

# 人教版 2020--2021 学年上学期高一英语

## 期中测试卷及答案

考试时间：120 分钟

试卷满分：150 分

### 第一卷 （共 85 分）

#### 第一部分 听力（共 20 小题，每题 1 分，满分 20 分）

第一节听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What color book does the man want?

A. The red one.

B. The blue one.

C. The black one.

2. What did the woman do on her vacation?

A. She went for a bike ride.

B. She relaxed on the beach.

C. She cooked a fancy dinner.

3. When does the man have breakfast on weekends?

A. At about 9:00.

B. At about 10:00.

C. At about 11:00.

4. What will Lisa do after school?

A. Go home directly.

B. Come to Tim's house.

C. Stay late to do homework.

5. What does the woman say about her house?

A. It's next to a bar.

B. It's in the city center.

C. It's not comfortable inside.

### 第二节

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What will the speakers do on Sunday?

A. Swim in a lake.      B. Have a picnic.      C. Go to a shop.

7. What will the speakers bring for themselves?

A. Bread.      B. Water.      C. Sandwiches.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. How long will the speakers stay in Florida?

A. For two days.      B. For three days.      C. For five days.

9. What's the relationship between the speakers?

A. Good friends.      B. A couple.      C. Parent and kid.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How is the man feeling?

A. Worried.      B. Excited.      C. Nervous.

11. What does the man say about dogs?

A. They're lovely.      B. They're funny.      C. They're smart.

12. What does the man promise to do?

A. Love his dog forever.

B. Clean his dog every day.

C. Volunteer in the pet shop.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Which class does Tony like?

A. Math.      B. Art.      C. Music.

14. How is Kim doing in Math?

A. She failed the test last time.

B. She always gets good grades.

C. She understands the ideas well.

15. How will Tony improve his math grades?

A. By taking more tests.

B. By having extra lessons.

C. By asking his younger brother for help.

16. What does Kim think of Mrs. Miller?

A. She's helpful.

B. She's not good.

C. She's difficult to follow.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the general topic of the class today?

A. Animals in the sky.      B. Animals in the ocean.      C. Animals on the land.

18. How many students are there in class today?

A. One hundred.      B. Two hundred.      C. Three hundred.

19. What does the speaker ask the students to do?

A. Read the textbook before class.

B. Take notes in the notebook.

C. See a short film after class.

20. What do dolphins and sea lions have in common?

A. They are both very popular now.

B. They are both unfriendly.

C. They are both clever.

第二部分 英语知识运用（共两节， 满分 35 分）

第一节 单项选择（共 15 题， 每题 1 分， 满分 15 分）

请认真阅读下面各题，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. Mary, we left you in \_\_\_\_\_ charge of the room, but now it's in \_\_\_\_\_ mess!

A. the; a      B. 不填; a

C. the; 不填      D. 不填; the

2. Tom is a man of much \_\_\_\_\_ and he had a lot of interesting \_\_\_\_\_ in his life.

A. experience; experiences      B. experiences ; experience

C. experience ; experience      D. experiences ; experiences

3.If you don't go swimming, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. neither do I      B. so will I

C. nor will I      D. nor I will

4.The teacher, along with the students, \_\_\_\_\_ playing this game.

A. like      B. likes

C. is like      D. are like

5.In order to finish the research, the professor always \_\_\_\_\_, for every day the light in his room didn't go out until 2 a.m.

A. mixed up      B. cleaned up

C. turned up      D. stayed up

6.I insisted that it \_\_\_\_\_late and that we\_\_\_\_\_for the night.

A. was; stopped      B. was; stop

C. be; stop      D. be; stopped

7.The factory produces half a million pairs of shoes every year, \_\_\_\_\_80% are sold abroad.

A. which of      B. of which

C. of them      D. of that

8.The boss \_\_\_\_\_ during working hours and all the workers \_\_\_\_\_ in that company.

A. forbids smoking; are forbidden to smoke      B. forbids to smoke; are forbidden to smoke

C. forbids smoking; forbid from smoking      D. forbids to smoke; are forbidden from smoking

9.We will keep you \_\_\_\_\_ what will happen here.

A. informing of      B. to be informed

C. informed of      D. informing

10.\_\_\_\_\_ the same mistake again made his teacher very angry.

A. His being made      B. He had made

C. He had making      D. His making

11. They were talking about the persons and things \_\_\_\_\_ they could remember in their former school.

A. where      B. whom

C. that      D. when

12. I am sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to me.

A. don't know; are speaking      B. don't know; were speaking

C. didn't know; were speaking      D. didn't know; are speaking

13. With him \_\_\_\_\_ the way, we had little trouble finding the school.

A. leading      B. led

C. to lead      D. lead

14. The town \_\_\_\_\_ we visited last month is the one \_\_\_\_\_ the famous painter was born .

A. where ; which      B. which ; where

C. in which ; that      D. where ; where

15. ---Congratulations, Tom! You have won the first prize in the physics competition.

---Don't \_\_\_\_\_, I'm not good at physics, you know.

A. be all ears      B. pull my leg

C. be the top dog      D. be all thumbs

## 第二节 完形填空（共 20 题，每题 1 分，满分 20 分）

A woman came out of her house and saw three old men with long white beards sitting in her front yard. She did not 16 them. She said, "I don't think I know you, but you must be 17. Please come in and have something to eat." "Is the man of the house home?" they asked. "No," she said, "he's out." "Then we cannot come in," they 18.

In the evening when her husband came home, she told him what 19. "Go to tell them I am home and invite them in!" The woman went out and invited them in. "We do not go into the house 20," they replied. "Why is that?" she wanted to know. One of the old men explained, "His name is 21," pointing to one of his friends, and then pointed to another one and said, "He is Success, and I am Love."

Then he added, “Now go in and \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ with your husband which one of us you want in your home.”

The woman went in and told her husband what was said. Her husband was overjoyed. “How nice!” he said, “ \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ that is the case, let us invite Wealth. Let him \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ and fill our home with wealth!” His wife \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_. “My dear, why don’t we invite Success?” Their daughter was \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ from the other corner of the house. She jumped in with her own suggestion, “Wouldn’t it not be \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ to invite Love? Our home will then be filled with love!”

“Let us hear our daughter’s \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_,” said the husband to his wife. “Go out and invite Love to be our guest.” The woman went out and asked the \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ old men, “Which one of you is Love? Please come in and be our \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_.” Love got up and started walking \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ the house. The other two also got up and \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ him.

\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_, the lady asked Wealth and Success, “I only invited Love , why are you coming in?” The old men replied together, “If you had invited Wealth \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ Success, the other two of us would have stayed out , but since you invited Love , wherever he goes, we go with him. \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ there is Love, there is also Wealth and Success!”

16. A. recognize    B. invite    C. meet    D. see
17. A. thirsty    B. tired    C. sleepy    D. hungry
18. A. thought    B. promised    C. replied    D. agreed
19. A. appeared    B. happened    C. followed    D. meant
20. A. alone    B. separately    C. only    D. together
21. A. Love    B. Success    C. Health    D. Wealth
22. A. fight    B. agree    C. discuss    D. quarrel
23. A. Since    B. Until    C. Unless    D. Although
24. A. go    B. come    C. leave    D. start
25. A. disappeared    B. demanded    C. disordered    D. disagreed
26. A. listening    B. speaking    C. writing    D. watching
27. A. good    B. well    C. better    D. worse
28. A. conclusion    B. advice    C. decision    D. order

29. A. all      B. three      C. one      D. other  
30. A. guest      B. friend      C. host      D. servant  
31. A. against      B. from      C. towards      D. into  
32. A. refused      B. encouraged      C. supported      D. followed  
33. A. Pleased      B. Excited      C. Surprised      D. Disappointed  
34. A. or      B. but      C. and      D. with  
35. A. However      B. Wherever      C. Whenever      D. Whatever

第三部分：阅读理解（共 15 题，每题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

We all long for friendship, but how to make a friend? “The best time to make a friend is before you need one.” Joy Steven said. The following are some tips for you.

People equal friends

Friends usually begin with strangers. Getting in touch with other people is the first step to make a friend. Friends can’t be made in empty air. Best friends take time to make.

Friends understand friends

Friends understand each other when talking. Many unpleasant personal quarrels can be avoided if you will take the time to understand others’ feelings and points of view.

Friends touch friends

Touching is a warm from of communication between friends. When you see best friends communicating, you will notice them stand close together, touch each other comfortably and listen to each other. Sometimes a friendly touch is more powerful than words.

Friends praise friends

Praise is a powerful tool to make a friend. Honest praise can affect (影响) your friends’ lives. So try to praise your friends, including your general ones.

Friends can loyal (忠诚的) and trustworthy

Trust and loyalty go hand in hand for friends. Friends can share secrets with you, because good friends never break confidence (信心) and are loyal forever.

36. From Joy Steven's words, we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. a friend in need is a friend indeed      B. it is never too late to make a friend  
C. it is late to make a friend when you need one      D. everyone needs a friend in his life

37. To make and keep many friends, you need to do the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. get in touch with people      B. understand your friends  
C. praise your friends      D. quarrel with your friends

38. The passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how to communicate with a friend      B. how to develop friendship  
C. when to make a friend      D. how to praise a friend

## B

In most situations, light helps us see. But when it comes to looking at the night sky, light is actually a kind of pollution. It prevents our view of some of life's most striking sights: stars, planets, and even galaxies (银河系).



“When I was a little boy, I loved the night sky. I remember looking up and the sky was filled with stars. I became an astronomer because I was amazed by their beauty,” says Robert Gent, “Now in most big cities kids can't see the stars like I did.”

Normally, about 2,500 individual (单个的) stars are visible to the human eyes without using any special equipment. But because of light pollution, you actually see just 200 to 300 and fewer than a dozen from some cities. Only one in three Americans



can see our own galaxy with the naked eyes. Those people live far away from the lights of big cities, office buildings, and shopping malls.

