**2017-2018年江苏省南通市崇川区田家炳中学**



**七年级上学期一月期末英语试卷**

1. 单项选择（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

People in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ USA celebrate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Halloween on the evening of October 31st.

【A】the;the

【B】/;the

【C】the;/

【D】/;/

【答案】C

【分析】考察的是冠词的使用。句意是在美国的人们在十月三十一号的晚上庆祝万圣节，美国前面要加the，节日前不加the。

---What do you usually have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ afternoon tea?

---Well, I often have some bread and a glass of coffee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.

【A】in; on

【B】in; in

【C】for; in

【D】for; on

【答案】C

【分析】考察的是固定词组搭配以及时间介词的使用。按照句意，你下午茶通常吃什么，我通常在下午吃点面包以及一杯咖啡。have sth for afternoon tea，表示下午茶吃什么。在下午，用时间介词in。

---Do Mary and Sandy go to school with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every day?

---Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often take the bus together.

【A】we; They

【B】you; You

【C】us; Them

【D】you; We

【答案】D

【分析】考察的是人称代词的使用。按照句意，Mary和Sandy每天和你们去学校吗？是的，我们就你干脆一起乘坐公车去。with是介词，后面用人称代词的宾格。而作主语用主格。

---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ homework do you have every evening?

---I have about an hour’s homework.

【A】How long

【B】How much

【C】How many

【D】How often

【答案】B

【分析】考察的是特殊疑问词的使用。按照拘役，你每天晚上要做多少的家庭作业，我有约一个小时的家庭作业。how much修饰不可数名词。

---What about some chocolate?

---I like chocolate, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it’s bad to eat too much.

【A】because

【B】if

【C】so

【D】but

【答案】D

【分析】考察的是连词的使用。按照句意，要不要一些巧克力，我喜欢巧克力，但是吃太多也不好。

---Your trainers are different from your sister’s in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

---That’s true. Her trainers are more comfortable for a long walk.

【A】style

【B】size

【C】price

【D】colour

【答案】A

【分析】考察的是名词的辨析。按照句意，你的运动鞋跟你姐姐的在款式上不一样。是的。她的运动鞋更适合长途步行。A表示款式，B表示尺码，C表示价格，D表示颜色。

---Mum, I’m hungry. May I have some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

---Of course. But don’t eat too much.

【A】noodles

【B】milk

【C】orange

【D】fish

【答案】A

【分析】考察的是名词的可数与不可数。按照句意，妈妈我很饿，我能不能吃一点面条。当然可以，但是不要吃太多。

I don’t like the shoes. Can you show me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

【A】the other one

【B】another one

【C】another pair

【D】the other pair

【答案】C

【分析】考察的是不定代词的使用。按照句意，我不喜欢这个鞋子，你能不能给我看另外一双。another后面加可数名词单数，用于三者及以上范围。the other后面加可数名词单数，用于两者范围。

---Is Peter late for school every day?

---Yes. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ goes to bed early at night.

【A】usually

【B】often

【C】never

【D】always

【答案】C

【分析】考察的是频率副词的使用。按照句意，Peter每天上学迟到吗，是的，他在晚上从不早睡。

---Would you like to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coffee?

---No, thanks. I don’t want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drinks now.

【A】any; any

【B】some; any

【C】any; some

【D】some; some

【答案】B

【分析】考察some和any的用法。按照句意，你想喝一点咖啡吗？不，谢谢，我不再想要喝饮料。some可用于表示建议或请求的疑问句中，any可用在否定句。

I can’t find my book. Can you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me your English book ?

【A】borrow

【B】lend

【C】buy

【D】carry

【答案】B

【分析】考察名词的辨析。按照句意，我找不到我的书，你能借给我你的英语书吗？borrow是借入，lend是借出。

On my way to the library, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a wallet on the road .

【A】find out

【B】find

【C】look for

【D】look at

【答案】B

【分析】考察的是动词词组辨析。按照句意，在我去图书馆的路上，我发现路上的一个钱包。find out强调找到事实，真相。而find强调寻找的结果。look for强调寻找的过程。look at指仔细的盯着看。

---What can I do for you ?

---This pair of trousers looks very cool. Can I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

【A】put it on

【B】try it on

【C】put them on

【D】try them on

【答案】B

【分析】考察动词词组辨析。按照句意，我能为你做什么，这条裤子不错，我能不能试穿。it指代这条裤子。

Her red silk blouse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her blue jeans very well.

