**2017-2018学年广州天河区华附初三下学期一模测试**



**英语**

1. **听力（略）。**
2. **语言知识及运用（共两节，满分20分）**

**第一节 单项选择 （共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分）**

16. Jack is an excellent student. He will graduate from \_\_\_\_\_\_ this year.

A. Beijing university B. Beijing University C. the Beijing University D. the Beijing university

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_ your overcoat, Michelle. It’s much colder here than inside.

A. Put on B. Dress C. Dress up D. Wear

18. A large number of questions \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the meeting last week?

A. is discuss B. discuss C. were discuss D. have been discuss

19. ---Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_ last night?

---Sorry, I don’t know.

A. when he goes to bed B. when dose he go to bed

C. when did he go to bed D. when he went to bed

20. ---\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_ your painting?

---Not yet. It will be done in an hour.

A. Will; finish B. Did; finish C. Have; finished D. Do; finish

21. ---Would you like to visit the museum or go to the amusement park tomorrow?

---\_\_\_\_\_\_. I prefer to stay at home.

A. Both B. Neither C. Either D. None

22. ---You were in such a hurry this morning. What happened?

---Oh. I got up too late this morning. So I had to run as fast as I could \_\_\_\_\_\_ the bus.

A. catch B. catching C. to catching D. to catch

23. ---Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_ the watch yesterday?

---Sorry, she didn’t tell me about that.

A. how did she buy B. where she bought C. that she bought D. why she has bought

24. ---Mr. White, when shall we go for a picnic?

--- If it \_\_\_\_\_\_, we \_\_\_\_\_\_ for a picnic in the park tomorrow.

A. Rains; will go B. Will rain; go C. doesn’t rain; will go D. doesn’t rain; go

25. ---Mum, what are you cooking? It smells so \_\_\_\_\_\_.

---Oh, cheese cake, of course I know you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. good; eat B. well; eating C. good; to eat D. good; eating

**第二节 语法选择（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分）**

Henry found a job in a bookstore after he finished middle school. He wouldn't do anything but wanted to get rich.

It was a cold morning. It 26 and there was thin ice on the streets. Few people went to buy the books and the young man had nothing 27 He hated to read, so he watched the traffic. Suddenly he saw a bag fall off a truck and it landed by 28 side of the street.

“It must be full of expensive things." Henry said to himself. "I have to get it right now, 29 others will take it away."

He went out of the shop and ran across the street. A driver saw him and began to whistle (鸣笛), but he didn't hear it and went on 30 The man drove to the side, hit a big tree and 31 in the accident. Two weeks later Henry was taken to court. A judge asked 32 he heard the whistle when he was running across the street. He said that something was wrong 33 his ears and he could hear nothing.

“But you have heard me this time," said the judge.

“Oh, I'm sorry. Now I can hear with one ear."

“ 34 the ear with your hand and listen to me with your deaf one. Well, can you hear me?"

“No, I can't, sir.”

“You are telling lies. There is nothing wrong with 35 of your ears.” The judge said.

26. A. snow B. snows C. Was snowing D. snowed

27. A. do B. to do C. doing D. done

28. A. other B. the other C. others D. the others

29. A. or B. if C. and D. so

30. A. run B. running C. runs D. ran

31. A. hurt B. hurts C. is hurt D. was hurt

32. A. that B. what C. or D. if

33. A. on B. with C. by D. in

34. A. Cover B. Covers C. To cover D. Covering

35. A. either B. neither C. both D. all

**三、完形填空（共10小题，每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

When I was 18 years old, one morning, my father told me to drive him into a town, about 40 miles away. I had just learned to  36 , so I agreed with pleasure. When we came to the town, something was wrong with the car. Then I took the car to a nearby garage to have it   37   and promised to pick Dad up at 4 pm. Because I had a few hours to spend, I decided to go to the  38 . However I became  39 interested in the film that I forgot the time. When the last film finished, it was 6 o’clock.