Fortunately, there's an inexpensive and useful way. If we shine lights down at the ground instead of up into the sky, and use lower brightness levels, we can save big amounts of energy and keep the beauty of the night skies. Many cities and towns have passed laws limiting lights at night, making sure enough shine for safety without creating much light pollution.

Light pollution affects more than our view of the heavens and can harm wildlife. Migrating birds (候鸟) sometimes fly over cities and become confused by the brightness, flying in circles until they drop from exhaustion. Sea turtles need dark beaches for nesting and won't approach bright lights. Too much light at night may even affect human health. For all these reasons, researchers are working on ways to use lights only when and where they are truly needed. Everyone deserves to look up at the sky.

39. According to the text, using our naked eyes, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people in remote (遥远的) areas can see more stars than those in big cities
- B. over one third Americans can see our own galaxy
- C. about one in three Americans in big cities can see our own galaxy
- D. Americans can only see 200 to 300 stars

40. Many cities and towns have passed laws limiting lights at night mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. save the electricity
- B. make sure of cities' safety
- C. let you count the number of stars
- D. avoid much light pollution

41. The underlined word "exhaustion" in the last paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. air pollution      B. tiredness
- C. breath      D. brightness

42. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Light Pollution      B. Seeking the Sky

C

A couple had a son eleven years after they married. They were a loving couple and the boy was the apple of their eye. When the boy was around four years old, one day the father was very tired after work so he asked his wife to pick up their son. The mother, who was very busy in the kitchen, totally forgot about it.

Later the boy lost his way on the street. When the son was found missing, the mother hurried to look for him, but she didn't find him. The mother felt very sad and didn't know how to face her husband.

When the father went to the police station after hearing that the son was missing, he looked at his wife and said just four words. What do you think the four words were? The husband just said "I love you, darling."

The son was missing. If he had picked him up earlier, this would not have happened. There is no point in blaming (责备) anyone. His wife had also lost her only child. What his wife needed at that moment was comfort and understanding from her husband. That is what the husband gave his wife. Several weeks later, with the help of the police, the couple finally found their lost son. The family's relationship became stronger over that time.

Sometimes we spend lots of time asking who is to blame. We miss many chances to give each other support and let each other feel the warmth of human relationships. Get rid of all your unwillingness to forgive, selfishness, and fears and you will find the world is much more wonderful.

43. What is the meaning of the underlined phrase "the apple of their eye"?

- A. A person who always has a sweet smile.
- B. A person who is as pretty as an apple.
- C. A person who is loved more than anyone else.
- D. A person who looks like an apple.

44. Why didn't the father pick the boy up himself?

- A. He was very lazy.      B. He thought the mother had picked him up.
- C. He forgot to pick him up.      D. He was too tired to do it.

45. What can we learn from this passage?

- A. Be careful in everything you do.      B. Love is the most important thing.  
C. Learn to forgive others.      D. Everyone can make mistakes.

46. What do you think of the husband?

- A. Warm-hearted.      B. Careful.  
C. Hard-working.      D. Broad-minded.

**D**

第三部分：阅读理解（满分 40 分）

第一节阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题短文后所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It was a quiet village in which there was a military camp(军营).It was far from the towns and cities and there were some high mountains around. Of course it was a good place for training the new soldiers. But it was difficult for the young men to go outside. Mr White, an officer of forty, was strict with them and he hardly let them leave the camp.

Once Mr White was ill in bed. He couldn't work and a young officer, Mr Hunt, began to train the new soldiers instead of him. He knew the young men well and let nine soldiers go to the nearest town to have a holiday. But night fell and none came back to the camp. He was worried about it and stood at the gate. It was five to twelve when Mr Hunt decided to go to the town and see what was happening to the young men. He started the car quickly and set off. At that moment the nine soldiers came back. It seemed they drank wine. Of course they found the officer was angry.

"I'm sorry, sir," said the first soldier. "I left the town on time. But something was wrong with my bus on my way here. I had to buy a horse and made it run fast. Bad luck! It died and I had to run back."

And the other seven soldiers said they were late for the same reasons. It was the last soldier's turn. He said, "I'm sorry, sir. I got on a bus on time, but."

Having heard this, the officer became even angrier and stopped him at once. He called out, "If you say something was wrong with your bus, I'll punish you at once!"

“No, no, sir,” said the young man. “My bus was all right, but the dead horses were in its way!”

47. The military camp was built in the village to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stop the soldiers from going to towns
- B. stop the soldiers from meeting their friends
- C. train the new soldiers
- D. make the young men live quietly

48. Mr. Hunt let the nine soldiers have a holiday because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he was kind to them      B. they felt lonely
- C. they had something important to do      D. they were the best of all

49. The young officer was worried because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a traffic accident had happened
- B. he was afraid something happened to the nine soldiers
- C. the nine soldiers would come back
- D. the nine soldiers drank too much in the town

50. Which of the statements do you think is true?

- A. You'll believe only the last soldier.      B. The officer believed the nine soldiers.
- C. You'll believe none of the nine soldiers.      D. The officer wouldn't punish his soldiers.

## 第 II 卷 （非选择题，三部分，共 35 分）

### 第四部分

单词拼写，根据中文提示或首字母写单词

51. Going away to college has made me \_\_\_\_\_ (自立) and self-confident.

52. He was so generous (慷慨) that he d \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money to the flooded area.

53. Reducing the gap between the rich and the poor is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (挑战) facing the government.

54. Since teenagers have difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ (平衡) these needs, they often question who they are and how they fit in society.

55. Despite (尽管) the teacher's \_\_\_\_\_ (解释、说明), the students still couldn't understand the problem.

56. Someday I wanted to finish reading a splendid history book I bought last week, but s\_\_\_\_\_ I couldn't remember the title of it.
57. He wastes so much of his valuable time c\_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet.
58. Last term I selected American \_\_\_\_\_(文学) because I wanted to learn of famous American writers.
59. Don't always find f\_\_\_\_\_ with others. Everyone makes mistakes.
60. The speech contest will be held next Friday. I must make full p\_\_\_\_\_ for it.

**第五部分：选词组填空（共 10 题，每题 1 分，满分 10 分）**

请认真阅读下列各个小题，并从所提供的 12 个短语中选择 10 个填入各句空格中，注意保持语义和形式的一致。请将答案的完整形式写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。

fall out	concentrate on	in the long term	look back on
a wet blanket	as a matter of fact	approve of	recover from
for free	make good use of	get into shape	be dying to

61. Jenny has heard many good things about the new film, and \_\_\_\_\_ watch it.
62. Karen felt sad when she \_\_\_\_\_ her time at school, as she missed so many of her friends and classmates.
63. Students can visit the museum\_\_\_\_\_.
64. Every minute must\_\_\_\_\_ to study our lessons.
65. — Why haven't you bought a new computer yet?  
— My parents don't \_\_\_\_\_ my spending too much money.
66. After the long holiday with no exercise, it took Tom two months to \_\_\_\_\_.
67. He was such \_\_\_\_\_ at the party that they never invited him again.
68. It's good news to me that he is now in hospital, \_\_\_\_\_ liver failure.
69. Just as the doctor said, the pills he ate made his hairs \_\_\_\_\_.
70. She is always complaining that she is too fat, but \_\_\_\_\_, she isn't overweight at all.

**第六部分 书面表达（共 1 题，满分 15 分）**

- 71.如今很多中学生纷纷开启了自己的博客,人们对此现象观点各异。请根据下表

提供的调查结果进行简要介绍，并发表自己的看法

赞同者	反对者
拓宽视野	1.浪费时间、精力
提供学习、讨论平台	2.沉迷网络，荒废学习
结交更多好友	3.交友不慎，上当受骗
你的观点	

要求：

- 1. 词数：150 词左右。文章的开头已给出，不计入总词数。
- 2.为了使文章连贯，可适当增加内容。
- 3.表达要流畅，书写要规范。

Nowadays, it's not uncommon phenomenon that more and more high school students open their own blogs on the Internet. Opinions are divided among people.

参考答案

第一卷 （共 85 分）

第一部分 略

第二部分 英语知识运用（共两节， 满分 35 分）

第一节 单项选择（共 15 题，每题 1 分，满分 15 分）

请认真阅读下面各题，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，

并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1.A

【解析】

【详解】考查冠词。句意：玛丽，我们让你负责这个房间，但现在房间乱七八糟！

固定词组：in the charge of“由-----负责”；in a mess“一片混乱”。故选 A。

2.A

【解析】

【详解】考查 experience 的用法。句意：汤姆是一个经验丰富的人，他在他的生活中有很多有趣的经历。第一空 experience“经验”是不可数名词；第二空 experience“经历”是可数名词。故答案为 A。

3.C

【解析】

【详解】考查部分倒装。句意：如果你不去游泳，那我也不去。“Neither/nor+助动词/情态动词/be 动词+主语”表示“前面的否定情况也适用于后者”，是部分倒装，同时还要保持时态的一致，“So+助动词/情态动词/be 动词+主语”则表示“前面的肯定情况也适用于后者”。结合句意，故选 C。

【点睛】“So+助动词+主语”倒装：

当要表示前面提出的某一肯定的情况也同样适合于后者，通常就要用“So+助动词+主语”这种倒装结构： 如：You are young and so am I. 你年轻，我也年轻。

注：(1)若前面提出某一否定的情况，要表示后者也属于同样的否定情况，则应将其中的 so 改为 neither 或 nor： 如：You aren't young and neither am I. 你不年轻，我也不年轻。

(2)注意该结构与表示强调或同意的“so+主语+特殊动词”结构的区别： 如：“It was cold yesterday.” “So it was.”“昨天很冷。”“的确很冷。”

4.B

【解析】

【详解】考查主谓一致。句意：老师和学生们都喜欢玩这个游戏。along with 连接两个主语时，后面的谓语动词遵循就远原则，和 The teacher 保持一致，且句子是一般现在时态，此处 like“喜欢”，结合句意答案为 B。

5.D

**【解析】**

**【详解】**词义辨析题。A. mixed up 混合 B. cleaned up 清理 C. turned up 出现 D. stayed up 熬夜。句意：为了完成研究教授总是熬夜因为每天他的房间的灯都会亮到凌晨两点。 故选 D。

6.B

**【解析】**

**【详解】**考查 insist 的用法。句意：我坚持说已经很晚了，我们坚决要求要停下来过夜。第一空 insist 表示“坚持说”，用陈述语气；第二空 insist“坚决要求”用虚拟语气，即 should+动词原形,其中 should 可以省略。结合句意可知答案为 B。

**【点睛】**Insist 的用法：

(1) insist 作“坚决要求”、“一定要”,其宾语从句常用与将来事实相反的虚拟语气,即 should+动词原形,其中 should 可以省略.如:Her father insists that she (should) learn music after she leaves school.