【A】is fit for

【B】matches

【C】fits

【D】goes

【答案】B

【分析】考察单词辨析。按照句意，她红色的丝绸上衣很配她蓝色的牛仔裤。fit强调大小合适，而match强调款式搭配。

---John, thank you for driving me home.

---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. See you tomorrow.

【A】That’s right.

【B】You’re welcome.

【C】OK

【D】All right.

【答案】B

【分析】考察的是情景对话。按照句意，John，很感谢你开车带我回家。不客气，明天见。A表示那是对的。B表示不客气。C表示好的。D表示好的。

三、完型填空（本题共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

Do you often think of your parents? You may say, ‘‘Of course, I do. I (1) a gift for my mother on Mother’s Day and on Father’s Day I give my father(2) , too.’’ But what about the other(3) of the year?  
 In my family, my parents like(4) very much because my aunt and uncle come back from Beijing to see them. All the family members(5) together. They are very happy. In the evening, we eat moon cakes and watch the moon.  
 I have a friend. Her parents(6) far away from her. One day, I go to see her, and we have a nice talk. Then she wants to(7) . So she dials(拨打) the number, but then she puts(8) the phone. (9)  about 15 minutes, she dials the number again. ‘‘Hi, Mom….’’  
 Later, I ask, ‘‘(10) do you dial the number again?’’ She smiles, ‘‘My parents are(11) and slow, so they cant get close to the telephone quickly. I always do so when I call them. I only want to give them(12) time to answer the telephone.’’  
 My friend is a(n) (13) girl. And she is(14) thinking about her parents. You also want to be a good child, right? Please(15) your parents at any time, not just on some important days.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.A. give | B. sell | C. show | D. buy |
| 2.A. a cake | B. a present | C. some money | D. a kiss |
| 3.A. festivals | B. days | C. holidays | D. weekdays |
| 4.A. New Year’s Day | B. the Chinese New Year | C. Thanksgiving Day | D. the Mid-Autumn Festival |
| 5.A. get | B. put | C. sit | D. bring |
| 6.A. live | B. play | C. travel | D. work |
| 7.A. make a call | B. go shopping | C. take a walk | D. have a rest |
| 8.A. up | B. on | C. down | D. away |
| 9.A. When | B. After | C. Before | D. For |
| 10.A. How | B. Why | C. When | D. What |
| 11.A. young | B. old | C. healthy | D. strong |
| 12.A. free | B. little | C. any | D. enough |
| 13.A. kind | B. busy | C. interesting | D. pretty |
| 14.A. never | B. seldom | C. sometimes | D. always |
| 15.A. see | B. call | C. love | D. visit |

【答案】1-5 DBBDA 6-10AACBB 11-15 BDADC

【分析】

文章大意：这篇短文中作者主要讲述了如何孝敬父母的问题，并以她的一个朋友为例，告诉我们要经常给父母打个电话，并且要多为父母着想。

【小题1】动词和语境的理解为本题主要考查点。句意：我会在母亲节的时候给妈妈买礼物。give给；sell卖；show展示；buy买。根据句意故选D，buy sth for sb.给某人买某物。

【小题2】名词和语境的理解为本题主要考查点。句意：在父亲节的时候也会给爸爸一个礼物。a cake一个蛋糕；a present一个礼物；some money一些钱；a kiss一个吻。根据句意故选B。  
【小题3】名词和语境的理解为本题主要考查点。句意：但是一年中其余的日子呢？festivals节日；days日子；holidays假期；weekdays工作日。根据句意故选B

【小题4】名词词组和语境的理解为本题主要考查点。句意：我父母非常喜欢中秋节，因为叔叔阿姨会从北京回来看他们。New Year’s Day新年；the Chinese New Year春节；Thanksgiving Day感恩节；the Mid-Autumn Festival中秋节。根据下文一家人吃月饼和赏月可知，选D。

【小题5】动词和语境的理解为本题主要考查点。句意：所有家庭成员聚在一起。get到达，得到；put放；sit坐；bring带来。根据句意可知选A，get together聚会，联欢。  
【小题6】动词和语境的理解为本题主要考查点。句意：她的父母住得离她很远。live居住；play玩；travel旅行；work工作。根据句意故选A。

