

2024 年中考英语考前押题卷【江苏南京专用】

英语

（本卷满分 90 分，考试时间为 90 分钟。）

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡的相应位置上，并认真核对条形码上的姓名、准考证号是否与本人的相符合。
2. 答客观题必须用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的正确选项涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选其他答案。答案不能答在试题卷上。
3. 答主观题必须用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔作答，答案写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上。如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案。不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将试题卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一卷（选择题，共 40 分）

一、单项填空（共 15 小题；每题 1 分，总分值 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最正确选项。

1. Dong Yuhui is _____ excellent English teacher in New Oriental Education Institution and _____ popular agricultural product network anchor (主播).

A. a, a B. an, an C. an, a D. a, an

【答案】C

【详解】句意：董宇辉是新东方教育机构优秀英语教师、人气农产品网络主播。

考查冠词的用法。a 表泛指，用于辅音音素开头的单词前；an 表泛指，用于元音音素开头的单词前。teacher 为单数名词，且 excellent 为元音音素开头的单词，其前用不定冠词 an 表泛指；anchor 为单数名词，且 popular 为辅音音素开头的单词，其前用不定冠词 a 表泛指。故选 C。

2. I had to remove some _____ from the house to make room for my new piano.

A. desk B. chair C. bookshelf D. furniture

【答案】D

【详解】句意：为了给我的新钢琴腾地方，我不得不从房子里搬走一些家具。

考查名词。desk 课桌，可数名词单数；chair 椅子，可数名词单数；bookshelf 书架，可数名词单数；furniture 家具，不可数名词。some 后接可数名词复数或不可数名词，所以是 furniture。故选 D。

3. — How amazing this home robot is! It can clean the floor by itself!

— Yeah. It _____ receive the order through the phone.

A. can B. can't C. should D. shouldn't

【答案】A

【详解】句意：——这个家用机器人真是太神奇了！它可以自己打扫地板！——是啊！它可以通过手机接收命令。考查情态动词辨析。can 可以；can't 不可能；should 应该；shouldn't 不应该。根据空格后面“receive the order through the phone”可知，家用机器人“可以”通过手机接收命令。故选 A。

4. During the 2023 May Day holidays, the Chengdu Research Base of Giant Pandas became the second _____ place of interest in China.

- A. popular B. more popular C. most popular D. the most popular

【答案】C

【详解】句意：在 2023 年五一假期期间，成都大熊猫研究基地成为中国第二大最受欢迎的景点。考查最高级的用法。序数词+最高级，表示“第几最……”，且此处的最高级不需要加 the，故选 C。

5. — Who do you admire most, Michael?

— I admire those who are _____ to face any challenge far beyond their abilities.

- A. too brave B. too proud C. brave enough D. proud enough

【答案】C

【详解】句意：——迈克尔，你最崇拜谁？——我钦佩那些有足够勇气面对任何远远超出自己能力的挑战的人。考查形容词和副词的辨析。brave 勇敢的；proud 自豪的；enough 很，充分地；too 太。根据“who are...to face any challenge far beyond their abilities”可知，此处应该表达我钦佩那些有足够勇气面对任何远远超出自己能力的挑战的人，结合 enough 修饰形容词是要放在形容词之后，brave“勇敢的”形容词，作表语。故选 C。

6. — Whose dictionary is this? Is it _____?

— No, it's not mine. It's _____.

- A. yours; hers B. yours; her C. you; her D. you; hers

【答案】A

【详解】句意：——这是谁的字典？是你的吗？——不，不是我的。它是她的。考查名词性物主代词。yours 你的，名词性物主代词；hers 她的，名词性物主代词；her 她的，形容词性物主代词；you 你。第一空应用名词性物主代词指代“你的字典”；第二空应用名词性物主代词指代“她的字典”。故选 A。

7. My father is a policeman. He works _____ the police station.

- A. at B. on C. of D. with

【答案】A

【详解】句意：我父亲是一名警察。他在警察局工作。考查介词辨析。at 在……(场所或地点)；on 在……上；of……的；with 和。结合“My father is a policeman.”可知，此处指他在警察局上班，应用介词 at+小地点，强调在一个范围内。故选 A。

8. — _____ did it take you to make this kite?

— About 2 hours.

