**长沙市一中2020-2021学年度高一第一学期入学考试**

**英语**

时量：90分钟 满分120分钟

Ⅰ.听力技能（20分）（略）

Ⅱ.知识运用（两部分，共20小题，计20分）

第一节 语法填空 从题中所给的A，B，C，三个选项中选择最佳答案填空。（共10小题，计10分）

（ ）21. In order to make it clear, I must go to up to\_\_\_\_\_\_ second floor and ask him\_\_\_\_\_\_ second time.

A. the; a B. a; the C. the; the

（ ）22.-wonderful the English shows are!

-Yes, and I like Sherlock best.

A. How B. What C. What a

（ ）23. It’s impolite to laugh\_\_\_\_\_\_ people when they are\_\_\_\_\_\_ trouble.

A. over; in B. at; on C. at; in

（ ）24. Work hard, \_\_\_\_\_\_ you will succeed sooner or later.

A. and B. but C. also

（ ）25.-What do you think of Changsha?

-It’s one of\_\_\_\_\_\_ cities in the central part of China.

A. lively B. the liveliest C. liveliest

（ ）26.-This is\_\_\_\_\_\_ fascinating town I have ever visited.

-Yes, I’ve never seen a\_\_\_\_\_\_ one.

A. the most; better B. the better; best C. the worst; good

（ ）27.\_\_\_\_\_\_ people moved from the countryside to the city to find jobs.

A. Millions of B. Five millions C. Million of

（ ）28. You can never imagine what great difficulty I have\_\_\_\_\_\_ your house.

A. found B. to find C. finding

（ ）29. In the past 10 years, China\_\_\_\_\_\_ up many man-made satellites to the space.

A. has sent B. sent C. was sent

（ ）30. How time flies! We’ll graduate. Three years\_\_\_\_\_\_ really a short time.

A. are B. is C. has

第二节 词语填空 通读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从题中所给的A，B，C三个选项中选出最佳答案填空。（共10小题，计10分）

Brian was a funny student. He loved watching 31 best and hoped to become a comedian（喜剧演员）one day.

When he heard about a talent show to be held at his school, Brian decided to 32 . Although he had never acted on stage before, he was very excited. But some students laughed at him. “You are not funny but 33 ,” Ken, one of his classmates, said to his face. “No one will like what you do,” another boy also said to him loudly.

Brain couldn’t understand 34 they were unkind to him. For a moment, he thought about giving up the show. But he remembered 35 his friends like his jokes, and also his teachers said he was very funny. So he decided to prepare for the show.

Brain did a great job at the talent show. Everyone loved his performance, and he 36 the first prize! His teachers and friends were proud of him. Even so, Ken told Brain that he was not funny, and that he would never be successful. Brian didn’t understand why Ken said so, but he realized that it had 37 to do with Ken. He confidently continued to work 38 his goal.

As the years went on, Brian met more people like Ken. “You’ll do a terrible job,” they said to him. 39 , most people encouraged him and some helped him to become even funnier. He got a lot of chances to perform in movies. He was even invited to appear on television. His fans thanked him because his comedies made them feel 40 when they were unhappy.

Now Brian is a big comedy star! He is doing what he loves best. He never feels stressed like those unkind people, and he laughs all day long!

（ ）31. A. comedies B. documentaries C. concerts

（ ）32. A. attend B. join C. take part in

（ ）33. A. silly B. clever C. proud

（ ）34. A. what B. why C. which

（ ）35. A. how much B. how many C. how long

（ ）36. A. beat B. won C. succeeded

（ ）37. A. something B. anything C. nothing

（ ）38. A. against B. towards C. beside

（ ）39. A. Luckily B. Similarly C. Usually

（ ）40. A. well B. good C. sick

Ⅲ.阅读技能（四部分，共24小题，计48分）

第一节 图表理解 阅读下列图表，从每题所给的A，B，C三个选项中，选出最佳选项回答问题或完成句子。（共5小题，计10分）

A

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name: KevinLocation（所在地）: Chester, UKAge: 8Likes: Anything fluffy（茸茸的） | Name: CocoLocation: Lancaster, UKAge: 5Likes: Going for walks and a green baseballDislikes: Another pet dog named Angel |
| Name: NinoLocation: Oxford, UKAge: 3Likes: Playing with her dog brother, Bailey; playing in the water and going for walksDislikes: When people catch her tail | Name: EddaLocation: Leeds, UKAge: 2Likes: Running outsideDislikes: When her owner puts her in cages |

