
- D. To sell the monster.

60. What is the passage mainly about? C

- A. People that saw a monster.
- B. A trip to Loch Ness.
- C. A legend about a monster.
- D. A team that took photos.

【考点】 O3: 逸闻趣事类阅读; P2: 判断推理; P9: 内容归纳.

【分析】 本文介绍了尼斯湖和尼斯湖怪兽的传奇故事. 尼斯湖在苏格兰北部, 又长又深. 传说里面有怪兽. 人们说这个怪兽重 1000 多千克, 至少 10 米长, 头像马, 还有人说它长得像蛇. 在二十世纪六十年代, 组建了一个小队为了寻找怪兽. 但是, 至今也没确定到底有没有怪兽. 唯一确定的是那里有很多游客.

【解答】 56. A 细节理解题. 根据 In northern Scotland there is a long, deep lake called Loch Ness. 可知在苏格兰北部有个又长又深的湖叫尼斯湖. 故选 A.

57. D 细节理解题. 根据 It weighs more than 1,000 kilos and is at least ten meters long. Some people say it has a head like a horse. Others say it looks like a snake. 可知人们说这个怪兽重 1000 多千克, 至少 10 米长, 头像马, 还有人说它长得像蛇. 故选 D.

58. B 细节理解题. 根据 The first story about a monster in Loch Ness was told over 500 years ago, 可知关于尼斯湖里怪兽的故事最早是在 500 多年前开始的. 故选 B.

59. B. 细节理解题. 根据 During the 1960s, a team was formed to look for the monster. 可知在二十世纪六十年代, 为了寻找怪兽组建了一个小队. 故选 B.

60. C. 主旨大意题. 根据 The Loch Ness Monster is a famous legend (传说). 可知本文主要讲述了尼斯湖里怪兽的传说. 故选 C.

【点评】本文是一篇逸闻趣事类阅读短文. 介绍了尼斯湖和尼斯湖怪兽的传奇故事. 解答时, 细读题材, 各个击破. 掌握全文的大意之后, 细细阅读问题, 弄清每题要求后, 带着问题, 再回到原文中去寻找、捕获有关信息.

24. (5分) Vanuatu is an island nation in the South Pacific. It is one of the smallest countries in the world. But for those who are interested in adventure and sport, there is a lot to do. Vanuatu's islands offer visitors two of the most exciting and dangerous activities in the world: volcano (火山) surfing and land diving.

Volcano Surfing

On Tanna Island, Mount Yasur rises 300 meters into the sky. Yasur is an active volcano, and it erupts (爆发) almost every day, sometimes several times a day. For centuries, people have climbed this mountain to visit the top. Recently, people have also started climbing Yasur to surf the volcano. In some ways, volcano surfing is like surfing in the sea, but in other ways it's very different. Volcano surfers try to escape the erupting volcano - without getting hit by flying rocks! It's fast, fun and dangerous - the perfect extreme sport (极限运动).

Land Diving

Most people are familiar with bungee jumping, but do you know bungee jumping started on Pentecost Island in Vanuatu and is almost fifteen centuries old? The activity, first called land diving, is part of a religious ceremony (宗教仪式). A man ties tree vines (树藤) to his legs. He then jumps head - first from a high tower to touch the earth with the top of his head - without breaking the vine. Every spring, island natives (men only) still take part in this amazing activity.

61. In Line 2, what does the word "those" mean? A

A. People.

B. Animals.

C. Activities.

D. Islands .

62. According to the passage, Mount Yasur C .

A. is no longer active

B. is on Pentecost Island

C. erupts almost every day

D. rises 800meters into the sky

63. Why have people recently started climbing Mount Yasur? D

A. People can climb it easily .

B. People can make money .

C. People can watch snow on it.

D. People can surf the volcano .

64. Which of the following about land diving is true? C

A. It is not dangerous at all.

B. It was first called "bungee jumping".

C. It is a traditional activity in Vanuatu .

D. It came to Vanuatu from another country .

65. What is the purpose of the passage? B

A. To tell people not to do dangerous sports.

B. To explain what volcano surfing and land diving are.

C. To talk about the world's best volcano surfer and land diver .

D. To compare activities in Vanuatu with sports in New Zealand .

【考点】 O2: 社会文化类阅读; P2: 判断推理; P9: 内容归纳 .