(2) insist 作“坚持说”、“坚持认为”时,用陈述语气.如:Alice insisted that she had done nothing wrong.

温馨提示：其实你只要看后面从句的事情到底发生过没有,发生过的就是(2)了,没发生就是(1)

7.B

**【解析】**

**【详解】**考查定语从句。句意：工厂每年生产 50 万双鞋，其中 80%都销往海外”。“分数+of+which”表示部分与整体的关系，引导非限制性定语从句，可知 B 项正确。

8.A

**【解析】**

**【详解】**考查动词 forbid 后接非谓语动词做宾语和宾语补足语的用法。句意：老板禁止工作时间吸烟，所有的工人被禁在那家公司吸烟。forbid 后面直接接动名词做宾语，即 forbid doing，所以排除 B 和 D；forbid 后接动词不定式做宾语补足语，即 forbid sb. to do sth.，它的被动结构是 sb. be forbidden to do，故选 A。

9.C



**【解析】**

**【详解】**考查固定短语和过去分词作宾语补足语。句意：我们将把这里发生的事随时通知你。固定短语：inform sb. of sth.“告知某人某事”；固定结构：keep+宾语+宾语补足语。此处 you 和 inform 之间是一种被动关系，用过去分词作宾语补足语。故选 C。

10.D

**【解析】**

**【详解】**考查动名词复合结构。句意：他再犯同样的错误使他的老师非常生气。分析句子的结构可知，本句缺少句子的主语，所以需要使用非谓语动词作句子的主语，犯错误的主体是 he，所以使用动名词的复合结构作句子的主语；故选 D。

11.C

**【解析】**

**【详解】**考查定语从句。句意：他们在谈论他们在以前的学校里能记住的人和事。先行词是 persons and things，定语从句缺少宾语，所以用关系代词 that 或 which 引导定语从句，因为先行词有人也有物，所以用 that 引导定语从句，故选 C。

**【点睛】**定语从句：只能用 that 引导定语从句的几种常用情况

1.It is (high)time +定语从句中。

例如：It is time that we should have a rest.我们应该休息了。

2.当先行词是 way 等词时，关系代词用 that 或者 in which 在定语从句中作方式状语时，在口

语中，常可省略。例如：This is the way that my father did this work.这就是我父亲做此工作的方式。

3.当先行词被 the last , the very 和 the only 修饰时。

例如：This is the very pen that I am looking for. 这正是我找的钢笔。

4.当先行词有序数词时。

例如：You are the first person that I want to ask for.你是我要见的第一个人。

5.当先行词被 all, every, no , some, few , little, much, both 等修饰时，

例如：This is all that I want to say at the meeting.这就是我在会上要说的。

6.当先行词既指人又指物时。

例如: The professor and his achievement that I heard about are admired by them .我听说的那位教授和他的成就得到他们的赞美。

7.当先行词为 anything、everything、nothing 时, 关系代词用 that,不用 which; 但用 something 时, 用 which 或者 that 均可。

例如: Everything we have seen in China is moving.我们在中国看见的东西件件感人。

12.C

【解析】

【详解】考查时态。句意: 我很抱歉。我不知道你在跟我说话。本题一直是考生的一个难点。一定要注意 I am sorry 表明后面所说的动作已经发生, 要用一般过去时态, 且 speak 表示过去动作的进行, 所以用过去进行时态, 故选 C。

13.A

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。本题考查 with 的复合结构, 宾语 him 与宾语补足语 lead 之间为主动关系, 所以用现在分词。句意: 有他带路, 我们好不困难的找到了学校。故选 A。

14.B

【解析】

【详解】考查定语从句。句意: 我们上个月参观的那个城镇就是那位著名画家出生的地方。注意在第一个空后面的定语从句里的 visit 是一个及物动词, 所以 the town 在定语从句里做的是 visit 的宾语, 所以第一个空我们可以用 that, which 或者省略。第二个空的先行词 the one 指代的还是 the town,但是此时 the town 在定语从句里做的是地点状语, 所以要用 where 来引导定语从句。故选 B。

15.B

【解析】

【详解】考查情景交际。句意: —祝贺你,汤姆!你在物理竞赛中得了第一名。—别开玩笑, 你知道我不擅长物理。A. be all ears 全神贯注地倾听; B. pull my leg 开玩笑; C. be the top dog 做老大; D. be all thumbs 笨手笨脚的。故选 B。

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 题, 每题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

【答案】 16. A    17. D    18. C    19. B    20. D    21. D    22. C    23. A  
24. B    25. D    26. A    27. C    28. B    29. B    30. A    31. C  
32. D    33. C    34. A    35. B

【解析】

【分析】

文章讲述了一个关于财富、成功和爱的故事。三个白胡子老人分别是“财富”、“成功”和“爱”，人们一次只能邀请他们中的一个到他们家里做客。如果邀请“财富”或“成功”中的一位，其他两位将留在外面。但是当“爱”被邀请时，剩下的两位也会跟着“爱”走。故事告诉我们，有爱的地方就会有成功和财富。

【16 题详解】

考查动词辨析。A. recognize 认出； B. invite 邀请； C. meet 遇见； D. see 看见。根据“came out of her house and saw three old men”可知，女士发现自家门前有三个老人，她不认识他们，她认为他们是饿了需要吃的东西，故选 A。

【17 题详解】

考查形容词。A. thirsty 渴的； B. tired 劳累的； C. sleepy 困乏的； D. hungry 饥饿的。根据 She said, “I don’t think I know you, but you must be \_\_\_2\_\_\_. Please come in and have something to eat.”可知，她说：“我想我不认识你，但你一定饿了。请进来吃点东西吧”。由后半句 Please come in and have something to eat.可知答案为 D。

【18 题详解】

考查动词。A. thought 想，认为； B. promised 许诺； C. replied 回答； D. agreed 同意。根据“Is the man of the house home?” they asked. “No,” she said, “he’s out.” “Then we cannot come in,” they \_\_\_3\_\_\_. “主人在家吗？”“他们问。“不，”她说，“他出去了。”他们回答说：“这样我们就不能进去了。”故选 C。

【19 题详解】

考查动词。A. appeared 出现； B. happened 发生； C. followed 跟随； D. meant 意味着。根据 In the evening when her husband came home, she told him what \_\_\_4\_\_\_.可知，晚上，当她丈夫回家时，她告诉他发生了什么事。故选 B。

【20 题详解】

考查副词。A. alone 独自地，单独地； B. separately 分开地； C. only 仅仅； D. together 一起。根据“We do not go into the house \_\_\_5\_\_\_,” they replied. 可知，他们回答说：“我们不一起进屋。”故选 D。

【21 题详解】

考查名词。A. Love 爱； B. Success 成功； C. Health 健康； D. Wealth 财富。根据 One of the old men explained, “His name is \_\_\_6\_\_\_,” pointing to one of his friends ,and then pointed to another one and said, “He is Success ,and I am Love.” 可知，一位老人指着他的一位朋友解释说：“他的名字叫‘财富’。”然后又指着另一位朋友说：“他就是‘成功’，我就是‘爱’。”故选 D。

【22 题详解】

考查动词。A. fight 战斗； B. agree 同意； C. discuss 讨论； D. quarrel 争吵。根据 Then he added, “Now go in and \_\_\_7\_\_\_ with your husband which one of us you want in your home.”可知，然后他又说：“现在进去和你丈夫商量一下，你想让我们中的哪一个进你家。”故选 C。

【23 题详解】

考查连词。A. Since 自从-----以来，既然； B. Until 直到-----为止； C. Unless 除非； D. Although 尽管。根据“How nice!” he said, “\_\_\_8\_\_\_ that is the case, let us invite Wealth. Let him \_\_\_9\_\_\_ and fill our home with wealth!”可知，“多好啊!他说:“既然如此，那就让我们邀请财富吧。”让他来让我们的家充满财富吧!”此处是 since 引导的原因状语从句，故选 A。

【24 题详解】

考查动词。A. go 去； B. come 来； C. leave 离开； D. start 开始。根据 “How nice!” he said, “\_\_\_8\_\_\_ that is the case, let us invite Wealth. Let him \_\_\_9\_\_\_ and fill our home with wealth!”可知，“多好啊!他说:“既然如此，那就让我们邀请财富吧。”让他来让我们的家充满财富吧!”结合句意可知答案为 B。

【25 题详解】

考查动词。A. disappeared 消失； B. demanded 要求； C. disordered 混乱； D. disagreed 不同意。由空格下句“My dear, why don’t we invite Success?”可知，他的妻子不同意。故选 D。

**【26 题详解】**

考查动词。A. listening 听; B. speaking 讲话; C. writing 写; D. watching 观看。由空格下句 She jumped in with her own suggestion 可知, Their daughter was 11 from the other corner of the house.“他们的女儿正在房子的另一个角落里听着。”所以她发表自己的建议。故选 A。

**【27 题详解】**

考查形容词。A. good 好的; B. well 健康的; C. better 更好的; D. worse 更差的。根据 She jumped in with her own suggestion, “Wouldn’t it not be 12 to invite Love? Our home will then be filled with love!”可知, 她提出了自己的建议:“邀请 Love 不是更好吗?”我们的家将充满爱!”故选 C。