I was afraid Dad would be  40 and never let me drive again, so I drove back quickly to meet Dad and made an excuse 41   my being late. I’ll never forget the cry he gave me: “I’m disappointed that I feel you have to tell a lie to me, Jack. I’m angry, not with   42   but with myself. I have failed   43   I’ve brought up a son who can't even tell the truth to his own father. I’m going to walk home now and think seriously about   44   I have done wrong all these years.”

Dad began   45   along the road. I begged(乞求)all the way, telling him how I drove behind him for 40 miles, at a speed of 5 miles an hour. It was the most unforgettable lesson. I have never told a lie to him ever since.

36. A. drive B. work C. live D. travel

37. A. made B. repaired C. waited D. parked

38. A. concert B. bookstore  C. shop D. cinema

39. A. very B. too C. so D. fairly

40. A. excited B. angry C. disappointed D. sad

41. A. at B. to C. for D. with

42. A. me B. it C. you D. him

43. A. so B. because C. after D. before

44. A. where B. when C. why D. how

45. A. running B. driving C. crying D. walking

**四、阅读理解（共20小题，每小题2分，满分40分）**

A

Have you ever shopped in Beijing? Do you know bargaining is the rule there? At least, it is so in most markets and back-street clothes shops. Bargaining is an art and if you are unfamiliar with it, we'd like to offer you some advice. The tips here are often used in Beijing but may help you at any place in the world where bargaining is practiced.

▲Do not say how much you want to pay for something unless it's near the end of the bargaining. Always try and drop the seller's offering price as much as possible before opening your mouth with a price.

▲Do throw out really low prices like 10 RMB with a big smile.

▲Do keep smiling from the beginning to the end. The seller usually continues bargaining with a happy smiling face. Getting angry hardly gets you the price you want.

▲Keep in mind the price offered by the seller at the beginning is usually at least 40% over the generally reasonable price. It can be up to 500% over.

▲Do have an idea of what the item costs. You can ask your friends, people in the hotel or others you know, or look at the list below, or search for the lines on the Net or TV, which are usually based on general markets like Xiu Shui or Hua Wei. You may not be able to get the lowest prices at Xiu Shui, especially on a week-end when there are lots of tourists around.

46. Who is the passage probably written for?

A. Owners of back-street shops B. Businessmen in Beijing

C. Those who are good at bargaining D. Those who travel in Beijing

47. What does the underlined word “bargaining” mean?

A. 购物 B. 付款 C. 讨价还价 D. 打折商品

48. What is the topic the writer is mainly talking about in this passage?

A. Beijing Markets B. Bargaining tips C. Lowest prices D. Seller’s offer

49. What is the most important thing to do in bargaining with the seller?

A. Keep smiling B. Be patient C. Don’ t get angry D. Don’t say anything

50. Which of the following is NOT included in the tips often used to bargain in Beijing?

A. Find out the true price and go to the markets with friends.

B. Don't offer your price until the end of the bargaining with a smile.

C. Drop the seller's offering price four or five times until he or she agrees.

D. Don't go to markets at the time when there are too many tourists.

B

Queen Elizabeth II is not only the queen of the United Kingdom, but she is also the queen of other 16 countries, including Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Jamaica. Her face is seen on stamps and coins all around the world.

Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor was born in London on April 21st 1926. Her parents were George, the Duke of York, and Elizabeth, the daughter of the Earl and Countness of Strathmore. As a child, Princess Elizabeth lived with her parents and younger sister in London and Windsor. Every summer, she traveled to Scotland to visit her mother’s parents. She was interested in all sorts of sports, but her favorites were horse riding and swimming. She was also keen on acting, art and music.

As princess Elizabeth grew older, she started to play a part in British public life. When she was 14, she broadcast(播送) a radio message to all the children of Britain and the Common -wealth(共和国). Two years later, she carried out her first public engagement, and started to go on official tours shortly after that. After a tour to South Africa in 1946, she married Philip Mountbatten. The couple had four children: Prince Charles, born in 1948, Princess Anne, born in 1950, Prince Andrew, born in 1960 and Prince Edward, born in 1964.