【小题7】动词词组和语境的理解为本题主要考查点。句意：她想打个电话，所以拨打了号码。make a call打一个电话；go shopping去购物；take a walk散步；have a rest休息一下。根据句意和下文提示，选A。  
【小题8】介词和语境的理解为本题主要考查点。句意：她拨通了号码，但是然后又把电话放下了。up向上；on在…上面；down向下；away离开。根据句意可知选C。  
【小题9】连词和语境的理解为本题主要考查点。句意：大约15分钟之后，她又拨通了号码。when当…时；after…之后；before在…之前；for为了。根据句意和上文可知选B。  
【小题10】疑问词和语境的理解为本题主要考查点。句意：后来我问她，你为什么又打了一次电话？how如何，怎样；why为什么；when什么时候；what什么。根据句意可知选择B。  
【小题11】形容词和语境的理解为本题的主要考查点。句意：我的父母老了而且动作慢，所以他们没那么快能到电话旁边接电话。young年轻的；old老的；healthy健康的；strong强壮的。根据句意可知选B。

【小题12】形容词和语境的理解为本题主要考查点。句意：我只想给他们足够的时间可以接电话。free空闲的；little少的，小的；any任何的；enough足够的。根据句意可知选D。

【小题13】形容词和语境的理解为本题主要考查点。句意：我的朋友是个善良女孩。kind善良的，好的；busy忙碌的；interesting有趣的；pretty漂亮的。根据句意可知选A。

【小题14】频度副词和语境的理解为本题主要考查点。句意：她总是会考虑挂念自己的父母。never从不；seldom很少；sometimes有时；always总是。根据句意可知选D。

【小题15】动词和语境的理解为本题主要考查点。句意：请任何时候都爱着你的父母，不仅仅只在一些重要的日子里。see看见；call打电话；love爱；visit拜访。根据句意和文章大意可知选C。

考点：阅读填空类短文为本题考点。

四、阅读理解

**A**

Babysitter (保姆) Wanted  
     Do you like kids? Do you have free time in the afternoon? We need a babysitter for our son.   
He's five years old. Hours are 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Sometimes you have to work at the weekend. Pay is $10 each hour.

For the job, you will: Watch our son  
     Read to him  
      Play with him   
     You will work at our house. We live in Fourth Road, near Huaxing Clothes Store.  
     Please call Mr. Wang on (010)-58899333 before 8 p.m.

51. On Thursday, the babysitter\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. doesn't work

B. works at night

C. gets S10

D. works for three hours

52. The babysitter's job doesn't include\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A Cooking for the child

B. Working at the child's house

C. Playing with the child

D. Reading books to the child

53. If a girl wants to get this job, she has to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A live near Huaxing Clothes Store

B. have free time for the child

C. work at the weekend

D call Mr. Wang in the afternoon

【答案】51.D 52.A 53.C

【分析】

这篇文章是一篇招聘保姆的广告

51.D 细节理解题。从第一段第二句话Hours are 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.可以得知工作三个小时。

52.A 细节理解题。从第二段中For the job, you will: Watch our son，Read to him，Play with him 中并没有为孩子煮饭。

53.C 细节推断题。从第二段中 Sometimes you have to work at the weekend. 可得知，想要这份工作，有的时候周末也不得不上班。

考点：广告类短文阅读

B

Beep…beep… There goes the bell! Robbie opens his eyes. He sits in the room for a day, and now it is time for him to do something.

Robbie looks out of the window. It is still snowing heavily and there is ice on the window. It is another cold day. Robbie is told to turn the heat on before the family get home. And he always does it on time.

Then Robbie is told to do some cleaning work at once. It is an easy job for him, but a tough one for his master, Helen. He keeps on working until every room is clean and tidy

For now, he has to cook supper for the family.

The first thing Robbie does is to get the big pot in the kitchen. Then he puts some water in the pot and puts it on the stove. He uses one of his hands to cut up a chicken and adds the pieces to the water to make a good soup. Then he gets some tomatoes, cabbages and carrots to make a salad

At five to eight he lays the table. Then he puts some bread, the chicken soup and the salad on it. What a sweet smell! The moment he turns on the lights, all the family come home. He always does everything well but never feels hungry or tired

“The soup smells great, Victor, ” says Helen. "You really know how to tell Robbie what to do. "

Robbie is a robot that really saves the family a lot of work.