【分析】 本文是一篇社会文化类短文. 主要介绍了瓦努阿图是南太平洋的一个岛国, 这是世界上最小的国家之一, 对于那些喜欢冒险和运动人来说, 有许多可以做的. 瓦努阿图岛为游客提供世界上最刺激, 最危险的两个运动: 火山冲浪和陆上跳水. 在坦纳岛上, 伊苏尔山是一座很活跃的火山, 几乎每天都喷发, 有时一天好几次, 可以喷发到天空 300 米的高度. 多少个世纪以来, 人们去爬这座山去看山顶的景观. 最近, 人们开始攀登伊苏尔山, 去火山冲浪, 在某些方面, 火山冲浪有点像海上冲浪, 但是又有些不同. 火山冲浪是从喷发的火山逃离, 不被石块击到, 这是很迅速的, 危险的, 完美的极限运动. 大部分人都比较熟悉蹦极运动, 但是你知道蹦极是开始于 15 世纪瓦努阿图的彭特科斯特岛

上吗？这项运动，最初叫陆上跳水，是宗教仪式的一部分，一个人用树藤绑住腿，从高塔上头朝下跳，用头触摸土地，并且不能打破树藤。每年春天，岛上的居民，主要是男的，仍然参加这个令人不可思议的运动。

【解答】61. A. 词语理解题。根据 "But for those who are interested in adventure and sport, there is a lot to do." 这句话的意思是 "对于那些喜欢冒险和运动人来说，有许多可以做的。" 所以 those 的意思是 "那些喜欢冒险和运动的人"，也就是 people 的意思，故选 A。

62. C. 细节理解题。根据 "Yasur is an active volcano, and it erupts (爆发) almost every day," "伊苏尔山是一座很活跃的火山，几乎每天都喷发。可知伊苏尔山几乎每天都喷发，故选 C。

63. D. 细节理解题。根据 "Recently, people have also started climbing Yasur to surf the volcano." "最近，人们开始攀登伊苏尔山，去火山冲浪，可知人们爬伊苏尔山的目的是火山冲浪，故选 D。

64. C. 细节理解题。根据 "The activity, first called land diving, is part of a religious ceremony (宗教仪式)." "这项运动，最初叫陆上跳水，是宗教仪式的一部分。因此可知这项运动在瓦努阿图是一个传统活动，故选 C。

65. B. 细节理解题。根据 "Vanuatu's islands offer visitors two of the most exciting and dangerous activities in the world: volcano (火山) surfing and land diving." "瓦努阿图岛为游客提供世界上最刺激，最危险的两个运动：火山冲浪和陆上跳水。然后分别对 "Volcano Surfing" 和 "Land Diving" 进行了详细叙述，因此可知这篇文章的主要目的就是向读者介绍这两项运动，故选 B。

【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。

五、补全对话（本大题共1小题，每小题5分，共5分）根据对话内容，从方框内选择恰当的句子将对话补充完整。（选项中有两项是多余的）

25. (5分) A. Don't worry.

B. I am going to look at the board.

- C. I entered a photo competition.
- D. Is there anything new?
- E. Would you like to take part in it?
- F. What do you want to do?
- G. What is the topic?

A: Hi, Betty. What are you going to do?

B: Hi, Lingling! (66) B

A: Oh, I have just come from there?

B: (67) D

A: Yes. There will be an English speaking competition next Friday.

B: (68) G

A: Life in the Future.

B: That's a good topic. (69) E

A: Yes, I'd like to. I think I can practise my spoken English. What about you?

B: Oh, you know, I am shy. I am afraid I can't speak in public.