（ ）41. Which pet likes going for a walk?

A. Edda and Coco. B. Coco and Nino. C. Edda and Nino.

（ ）42. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

A. Kevin is 5 years older than Nino.

B. Both Coco and Angel are pet dogs.

C. Edda likes staying in cages.

B

|  |
| --- |
| **House For Sale**Red Rose Garden, Pudong3-storey home, 509 square meters(sqm) total（总的）land area, 428.8 sqm built-in, 312.9 sqm garden. Asking TMB 13 million(USD 1.57 million).MP: 13761973547 Tel: 021-58609228 Fax: 021-58609728 |
| **Job Wanted**Cherry, 24, a shining girl, good at oral English and Putonghua. Now I am working at an international trade（国际贸易）company in Guangzhou. I am kind-hearted, hard- work and healthy, and would like part-time weekend wok offering Putonghua lesson to foreign. If you are interested, please email me at cherrylf @hotmail.com |
| **Beijing Snow World Ski Park**Price: 50 yuan/hour on weekdays and 70 yuan/hour on weekends, 120 yuan/four hours on weekdays and 190 yuan/four hours on weekends. Tel: 010 -69191617 |

（ ）43. How many sqm is the garden of the house for sale?

A. 509 sqm. B. 312.9 sqm. C. 80.2 sqm.

（ ）44. If an Australian student wants to learn Chinese, he or she can\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. call 010-69191617 B. fax 021-58609728 C. email cherryly@hotmail. com

（ ）45. If you want to ski for four hours on Thursday, how much money will you pay at least?

A. 200 yuan. B. 190 yuan. C. 120 yuan.

第二节 短文理解 阅读下面的短文，从题中所给的A，B，C三个选项中，选出最佳选项回答问题或完成句子。（共10小题，计20分）

A

After we listen to songs on a music app, we are surprised to see recommended（推荐的）songs. When we open shopping websites, we can easily see things that we might want to buy.

This is based on data（数据）. Data is not only about numbers but also information from every side of our lives: our shopping habits and interests... All of this is called “big data.”

In December, President Xi Jinping called for China to **accelerate** its big data plan to serve the development better and improve people’s lives. He also asked for greater use of big data in fields like education, social safety and transportation（交通）.

Big data have been used more often in China in the past few years. Its role in tourism is just one example.

The data that travelers share online give the tourism industry a lot of information about the country’s tourist places. After studying the data, different tourist places can create their own online instructions. The instructions show travelers, reviews and services needed to be improved.

Big data is growing quickly, With a growth of 30% every year, sales of big data services and products in China will reach 1 trillion（万亿）yuan yearly by 2020, China News Service reported.

（ ）46. What’s “big data?”

A. Songs and shopping lists. B. Information from websites.

C. Numbers and information.

（ ）47. What is the purpose of developing “big data in China?

A. To make it international. B. To better serve the development of China.

C. To improve China’s tourist industry.

（ ）48. The underlined word “accelerate” in Paragraph 3 might mean\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.

A.减慢 B.加速 C.终止

（ ）49. The writer gives the example of tourism in order to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. encourage readers to travel around the country

B. help travelers learn to use online instructions

C. show how “big data” is used in China

（ ）50. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Big data is helpful to speed up China’s data plan.