**【28 题详解】**

考查名词。A. conclusion 结论; B. advice 建议; C. decision 决定; D. order 顺序, 命令。根据“Let us hear our daughter’s 13,” said the husband to his wife. “让我们听听女儿的建议,”丈夫对妻子说。结合上文中的 suggestion 可知答案为 B。

**【29 题详解】**

考查数词。A. all 全部; B. three 三; C. one 一; D. other 其他的。结合文章第一句 A woman came out of her house and saw three old men with long white beards sitting in her front yard.可知, 女人出去问三个老人:“你们谁是 Love?”答案为 B。

**【30 题详解】**

考查名词。A. guest 客人; B. friend 朋友; C. host 主持, 主人; D. servant 仆人, 佣人。根据 The woman went out and asked the 14 old men, “Which one of you is Love? Please come in and be our 15.”可知, 女人出去问三个老人:“你们谁是 Love?”请进来做客吧。故选 A。

**【31 题详解】**

考查介词。A. against 反对, 对着; B. from 从---; C. towards 朝着; D. into 进入。根据 Love got up and started walking 16 the house. The other two also got up and 17 him.可知, 爱站起来, 开始朝房子走去。另外两个也站

起来跟着他。故选 C。

**【32 题详解】**

考查动词。A. refused 拒绝； B. encouraged 鼓励； C. supported 支持； D. followed 跟随。根据 Love got up and started walking \_\_\_16\_\_\_ the house. The other two also got up and \_\_\_17\_\_\_ him.可知，爱站起来，开始朝房子走去。另外两个也站起来跟着他。故选 D。

**【33 题详解】**

考查形容词。A. Pleased 感到高兴的； B. Excited 兴奋的； C. Surprised 感到惊讶的； D. Disappointed 感到失望的。根据\_\_\_18\_\_\_, the lady asked Wealth and Success, “I only invited Love , why are you coming in?” 女士很惊讶地问财富和成功:“我只邀请了爱，你们为什么要进来?”由此可知，女士很惊讶。故选 C。

**【34 题详解】**

考查并列连词。根据 The old men replied together, “If you had invited Wealth \_\_\_19\_\_\_ Success, the other two of us would have stayed out , but since you invited Love , wherever he goes, we go with him.可知，老人一起回答说:“如果你邀请了财富或成功，我们中的另外两个人就会待在外面，但既然你邀请了爱，无论他去哪里，我们都和他一起去。”此处是选择关系，or“或者”，故选 A。

**【35 题详解】**

考查副词。A. However 然而； B. Wherever 无论哪里； C. Whenever 无论什么时候； D. Whatever 无论什么。根据\_\_\_20\_\_\_there is Love, there is also Wealth and Success! 哪里有爱，哪里就有财富和成功!结合上句，可知此处是 Wherever 引导的地点状语从句，故选 B。

**【点睛】**解完形填空题时，单独看一句话是找不到正确答案的，需要阅读下句或者若干句才能明白。所谓上下对照，即在上文和下文中找到与正确答案相同的关键词。因此，在做题时要边读边在大脑中储存上下文信息的能力，捕捉关键词。本题第 14 小题，结合文章第一句 A woman came out of her house and saw three old men with long white beards sitting in her front yard.可知，女人出去问三个老人:“你们谁是 Love?”答案为 B。

**第三部分：阅读理解（共 15 题，每题 2 分，满分 30 分）**

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**【答案】** 36. C      37. D      38. B

**【解析】**

试题分析：本文是一篇议论文。我们都渴望友谊，但如何交朋友呢？本文给出了一些可行的建议。

**【36 题详解】**

C. 推理判断题。依据第一段 Joy Steven 的话 The best time to make a friend is before you need one 交朋友的最好时间是你需要朋友以前，也就是说当你需要一个朋友的时候再去交就晚了。故选 C。

**【37 题详解】**

D. 推理判断题。A. get in touch with people 和人取得联系；B. understand your friends 理解你的朋友；C. praise your friends 称赞你的朋友；D. quarrel with your friends 和你的朋友争吵。根据常识：你要想交很多朋友 A、B、C 三项要具备。朋友之间的争吵是不可避免的，但未必是必须的。更为重要的是，D 项在文中找不到依据。故选 D

**【38 题详解】**

B. 主旨大意题。A. how to communicate with a friend 怎样和一个朋友交流；B. how to develop friendship 怎样发展友谊；C. when to make a friend 什么时候交朋友；how to praise a friend 怎样称赞一个朋友。虽然 A、C、D 项在文中都提到了，但属于枝节信息，而 B 项是文章谈论的主旨。

考点：考查社交类阅读。

39. A      40. D      41. B      42. A

**【解析】**

本文主要讲述的是被很多人遗忘的光污染，在文章中列举了多个事例进行了详细说明。

**【39 题详解】**

细节题。根据文章第三段最后 3 行 Only one in three Americans can see our own galaxy with the naked eyes. Those people live far away from the lights of big cities,

office buildings, and shopping malls.可知只有在远离城市的地方，人们可以用肉眼看到我们的银河系。也就是说生活在远离城市的地方，人们看到的星星比生活在城市里的人要多。故 A 正确。

**【40 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据第四段中 Many cities and towns have passed laws limiting lights at night, making sure enough shine for safety without creating much light pollution.可知，许多城镇已经通过了限制夜间照明的法律，主要是为了避免大量的光污染。故选 D。

**【41 题详解】**

词义猜测题。根据最后一段中 Migrating birds（候鸟）sometimes fly over cities and become confused by the brightness, flying in circles until they drop from exhaustion. 候鸟有时会飞过城市上空，被城市的光亮弄得晕头转向，不停地盘旋，直到精疲力竭。由此推知划线词的意思是“筋疲力尽”，故答案为 A。

**【42 题详解】**

主旨大意题。根据第一段第一句 In most situations, light helps us see. But when it comes to looking at the night sky, light is actually a kind of pollution.可知本文主要讲述的是光污染的话题，在下面几段里做了详细的举例说明。故 A 正确。

43. C     44. D     45. C     46. D

**【解析】**

**【分析】**

本文讲述了一对夫妻结婚 11 年后有的儿子丢了，丈夫没有责备他的妻子，反而是很大度地谅解了她。告诉我们在这个世界里，谅解他人是多么地重要。

**【43 题详解】**

推理题。根据第一段 1,2 行 A couple had a son eleven years after they married.They were a loving couple and the boy was the apple of their eye.可知他们结婚 11 年才有孩子，那么肯定非常宠爱他。故该词应该是指 C 项的意思。故 C 正确。

**【44 题详解】**

细节题。根据文章第一段 2,3 行 one day the father was very tired after work so he asked his wife to pick up their son.可知丈夫很累了，所以让妻子去接孩子。故 D



正确。

**【45 题详解】**

推理题。根据文章最后一段 Sometimes we spend lots of time asking who is to blame. We miss many chances to give each other support and let each other feel the warmth of human relationships. Get rid of all your unwillingness to forgive, selfishness, and fears and you will find the world is much more wonderful. 可知本文告诉我们的的是要学会谅解他人，，因为我们谅解了他人，我们才会发现我们这个世界会更加美好。故 C 正确。

**【46 题详解】**

推理题。根据文章中叙述结婚 11 年后有的儿子丢了，他没有责备他的妻子，反而是很大度地谅解了她。说明丈夫的心胸很开阔。故 D 正确。

**【点睛】**做推理判断题时，要求考生在阅读时，要抓住文章的主题和细节，分析文章结构，根据上下文内在联系，挖掘文章的深层含义。在进行推理时，考生一定要仔细阅读短文，千万不可脱离原文而仅凭个人的看法，主观臆断。本题第 4 小题，根据文章中叙述结婚 11 年后有的儿子丢了，他没有责备他的妻子，反而是很大度地谅解了她。说明丈夫的心胸很开阔。故 D 正确。

47. C     48. A     49. B     50. C

**【解析】**

本文讲述了一个故事，9 个士兵去城里度假晚归军营，编造了荒唐的借口来搪塞教官。

**【47 题详解】**

推理题。根据第一段前三句 It was a quiet village in which there was a military camp (军营). It was far from the towns and cities and there were some high mountains around. Of course it was a good place for training the new soldiers. 都说明这是一个适合训练士兵的地方，故 C 正确。

**【48 题详解】**

推理题。根据第二段第 2 行 He knew the young men well and let nine soldiers go to the nearest town to have a holiday. 他让士兵去镇里度假，说明他对士兵们很好，而 Mr. Whit 对士兵们很严格。故 A 正确。

**【49 题详解】**

细节题。根据第二段 4,5 行 It was five to twelve when Mr. Hunt decided to go to the town and see what was happening to the young men.说明士兵们很晚都没有回来,他很担心他们是否出了什么事情,故 B 正确。

**【50 题详解】**

推理题。根据文章内容可知士兵们编的借口都很荒唐可笑,很明显 Mr. Hunt 不相信他们的理由,故 C 正确。

**第 II 卷 (非选择题, 三部分, 共 35 分)**

**第四部分**

51. independent

52. donated

53. challenges

54. balancing

55. explanation

56. somehow

57. chatting

58. Literature

59. fault      60. preparations

**【解析】**

**【51 题详解】**

句意:上大学让我变得独立和自信。此处用形容词作宾语补足语,结合所给汉语可知答案为 independent。

**【52 题详解】**

句意:他是如此慷慨,以至于他捐了很多钱给水灾地区。句子用一般过去时态,结合所给汉语可知答案为 donated。

**【53 题详解】**

句意:缩小贫富差距是政府面临的挑战之一。one of+名词复数,结合句意可知答案为 challenges。

**【54 题详解】**

句意：由于青少年很难平衡这些需求，他们经常会问自己是谁，如何融入社会。  
固定搭配：have difficulty (in)doing sth.“在做某事上有困难”，故答案为 balancing。