A: (70) A If you keep on practising, you will be successful.

B: I will think about it. Thank you very much.

【考点】LP: 情境对话; LQ: 补全对话.

【分析】A: 嗨, 贝蒂! 你准备做什么?

B: 嗨, 玲玲! 我打算去看看黑板.

A: 哦, 我刚从那儿回来.

B: 有什么新消息吗?

A: 是的, 下周五将有一场英语演讲比赛.

B: 主题是什么啊?

A: 未来的生活.

B: 那是一个好的主题. 你想加入吗?

A: 嗯, 我想. 我认为可以练习我的口语. 你呢?

B: 哦, 你知道的, 我很害羞. 我害怕我不能在公共场合演讲.

A: 不要担心. 如果你坚持练习的话, 你会成功的.

B: 我会考虑的. 非常感谢你.

【解答】66: B 根据 "What are you going to do?" 可知, 此处的回答应该为 "我打算做...", 结合选项, 答案为 B. I am going to look at the board.

67: D 根据 "Yes. There will be an English speaking competition next Friday." 可知, 他是在询问黑板上有没有什么新消息, 故答案为 D. Is there anything new?

68: G 根据 "A: Life in the Future. B: That's a good topic" 可知, 这里是在询问演讲的主题是什么, 故答案为 G. What is the topic?

69: E 根据 "Yes, I'd like to" 可知, 此处是在询问他要参加演讲比赛吗, 故答案为 E. Would you like to take part in it?

70: A 根据 "I am afraid I can't speak in public" 可知, 此处应该为安慰他不要担心, 故答案为 A. Don't worry.

【点评】做这道题时要先通读全文, 弄清整篇对话的大意, 然后根据上下文以及语言习惯, 选出合适的选项.

六、完成句子 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分) 根据所给中文意思完成句子, 每空限填一词.

26. (2分) 如果人们遇上麻烦, 我们应当帮助他们.

If people are in trouble, we should help them.

【考点】R3: 汉译英.

【分析】in trouble.

【解答】答案: in trouble. 结合句意是要译出遇上麻烦, 前面有 are, be 动词可作为系动词, 后加表语, 这里用 in trouble 处于困境, 介词短语做表语, 故答案是 in trouble.

【点评】介词不能独立作为句子的一个成分, 它只能和其他词 (主要是名词) 一起构成介宾短语, 来充当句子的成分, 这时候可以做表语.

如: 1、The ball (主) is (系) under the desk (表).

2、They (主) are (系) at school (表).

27. (2分) 你不在家时, 我会照顾孩子们.

While you are not at home, I'll look after the children.

【考点】R3: 汉译英.

【分析】look after.

【解答】答案: look after. 这里是要表达出照顾, 两个空用 look after, 这里是 while 引导

的时间状语从句，遵循主将从现的规则，故主句是一般将来时 will+动词原形，故答案是 look after.

【点评】 take care of 与 look after 都能作“照顾、照料”解，可以互相替换。但 look after 没有“保管、保护”的意思。如：

① She stayed at home and took care of her mother yesterday.

= She stayed at home and looked after her mother yesterday.

昨天她呆在家里照料她母亲了。

28. (2分) 那家工厂五年前关闭了。

That factory closed down five years ago.

【考点】 R3：汉译英。

【分析】 closed down.

【解答】 答案：closed down. 结合句意是要表达关闭，表示停业用 close down，这里是说过去的事情用一般过去时，故答案是 closed down.

【点评】 一般过去时，表示过去某个时间里发生的非持续性动作或存在的状态，也表示经常或反复发生的动作。用动词的过去式表示，常和表示过去的时间状语连用，例如：yesterday, last night, in+过去的年份, two days ago, before, the age of, the day before yesterday 等。

29. (2分) 我可以参加这个讨论吗？

May I join in the discussion?

【考点】 R3：汉译英。

【分析】 join in.