54. What does the underlined words “does it”mean（意思）?

A. Looks out

B. Gets home

C. Does some cleaning.

D. Turns the heat on

55. What time does Robbie get supper ready for the family?

A.5:08 B.4:52 C.7:55 D.8:05

56. Which is the correct order（顺序） of Robbie’s work？

a. Use one hand to cut up a chicken

b. Put the dishes on the table

c Clean every room

d Make a salad

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

57. What can we learn from the passage?

A. The story happens on a rainy day

B. Helen finds it easy to do cleaning work at home

C. Victor and Helen feel comfortable when they get home

D. Robbie is Victor and Helen's child

【答案】54.D 55.C 56.A 57.C

【分析】

这篇文章是一篇讲述机器人Robbie一天在家的每日工作内容，给主人带来了方便。

54.D 细节理解题。从第二段Robbie is told to turn the heat on before the family get home. And he always does it on time.可以得知是打开暖气。

55.C 细节理解题。从倒数第二段中At five to eight he lays the table.中可得知是8点缺5分，因此选择C。

56.A 推断题。从全文中找出Robbie做的事情，然后按照顺序排列即可，因此选择C.

57.C 推断题。从最后一段Robbie is a robot that really saves the family a lot of work.

可以推测Robbie为Helen一家做的，方便了他们一家。

**C**

You may know the English letters A, B and C. But do you know there are people called ABC?You may like eating bananas. But do you know there is such a thing a “banana person”?How strange! Are these people from “another earth”?No, they are just Chinese people like you and me.

ABC means American-born Chinese. An ABC is a Chinese, but was born in the United States. Sometimes, people call an ABC a “banana person”. A banana is yellow outside and white inside. So, when a person is a banana, he or she is white inside-thinking like a Westerner and yellow outside-looking like a Chinese.

Do you know why?Usually, ABCs know little about China or the Chinese language. Some of them don’t speak Chinese. Also, they are not interested in Chinese politics.

But if ABCs can not speak Chinese, can we still call them Chinese people?Yes, of course. They are Chinese. They are overseas Chinese. These people may be citizens (公民) of another country like the US, Canada or Singapore. But they have Chinese blood. Their parents, grandparents or even great-grandparents were from China. They all have black eyes and black hair. But they are not Chinese citizens. They are not people of the People’s Republic of China. For example, we all know the famous scientist, N.Yang(杨振宁). He got the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1957. Chinese people love him. But he is an American citizen.

【小题1】“ABC” in this passage means “ ”.

A．three English letters B．a kind of banana

C．Chinese born in America D．Americans born in China

【小题2】Chinese in Western countries are called “banana persons” because .

A．their bodies are white inside but yellow outside

B．they think like Westerners but look like Chinese

C．they were born in China but got to study in America

D．they like to eat bananas

【小题3】Which of the following is true according to the passage?

1. Not all ABCs are American citizens.
2. ABCs can’t speak Chinese
3. Few people know C.N.Yang
4. ABCs’ parents were born in America.

【小题4】This passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. different kind of bananas B overseas Chinese

C. the story of Chinese and Americans D. Citizens in America

【答案】CBBB

【分析】

【小题1】细节理解题，由文中语句“ABC means American-born Chinese. An ABC is a Chinese, but was born in the United States.”可知。

【小题2】细节理解题，由文中语句“when a person is a banana, he or she is white inside-thinking like a Westerner and yellow outside-looking like a Chinese.”可知。

【小题3】词义推断题，由文中语句“Their parents, grandparents or even great-grandparents were from China. They all have black eyes and black hair.”推断理解可知。

【小题4】推断理解题，纵观全文内容理解可知。

D

阅读理解When I was ten, my mother worked all day so I had to take care of my younger brother. At that time my little brother was about four years old and he missed mum all the time.

One day, after I had given him his dinner, he started crying for mum. He was so young and really needed mum. So I dressed him, put on his shoes, carried him on my back and walked out. Soon he fell asleep. About half an hour late, I found that he had lost a shoe while sleeping. I took him off my back and put him down. I knew we needed to find that shoe, for our mother couldn`t afford new shoes. We had to go back to find it, so I told my brother to Wait right here. A man heard it and stopped me just before I walked off. He asked me, ”You are leaving your brother here to find the shoe What would you do if he is not here when you return” I did not know how to answer that question. He continued,: It is OK if you can`t find the shoe, but it is not OK to lose your brother.” Then he sent us to mum`s workplace by taxi.