**【55 题详解】**

句意：尽管老师解释了，学生们还是不能理解这个问题。名词所有格修饰名词，结合所给汉语可知答案为 explanation。

**【56 题详解】**

句意：有一天，我想读完我上周买的一本精彩的历史书，但不知怎么的，我记不起书名了。根据首字母和所给汉语可知答案为 somehow。

**【57 题详解】**

句意：他浪费了很多宝贵的时间在网上聊天。waste time doing sth.“浪费时间做某事”，根据首字母和句意可知答案为 chatting。

**【58 题详解】**

句意：上学期我选择了美国文学，因为我想学习美国著名作家。结合句意和首字母可知答案为 Literature。

**【59 题详解】**

句意：不要总是挑剔别人。每个人都会犯错。固定词组：find fault with“挑剔，抱怨”，故答案为 fault。

**【60 题详解】**

句意：演讲比赛将在下周五举行。我必须做好充分的准备。固定词组：make full preparations for“为-----做好充分准备”，故答案为 preparations。

**第五部分：选词组填空（共 10 题，每题 1 分，满分 10 分）**

61. is dying to

62. looked back on

63. for free

64. be made use of

65. approve of

66. get into shape

67. a wet blanket

68. recovering from

69. fall out

70. as a matter of fact

**【解析】**

**【61 题详解】**

句意：珍妮听说了许多关于这部新电影的好消息，非常想去看。固定搭配：be dying to do sth.“渴望做某事”，故答案为 is dying to。

**【62 题详解】**

句意：当凯伦回忆她在学校的时光时，她感到很难过，因为她错过了很多朋友和同学。固定词组：look back on“回顾”，结合句意句子用一般过去时态，故答案为 looked back on。

**【63 题详解】**

句意：学生可以免费参观博物馆。固定词组：for free“免费”，结合句意可知答案为 for free。

**【64 题详解】**

句意：我们必须利用每一分钟来学习功课。固定词组：make good use of“充分利用”，结合句意可知句子用含情态动词的被动语态，故答案为 be made use of。

**【65 题详解】**

句意：—你为什么还没有买一台新电脑？—我父母不赞成我花太多钱。固定词组：approve of“赞成”，结合句意可知答案为 approve of。

**【66 题详解】**

句意：经过长时间不锻炼的假期后，汤姆花了两个月的时间才恢复健康。固定搭配：get into shape“使身体好起来”，结合句意可知答案为 get into shape。

**【67 题详解】**

句意：他在聚会上太扫兴了，他们再也没有邀请他。固定用法：a wet blanket“扫兴的人或物”，故答案为 a wet blanket。

**【68 题详解】**

句意：对我来说，好消息是他现在正在医院接受肝功能衰竭的治疗。recover from“从---恢复”，此处是现在分词作伴随状语，故答案为 recovering from。

**【69 题详解】**

句意：正如医生所说，他吃的药丸使他的头发脱落。固定词组：fall out“脱落”，

且 make sb. do sth.“使某人做某事”，故答案为 fall out。

**【70 题详解】**

句意：她总是抱怨自己太胖，但事实上，她一点也不胖。固定词组：as a matter of fact“事实上”，故答案为 as a matter of fact。

**第六部分 书面表达（共 1 题，满分 15 分）**

71. One possible version:

Nowadays, it's not an uncommon phenomenon that more and more high school students open their own blogs on the Internet. Opinions are divided among people. Some people are for it, thinking that it can broaden the students' horizons. Besides, it can provide a platform for them to learn and discuss with each other, thus making it more and more popular. Furthermore, it makes it convenient to make more friends who have similar ideas on the net.

Others are against it, claiming that managing one's blog is a waste of time and energy. What's worse, if they are addicted to blogs, their studies will be neglected. On top of that, they are very likely to be cheated if they don't take care when making friends online.

Personally, I think it acceptable for students to open blogs. It's known to all that opening and organizing an eye-catching blog improves a person's various abilities such as writing, designing, being skillful at computer and so on. However, we should keep in mind that we'd better not play the blog for too long, since it may do great harm to our health.

**【解析】**

试题分析：本文是一篇议论文，主题是发表对中学生开博客的看法。在写作时要注意根据所列提纲中的正反两方面内容，并充分发挥想象，增加适当的细节以使行文连贯，充实内容。在写作时尽量使用恰当的连接词，插入语以使文章层次分明，使用多种句式结构和高级词汇亮点来提高文章的档次，如定语从句，宾语从句和状语从句等。此外，因为是议论文，所以要用一般现在时。

# 人教版 2020--2021 学年上学期高一英语

## 期中测试卷及答案

考试时间：120 分钟

试卷满分：150 分

第一部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 60 分）

第一节 （共 15 小题；每小题 3 分，满分 45 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

### A

<b>HIKING CLUB</b> Join us for a 10-mile country walk on Saturday, October 5 <sup>th</sup> Meet at the Market Square at 2 p.m. Call Jeff at 3338651	<b>SINGLE'S CLUB</b> A club for single people looking for friends. Aged 25-40 ACTIVITIES: Parties, meals, swimming, concerts We meet every Thursday at 8:30 p.m. Tel: 7026449 E-mail: singleclub@yahoo.com
<b>SUMMER JOB</b> Do you like to talk with people? Do you like to write stories? Do you want to work for a magazine? Then come and work for us as a reporter. Please call Karen at 5558823.	<b>WANTED</b> A 2-bedroom house in the city center. Under £ 800 a month Call Tony at 3802692

1. Mr Green wants to go hiking with his children. They should meet at the Market Square\_\_\_\_\_

A. at 8:30 a.m on October 5th      B. on Saturday morning.

C. At 2 p.m on October 5th      D. on Sunday morning.

2. Who can join the Singles' Club ?

A. A 10-year-old boy.      B. A married woman of 25.

C. Young parents.      D. A 28-year-old single man.

3. Alice wants to practice writing stories in her summer holiday. She had better \_\_\_\_\_ for more information.

A. make a phone call to Karen      B. join the Hiking Club

C. send an e-mail to Singles' club      D. call Tony at 3338651

### **B**

I got into the teaching profession purely by choice. I was then in 9th grade when my mathematics teacher asked me to take on a class for a few students to whom the subject seemed difficult. And believe me, I enjoyed the entire teaching process. I never knew teaching would be so interesting. I loved my freshmen and was delighted to teach my so-called students who came up with lots of good questions.

After my post-graduation, I worked as a software developer with a public sector(部门) in Bangalore for a few years. But I realized that no job could provide me with the satisfaction that I experienced while teaching and training. I always wanted to connect with a wider group of people. In fact, I felt it was a timely realization for me to choose the teaching profession. I applied to a few colleges, and finally I was chosen as a lecturer, and I had to lecture graduate and post-graduate students in a college.

On the first day, I was nervous thinking that I had to teach the senior classes. But now I can say that giving lectures was one of the best experiences of my life. I was a Computer Science and Information Technology lecturer, but I tried to help my students with subjects that were not within my domain(范围). It was a new feeling to me every morning before I went to the classes. I used to feel energized and excited thinking that the class would be lit up with bright faces to greet me, "Good morning, Madam."

To me each day was a new beginning, with new feelings, new experiences and

new questions. I loved to explore their young minds and read their inquisitive (询问的) faces when a particular topic seemed hard. It was extremely challenging to motivate them to participate, think critically, question and also respect others' points of view. Though few things never seemed easy, it was extremely exciting to make them believe that they really can. That is the reason I love to teach.

4. From the first paragraph we know that \_\_\_\_.
- A. the author's math teacher was often away from work  
B. the author became a real teacher in 9th grade  
C. the author joined the teaching profession because she had to  
D. a great many questions were put forward by the author's "students"
5. When the author worked as a software developer, she might feel \_\_\_\_.
- A. interested      B. dissatisfied  
C. nervous      D. proud
6. What can we learn about the author?
- A. She liked the students most who often challenged her to read.  
B. She was too nervous to speak a word in her first class.  
C. New feelings, experiences and questions made her feel each day new.  
D. She was unwilling to solve her students' questions out of her domain.
7. What would be the best title for this text?
- A. Why I Love to Teach      B. What My Life Is Like  
C. How I Was Chosen as a Lecturer      D. My First Lesson as a Teacher

### C

More Americans expect to work past their 65th birthdays and never retire, says a recent study.

The Associated Press with the NORC Center for Public Affairs Research surveyed 1,075 people, who were aged 50 and older. One-fourth of them said they never plan to retire. Among low-income earners in that age group this is even more true than for high-income earners.

In America, the age of 65 is the traditional age to retire. Sixty percent of people aged 50 to 64 said they expect to work past their 65th birthday. More than half of



those who are already older than 65 said they plan to keep working, too. They say they are working an average of 31 hours per week.

Those 50 years of age or older said finances (财务) are the most important factor in the decision on when to retire. A majority of older workers — especially those who are 65 and older — plan to change their employers, or move into an entirely new profession, as they head into the later years.

One-third of people earning less than \$50,000 a year said they will keep working. About 20 percent of those who earn more than \$100,000 said they will never retire.

As baby boomers — people born between 1946 and 1964 — reach age 65, the United States' general population will have more older people than ever before. The number of Americans 65 and older jumped 21 percent — or to 35.5 million — between 2002 and 2012. That number is expected to reach 92 million by 2060.

8. What can we learn from Paragraphs 1&2 ?

- A. Low-income earners were more willing to continue working.
- B. High-income earners were not willing to work past 65.
- C. 1,075 people who were 50 took part in the study.
- D. Americans were not sure when to retire.

9. Which of the following might most probably affect Americans' retirement age?

- A. Their decision.      B. Working hours.
- C. The money that they make.      D. The traditional age to retire.

10. What would happen in the career of most older workers?

- A. They would be paid less.
- B. They would change their jobs.
- C. They would earn more money.
- D. They would have a talk with employers.

11. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. America will have more older people.
- B. Older Americans have to work past 65.
- C. American people will have new jobs after 65.
- D. More Americans choose to work for more years.

## D

Don't be afraid! We are not encouraging people to steal. It's one of the most popular topics currently talked about by people in cities, together with, "How many vegetables did you steal today?" or, "It's harvest time for your peaches," and, "I bought you a new car today."