【解答】 答案：join in. 结合中英文是要表达加入，是加入讨论这个活动中来，两个空用 join in，这里是提出请求，may 是情态动词，后加动词原形，故答案是 join in.

【点评】 join in sth. /doing sth. 意为“参加”，后面接的宾语一般是表示竞赛、娱乐、游戏等活动的名词或 V-ing. 例如：

Can I join in the game? 我可以参加这个游戏吗？They all join in singing the song. 他们一起唱这首歌。

30. (2分) 每周末我都和妈妈出去吃饭？

I go out for a meal with my mother every weekend?

【考点】 R3：汉译英。

【分析】go out.

【解答】答案：go out. 这里是说每周末都做的事情，经常性的动作一般现在时，表示出去用 go out，主语是 I 第一人称单数，故答案是 go out.

【点评】一般现在时表示通常性、规律性、习惯性、真理性的状态或者动作（有时间规律发生的事件）的一种时间状态.

七、任务型阅读（本大题共 1 小题，每小题 5 分，共 5 分）阅读下面短文，根据短文内容完成句子.

31. (5 分) Do some colors makes you feel calm while others give you energy? Scientists have studied the connection between color and mood(心情) for a long time. Many believe that color can influence our moods.

Warm, bright colors such as yellow and red are positive colors. They can give people a pleasant feeling. Cool colors such as blue, purple, and green are relaxing colors. They help people experience calm feelings.

Many public places are decorated (装饰) with certain colors in order to create certain moods. Orange makes people feel hungry, and many restaurants are painted in this color.

People use color in their homes to create moods as well. Blue is a peaceful color. It helps you rest, so it is a very good color for a bedroom.

Colors can create bad moods, too. Some types of blue make people feel sad. Red can make people feel angry.

What is your mood right now? Now look at the color of the walls round you. Does it match it mood?

76. Cool colors are relaxing colors and they help people experience calm feelings.

77. Orange makes people feel hungry, and many restaurants are painted this color.

78. People use color in their homes to create moods as well.

79. Some types of blue make people feel sad.

80. This passage mainly tells us how color can influence our moods.

【考点】O6: 人生感悟类阅读; P6: 阅读填空; PB: 文中细节.

【分析】全文大意:

一些颜色会使你感觉平静而另外一些颜色会给你活力吗? 长时间以来科学家已经研究出

颜色和心情的关联。很多人相信颜色能影响我们的心情。像黄色、红色温暖明亮的颜色是积极的颜色。他们能给人们一种愉悦的感受。冷色调像蓝色、紫色和绿色是令人放松的颜色。他们帮助人们体验平静的感觉。很多公共场所为了创造某种特定氛围用某种特定颜色装饰。橙色使人们感到饥饿，很多餐馆粉刷成这种颜色。人们也在家中用颜色创造氛围。蓝色是一种平静的颜色。它帮助人们休息，所以是一种非常适合卧室的颜色。颜色也能制造坏的心情。某种蓝色使人们感到忧郁。红色使人们感到愤怒。你现在的心情怎么样？现在你看看周围墙的颜色。它和心情相配吗？

【解答】答案：

76、calm feelings 细节理解题 根据第二段 Cool colors such as blue, purple, and green are relaxing colors. They help people experience calm feelings. 可知冷色调像蓝色、紫色和绿色是令人放松的颜色。他们帮助人们体验平静的感觉。故填 calm feelings

77、feel hungry 细节理解题 根据第三段 Orange makes people feel hungry, and many restaurants are painted in this color. 可知橙色使人们感到饥饿，很多餐馆粉刷成这种颜色。故填 feel hungry

78、create moods 细节理解题 根据第四段 People use color in their homes to create moods as well. 可知人们也在家中用颜色创造氛围，故填 create moods