- A. How long B. How often C. How much D. How soon

【答案】A

【详解】句意：——你做这个风筝花了多长时间？——大约 2 个小时。

考查疑问词辨析。How long 多长时间；How often 多久一次；How much 多少钱；How soon 多久以后，与将来时连用。根据“About 2 hours”可知，是对时间段提问，所以用 how long 提问。故选 A。

9. Wait for me. I _____ you right after I get there.

- A. call B. called C. will call D. have called

【答案】C

【详解】句意：等着我。我一到那里就给你打电话。

考查一般将来时。根据“after I get there”可知，到达那里之后给对方打电话，所以主句应用一般将来时。故选 C。

10. — Why didn't you answer me just now?

— I'm sorry. I _____ about something else.

- A. is thinking B. was thinking C. will think D. think

【答案】B

【详解】句意：——你刚才为什么不回答我？——对不起，我正在想别的事情。

考查过去进行时。根据“Why didn't you answer me just now?”可知，此处表示当对方问“我”话的时候，“我”正在想别的事情，即过去某个时刻正在做的动作，应用过去进行时。故选 B。

11. — Look at what you have done!

— Sorry, but if I _____ another chance, I can do it better.

- A. give B. will give C. am given D. will be given

【答案】C

【详解】句意：——看看你做了什么！——对不起，但是如果再给我一次机会，我会做得更好。

考查被动语态和时态。根据分析句子可知，本句主语是 I，谓语动词是 give，主谓之间是被动关系，应用被动语态，并且本句是 if 引导的条件状语从句，主句为含有情态动词，从句用一般现在时。故选 C。

12. If you promise _____ your mother do some housework, you must do it.

- A. help B. to help C. helping D. helped

【答案】B

【详解】句意：如果你答应帮妈妈做些家务，你就必须做到。考查非谓语动词。promise to do sth “答应做某事”，故选 B。

13. — The light in Ms Green's office is still on. Do you know _____?

— Because she is preparing for tomorrow's lesson.

- A. if must she stay up so late B. why must she stay up so late
C. if she must stay up so late D. why she must stay up so late

【答案】D

【详解】句意：——格林女士办公室里的灯还亮着。你知道她为什么要熬夜这么晚吗？——因为她正在为明天的课做准备。考查宾语从句。宾语从句语序是陈述句语序，排除 A、B；根据“Because she is preparing for”

tomorrow's lesson.”可知，此处是问为什么熬夜，故选 D。

14. You will succeed in the end _____ you give up halfway.

- A. although B. if C. unless D. because

【答案】C

【详解】句意：你最终会成功的，除非你中途放弃。

考查连词辨析。although 虽然；if 如果；unless 除非；because 因为。根据“you give up halfway.”可知，你最终会成功的，“除非”你中途放弃。故选 C。

15. —After reading the book, students can learn a lot about how to improve English.

— _____. It's really a good book.

- A. That's for sure B. That's all I need C. That's OK D. That's hard to say

【答案】A

【详解】句意：——读完这本书后，学生们可以学到很多关于如何提高英语的知识。——这是肯定的。这真是一本好书。考查情景交际。That's for sure 这是肯定的；That's all I need 这就是我所需要的；That's OK 没关系；That's hard to say 这很难说。根据“It's really a good book.”可知，此处表示赞同对方的观点。故选 A。

二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每题 1 分，总分值 10 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最正确选项。

Dino spent each day on the streets of a big city. He begged (乞讨) for money, food and maybe a bed for the night. He usually told some ____16____ stories or sang loudly to make others laugh. Then he could hear the sound of a coin or two dropping into his cup. One day, he heard a noise louder than usual. Because he was too sleepy, he didn't ____17____. A little later, he could hardly ____18____ what he saw. At the bottom of the cup was a shining gold ring.

Dino's first thought was to go straight to a jeweler's (珠宝店) and that's ____19____ what he did. How ____20____ he felt when he knew he would be offered \$2,000. However, although it was much money, he thought about his grandfather. He knew it was a ____21____ to make the deal because his grandfather always taught him to do the right thing. Then he made up his mind to ____22____ the ring to its owner.

In fact, he didn't wait long on the street. Two days later, a young woman came to him while he was begging. She introduced herself as Sarah and asked if he'd found anything unusual in his ____23____. Dino gave the ring back to her quickly. When he saw the smile on Sarah's face, he knew he'd made the right ____24____. Sarah explained that when she dropped the coins into his cup, she had ____25____ putting her ring in her wallet and thrown it together.