Listening to a conversation like this, you do not have to feel strange. These people don't really have their own farms or so much money that they can casually (随意地) buy someone else a car.

They are just playing games on Social Networking Sites(SNS) like kaixin001.com. Can you imagine millions of people in China spending lots of time on SNS playing games and talking to friends? This is especially true of white-collar workers in cities. Take kaixin001.com for example — the number of current members has already hit 38 million.

However, the large number of people using SNS highlights another problem. That is, lots of people choose to escape from reality. NSN just offers them a virtual(虚拟的) environment where they can escape from reality.

Different games provide netizens with different experiences: dreaming, chatting and playing. It offers people the opportunity to escape from reality. But the virtual world is not the real one; no one can live in it forever, and reality is not as surfing on the Internet.

Since this kind of social networking sites have become so popular, people have started to think about moving it into the real world. And as far as we know, a farmland of this kind exists in Shanghai where it has reached its first base.

After playing the "Happy Farm" game on kaixin001.com, would you like to put yourself among the real world while smelling the fragrances (芳香) of the countryside? Recently a farmland service called "Happy Farm in Reality" was opened in the suburbs of Shanghai where white-collar workers can experience the real farmers' life for themselves.

12. What's the writer's purpose for the first paragraph?

A. To encourage readers to be brave.

- B. To tell the readers not to steal.  
C. To tell the readers some shocking news.  
D. To introduce some game.
13. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 5 refer to?  
A. The real world.      B. Farmland in Shanghai.  
C. The virtual world.      D. An expensive car.
14. Which of the following is NOT true?  
A. Millions of people in China are spending lots of time on SNS.  
B. People steal vegetables on SNS for a living.  
C. Lots of people play games on SNS to escape from reality.  
D. White-collar workers can have the real farmers’ life.
15. You can find the passage in the \_\_\_\_\_ part of a newspaper.  
A. politics      B. entertainment  
C. economy      D. sports

**第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 15 分)**

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Some people learn a second language easily. Other people have trouble learning a new language. How can you help yourself learn a new language, such as English?  
\_\_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_\_

**◆Be patient.**

You do not have to understand everything all at once. \_\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_\_ We can learn from our mistakes.

**◆Practice your English.**

For example, write in a journal every day. You will get used to writing in English, and you will feel comfortable expressing your ideas in English. After several weeks, you will see that your writing is improving.

\_\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_\_ You can practice with your classmates outside class. You will all make mistakes, but gradually you will become comfortable communicating in English.

◆ 19

Be positive about learning English and believe that you can do it. If you believe that you can learn, you will learn.

◆ **Keep a record of your language learning.**

After each class, think about what you did. Did you answer a question correctly? Did you understand something the teacher explained? Perhaps the lesson was difficult, but you tried to understand it. 20

It is important to practice every day and make a record of your achievements. You will enjoy learning English, and you will have more confidence in yourself.

- A. Feel confident about learning English.
- B. Write these achievements in your journal.
- C. Besides, you must speak English every day.
- D. Making mistakes is an unavoidable part in your life.
- E. Share your achievement with your parents and friends.
- F. It is natural for you to make mistakes when you learn something new.
- G. The following are several tips to make learning English a little easier and more interesting.

**第二部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 55 分）**

**第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）**

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

Tom came from France. It was his first visit to England, and he was looking forward to his first journey on London's Underground Railway. And against his friends' 21, he was determined to travel 22.

He entered the station shortly after five o'clock in the afternoon. This is a 23 time to travel in London, 24 crowds of people go home from work at this hour. He 25 to join a long line of people waiting for tickets. When at last his 26 came, he had some difficulty in making himself understood by the ticket seller. 27, he got the right ticket in the end and by asking people the 28, he also found the right platform (月台). It was 29 with people.

Unfortunately, he did not 30 to get on the first train, but he was able to

move nearer to the platform so as to be in a better 31 to get on the next one. When this train came in, Tom was 32 forward onto the train by the 33 of people from behind. The doors closed and the train moved off. He was unable to see the 34 of the stations where the train 35 but he knew that the station he wanted was the sixth 36 along the line. When the train reached the sixth station, Tom got off, feeling 37 that his journey had been so easy. But he suddenly realized that he had come to a station he had never 38. He explained his 39 to a man who was standing on the platform. With a 40 on his face, he told Tom that he had caught a train going in the opposite(相反的) direction.

21. A. thought      B. advice      C. relation      D. favour
22. A. along      B. abroad      C. alone      D. away
23. A. short      B. terrible      C. possible      D. certain
24. A. but      B. and      C. so      D. because
25. A. planned      B. hoped      C. expected      D. had
26. A. turn      B. time      C. chance      D. luck
27. A. Besides      B. Instead      C. However      D. Hopefully
28. A. question      B. place      C. way      D. condition
29. A. seized      B. caught      C. covered      D. crowded
30. A. agree      B. try      C. manage      D. expect
31. A. position      B. state      C. situation      D. seat
32. A. swept      B. fought      C. took      D. brought
33. A. speed      B. support      C. push      D. strike
34. A. signs      B. names      C. points      D. numbers
35. A. left      B. moved      C. started      D. stopped
36. A. stop      B. train      C. part      D. position
37. A. sick      B. pleased      C. sorry      D. tired
38. A. talked about      B. heard of      C. thought of      D. arrived at
39. A. result      B. mistake      C. ticket      D. trouble
40. A. smile      B. joke      C. surprise      D. disappointment

## 第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Recently, to promote the culture of my school, the student union calls on us students to invite our family and friends 41 (visit) it and exchange ideas. My school stands 42 the downtown area of the city, 43 life is quite convenient and comfortable. When you come here, you will be 44 (entire) attracted to the 45 (nature) scenery — many green 46 (mountain) far to the north and a blue river to the south, offering a fascinating view to us. In the past few years, with the rapid economic 47 (develop), I am happy to see that a lot of changes have taken place and that my school has taken on a new look. Everybody here 48 (work) hard and all of us enjoy a prosperous life.

My dear friends, I am looking forward to your 49 (come) and can't wait to share 50 amazing day with you in my school.

## 第三部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

### 第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

51. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处，每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Welcome to our school! I'm Li Ming from the Students' Union. I'd like say something about today's schedule.

First, we'll show you around our school, which will take about a hour. After that, there will be a half-hour break, when we can help ourselves with some drinks and snacks. At 10:20 we'll attend an interested lecture in Chinese. The lecture will last forty-five minutes, but then we'll be freely at 12:00. Lunches will be serving in our school canteen.

At 13:30 we'll go to the English Corner and exchanged ideas about language learning with the local students. That's all for our today's schedule. I hope you'll enjoy your stay here. Thank you!

## 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

52.亲爱的同学们，从八月底到现在，高中生活已经接近三个月了！初中的学习生活也许还历历在目，但崭新的高中生活更值得你有所憧憬、有所作为。请你写一封短信给你的初中英语老师 Ms Chen，信中需表达以下要点：

- 1、感谢帮助；
- 2、在高中认识了更多的同学和老师，和大家相处愉快；
- 3、新环境中出现了一些问题，比如……（至少写两点）；
- 4、希望老师回信给出建议。
- 5、盼望再次见到老师。

**注意：**1. 词数 100 左右；信的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

2. 可根据内容要点适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Ms Chen,

How time flies! It's almost three months since my senior school life began.

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Best wishes!

Yours truly,

Li Hua

## 参考答案

### 第一部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 60 分）

#### 第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 3 分，满分 45 分）

A

1. C     2. D     3. A

**【解析】**

这是一篇应用文。主要介绍了四则广告信息。HIKING CLUB 和 SINGLE'S CLUB 招收会员、SUMMER JOB 招聘记者和 WANTED 出租房屋。

**【1 题详解】**

细节理解题。HIKING CLUB 提到了 a 10-mile country walk, 与题干中的 go hiking 一致, 故本题应为确定远足俱乐部的活动时间, 可知远足俱乐部的时间安排“Saturday, October 5<sup>th</sup>, Meet at the Market Square at 2 p.m.”为十月五号周六下午两点, 可知 C 选项符合题意。

**【2 题详解】**

推理判断题。由第二栏单身俱乐部介绍“A club for single people looking for friends.Aged 25-40”可知主要针对 25 岁到 40 岁的单身人士, 因此 28 岁的单身人士可以参加单身俱乐部。故选 D。

**【3 题详解】**

细节理解题。题干中 writing stories in her summer holiday 可对应到文章 SUMMER JOB 一栏, 由第三栏第二句介绍“Do you like to write stories?”以及“Please call Karen at 5558823.”可知暑假喜欢创作故事的人可以联系 Karen 为 SUMMER JOB 工作, 故选 A。

**B**

4. D     5. B     6. C     7. A

**【解析】**

**【分析】**

本文是一篇记叙文。讲述了作者如何一步一步走上教书岗位的, 并着重讲述了自己喜欢教书的原因。

**【4 题详解】**

细节理解题。第一段最后一句“I loved my freshmen and was delighted to teach my so-called students who came up with lots of good questions.”可知作者的“学生”提出了很多问题, 故选 D。

**【5 题详解】**



推理判断题。第二段第二句 But I realized that no job could provide me with the satisfaction that I experienced while teaching and training. 可知作者意识到，没有一份工作能给他在学习和培训中所体验到的满足感。由此可知作者当软件开发师时，感觉不满意。故选 B。

**【6 题详解】**

细节理解题。最后一段第一句“To me each day was a new beginning, with new feelings, new experiences and new questions.”可知新的感觉、新的经历和新的问题使得作者感觉每天都是崭新的，故选 C。

**【7 题详解】**

标题判断题。最后一段最后一句“That is the reason I love to teach.”是文章的主题句，结合全文可知这篇文章重点讲述了作者喜爱教书的原因，故 A 项“我为什么喜欢教书”为最佳标题。故选 A。