79、blue 细节理解题 根据 Some types of blue make people feel sad 可知某种蓝色使人们感到忧郁，故填 blue

80、can influence our moods 主旨大意题 根据第一段的主题句 Many believe that color can influence our moods. "很多人相信颜色能影响我们的心情"接下来短文介绍了颜色是如何能够影响人们心情的。冷色调是放松的颜色，能帮助人们体验平静的感觉。暖色调是积极的颜色，给人愉悦的感觉。当然，有些颜色也会给人带来坏心情。人们用不同的颜色来装饰房间，创造不同的氛围。可知这篇短文主要告诉我们颜色是如何能够影响人们心情的，故填 can influence our moods

【点评】阅读填空题不仅考查学生阅读理解层面的能力，更加注重考查学生“写”的能力。若是写单词，则要注意拼写正确，词形、词性有无变化，是否需要大写；若所要完成的是短语或句子成分，则需谨慎对待，依据所给题干分析要完成的是什么句子成分，需用什么样的表达方式，不可简单草率地将文中信息直接挪用。前四道题为原词呈现，比较简单。最后一题在回答时注意为宾语从句需要用陈述句语序。

八、综合填空（本大题共1小题，每小题10分，共10分）根据短文内容及首字母提示，
第22页（共26页）

填所缺单词，使短文意思完整。每空限填一词。

32. (10分) In the town of Lampang in northern Thailand, there is an unusual group of musicians. They play many different (81) kinds of music - everything from traditional Thai songs to music by Beethoven. Both children and adults love this group. What makes them so (82) popular? Is it their music? Their looks? Yes, it's both of the things, but it's (83) also something else: they're elephants.

These musical elephants started at the TECC (泰国大象保护中心) in Lampang. The TECC protects elephants. It teaches people to understand and love them. And, like many zoos (84) around the world, the TECC encourages elephants to paint.

Richard Lair (85) works for the TECC. He loves his job there and knows a lot about elephants. He says some of the animals' paintings are very good. But, in fact, elephants (86) hear better than they see. And so he had an idea: if elephants are (87) smart and they have good hearing, maybe they can play music. To test his idea, Lair and a friend started the Thai Elephant Orchestra. During a performance (表演), the elephants play a number of (88) instruments, including the drums and the xylophone (木琴).

But can elephants really make music properly? Yes, says Lair. They are very creative. Human (89) encourage the animals to play, but the elephants make their own songs; they don't just copy their trainers (90) or other people. There are now CDs of the group's music which make money for the TECC. And the music these artists create is pretty amazing.

【考点】N1: 记叙文。

【分析】【文章大意】本文介绍了在泰国北部有一个非常受欢迎的大象乐队。它们演奏不同种类的音乐，从传统的泰国歌曲到贝多芬乐曲的一切音乐。大象非常聪明，它们也会画画。它们不但会模仿别人，也会创造它们自己的歌曲。

【解答】81 kinds. 根据句子: "everything from traditional Thai songs to music by Beethoven." 可知传统的泰国歌曲和贝多芬音乐，这是音乐的种类，所以此处为种类，又因为前面是 many, 故填 kinds.

82 popular. 根据句子: "Both children and adults love this group." 可知大人和小孩都喜欢。因此是受欢迎的。故填 popular.

83 also. 根据: "something else" 可知此处还有其他的事情，表示递进，故用副词 also.

84 around. 根据句子: "And, like many zoos (84) a the world," 句意: 像许多在世界

各地的动物园。 around the world 表示世界各地，是固定搭配，故填 around。

85 works. 根据句子："Richard Lair (85) w for the TECC."可知 Richard Lair 为泰国大象保护中心工作。work for 为…工作。又因为主语是第三人称单数，所以是 works。

86 hear. 根据句子："if elephants are (87) s and they have good hearing"可知大象听觉好。故填 hear。

87 smart. 根据句子："They are very creative."可知大象非常有创造力，因此它们是聪明的，故填 smart。

88 instruments. 根据句子："including the drums and the xylophone (木琴)."可知鼓和木琴是乐器，有 a number of 来修饰，故此处用复数名词 instruments。