16. A. thirsty B. humorous C. terrible D. sudden
17. A. take off B. help out C. run away D. look up
18. A. plan B. remind C. believe D. understand
19. A. exactly B. widely C. easily D. strangely

20. A. bored B. relaxed C. worried D. excited

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 21. A. mistake | B. chance | C. promise | D. trick |
| 22. A. sell | B. lend | C. teach | D. return |
| 23. A. pocket | B. cup | C. bag | D. wallet |
| 24. A. decision | B. suggestion | C. instruction | D. invention |
| 25. A. stopped | B. started | C. forgotten | D. avoided |

【答案】

16. B 17. D 18. C 19. A 20. D 21. A 22. D 23. B 24. A 25. C

【导语】本文主要写了一个叫 Dino 的男子在街头乞讨时，一位女士不小心将钻戒掉进了 Dino 的杯子里，Dino 本可以卖掉钻戒获得大笔钱，但考虑到自己的良心和家人的教诲，最终选择归还钻戒给失主。

16. 句意：他通常讲一些幽默的故事或大声唱歌来逗别人笑。

thirsty 口渴的；humorous 幽默的；terrible 可怕的；sudden 突然的。根据“make others laugh”可知，讲述幽默的故事，故选 B。

17. 句意：因为太困了，他没有抬头。

take off 脱下；help out 帮助；run away 逃走；look up 向上看。根据“Because he was too sleepy”可知，没有抬头看，故选 D。

18. 句意：过了一会儿，他简直不敢相信他所看到的。

plan 计划；remind 提醒；believe 相信；understand 理解。根据“At the bottom of the cup was a shining gold ring”可知，不敢相信自己的眼睛，故选 C。

19. 句意：迪诺的第一个想法是直接去珠宝店，他也确实这么做了。

exactly 确切地；widely 广泛地；easily 容易地；strangely 奇怪地。根据“Dino's first thought was to go straight to a jeweler's”可知，他的确这么做了，故选 A。

20. 句意：当他知道他将获得 2000 美元时，他是多么兴奋啊。

bored 无聊的；relaxed 放松的；worried 担忧的；excited 兴奋的。根据“when he knew he would be offered \$2,000”可知，得到钱很兴奋，故选 D。

21. 句意：他知道做这笔交易是个错误，因为他的祖父总是教导他要做正确的事。

mistake 错误；chance 机会；promise 承诺；trick 把戏。根据“because his grandfather always taught him to do the right thing”可知，内心觉得是一个错误，故选 A。

22. 句意：然后他决定把戒指还给它的主人。

sell 卖；lend 借；teach 教；return 返还。根据“the ring to its owner”可知，决定返还给主人，故选 D。

23. 句意：她自我介绍叫莎拉，问他有没有发现杯子里有什么不寻常的东西。

pocket 口袋；cup 杯子；bag 包；wallet 钱包。根据“Then he could hear the sound of a coin or two dropping into his cup”可知，询问是否在杯子里发现不寻常的东西，故选 B。

24. 句意：当他看到莎拉脸上的笑容时，他知道自己做了正确的决定。

decision 决定；suggestion 建议；instruction 指导；invention 发明。根据“ When he saw the smile on Sarah's face”

可知，他觉得自己的决定是对的，故选 A。

25. 句意：莎拉解释说，当她把硬币扔进他的杯子时，她忘记把戒指放进了钱包，然后把它们扔在了一起。stopped 停止；started 开始；forgotten 忘记；avoided 避免。根据“putting her ring in her wallet and thrown it together”可知，忘记把戒指放回钱包，故选 C。

三、阅读理解（共 15 小题；每题 1 分，总分值 15 分）

阅读以下材料，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最正确选项。

A

Come and buy books at our great sale! Here is the information about some new books. You will get 50% off if you buy three or more books together.

Chinese Clothing (¥50) It's written by Hua Mei, a professor of a university. It's about typical Chinese clothing styles in different historical periods. From the book, readers can know traditional Chinese customs have made a big difference in clothing culture.	A Little Bit of Beijing (¥60) The writers are Li Han and Hu Yan. The book is about the beautiful buildings in Beijing. It's a great gift for kids who love picture books with colorful houses, cars and flowers.
The Brightest from the Best (¥40) The writers are Wang Hong and Zhang Xiaolong. The book tells us some stories about choices and growth. It records the real lives of eleven young people. They graduated from top universities and went to serve the people in the poor areas in China.	Stories of China (¥30) It's written in both English and Chinese. All the writers are from China and U.K. The folk stories in this book help readers understand Chinese history and culture better.