I have depended on the kindness of many strangers in my whole life. I feel regretful that I cannot find them and say thank you. I d on’t even remember what the man`s face looked like, but he taught me a lesson—people are more important than things.

1. Why did the younger brother cry for his mother?

A: Because he wanted to sleep.

B: Because he wanted to play outside.

C: Because he was hungry.

D: Because he missed his mother.

2. What does the underlined word "regretful" in the last paragraph mean?

A: happy

B: sorry

C: angry

D: excited

3. According to the passage, which word can best describe the man?

A: rude

B: funny

C: silly

D: kind

4. What did the man mean by saying "It's Ok if you can't find the shoe, but it is not OK to lose your brother"?

A: People are more important than things.

B: Things are more important than people.

C: Both the shoe and your brother are important.

D: The shoe is more important than your brother.

【答案】DBDA

【分析】

1. 细节题。

由第一段最后一句 he missed mum all the time 和第二段第一句 One day, after I had given him his dinner, he started crying for mum 可知，“我”的弟弟总是想妈妈，这一天吃完饭又哭着要妈妈。A项意为“因为他想睡觉”，B项意为“因为他想出去玩”，C项意为“因为他饿了”，均不符合题意。

故正确答案为D。

2. 猜测词句题。

A项，happy “快乐的，开心的”。

B项，sorry “遗憾的；抱歉的”。

C项，angry “生气的，愤怒的”。

D项，excited “激动的，兴奋的”。

由最后一段第一句 I have depended on the kindness of many strangers in my whole life 可知，生命中有很多好心的陌生人帮过“我”。但“我”却不能对他们表达谢意，对此“我”会感到很遗憾。故 sorry 符合题意。

故正确答案为B。

3. 推断题。

这句话意为“找不到鞋子没什么，但是弄丢弟弟就不好了”。再由最后一段最后一句 but he taught me a lesson—people are more important than things 可知，他教会了“我”，人比东西更重要。故A项符合题意。B项意为“东西比人更重要”，C项意为“鞋子和你弟弟都很重要”，D项意为“鞋子比你弟弟更重要”，均不符合题意。

故正确答案为A。

4. 推断题。

A项，rude “粗鲁的”。

B项，funny “好笑的，有趣的”。

C项，silly “愚蠢的”。

D项，kind “善良的”。

由最后一段第一句 I have depended on the kindness of many strangers in my whole life 可知，“我”一生中得到了许多好心的陌生人的帮助，而这个男人就是好心人中的一个，他告诉“我”保护好弟弟更重要。故 kind 符合题意。

故正确答案为D。

**五．词汇**

1. **请根据句意或括号中的中文提示、英文释义，写出句中所缺单词，使句子通顺。**

1.PE is popular subject \_\_\_\_\_\_ (在。。。。之间)students.

2.We are planning to plant two \_\_\_\_\_\_ (百) trees in the park this year.

3.It takes me the \_\_\_\_\_\_ (all) morning to finish my homework.

4.---Where is your money? Is it in your handbag?

---No, it is in my \_\_\_\_\_\_ (a small bag inside a coat, jacket, etc).

5.They sleep\_\_\_\_\_\_ than 8 hours a day, So they often feel tired

【答案】among; hundred; whole; pocket; less

【分析】

1单词拼写。

2单词拼写。

3 词义，表示一整个。

4词义，口袋。

5根据句意，少于。

**B.请根据句意从方框中选择合适的单词，写出句中所缺单词，使句子通顺。**

|  |
| --- |
| **Twelve radio I many interest** |

1. An egg is not enough for me. I want two \_\_\_\_\_\_ eggs.

2. There are all kinds of \_\_\_\_\_\_ in this old man's house. He likes to collect them.

3. Mr Black is a nice teacher. He teaches \_\_\_\_\_\_ English.

4. My best friend lives on the \_\_\_\_\_\_ floor of this building.

5.The little boy seems \_\_\_\_\_\_ in playing football.