After her father died, Princess Elizabeth became Queen Elizabeth II in a ceremony held in London in 1953. As a queen, she has many duties, and leads a very busy life. She travels throughout the world, meeting the leaders of other countries, and attends a large number of official duties. She also holds a meeting every week with the British Prime Minister. Every year, on Christmas Day, she broadcast a message to the people of Britain and the Common-wealth, talking about her hopes for the future.

Queen Elizabeth has been on the throne(王位) for more than 40 years and has become one of the most famous women in the world. Lots of people in Britain believe that she tries hard to understand her people and be a good queen. More than her title, this quality has earned her much love and respect.

51. What is Queen Elizabeth II ?

A. She is the queen of 17 different countries.

B. She is the queen of Australia and the USA

C. She is the queen of 16 different countries

D. She is only the queen of the United Kingdom.

52. As she grew older, Princess Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. broadcast several radio messages.

B. went on many tours to South Africa.

C. started to take part in British public life.

D. stopped playing a part in British public life.

53. Who is the most possible to become King or Queen if Queen Elizabeth II dies?

A. Prince Andrew. B. Prince Charles. C. Princess Anne. D. Prince Edward.

54. Which of the following is true?

A. Today, Queen Elizabeth rarely leaves the UK.

B. Today, Queen Elizabeth does not lead a very busy life.

C. Today, Queen Elizabeth is always busy carrying out her royal duties.

D. Today, Queen Elizabeth holds a meeting every fortnight with the British Prime Minister.

55. Which is the right order of Queen Elizabeth’s life?

① Her father died.

② She became Queen.

③ She married Phillip Mountbatten.

④ She broadcast a radio message to all the children of Britain.

⑤ She traveled to Scotland to visit her mother’s parents every summer.

A. ⑤④③②① B. ④⑤③①② C. ⑤④③①② D. ④⑤③②①

C

I’m a Chinese student studying in Canada. I have been a boarder（寄宿生）with the Carsons for more than a year and a half.

The Carsons live in their own house, which has four bedrooms including the one in the basement（底层）which I live in. Judy does all the work in the house and Andrew is responsible for the work in the garden. When they go out in the evening, they often ask me to look after their children.

Judy’s parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, lived in another city. Judy was their only child and naturally they doted on（溺爱）Judy’s children. They often sent the children presents.

Last April Mr. Morris died. Now that Mrs. Morris was quite alone, I expected that Judy would want her to come and live with them. One day, Margaret, Judy’s daughter, told me grandma was coming to live with them and her daddy and mummy would want my room back. The news didn’t surprise me and the next day I went to Judy and asked her about it. I said I couldn't think of living in their basement room any longer if it was needed for Mrs. Morris. Judy seemed surprised at first. Then she told me there was no deed for me to move, for they hadn’t yet come to any decision about her mother coming to live with them. “Naturally I’m worried about my mother. She has been in poor health.” She smiled sadly and added. “To be honest, Andrew and my mother have never got on well. We’ll wait a bit and see what happens. Perhaps Moter will be all right living herself, or perhaps they will both change their minds.”

That was six months ago. During this time I’ve heard that Mrs. Morris has had two illnesses and that her health has got worse. A nursing home was mentioned once but Mrs. Morris refused to go there. So up to now she’s still living alone and I’m still living in the basement room.