B. Big data is not used as often as it used to be.

C. Sales of big data services and products in China will reach 1 trillion monthly by 2020.

B

What will man be like in the future-in 5,000 or even 50,000 years? We can only make guesses, but we can be sure that he will be different from what he is today, for man is slowly changing all the time.

Let us take an example. Man, even five hundred years ago, was shorter than he is today. Now, on average（平均），men are about three inches（英尺）taller. Again, in the modern world we use brains a great deal. Even so, we still make use of only about 20% of the brain’s capacity（容量）.As time goes on, however, we shall have to use our brains more and more, and eventually we shall need larger ones! This is likely to bring about a physical change to the head, especially the forehead, will grow larger.

Nowadays our eyes are used very often. In fact, we use them so much that they become weaker and we have to wear glasses. But over a very long period of time it is likely that man’s eyes will grow stronger.

On the other hand, we tend to make less use of our arms and legs. These, as a result, are likely to grow weaker. At the same time, however, our fingers will grow more **sensitive** because they are used a great deal in modern life.

But what about hair? This will probably disappear from the body altogether in course of time because it does not serve a useful purpose any longer. In the future, then, both sexes are likely to be bald（光头的）.

Perhaps all this shows that future man will not be a very attractive being to look at! This may well be true. No matter how great the change is, future man will still have a lot in common with us.

（ ）51. The passage mainly tells us that\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. man’s life will be different in the future

B. future man will look quite different from us

C. man is growing taller as time passes

（ ）52. Which parts of man mentioned in the passage will change *EXCEPT*\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. weight and ears B. brain and height C. arms and legs

（ ）53. The change in the man’s size of the forehead is probably because\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he makes use only 20% of the brain’s capacity

B. the other 80% of his brain will grow with time

C. he will use his brain more and more as time goes on

（ ）54. The underlined word “sensitive” means\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.

A.纤细的 B.灵敏的 C.笨拙的

（ ）55. What is TRUE about a human being in the future?

A. He may be hairless because hair is no longer useful.

B. He has smaller eyes and wears better glasses.

C. His fingers grow weaker because he doesn’t have to make use of them.

第三节 语篇补全 阅读下面的短文，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项补全短文。选项中有一项为多余选项。（共4小题，计8分）

Many kids help parents to do chores in the house. They may empty the dishwasher, put laundry away or take out the trash. 56 , such as 20 minutes to play computer games.

But some people do not think that kids should get rewards （报酬）for doing chores. One of them is Susie Walton, a parenting educator （育儿教育家）and family coach. She believes if kids get rewards, they will think that work isn’t worth doing unless you get something in return. 57 . But they will clean the floor if their parents reward them for it.

“Every house is a team effort,” Walton said. “A home is a living space for everyone in the family. It’s important for kids to see that we all have a responsibility to keep our home clean.”

 58 . They believe that money or other rewards encourage kids to do more chores. It also teaches them real world lessons. They can learn about how we need to work to earn money.

Now, there are also apps that encourage kids to do chores. The apps give kids points and digital（电子的）gifts that can be used either online or in life.

With the app ChoreMonster, kids earn digital points after doing chores. Kids can exchange their points for real rewards, such as time to play video games or a trip to the mall.

“Our goal is to encourage kids so they can earn rewards,” says Chris Bergman, founder of ChoreMonster. “ 59 .”

|  |
| --- |
| A. Kids need positive power to make them do choresB. For example, kids won’t sweep the floor if they see it is dirtyC. In return, some kids get money or other rewards from their parentsD. After that, they will get some money from their parentsE. Other people hold different opinions |

第四节 阅读表达 阅读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容回答问题。（共5小题，计10分）

China will encourage overseas Chinese students to start their own businesses at home, a State Council executive meeting chaired by Premier Li Keqiang decided on April 5th, 2018.

The meeting made decisions to make it easier for overseas Chinese students to meet different kinds of requirements that are necessary when to start businesses. Besides, the steps to get *hukou* in big cities, such as Beijing and Shanghai, will be greatly simplified. It also paid much attention to the schooling of returnees, children by deciding to make more supporting policies（政策）.