26. How much will you pay if you buy these four books together?

- A. 70 yuan B. 90 yuan C. 140 yuan D. 180 yuan

27. We can learn about these four books except “_____”.

- A. A Little Bit of Beijing is a great gift for kids who like colorful pictures.
B. Hua Mei who is a professor of a university wrote Chinese Clothing.
C. The Brightest from the Best is about the real stories of young people.
D. Stories of China is written in both Chinese and French.

28. The ad is probably from _____.

- A. a post office B. a library C. a bookstore D. a school

【答案】26. B 27. D 28. C

【导语】本文主要介绍了四本书的价格、作者及内容等信息。

26. 推理判断题。根据“Chinese Clothing (¥50)”、“A Little Bit of Beijing (¥60)”、“The Brightest from the Best (¥40)”、“Stories of China (¥30)”及“You will get 50% off if you buy three or more books together.”可知一次购买三本以上可以打五折，四本书总价是 50+60+40+30=180 元，打五折就是 90 元。故选 B。

27. 细节理解题。根据“Stories of China (¥30)”及“it swritten in both English and Chinese.”可知《中国故事》是

用英语和汉语写成的。故选 D。

28. 推理判断题。根据“Come and buy books at our great sale!”可知，文章是一则关于书本大甩卖的广告，所以这则广告可能来自一家书店。故选 C。

B



“Look! Letters from Leo! Granny will be excited!” Mom said.

Andy turned toward his mother. “Leo?”

“Granny’s oldest and favorite brother. He made her that special box that sits beside the window—locked up. The key’s been lost forever. Now about those letters.. Granny will want them.”

Andy picked that special box and letters up, then took them to the kitchen. “What did you put in the box, Granny?” Andy asked.

“Nothing! I knew Leo would be joining the army soon. Just before he left, he locked my box and hid the key. He said he’d invented a word game for me and promised he’d send clues. We got letters but not one clue. Leo’s final letter arrived after we heard the heartbreaking news. Mother was so sad. She tore (撕) it in half.”

Granny watched Andy spread the letters on the table. She whispered, “I always thought mother threw away all of Leo’s letters.”

Andy pointed at one letter in two pieces. “This must be the last letter Leo sent home.”

Granny picked up one half of the letter, and read, “Dearest Littlest Sister..”

“Leo did send clues. Let’s tape the halves together.” Andy said.

Andy read, “Ewe reed four make?”

“Nonsense words,” Granny said.

Andy looked at the paper, then said, “Wait! If we read down, instead of across—in columns (列), not rows.” He read the words one by one. “You need to read this aloud for it to make some sense.”

Granny’s eyes opened wide. “Leo was using homophones (同音异形词)!”

She began to read, “Go to the room where we ate. See the flower like the sun?”

Granny smiled. “The dining room is where we ate. The painting of a sunflower..”

Andy was on his way. In a few seconds, he returned, carrying the painting. They discovered another clue printed in light pencil on the back. Andy read, “Look above the hole where rain does not come down. See the broken time piece? There! Inside!”

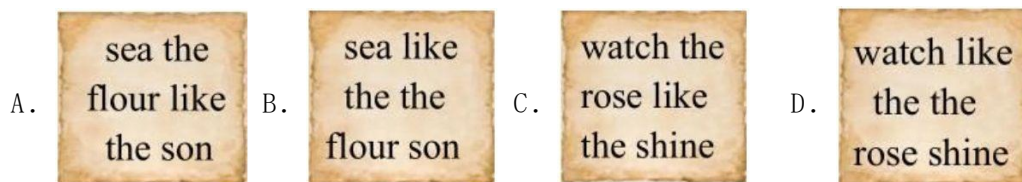
He ran to the fireplace then gave the clock to Granny. “This clock has never kept time.” Granny opened the clock’s tiny glass door and reached inside. “All those years. It’s been right here.” She opened the box with the key and looked into it.

There is a photo of a girl and her big brother. On the back of the photo was printed: I NE W you' d worked it

out. Use this box for all your special treasures. Love, Leo.

Granny gently placed the photo and the letters inside the box. “My treasures,” she said.