56. What is the relationship between the speaker and the Carsons?

   A. He is a brother of Andrew Carson.

   B. He is a close friend of the Carsons.

   C. He is a student of Judy Carson.

   D. He is a student who pays to live and have meals at the Carsons’ house.

57. Why did the speaker expect Mrs. Morris to come to live with her daughter?

   A. Because Mr. Morris was dead.

   B. Because Mrs. Morris suffered from illness.

   C. Because Mrs. Morris lived all by herself.

   D. Because of all the reasons mentioned in A, B and C.

58. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

   A. Mrs. Morris loved her grandchildren very much.

   B. Judy had no brothers or sisters to look after her mother.

   C. The Carsons once suggested that Mrs. Morris go to live in a nursing home.

   D. Mrs. Morris was coming to live with the Carsons, so they asked the speaker to move.

59. Why didn’t Mrs. Morris come to live with her daughter’s family?

   A. Because she did not want to leave her own house.

   B. Because she was in rather poor health and could not come.

   C. Because she did not have a good relationship with her son-in-law.

   D. Because the speaker lived there and there was no other room for her to live in.

60. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

   A. Family relationship in Canada.  B. The Boarder in Canada.

    C. Nursing Homes in Canada.         D. The children in Canada.

D

In the animal kingdom, weakness can bring about aggression in other animal. This sometimes happens with humans also. But I have found that my weakness brings out the kindness in people. I see it every day when people hold doors for me, pour cream into my coffee, or help me to put on my coat. And I have discovered that it makes them happy.

From my wheelchair experience, I see the best in people, bur sometimes I feel sad because those who appear independent miss the kindness I see daily. They don't get to see this soft side of others often, we try every way possible to avoid showing our weakness, which includes a lot of pretending. But only when we stop pretending we're brave or strong do we allow people to show the kindness that's in them.

Last month, when I was driving home on a busy highway, I began to feel unwell and drove more slowly than usual. People behind me began to get impatient and angry, with some speeding up alongside me, horning (按喇叭) or even shouting at me. At the moment I decided to do something I had never done in twenty -four years of driving. I put on the car flashlights and drove on at a really low speed.

No more angry shouts and no more horns!

When I put on my flashlights, I was saying to other drivers, "I have a problem here. I am weak and doing the best I can." And everyone understood. Several times, I saw drivers who wanted to pass. They couldn't get around me because of the stream of passing traffic. But instead of getting impatient and angry, they waited, knowing the driver in front of them was in some way weak.

Sometimes situations call for us to act strong and brave even when we don't feel that way. But those are few and far between. More often, it would be better if we don't pretend we feel strong when we feel weak or pretend that we are brave when we are scared.

61. The author has discovered that people will feel happy when \_\_\_\_\_.

A. they offer their help   B. they receive others' help

C. they feel others' kindness  D. they show their weakness

1. The author feels sad sometimes because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he has a soft heart  B. he relies much on others

C. some people pretend to be kind  D. some people fail to see the kindness in others

1. What did the other drivers do when they saw the flashlights?

A. They sped up to pass.  B. They waited with patience.

C. They tried their best to help.  D. They put on their flashlights too.

1. In this passage, the author advises us to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. handle problems by ourselves  B. accept help from others

C. admit our weakness D. show our bravery

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. A Wheelchair Experience.  B. Weakness and Kindness.

C. Weakness and Strength.  D. A Driving Experience.

**五、阅读填空（共10小题，每小题0.5分，满分5分）**

This is a true story which happened in the States. A man came out of his home to admire his new truck. To his 1 (puzzle), his three-year-old son was 2 (happy) hammering dents (凹痕) into the shiny paint of the truck. The man ran to his son, knocked him away, hammered the little boy's hands into pulp(果浆汁) as 3 (punish). When the father calmed down, he rushed his son to the hospital.

4 the doctor tried desperately to save the crushed bones, he finally had to cut the fingers from both the boy's hands. When the boy 5 (wake) up from the operation and saw his bandaged stubs, he innocently said, “Daddy, I'm sorry about your truck.” Then he asked, “ 6 when are my fingers going to grow back?”

The father went home and committed suicide.

Think about this story 7 next time someone steps on your feet or you wish to take revenge. Think first 8 you lose your patience with someone you love. Trucks can 9 (repair). Broken bones and hurt feelings often can't. Too often we fail to recognize the difference between the person and the performance. We forget that forgiveness is 10 (great) than revenge.

People make mistakes. We are allowed to make mistakes. But the actions we take while in a rage will impress us forever.