Nowadays, a large number of Chinese students each year choose to return home after completing studies overseas. They hope to live in a familiar environment and make motherland stronger. So supporting policies are expected to be provided. “The encouraging policies require different departments（部门）to work together and good results are expected,” he said.

From 1978 to 2017, 83.73 percent of overseas Chinese students, totaling 3.132 million, returned to China after completing their studies, according to the Ministry of Education. In 2017 alone, 480,900 returned, an 11.19 percent increase over 2016.

China now has 351 entrepreneurship parks（创业园区）around the country. Beijing, Guangzhou and Shanghai are the most common choices. They are home to more than 23,000 companies and have attracted more than 86,000 overseas returnees.

A public service system open to all overseas Chinese students will be set up to provide all-around support for their start up businesses.

60. What will China encourage overseas Chinese students to do?

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61. According to the passage, how many decisions were made at the meeting?

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62.Why do overseas Chinese students want to come home?

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63.Did the number of overseas Chinese students returning home rise in 2017?

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64.Where are most entrepreneurship parks set up in China?

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Ⅳ.写作技能（三部分，共11小题，计32分）

第一节 语篇翻译 阅读下面的短文，将画线部分译成英文或中文。（共5小题，计10分）

As we know, we can make mistakes at any age, Some mistakes people make are about money or people.

65.But for us, most mistakes we make are about our study or the friendship among classmates. But what should we do when we make mistakes?

Please admit（承认）it. Don’t think that our mistakes are caused by others. Be brave and face the fact that we have made the mistakes. Don’t blame（责备）other people.

Please solve it at once. In order to stop the problem from getting worse, we should solve it as quickly as possible. 66. If we don’t, it’ll only make us feel more stressed. 67.请意识到犯错误是学习的最好方式。Those who have made the most mistakes can get an A, for they are the ones who have learned the most. 68.我们从错误中学到的越多，我们越聪明。

69. Please think about what we can learn from our mistakes. What caused us to make the mistake? How can we avoid（避免）making the same mistake? We should stop, think about it, change it and try again if we don’t get a good result with a method.

65.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

66.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

67.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

68.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

69.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

第二节 情景交际 通读下面的对话，根据上下文补全对话内容。（共5小题，计10分）

A: Hi, He Wei. 70.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

B: Fm looking for my English dictionary. I can’t find it anywhere.

A: Don’t worry. You can use mine.

B: Thanks. By the way, 71.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A: I have no idea, What about you?

B: I’ll study English this weekend. You know there will be an English test next week.

A: Oh, I nearly forget it. 72.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

B: Of course, you can. Working together must be helpful. So please come to my home. 73. ?

A: English notebook? I don’t have an English notebook and never take notes in English class.

B: Taking notes is a good learning habit. 74.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A: Sounds great. Thanks for your advice. I’ll try to write something in English class.