**【点睛】**考查推理判断要求在理解表面文字的基础上，做出判断和推论，从而得到文章的隐含的意思和深层的意思，也就是通过文章中的文字信息，上下逻辑关系及事物的发展变化等已知的信息，推断出作者没有直接表达的态度和观点。

1. 推断文章的观点或结论。小题 2 要求判断作者在做软件开发师时的心理状态，根据第二段第二句 But I realized that no job could provide me with the satisfaction that I experienced while teaching and training. 可知作者意识到，没有一份工作能给他在学习和培训中所体验到的满足感。由此可知作者当软件开发师时，感觉不满意。

2. 推断作者写作目的或意图。小题 3 判断文章最佳标题。由文章第一段第一句“I got into the teaching profession purely by choice.”先用“我从事教书工作纯属自愿”引起全文，接着文章重点讲述了作者喜爱教书的原因，最后一段最后一句“That is the reason I love to teach.”是文章的主题句，与文章第一句相呼应。故此可推断文章主要围绕了“我为什么喜欢教书”为中心。

C

8. A    9. C    10. B    11. D

**【解析】**

本文是社会文化类的议论文。文章介绍了一项对美国老年人退休态度的调查，结

果是大多数人想要工作到 65 岁以后或者绝不退休。

**【8 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“*That was even truer for low-income earners in that age group*”可知，人们挣得越少，越不想退休，越想继续工作。故选 A。

**【9 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据第四段第一句：*Those 50 years of age or older said finances were the most important factor in the decision on when to retire* 可知，经济状况是决定美国人退休年龄的最主要的因素。故选 C。

**【10 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据第四段的 *A majority of older workers planned to change employers or move into an entirely new job* 可知，美国大部分老年人退休以后打算更换工作。故选 B。

**【11 题详解】**

主旨大意题。根据第一段的 *More Americans expect to work past their 65th birthdays and never retire* 可知，本文主要讲述美国人或许永远都不想退休。即更多的美国人选择多工作几年。故选 D。

**D**

12. D     13. C     14. B     15. B

**【解析】**

这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了一款叫做“开心农场”的游戏，以及这款游戏导致的问题：许多人借游戏逃避现实。正是因为“开心农场”的日益流行，有些人考虑将游戏付诸现实，上海郊区开设了一项名为“快乐农场”的服务项目，白领们可以在这里亲身体验真正的农民生活。

**【12 题详解】**

细节理解题。第一段通过一系列针对游戏的细节性设问句，如“你今天偷了多少蔬菜？”或“是时候收获你的桃子了”或者“今天我给你买了一辆新车。”引出下文“开心农场”这款游戏。故第一段的目的主要是为了引出某个游戏。故选 D。

**【13 题详解】**

词义猜测题。由第五段最后一句 “*But the virtual world is not the real one; no one*

can live in it forever, and reality is not as surfing on the Internet.”可知，it 指代上文提到的 the virtual world，句意：但虚拟世界不是真实的，没有人能永远生活在其中，现实也不像在互联网上冲浪一样。故正确答案为 C。

**【14 题详解】**

细节理解题。由第二段最后一句和第三段第一句 “These people don't really have their own farms or so much money that they can casually buy someone else a car. They are just playing games on Social Networking Sites(SNS) like kaixing001.com.”可知人们并不是真的拥有农场，而是在 SNS 上玩游戏，所以 B 项“人们以在 SNS 上偷菜谋生”错误，因为此题选择错误项，故正确答案为 B。

**【15 题详解】**

推理判断题。文章主要介绍了一种游戏 — 开心农场，人们可以在 SNS 上拥有自己的农场，种菜，偷菜，因此文章最可能出现在报纸的娱乐版，所以 B 项正确。

**第二节 (共 5 小题；每小题 3 分，满分 15 分)**

16. G      17. F

18. C      19. A

20. B

**【解析】**

这是一篇说明文。就如何学习语言给出了四点建议，包括有耐心、多练习、自信和记录语言学习过程。

**【16 题详解】**

由上文的设问句 “How can you help yourself learn a new language, such as English?” (如何有助于自己学习一种新的语言,如英语呢?)可知下文应当针对这一问题给出建议，列出下列几点学习英语的建议。故选 G。

**【17 题详解】**

由上文 “You do not have to understand everything all at once.” (你不需要一下子明白所有的事情。)可推理人人都会在学习中犯错。与后文 “We can learn from our mistakes.” (我们可以从错误中学习。)可知，本段强调在学习新事物中，从犯错中进行学习。F 选项中的 make mistakes 与下文 our mistakes 相对应。故选 F。

### 【18 题详解】

由后文“You can practice with your classmates outside class.”（你可以在课外和同学一起练习。）可知，本段强调练习的重要性。与后文“gradually you will become comfortable communicating in English.”（慢慢地你就会习惯用英语交流了。）即强调循序渐进锻炼说英语的能力，故选 C。

### 【19 题详解】

由本段第一句“Be positive about learning English and believe that you can do it.”积极地学习英语，相信你能做到。强调要相信自己，即学习英语要自信。故选 A。

### 【20 题详解】

由本段标题“记录语言学习过程”与最后一段第一句“...make a record of your achievements”（记录你的成就）可知上文应当是提出在日记中记下学习成就。故选 B。

## 第二部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 55 分）

21. B    22. C    23. B    24. D    25. D    26. A    27. C    28. C    29. D  
30. C    31. A    32. A    33. C    34. B    35. D    36. A    37. B  
38. B    39. D    40. A

### 【解析】

### 【分析】

这是一篇记叙文。记叙了 Tom 决定不听从朋友的建议，独自去伦敦游玩。途中经历重重困难，结果还坐错了车的故事。

### 【21 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。A. thought 想法；B. advice 建议；C. relation 关系；D. favour 帮忙。结合上下文可知，这是 Tom 第一次去伦敦玩，他盼望着伦敦地铁之旅，所以没有听朋友的建议（advice）决定单独行动。故选 B。

### 【22 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。A. along 一起；B. abroad 国外；C. alone 独自；D. away 离去。Tom 盼望着一个伦敦地铁之旅，所以没有听朋友的建议决定单独（alone）行动。故选 C。

### 【23 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。A. short 短；B. terrible 糟糕的；C. possible 可能的；D. certain 必然的。Tom 在五点左右上的地铁，这是一个糟糕的出行时间，因为赶上了下班的晚高峰。故选 B。

**【24 题详解】**

考查连词。A. but 但是；B. and 并且；C. so 因此；D. because 因为。结合上下文可知，下午五点不适合坐地铁，因为（because）很多人在这个时间下班回家。故选 D。

**【25 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。A. planned 计划；B. hoped 希望；C. expected 期待；D. had 不得不；因为赶上晚高峰，所以 Tom 不得不（have to）排长队等着买票。故正确答案为 D。

**【26 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。A. turn 轮次；B. time 时间；C. chance 机会；D. luck 运气；结合上下文可知，好不容易轮到（turn）Tom 买票了，他却发现他听不懂卖票员说什么。故选 A。

**【27 题详解】**

考查副词词义辨析。A. Besides 除此之外；B. Instead 反而；C. However 然而；D. Hopefully 希望地；结合下文可知，Tom 听不懂卖票员说什么，然而（however）他最后还是买对票了。故选 C。

**【28 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。A. question 问题；B. place 地方；C. way 路；D. condition 条件。Tom 最后成功买到了车票，然后通过问路（way）也找到了正确的车站月台。故选 C。

**【29 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。A. seized 逮捕；B. caught 抓住；C. covered 覆盖；D. crowded 拥挤。结合上下文可知，月台上挤满（crowded）了人，所以 Tom 没能上去。故选 D。

**【30 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。A. agree 同意；B. try 尝试；C. manage 成功；管理；D. expect

期待。结合下文 “to get on the next one” 可知, 第一班地铁里挤满了人, 所以 Tom 没有成功 (manage) 挤上去, 要等下一班地铁。故选 C。

**【31 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。A. position 位置; B. state 状况; C. situation 情况; D. seat 座位。结合上下文可知, Tom 虽然没能挤上第一辆车, 但是他往前移动了一些, 这样就有了好位置 (position) 能挤上下一辆车了。故选 A。

**【32 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。A. swept 打扫; 横扫; B. fought 战斗; C. took 带走; D. brought 带来, 结合上下文可知, 第二辆车来了之后, Tom 直接被后面的人横扫 (sweep) 到车里了。故选 A。

**【33 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。A. speed 速度; B. support 支持; C. push 推; D. strike 打; 打击。通过后面人的推 (push) 挤, Tom 被挤上了车。故选 C。

**【34 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。A. signs 标志; B. names 名字; C. points 要点; D. numbers 数字。Tom 被人群挤上了车, 他还没来得及看各站的名称 (name), 但是他知道是要去第六站。故选 B。

**【35 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。A. left 留下; B. moved 移动; C. started 开始; D. stopped 停下。结合上下文可知, Tom 被人群挤上了车, 他还没来得及看那些会停车 (stop) 地的站名。故选 D。

**【36 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。A. stop 车站; B. train 火车; C. part 部分; D. position 位置。虽然没看到站名, 但是 Tom 知道他要去的那站是这条线上的第六站 (stop)。故选 A。

**【37 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。A. sick 病的; B. pleased 高兴的; C. sorry 抱歉的; D. tired 疲惫的。Tom 在第六站下了车, 感到很高兴 (glad), 因为他的旅程是如此容易。故选 B。

### 【38 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。A. talked about 谈论；B. heard of 听说；C. thought of 想出；D. arrived at 到达。结合下文 “he had caught a train going in the opposite direction” 可知，Tom 并没有到他要去的那个站，而是到了一个没听说过（hear of）的站。故选 B。

### 【39 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。A. result 结果；B. mistake 错误；C. ticket 车票；D. trouble 麻烦。结合上下文可知，Tom 发现自己到了一个陌生的站，他向一个站台上的男人解释了自己的麻烦（trouble）。故选 D。

### 【40 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。A. smile 微笑；B. joke 笑话；C. surprise 惊讶；D. disappointment 失望。站在月台上的男人脸上带着微笑（smile）告诉 Tom 他坐错方向了。故选 A。