**六、写作（满分30分）**

**第一节 首字母填空（共10小题，每小题0.5分，满分5分）**

1. We could not judge from his eyes that he was not telling the t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. We all know that to see is to b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The students in our class all like our new teacher since he has a great s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of humor.

4. Phelps won eight gold m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Beijing Olympic Games.

5. Ben doesn’t have a dictionary, so he has to g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the meanings of the new words while reading.

6. It’s not right to w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too much time on computer games.

7. Excuse me, sir, but you are not a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to smoke here.

8. Our school has built a new hall recently. It is big enough to h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 500 people.

9. You don’t need to pay for the book. You can get it for f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Have you seen the new film? I am d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ moved by it

**第二节 完成句子（共6小题，每小题0.5分，满分5分）**

1. 你应该学会如何与他人相处。

You should learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with others.

2. 我不知道我的梦想已经成为了现实。

I don’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my dream\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

1. 天气真糟糕啊！又开始下雨了。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the weather is! It is going to rain again.

4. 下大雨了，我们最后别骑车去。

It is raining hard,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go by bike.

5. 多吃蔬菜有益于我们的健康。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good for our health.

6. 新生婴儿对周围的事物都很好奇

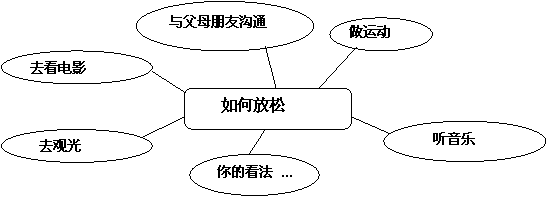
Newborn babies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things around them.

**第三节 书面表达（共1题，满分15分）**

如今，中学生的学习时间长，压力大。上周我校学生对如何减压放松进行了讨论。大家提出了许多种减压放松的方法。请以How to Get Relaxed 为题，根据下列信息写一篇短文。

注意：(1) 短文必须包括以下要点，并谈谈自己的看法；

      (2) 词数100左右，文章题目和开头已给出，不计入总词数。



How to Get Relaxed

Last week we had a discussion about the ways to get relaxed. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**参考答案：**

一、语法选择。

BACDC BDBCD

【详细解析】

16. 考查零冠词。专有名词，物质名词，抽象名词，人名和地名前要用零冠词，而且专有名词需要大写，故答案选择B。

17. 考查动词辨析。put on强调穿衣的动作，宾语为衣帽；wear强调状态是静态的，宾语也是衣帽；dress 宾语是人，dress up 是盛装打扮的意思与题目不符，从题干可知此处是强调穿上衣服这个动作，且宾语是大衣，故答案选A。

18. 考查动词的时态和语态。题干中的last week是一般过去时的标志，且questions和discuss存在被动关系，用被动语态，故答案选C。

19. 考查疑问句中宾语从句的语序。题干中的last night可知要用一般过去时，排除A和B，且疑问句中宾语从句应用陈述语序，选项C是陈述语序故排除，故答案选D。

20. 考查现在完成时的疑问句。题干中yet是现在完成时的标志，一般用于否定句和疑问句当中，意为“尚未”，回答是“还没有完成，一小时内会完成”，故提问应该是“你的画画完成了吗？”故答案选C。

21. 考查不定代词。both 是指代两者都，either是两者中的任一，none是三者或者三者以上的否定，nither是两者中的否定，从题干课可知“我”既不想去博物馆也不想去娱乐园只想呆在家里，故答案选C。

22. 考查非谓语动词。句意为“我早上起床起的太晚了，所以我要跑的很快才能赶上公交车”，不定式加上动词原形表目的，to catch 意为为了赶上。故答案选D。

23. 考查疑问句中宾语从句用法。疑问句中宾语从句应为陈述语序，A是疑问语序故排除A，从题干的时间状语yesterday可知用一般过去时，D为现在完成时。that引导宾语从句需要在从句中充当主语或者宾语，where可做地点状语，从题干可知从句中不缺主语或者宾语，故答案选B。