29. How may the underlined words “see the flower like the sun” be shown in the letter?



30. When Granny said “Nonsense words”, she most probably felt _____.

- A. curious B. worried C. hopeless D. confident

31. What is the best title for the story?

- A. Granny's Favorite Brother B. A Treasure Hunter
C. Letters from Leo D. A Special Box

【答案】29. B 30. C 31. C

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了奶奶收到了她的哥哥的来信，通过这封信找到了那把特殊的钥匙，打开了被锁多年的盒子，里面是她和哥哥的照片。

29. 推理判断题。根据“Wait! If we read down, instead of across—in columns (列), not rows.”以及“Leo was using homophones”可知，Leo用了同音异形词，且应该按列读，而不是按行读，故可推知，“see the flower like the sun”在信中表示为B项所示。故选B。

30. 推理判断题。根据“Ewe reed four make”可知，奶奶认为这是无意义的，故可推知，她感觉没有希望。故选C。

31. 最佳标题题。通读全文内容可知，本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了奶奶收到了她的哥哥的来信，通过这封信找到了那把特殊的钥匙，打开了被锁多年的盒子，里面是她和哥哥的照片。故选项C“利奥的信”适合作为本文的标题。故选C。

C

Summer, winter and fall may have their fans, but spring is clearly the most lovable of the four seasons. Here are some scientific reasons why spring is great.

Spring marks the end of a cold winter. In many places, the temperature in this season is about 15 to 21° C. People tend to be the most comfortable at temperatures around 22° C, so the arrival of spring means people can finally get off their heavy winter clothes and still be comfortable.

Warmer temperatures make people want to spend more time outdoors without freezing their feet, which is great for mental (心理) health. Across the seasons, research has found that taking walks in nature slows people's heart rate and makes them more relaxed. Spending 30 minutes or more outside in warm, sunny spring weather will put people in a cheerful mood. People can also have better memories through a walk.

Following the spring equinox (春分), days begin lasting longer and nights get shorter. That means people have more light hours to get things done. Research has shown that those extra hours of sun can be an important

mood-booster. The longer the sun is up during the day, the less blue people feel.

In addition, many animals move south during the winter. Then they move back north as temperatures rise. For northern areas, there's no better sign of spring than birdsong outside the window. Birds can start flying north as early as mid-February and it lasts into June. It means that throughout the spring, people can expect to see lots of birds. And seeing more birds can make people happier. A U.K. study has found that the more birds people see in their neighborhoods, the better their mental health is.

32. What is the main idea of Paragraph 3?

- A. Taking walks in nature helps people have better memories.
- B. People like to take a walk because of the warmer temperature.
- C. Warm spring makes people go outdoors, which is good for them.
- D. People spend more time outdoors, which is great for mental health.

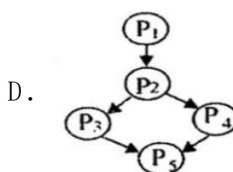
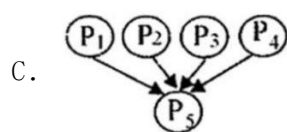
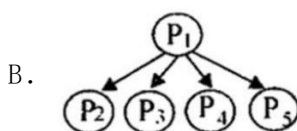
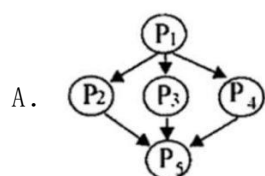
33. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 5 refer to?

- A. Birds flying north.
- B. Mid-February.
- C. Spring.
- D. Birdsong.

34. What scientific result does the text tell us?

- A. Taking walks in nature can only help make people relaxed.
- B. The more birds people see, the better their physical health is.
- C. People will be the most comfortable at temperatures around 15°C.
- D. The longer the sun is up during the day, the happier people feel.

35. Which of the following shows the structure (结构) of the passage? (P= Paragraph)



【答案】32. C 33. A 34. D 35. B

【导语】本文从科学角度分析了人们最喜欢春天的原因。

32. 主旨大意题。根据“Warmer temperatures make people want to spend more time outdoors without freezing their feet, which is great for mental (心理) health”可知，本段主要讲述了温暖的春天使人们想要花更多时间去户外，这对他们很有好处。故选 C。

33. 词义猜测题。根据“Birds can start flying north as early as mid-February and it lasts into June.”可知，鸟儿们早在二月中旬就可以开始北飞，一直持续到六月。因此 it 指的是鸟儿往北飞。故选 A。

34. 细节理解题。根据“The longer the sun is up during the day, the less blue people feel.”可知，白天太阳升起的

时间越长，人们就越少感到沮丧，也即是感到更快乐。故选 D。

35. 篇章结构题。通读全文可知，第一段引出主题“人们最喜欢春天的原因”；第二、三、四、五段具体解释了人们更喜欢春天的原因，因此文章是总分结构。故选B。

D

What comes to your mind when you read the word “robot”? Many people think about big and modern machines in car factories or films. Few of us think about the past. But people were building machines with human abilities hundreds of years ago.