【点睛】完型填空题的命题特点及答题方法：

#### 1. 侧重基础知识，考查学生语言知识的能力

完型填空以文入手，结合文章的内容考查学生的基础知识，主要是词语搭配、固定句型、近义词辨析、辨析句子结构、掌握语法规则的能力，其中考查实词居多。如第 10 空，manage 有“管理”的意思，而此处是考查熟词生义“manage to do sth.” 有“设法做某事”的意思。

#### 2. 上下文对照，考查学生捕捉关键词的能力

解完型填空题时，单独看一句话是找不到正确答案的，需要注意句子间的关系及句子与段落的关系。所谓上下对照，即在上文和下文中找到与正确答案相同的关键词。因此，在做题时要边读边在大脑中储存上下文信息的能力，捕捉关键词。

#### 3. 设置语境，考查学生的分析推理能力

旨在考查学生在选项都符合语法及句子结构的情况下能否利用前后语境去推断出正确答案。例如第 9 空，根据上文的“crowds of people go home from work at this hour” 成群的人们在这个时间下班回家，故 Tom 到月台的时候月台上挤满（crowded with）了人。

#### 4. 结合生活，考查学生利用常识题的能力

目的考查学生的生活常识，看看学生是否善于观察生活，积累生活常识，能否利用常识去做恰当的选择。

5.关注连词，考查学生对行文逻辑、句子关联的理解能力

此项用来考查学生在缺少连词的情况想，通过阅读能否理解句子的与句子的关系，是否了解行文逻辑的要求，能否掌握表示因果、转折、并列、条件、让步等的连词的用法。

## 第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

41. to visit

42. in      43. where

44. entirely

45. natural

46. mountains

47. development

48. works      49. coming

50. an

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇说明文。学生会为了提高学校文化采取一系列措施，呼吁大家邀请自己的家人和朋友前来参观，交换意见。

【41 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。动词短语 invite sb. to do sth.“邀请某人做某事”，后跟不定式，故填 to visit。

【42 题详解】

考查介词。句意：我的学校坐落于市中心。表示“在……区域里”，用介词 in。

【43 题详解】

考查非限定性定语从句。此处为非限定性定语从句，先行词 the downtown area of the city 在从句中作地点状语，故填 where。

【44 题详解】

考查副词。此处修饰下文中的动词 attracted，需用副词形式，故填 entirely。



**【45 题详解】**

考查形容词。此处修饰下文的名词 scenery, 意为: 自然景色。需用形容词词性, 故用 natural。

**【46 题详解】**

考查名词的数。mountain 为可数名词, 被 many 修饰, 为复数概念, 故用 mountains。

**【47 题详解】**

考查名词。句意: 在过去的几年中, 随着经济的快速发展。此处被形容词 economic 修饰, 需用名词形式, 故填 development。

**【48 题详解】**

考查主谓一致。Everybody 为不定代词, 做主语时谓语用第三人称单数形式, 且表示客观事实, 故用一般现在时第三人称单数形式 works。

**【49 题详解】**

考查名词。句意: 亲爱的朋友们, 我期待着你们的到来。此处 come 被形容词性人称代词 your 修饰, 故用名词形式 coming, 意为“到来”。

**【50 题详解】**

考查冠词。句意: 迫不及待地想在我的学校和你们一起分享这美好的一天。day 为可数名词, 单数表泛指需用不定冠词, 又因 amazing 为元音音素开头, 故用不定冠词 an。

**【点睛】** 不定代词作主语时的主谓一致问题

1. something, somebody, someone, anyone, anybody, anything, nothing, nobody, no one, everything, everybody, everyone 等符合不定代词作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。

如小题 8 中, 主语为 everybody 复合不定代词, 谓语用单数形式 works。

Someone is asking to see you. 有人找你。

Nobody is to blame for it. 这谁也不怨。

No one wants to read such books. 没有人想看那样的书。

2. all 做主语时

若指人, 谓语通常用复数; 若指事物或现象, 谓语通常用单数:

All have gone home. 大家都走了。

All that glitters is not gold. 发亮的不一定都是金子。

比较:

All is silent. 万籁俱寂。(指现象)

All are silent. 人人都沉默不语。(指具体的人)

注意:

若是“all of+名词”做主语, 则谓语动词与其中名词的数保持一致。

### 3. either 和 neither 做主语时

若是单独做主语, 谓语通常用单数:

Neither was satisfactory. 两个都不令人满意。

The two guests have arrived, and either is welcome. 两位客人都到了, 哪一位都受欢迎。

注意:

若是“either [neither] of+名词”做主语, 则其后的谓语动词可用单数(正式文体)或复数(非正式文体):

Neither of the two computers is [are] cheap. 这两台电脑都不便宜。

Is [Are] either of the boys ready? 两个男孩都准备好了吗?

I don't think either of them is [are] at home. 我想他们俩个都会不在家。

### 4. each 做主语或修饰主语时

单独用作主语(或修饰主语), 谓语用单数:

Each student has his own desk. 每个学生都有自己的课桌。

Two boys entered. Each was carrying a suitcase. 两个男孩进来, 每人提着一只箱子。

注意:

(1) 两个或多个“each+单数名词”结构并列做主语时, 谓语用单数。

(2) “each of+复数名词或代词”用作主语, 谓语一般要用单数

Each of them was deeply frightened. 他们个个都惊恐万分。(from

www.yygrammar.com)

但是在非正式文体中(尤其是当 each of 之后的名词较长时)偶尔也可用复数谓语, 但很少见, 学生宜慎用。

#### 5. none (of) 做主语时

若指不可数名词, 谓语用单数; 若指复数可数名词, 谓语可用单数(正式文体)或复数(非正式文体):

None of the money is mine. 这笔钱没有一点是我的。

None of the boys like [likes] it. 这些男孩子谁也不喜欢它。

#### 6. 关于“one of+复数名词+定语从句”

在这一结构中, 定语从句的谓语用复数取决于先行词是 one 还是其后的复数名词。一般说来, 在这类结构中, 复数名词通常被认为是先行词(即定语从句谓语用复数), 除非 one of 前有 the (only) 修饰(此时定语从句的谓语用单数):

He is one of the people who were killed in the accident. 他是事故中丧命的人之一。

He is the only one of the people who was killed in the accident. 他是事故中惟一丧命的人。

### 第三部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

#### 第一节

1. like 后加 to

2. a → an

3. with → to

4. interested → interesting

5. but → and

6. freely → free

7. serving → served

8. exchanged → exchange

9. 去掉 our 或 today's

10. you → your

【解析】

### 【分析】

这是一篇应用文。学生会的学生李明带领大家参观学校的具体日程安排。

【详解】1.考查介词。would like to do sth.“想要做某事”后跟不定式，故添加 to。

2.考查冠词。hour 为元音音素开头的可数名词，故前面的冠词应用 an。故 a 改成 an。

3.考查介词。句意：我们可以随便喝点饮料和吃点点心。固定搭配 help oneself to sth.“随便吃；自取”，故 with 改为 to。

4.考查形容词。句意：10 点 20 分我们将参加一个有趣的中文讲座。lecture 为名词，指物，应该用-ing 结尾的形容词修饰，故 interested 改为 interesting。

5.考查连词。句意：讲座将持续 45 分钟，12 点我们就有空了。前后句属于并列关系，故 but 改为 and。

6.考查形容词。be 动词后跟形容词做表语，故 freely 改为 free。

7.考查非谓语动词。句意：学校食堂将供应午餐。主语 lunches 与位于 serve 构成被动关系，故改为过去分词 served，表被动。故 serving 改成 served。

8.考查被动语态。句意：一点半我们将去英语角和当地的学生交流学习语言的想法。此处 exchange 与上文中的 go to 构成并列谓语，时态都为一般将来时，故应用原形 exchange，故 exchanged 改成 exchange。

9.考查习惯表达。our 与 today's 同时修饰 schedule，而文章开篇第一段已经提到 today's schedule，故本句修饰语过多显得啰嗦累赘，不符合习惯表达，故删去 our 或者 today's。

10.考查形容词性物主代词。句意：我希望你在这里过得愉快。stay 为名词，意思是“停留”，前面应当用形容词性物主代词修饰，故改为 your。

### 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

Dear teacher,

How time flies!It's more than half a month since my senior school life began.

First, I want to say"Thank you very much"for the great help you gave me with my study. Now I have made many new friends, and we help each other greatly. The new teachers are friendly and enthusiastic. However, I also have some worries about my study. In the new school, I am no longer one of the top students just as I was in

junior high school, which worries and upsets me. Sometimes I can't follow my teachers. The subjects in senior high school are much harder. So I am looking forward to your advice about my study.

Best wishes!

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇应用文。

【详解】第1步：根据提示可知，要求写一封信；写一封短信给你的初中英语老师 Ms. Chen，信中需表达以下要点：1、感谢帮助；2、在高中认识了更多的同学和老师，和大家相处愉快；3、新环境中出现了一些问题，比如……（至少写两点）；4、希望老师回信给出建议。5、盼望再次见到老师。

第2步：根据写作要求，确定关键词（组），如：senior school 高中；help each other 互相帮助；friendly and enthusiastic 友好和热情；no longer 不再；one of.. 其中之一；made many new friends 交了许多新朋友；worries and upsets me 忧虑和不安等等。

第3步：根据提示及关键词（组）进行遣词造句，注意主谓一致和时态问题。

第4步：连句成文，注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接与过渡，书写一定要规范清晰，保持整洁美观的卷面是非常重要的。

本文内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。另外全文中没有中国式英语的句式，显示了很高的驾驭英语的能力。

【点睛】范文内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。作者在范文中使用了较多高级表达方式，如 I want to say "Thank you very much" for the great help you gave me with my study. 运用短语 Thank sb. for.....“为.....而感谢”，丰富了文章句式；In the new school, I am no longer one of the top students just as I was in junior high school, which worries and upsets me.运用了非限定性定语从句。全文中没有中国式英语的句式，显示了很高的驾驭英语的能力。另外，文章思路清晰、层次分明，上下句转换自然，为文章增色添彩。