24. 考查if 引导的条件状语从句，if意为“如果”，引导条件状语从句，主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时，句意“如果明天不下雨我们就去公园野餐”。故答案选C。

25. 考查形容词做非谓语动词。句意“妈妈，你在煮什么？它闻起来很好。----哦，乳酪蛋糕，当然！我知道你喜欢吃它。Well好；good好的；eat吃。第一空中的词跟在系动词之后作表语，该用形容词。Enjoy doing sth喜欢做某事。所以选D。

二、语言知识及运用。

CBBAB DDBAA

【详细解析】

26. 考查动词的时态。根据前句的出现的was，可知动作是过去发生的，并且动作是正在进行的，snow应该使用过去进行时。故答案选C。

27. 考查动词的非谓语。根据前句的出现的had, 可知要用非谓语，并且do是修饰nothing, 而且后置，应用不定式。故答案选B。

28. 考查不定代词的辨析。根据空格后的side, 可知要选择可修饰名词的不定代词，首先可排除C、D，又由常识可路只有两边，且side是单数名词，应用the other。故答案选B。

29. 考查连词的辨析。根据前后句的逻辑可知是否定的条件句，表否则，应选or。故答案选A。

30. 考查动词的非谓语。根据空格前的went on, 可知要用非谓语，并且go on后只能加to do或doing, 又因为表示继续做同一件事情，应用ing形式。故答案选B。

31. 考查动词的时态和语态。根据前句的出现的drove，可知时间是一般过去时，并且主语是the man，hurt应该使用被动语态。故答案选D。

32．考查连词的辨析。根据题意可知法官问这个男人当他穿过街道的时候是否听到鸣笛。that无实意，what什么，or或者,均不符合题意，表是否应用if。故答案选D。

33. 考查介词的辨析。根据题意可知他说他的耳朵有问题并且听不见任何东西。on在…上面，by通过，in在…里面，均不符合题意，with表带有，具有。故答案选B。

34．考查祈使句的动词。根据题意可知法官让他用手捂上耳朵并用聋的耳朵听法官说话，是祈使句表命令，应用动词原形。故答案选A。

35．考查不定代词的辨析。根据题意可知男人的任何一只耳朵都没问题。neither两者都不，both两者都，all三者或三者以上全都，均不符合题意，either表两者中的任一个。故答案选A。

三、完形填空。

ABDCB CCBAD

【详细解析】

36. 考查动词词义辨析。根据上下文可知我刚刚学会了开车，很高兴地同意了带他爸爸去小镇上的要求。work“工作”，live“生活”，travel“旅行”，而drive“开车”与前文“...drive him into a town”和下文“something was wrong with the car”车坏了相对应。故答案选A。

37. 考查动词词义辨析和被动语态。根据句意可知此处的意思是我把车带到附近的一个汽车修理厂修理。因此此处应该填的“修理”的意思，made“做”，waited“等”，parked“停车”，而repaired“修理”；然后因为是车被修理，所以要用被动语态，此处是have sth. Done.故答案选B。

38. 考查名词辨析。根据下文可知因为我太沉迷于电影而导致忘了时间。由下文的film 可知我是去了电影院。concert’“音乐会”，bookstores“书店”，shop“商店”，cinema“电影院”。故答案选D。

39. 考查词组。根据句意可知我太沉迷于电影以至于我忘记了时间。此处考查so....that ...的用法，“如此...以至于”。fairly“相当”，故答案选C。

40. 考查形容词词义辨析。根据句意可知我很担心爸爸会生气再不让我开车。根据下文爸爸说的话“I’m disappointed that....I’m angry...”可知爸爸很生气。excited “高兴的”，disappointed “失望的”，angry“生气的”。故答案选B。