第三节 书面表达（计12分）

75.假如你是李明，请给你的美国笔友Tom写一封e-mail，介绍你的美国老师Mr. Lee。

要点如下：

①他40岁，有一个幸福的家；

②性格外向，与学生相处好；

③他的课堂很有趣，课后常帮我们学英语；

④不抽烟，非常喜欢运动，擅长下棋；

⑤写一至两点其他同学对他的看法。

注意：

①词数：80—100，信的开头已给出，不计入总词数。

②文中不得提及真实的校名和人名。

Dear Tom,

How are you recently? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Yours,

Li Ming

**长沙市一中2020-2021学年度高一第一学期入学考试**

**英语参考答案**

21. A【解析】考查冠词。句意：为了确认，我必须去二楼问他第二次。第一空表示“第二楼”，应用序数词second，且前面用the修饰；第二空表示“第二次，再一次”，用不定冠词a修饰。

22. A【解析】考查感叹句。句意：一一这些英语秀真棒！——是的，我最喜欢《夏洛克》。这里修饰的中心词是wonderful，是形容词，应用how引导。

23. C【解析】考查介词。句意：当他人处在困境中时，笑话他们是不礼貌的。laugh at取笑；in trouble处于困境；都是固定短语。

24. A【解析】考查连词。句意：努力，然后不久你将会成功。根据句意和语境可知，前后是并列和顺承的关系，用and。

25. B【解析】考查比较级和最高级。句意：——你认为长沙怎么样？——中国中部地区最热闹的城市之一。one of +最高级，表示“最……之一”，是常用句型。

26. A【解析】考查比较级和最高级。句意：——这是我参观的最迷人的小镇。——是的，我没见过比这个更好的了。根据have ever visited可知是最高级；第二空用比较级表示最高级，表示小镇和其他任何地方相比较。

27. A【解析】考查数词的用法。句意：上百万的人离开乡村到城市找工作。数词表示泛指时，加s和of。millions of数百万的。

28. C【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：你无法想象我找到你家有多困难。have difficulty in doing sth.做某事有困难，是固定用法。

29. A【解析】考查时态。句意：在过去10年，中国发射了很多人造卫星到太空。根据语境和时间状语in the past 10 years可知，表示完成且对现在还有影响，用现在完成时。

30. B【解析】考查主谓一致。句意：时间过得真快！我们即将毕业。三年真的是很短的一段时间。three years作主语时，表示单数，且这里缺少表示“是”的谓语，只能用is。

31. A【解析】考查名词。根据空后的comedian可知Brian喜欢看喜剧。

32. C【解析】考查动词。attend表示“出席、参考会议、婚礼等”；join表示“加入党派、组织、社团等”；take part in表示“参考会议、活动”，并侧重在活动中起一定作用。

33. A【解析】考查形容词。but表示转折，前面是funny，因此后面对应的应该是一个不怎么好的词，只有silly（傻的）符合语境。

34. B【解析】考查疑问副词。根据上下文语境可知Brian是不明白“为什么”他们对他不友善。

35. A【解析】考查疑问副词短语。根据上下文语境可知这里表示：他记得他的朋友们有多喜欢他的笑话表演。此空修饰like，用程度副词how much。

36. B【解析】考查动词。根据后面的the first prize和His teachers and friends were proud of him.可知是获得了一等奖。beat打败；win赢；succeed成功。只有win符合语境。

37. C【解析】考查不定代词。根据上下文语境可知Ken的所作所为都和Brian没有关系。have nothing to do with sb.与某人无关，是固定短语。

38. B【解析】考查副词。根据上下文语境可知Brian自信且坚持地“朝着”目标前进。against反对，对抗； towards朝着，向着；beside在……旁边，此外。

39. A【解析】考查副词。根据上下文语境可知很多人是鼓励和帮助Brian的，因此他是“幸运的”。luckily幸运地；similarly相似地；usually通常。

40. B【解析】考查形容词。根据上下文语境可知Brian的粉丝感谢他是因为当他们不开心的时候，他的喜剧让他们感觉“很好，很快乐”。feel是感官动词，后接形容词。well作形容词时，表示身体好，不符合语境。

41. B【解析】细节理解题。根据表格中对Coco和Nino描述可知，他们都喜欢散步

42. C【解析】细节理解题。根据表格中对Edda的描述可知，它不喜欢呆在笼子里，与表述相反，故选C。

43. B【解析】细节理解题。根据表格中的312.9 sqm garden可知花园面积是312.9平方米。

44. C【解析】细节理解题。表格中和Chinese有关的只有Job Wanted，其中的联系方式只提到了邮件，故选C。

45. C【解析】推理判断题。根据表格中的120 yuan/four hours on weekdays可知，周四滑雪4小时最少需要120元。

46. C【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的Data is not only about numbers but also information from every side of our lives可知，大数据就是数据和信息。故选C。