【答案】more; radios; me; twelfth; interested

【分析】

1.many的比较级。

2.radio的复数形式直接加s。

3.teach sb sth。

4 序数词。

5词组。

**C.请根据句意从方框中选择合适的动词，并用其适当时态填空，使句子通顺。**

|  |
| --- |
| **Wash study be come lie** |

1.Look! There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some chicken and potatoes on the table.

2.It's 4 o clock in the afternoon. Daniel with his brothers \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom.

3.---who seldom \_\_\_\_\_\_ the bowls after supper in your family?- My father, of course.

4.---where are your pet dogs?

---Maybe they \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the ground, enjoying the sunshine.

80. Now, here \_\_\_\_\_\_ a taxi! We can go to the restaurant by taxi

【答案】are; is studying; washes; are lying; comes

【分析】

1 一般现在时。

2现在进行时。

3一般现在时。

4现在进行时。注意lie的现在分词。

5一般现在时。

1. 句型转换（本题共5小题，每题1分，满分5分）

1. There are some apples and juice in the fridge,(改为否定句）

There aren’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ apples \_\_\_\_\_\_ juice in the fridge.

【答案】any or

【分析】考察否定句

2.Mr. Black goes shopping with his family once a week(对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ does Mr Black go shopping with his family?

【答案】how often

【分析】考察表频率的疑问词

3. The girl behind the tree is my new classmate(对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is your new classmate?

【答案】which girl

【分析】考察队定语部分提问

4. My sister and I both live in the bedroom next to the living room(保持句意基本不变)

My sister \_\_\_\_\_\_ the bedroom next to the living room \_\_\_\_\_\_ me.

【答案】lives with

【分析】考察句意转化

5.What' s the price of these bananas?(保持句基本不变)

How much \_\_\_\_\_\_ these bananas\_\_\_\_\_\_?

【答案】does cost

【分析】考察花费的表达

七、短文填空（本题共十小题，每小题1分，满分10分）

More and more families go on a car trip each year. However, the thought of trouble on the road may p \_\_\_【1】\_\_\_\_  you from going out. To avoid（避免） trouble, you need to make a careful p\_\_\_【2】\_\_\_\_ for your trip.   
First of all, c\_\_\_【3】\_\_\_\_ a proper route（路线） for your trip. Consider w \_\_\_【4】\_\_\_\_  you are going and find several possible routes to it. Traffic and the t  \_\_\_【5】\_\_\_\_  that you will spend on the road must be considered when you decide one.   
Consider your luggage(行李) needs. B \_\_\_【6】\_\_\_\_  you begin packing your necessities(必需品), think about how many people will be in your car and how much s\_\_\_【7】\_\_\_\_ they will need in order to travel comfortably.   
Try to miss busy times. Usually highways are busier on Fridays and Sundays, so you’d better go on Tuesdays or T\_\_\_【8】\_\_\_\_ . Driving at night is also a great way to miss the traffic and the kids can sleep d \_\_\_【9】\_\_\_\_ the trip.   
Finally, do not forget to c\_\_\_【10】\_\_\_\_ your car carefully before leaving so that you can have a safe trip.

【答案】  
1.prevent 2.plan 3.choose 4.where 5.time  
6.Before 7.space 8.Thursday 9.during 10.check

【分析】  
试题分析：这篇短文介绍了当下很受欢迎的自驾游需要注意的事项。出行前要做好充足的准备，选好路线，避开高速公路高峰期，检查好车辆等等。  
【小题1】句意：然而，对于路上一些麻烦的考虑肯呢过会阻止你出行。Prevent sb from doing sth“组织某人做某事。”结合句意和首字母提示，可知答案为prevent。  
【小题2】句意：为了避免麻烦，你需要为你的旅行做好详细的计划。结合句意和首字母提示，可以答案为plan。

【小题3】句意：首先，选择一天合适的路线，结合句意和首字母提示，可知答案为choose  
【小题4】句意：想好你要去哪并找到几条可行的路线。结合句意和首字母提示，可知答案为where。  
【小题5】句意：在你决定好去哪之后，一定要考虑交通和你将会花费在路上的时间。结合语境和词语spend提示，可知答案为time。  
【小题6】句意：在打包行李必需品之前，考虑下你的车里会有几个人，为了舒适地旅行需要多少空间。结合句意和首字母提示，可知填Before。  
【小题7】句意：在打包行李必需品之前，考虑下你的车里会有几个人，为了舒适地旅行需要多少空间。结合句意和首字母提示，可知填space。  
【小题8】句意：通常高速公路在周五和周日的时候是高峰期，所以你最好周二或周四出行。结合句意和上句，可知答案为Thursday。  
【小题9】句意：夜晚出行时避开高峰期的好方式，孩子也可以在旅途中间睡觉。结合句意和首字母提示，可知填during。  
【小题10】句意：最后，为了你的安全，在旅行之前不要忘记仔细检查你的车。结合句意和首字母提示，可知答案为check。

1. 阅读短文回答问题（本题共5分，每小题2分，满分10分）

 You would see a robot when you were reading a story or watching a movie, such as Star Wars.