41. 考查介词。根据句意我为我的迟到找了一个借口。为... 找借口是make an excuse for .....。故答案选C。

42. 考查宾格。根据句意我不是对你而是对我自己生气。对...生气是be angry with sb. “你”的宾语是you。故答案选C。

43. 考查连接词。根据句意是我失败了，因为我培养了一个不会和父亲说真话的儿子。横线前面句意是我失败了，后面是陈述了我失败的原因。所以用because. so“因此”，after“在...之后”，before“在...之前”。故答案选B。

44. 考查定语从句。根据句意我打算走回家，认真思考一下我这些年是哪里做错了。About 后面的宾语从句不缺成分，然后结合句意知道从句中是‘哪里’做错的意思。故答案选A。

45. 考查动词辨析。根据下文“...I drove behind him for 40 miles , at a speed of 5 miles an hour...”可知爸爸是走路的。而begin doing sth. 故答案选D。

四、阅读理解。

（A）DCBAC

【详细解析】

46. 推断题。根据第一段的第一句 “Have you ever shopped in Beijing?” 以及”The tips here are often used in Beijing...”可知这篇文章主要是写给要去北京购物或者旅游的游客，故答案选D。

47. 推断题。第一段的第二句 “Bargaining is an art and if you are unfamiliar with it, we’d like to offer you some advice”可知文中给的建议是围绕 “bargaining” 的，且文章整个都在讨论在北京购物讨价还价的温馨小提示，所以 “bargaining”是讨价还价。故答案选C。

48. 主旨题。从文章第一段最后两句“offer you some advice”, “the tips here are used in Beijing...”等句子，以及文章通篇都在讲bargain的建议可知这篇文章作者主要是讲 “bargaining tipster” ——讨价还价的小建议。故答案选B。

49. 细节题。第四段第一句 “Do keep smiling from the beginning to the end...”可知当与售货员讨价还价的时候最重要的是保持微笑。故答案选A。

50. 细节题。文章最后一段 “Do have an idea of what the item costs. You can ask your friends”所以A选项正确。第二段第一句话 “Do not say how much you want to pay for something unless it’s near the end of the bargaining”可知选项B正确。文章最后一段最后几句可知与选项D相符。第二段第二句话 “Always try and drop the seller’s offering prices as much as possible before opening your mouth with a price与C项不相符。故答案选C。

（B）ACBCC

【详细解析】

51. 细节题。根据第一段的第一句“Queen Elizabeth II is not only the queen of the United Kingdom, but she is also the queen of other 16 countries”可知伊丽莎白二世是17个不同国家的女王。故答案选A。

52. 细节题。根据第三段的第一句“As princess Elizabeth grew older, she started to play a part in British public life” 可知伊丽莎白公主长大了开始参与英国公众生活。故答案选C。

53. 推断题。根据第三段最后一句可知，伊丽莎白夫妇有4个孩子：1948年出生的查尔斯王子，1950年出生的安妮公主，1960年出生的安德鲁王子和1964年出生的爱德华王子。由常识可知英国王位先由君王长子继承，可以推测王位将由查尔斯王子继承。故答案选B。

54. 细节题。根据第四段的第二句“As a queen, she has many duties, and leads a very busy life.”可知伊丽莎白忙碌于执行皇室职责。故答案选C。

55. 细节题。通读全文可知她每个夏天到苏格论探望外祖父祖母是最先发生在伊丽莎白身上的，而她成为女王发生在最后。故答案选C。

（C）DDDCA

【详细解析】

56. 细节题。根据文中第一段可知我是在加拿大上学的中国学生。我已经在Carsons 家寄宿了超过一年半的时间。故答案选D。

57. 细节题。根据文中第四段首句可知是Mr.Morris 去世了，所以A正确。由第四段“she has been in poor health”“To be honest....Perhaps Moter will be all right living herself”可知Mrs. Morris 生病了身体差，Judy 不愿意让她妈妈来一起住，Mrs.Morris 是自己住。故答案选D。

58. 细节题。根据文中第三段可知Judy 是家里的独生女，她的爸爸妈妈很疼爱她的小孩，经常送小孩礼物。所以选项A、B正确。由文中第四、五段可以知道Judy 考虑到妈妈的身体和她与老公相处不是很愉快并没有让妈妈和他们一起住，所以没有让speaker 搬走。选项D 错误，故答案选D。