47. B【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的to serve the development better and improve people’s lives可知在中国，发展大数据是为了国家的更好发展做服务。

48. B【解析】词义推断题。根据画线单词的上下语境可知，是为了“加速”大数据计划在为国家更好发展做服务。

49. C【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段Big data have been used more often in China in the past few years. Its role in tourism is just one example.可知，旅游经济是中国使用大数据的一个例子。

50. A【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段In December, President Xi Jinping called for China ... and transportation.可知，大数据对中国大数据计划是起加速作用。

51. B【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段中的but we can be sure that he will be different from what he is today和后面举的几个例子可知，主要是讲诉人在未来的样子的变化，而不是生活和身高（一个部分，而不是主要）。故选B。

52. A【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的Man, even five hundred years ago, was shorter than he is today.和Again, in the modern world we use brains a great deal.可排除B；根据第四段中的we tend to make less use of our arms and legs.可排除C。故选A。

53. C【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的As time goes on, however, we shall have to use our brains more and more ... especially the forehead, will grow larger.可知前额变大是因为用脑越来越多。

54. B【解析】词义推断题。根据画线单词所在段落的语境可知，手指会用的很多，因此不可能是“纤细”或“笨拙”。故选B。

55. A【解析】推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的because it does not serve a useful purpose any longer. In the future, then, both sexes are likely to be bald（光头的）.可知，在未来，人类将没有头发，因为它没有什么用。

56. C【解析】根据空格后的such as 20 minutes to play computer games可知是一种奖励，因为一般家长都不鼓励玩电脑游戏，和C项中的rewards对应。故选C。

57. B【解析】根据空格的下文中的clean the floor可知选B,与sweep the floor对应。

58. E【解析】根据空格后的下文鼓励孩子做家务得到奖励可推知这里选E，表示与上文的观点的转折，即不支持做家务奖励孩子。

59. A【解析】根据这段前文的鼓励孩子赚得奖励，可推断选A，表示孩子做家务还是需要鼓励和正面的指引。

60. China will encourage them to return to start their own businesses.

【解析】根据第一段中的China will encourage overseas Chinese students to start their own businesses at home可知答案。

61.3/Three.

【解析】根据第二段中的The meeting made decisions to...（让创业更简单）和Beside, the steps to get hukou in big cities...（落户更简化）和It also paid much attention to...（其子女的学校教育的支持政策）可知，一共说了三个决策。

62. Because they hope to live in a familiar environment and make motherland stronger. /To live in a familiar environment and make motherland stronger.

【解析】根据第三段中的They hope to live in a familiar environment and make motherland stronger.可知答案。

63. Yes.

【解析】根据倒数第三段中的In 2017 alone, 480,900 returned, an 11.19 percent increase over 2016.可知答案。

64. In Beijing, Guangzhou and Shanghai.

【解析】根据倒数第二段中的China now has 351 ...Beijing, Guangzhou and Shanghai are the most common choices.可知答案。

65.但是至于我们，所犯的大多数错误是与学习或者同学间的友谊相关的。

66.如果我们不解决，它将只会使我们感到更加紧张。

67. Please realize that making mistakes is the best way to learn.

68. The more we learn from mistakes, the smarter we will be.

69.请思考我们能从我们的错中学到什么。

70. What are you doing

71. what’s your plan(for) this weekend

72. Could/Can I work with you / Could I join you

73. Can/Could you take your notebook / Do you have an English notebook

74. Why not take notes in English class

75.参考范文：

Dear Tom,

How are you recently? Now, I’ll tell you something about my English teacher Mr. Lee.

Mr. Lee is forty years old. He has a happy family. He is outgoing and he gets along well with us students. His class is interesting. He always has a strange way of making his class lively and interesting. After class, he often helps us with our English. He never smokes. He likes sports. He is especially good at playing chess.

Most of my classmates like him and think that he is not only a good teacher but also a good friend.

I’m looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Ming