Today, however, science stories are becoming true. More and more robots are starting to be used

in factories and our homes.

These robots are different in size, shape and colour, but all of them have the same type of man-made "brain". The robots that work in factories are called industrial robots. These kinds of robots are cleverer and faster than the old ones. Industrial robots can do jobs that are often boring and

sometimes dangerous.

Robots are already coming into American homes, though not as quickly as they are going into

factories. We have made robots work at home. They can do some housework like cooking, or

playing with people just for fun.

These robots aren't as friendly and clever as those in Star Wars. But their makers say, today's

home robots can "walk" and find objects in their way, though sometimes they may knock

into (撞上) those objects. They can even carry objects, though sometimes they may drop those

objects. Well, nobody is perfect. We may laugh at home robots today, but some day they will do

better than humans. We humans can only see certain length of light, and hear certain sounds,

while robots may see and hear better than we do.

    In a word, robots will be widely used in our life in the future.

1. Where are more and more robots starting to be used?

.

1. What do all kinds of robots have?

.

1. What kind of jobs can industrial robots do?

.

1. What bad things may today’s home robots do according to the passage?

.

1. What else do you want home robots to do for you? (请考生根据自己的想法，自拟一句话作答)

.

【答案】

1. In factories and our homes.

2. They have the same type of man-made "brain".

3. They can do jobs that are often boring and sometimes dangerous.

4. They may knock into (撞上) those objects.

5. I want them to clean the house and do some shopping for me. (答案基本达意即可)

【分析】

1. 根据第一段最后一句 More and more robots are starting to be used in factories and our homes 可知，现在越来越多的机器人开始在工厂和家庭中被使用。故正确答案为“In factories and our homes”。

2.  根据第二段第一句 These robots are different in size, shape and colour, but all of them have the same type of man-made "brain" 可知，尽管机器人大小、形状和颜色不尽相同，但是它们都有相同类型的人造“大脑”。故正确答案为“They have the same type of man-made 'brain'”。

3. 根据第二段最后一句 Industrial robots can do jobs that are often boring and sometimes dangerous 可知，工厂机器人可以做一些让人感到无聊的和危险的工作。故正确答案为“They can do jobs that are often boring and sometimes dangerous”。

4. 根据第四段today's home robots can "walk" and find objects in their way, though sometimes they may knock into (撞上) those objects.

5. 本题考生可根据自己的想法，自拟一句话作答。故正确答案为“I want them to clean the house and do some shopping for me”。

1. 书面表达（本题共20分）

寒假就要开始了，你打算过一个有意义的假期，根据下表内容写一篇短文描述你的计划。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 活动安排 | 亲近自然 赴盐城自然保护区（自拟一点在保护区的活动） |
| 自制新年礼物 感恩亲友 |
| 阅读历史书籍 了解世界 |
| （自拟一点寒假活动） |
| 期望收获 | 享受假期丰富知识 |

要求：1. 要点完整，可适当发挥，句子通顺、连贯。

1. 正确使用时态，语法正确，书写整洁。
2. 不少于80词，开头结尾给出，不计入总词数。

My plan for the winter holiday

The winter holiday is coming. I want to spend a meaningful holiday. Here is my plan.

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【答案】

My plan for the winter holiday

The winter holiday is coming. I want to spend a meaningful holiday. Here is my plan.

I am going to Yancheng natural reserve. I want to be close to nature and run free in thefield. Then I will make New Year’s gifts on my own to thank my relatives and friends. Ialso want to learn more about the world by reading history books. At last, I think it is

helpful to visit some people in poor area. I plan to donate some money and clothes to

them.

I am looking forward to enjoying the winter holiday. And I will achieve more fun and knowledge during this holiday.