59. 推断题。由文中第四、五段可以知道Judy 考虑到妈妈的身体和她与老公相处不是很愉快所以并没有让妈妈和他们一起住。由第四段“To be honest, Andrew and my mother have never got on well.”可知，她妈妈和老公相处的不是很愉快。故答案选C。

60. 标题题。本文主要讲的是我在加拿大Judy 家里寄宿，她爸爸去世了，但她并不打算把妈妈接过家里来住而是让她去敬老院住，只是因为她老公Andrew和她妈妈不能很好的相处。故答案选A。

（D）ADBCB

【详细解析】

61.细节题。第一段最后一句话 “And I have discovered that it makes them happy.” 可知当人提供帮助给别人的时候他们说是很开心的，故答案选A。

62.细节题。第二段第一句话 “I feel sad because those appear independent miss the kindness”可知作者有时候感到很难过是因为有些人不会展示自己的善意，故答案选D。

63.细节题。倒数第二段最后一句话， “But instead of getting impatient and angry, they waited, knowing the driver in front of them was in some way weak”可知当人们看到前方的车有闪灯时，他们并没有变的生气而是更加有耐心，故答案选B。

64.细节题。最后一段最后一句 “it would be better if we don’t pretend we feel strong when we feel weak or pretend that we are brave when we are scared”可知作者在建议我们在虚弱时不要逞强，适当示弱也许会更好，故答案选C。

65.主旨题。文章主要在讨论人性的弱点和善意之间的关系。故答案选B。

五、阅读填空。

【详细解析】

1. 考查名词形式。空前是his ，后面应该修饰名词。Puzzle 的名词形式是puzzlement. 故答案是puzzlement.

2. 考查副词。根据句意他的三岁儿子非常快乐地在他的卡车上压痕。孩子压痕压的很开心，用happy 的副词happily.故答案为happily.

3. 考查名词。根据句意可知此处是作为惩罚，punish 的名词是punishment.故答案为punishment.

4. 考查连词。根据句意尽管医生竭尽全力地拯救破碎的骨头，最终他还是不得不切断男孩双手的手指。句子前面表让步，故答案为Although/Though.

5. 考查时态。根据句意当男孩从手术中醒来，男孩醒来是过去发生的事，故答案为wake 的过去式woke.

6. 考查连接词。根据上下文可知男孩和他爸爸道歉但却问他爸爸他的手指什么时候会回来。先道歉后面转折问爸爸手指什么时候可以回来。故答案为but。

7. 考查定冠词。根据句意当下一次别人踩你脚的时候，有特指是别人猜你脚的下一次，所以要用定冠词the。故答案为the.

8. 考查连接词。根据上下文可知在你对你所爱的人失去耐心的时候请先思考，在...之前是用before.故答案为before.

9. 考查语态。根据句意卡车被修理，所以此空repair要用被动语态 。故答案为be repaired.

10. 考查形容词的比较级用法。根据句意我们忘了原谅比报复更伟大，及“than”可知此处是用great 的比较级。

六、写作。

第一节 首字母填空

1. truth 2. believe 3. sense 4. medals 5. guess 6.waste 7. allowed 8. hold 9. free 10. deeply.

第二节 完成句子

1. how to get on 2. that has come true 3. How bad

4. we’d better not 5. Eating more vegetables is 6. are curious about

第三节 书面表达

How to Get Relaxed

Last week we had a discussion about the ways to get relaxed. Some students thought we could get relaxed by communicating with parents and friends. And we could also go to the movies and go sightseeing to relax ourselves. Other students said they would like to have sports or listen to music to get relaxed.

In my opinion, relaxing is important. When we are stressed out, we can’t study well. So we need to relax ourselves. We can do sports, play computer games or listen to music when we are under too much pressure. We can go shopping or take vacations, too. In this way, we can get better grades and enjoy the colorful life.