89 encourage. 根据句子："Lair and a friend started the Thai Elephant Orchestra."可知 Lair 和他的朋友创建大象交响乐团，这是在鼓励大象演奏音乐。故填 encourage。

90 or. 根据本空前后两者关系："they don't just copy their trainers (90) o other people." 他们不是简单复制或模仿他们的训练师或者其他入，所以根据句意推断出填写连词 or。

【点评】完形填空题需先浏览一遍全文，掌握文章大意，结合前后文语境，以及语法形态，推测出正确的选项。

九、书面表达 (本大题共 15 分)

33. (15 分) 假如你即将在学校英语兴趣小组的活动中发言，请你用英语写一篇发言稿。要点提示如下：

- (1) 几个月前，奶奶晚饭后去跳广场舞。
- (2) 从那时起，奶奶喜欢上了广场舞。
- (3) 现在，奶奶比以前健康了，有了很多朋友。
- (4) 有些邻居有意见，认为音乐很吵，无法入睡。
- (5) 你认为人们可以跳广场舞，但…

参考词汇：跳广场舞 do square dancing (对某人)有意见 have a complaint (against sb.)

要求：

- (1) 词数：80~100 个。
- (2) 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。
- (3) 要点齐全，行文连贯，可适当发挥。

Boys and girls,

I'm very happy to speak here and I'd like to talk about my grandma .

A few months ago, my grandma went to do square dancing after supper . Since then, she has been in love with square dancing . Now, she is much healthier than before. What's more, she has a lot of friends . However , some neighbors have a complaint against the people who do square dancing . They think that the music is so loud that they can't fall asleep at night .
In my opinion, people can do square dancing because it is a good way to keep healthy . But they should think about the feelings of others and they shouldn't make a lot of noise .

That's all. Thank you!

【考点】S2: 提纲作文.

【分析】根据题干可知：这是一篇提纲作文。主要以发言稿的形式来进行写作。写作要点：介绍奶奶喜欢广场舞的事情，给奶奶带来的益处，以及邻居的意见和我的观点。

人称：第三人称为主；

时态：一般现在时态为主；

主要短语：

be in love with; 爱上；

What's more; 而且；

have a complaint; 抱怨；

a good way to do...; 做...的好方法；

keep healthy; 保持健康；

make a lot of noise . 制造很多噪音，太吵；

高分句型：

1. Now, she is much healthier than before .

现在，她比以前健康多了。

比较连词 than, 可知这是一个含有比较级的句子。much+形容词比较级+than+比较的对象。

2. They think that the music is so loud that they can't fall asleep at night.

他们认为音乐是如此大声，他们不能在晚上入睡。

本句主要运用了 so... that... 句型。表示：如此...以至于... 引导结果状语从句

3. they should think about the feelings of others and they shouldn't make a lot of noise .

他们应该考虑别人的感受，他们不应该制造太多的噪音。

and 连接两个并列分句，分别叙述了应该怎样做，不应该怎样做。

【解答】 Boys and girls,

I'm very happy to speak here and I'd like to talk about my grandma.

A few months ago, my grandma went to do square dancing after supper. <介绍奶奶何时开始跳广场舞.> Since then, she has been in love with square dancing. <奶奶喜欢上了广场舞.> **【高分句型 1】** Now, she is much healthier than before. What's more, she has a lot of friends. <跳广场舞, 给奶奶带来的好处.>

However, some neighbors have a complaint against the people who do square dancing. **【高分句型 2】** They think that the music is so loud that they can't fall asleep at night. <邻居们的意见>

In my opinion, people can do square dancing because it is a good way to keep healthy. **【高分句型 3】** But they should think about the feelings of others and they shouldn't make a lot of noise. <我的看法.>

That's all. Thank you!

【点评】 本题主要考查提纲作文。写此类题目的作文，首先审题：要读懂题干内容和要求，抓住要点，注意文体，以及写作的人称和时态。然后根据提纲：抓住文章的中心，根据题干信息内容，考虑所要选用的单词，短语，句型。最后再修改，润色全文。