Philo of Byzantium, an ancient Greek inventor, built a robot thousands of years ago. If someone placed a cup in the robot's hand, it could mix water and wine to make a drink. But it wasn't popular because people didn't need robots to work at that time.

Another ancient robot was a robotic arm called “The Claw”. Polybius, the Greek writer, wrote about it in 213 BC. It was built during a war with the Romans and hung over the city wall towards the sea. When a Roman ship came close, the arm caught the front of it and lifted the ship into the air. Then the ship fell backward into the sea and went down. Again, we don't know whether the machine was built, but it was possible with Ancient Greek technology.

Leonardo da Vinci, the famous artist, loved designing robots. Few of his designs were built, but his plans were very perfect. Mark Rosheim, a robot engineer, still learns from those ideas when he works! One of Leonardo da Vinci's robots was a lion. He built it in 1515. It could walk and send flowers! In 2009, engineers used the plans to rebuild the robot lion. It worked perfectly.

As time went by, more robots were built, and they could do more difficult work, such as writing and drawing a picture. Although modern technology has moved on, these historical robots still surprise people today.

36. What can we learn about Philo?

- A. He was a modern inventor. B. He was from Germany.
C. His robot was popular in his time. D. He built a robot thousands of years ago.

37. What does the underlined word “lifted” in Paragraph 3 mean in Chinese?

- A. 察看 B. 敲打 C. 举起 D. 推走

38. What modern robots can not do?

- A. difficult work B. think deeply C. draw pictures D. write

39. Which of the following best shows the structure of the passage?

- A. ①/②③④/⑤ B. ①/②③/④⑤
C. ①/②/③④⑤ D. ①②/③④/⑤

40. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. A few interesting ancient stories
B. What are ancient robots like?
C. Some amazing (令人惊奇的) robots from ancient times.
D. Why are ancient robots different from modern ones?



【答案】36. D 37. C 38. B 39. A 40. C

【导语】本文主要介绍了古代的一些机器人的制造者和他们的作品，以及现代机器人的一些能力。

36. 细节理解题。根据“Philo of Byzantium, an ancient Greek inventor, built a robot thousands of years ago.”可知，Philo 是古希腊的发明家，他在几千年前制造了一个机器人。故选 D。

37. 词义猜测题。根据“When a Roman ship came close, the arm caught the front of it and lifted the ship into the air.”可知，当罗马船只靠近时，这个机械臂会抓住船只的前部并将其举起，所以 lifted 在这里的意思是“举起”。故选 C。

38. 细节理解题。根据“As time went by, more robots were built, and they could do more difficult work, such as writing and drawing a picture.”可知，随着时间的推移，建造了更多的机器人，它们可以做更多的困难工作，比如写作和画画，并未提及能深度思考。故选 B。

39. 篇章结构题。文章第一段介绍了文章主题；第二三四段分别介绍了不同的机器人制造者和他们的作品；第五段总结了现代机器人的一些能力。故选 A。

40. 最佳标题题。文章主要介绍了古代的一些机器人的制造者和他们的作品，以及现代机器人的一些能力，所以选项 C “一些令人惊奇的远古机器人”最能概括文章的主题。故选 C。

非选择题（共 50 分）

四、填空（共 15 小题；每题 1 分，总分值 15 分）

A) 根据括号中所给定汉语写出单词，使句子意思完整正确，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 41-45 的相应位置上。

41. After hearing the bad news, Jack turned around, shut the door and left _____ (生气地).

【答案】angrily

【详解】句意：听到这个坏消息后，杰克转身，关上门，生气地离开了。空格处应填副词修饰动词“left”，结合汉语提示，此处用 angrily 表示“生气地”。故填 angrily。

42. The movie is very encouraging, so many people think it's _____ (值得) watching again.

【答案】worth

【详解】句意：这部电影非常鼓舞人心，所以很多人都认为它值得再看一遍。根据句意及汉语提示可知，本题考查 be worth doing sth 值得做某事，是固定结构。故填 worth。

43. We should have our eyes checked at least _____ (两次) a year in the hospital.

【答案】twice

【详解】句意：我们应该每年至少到医院检查两次眼睛。根据中文提示可知，twice “两次”符合题意，twice a year “每年两次”。故填 twice。

44. Reading in the sun is _____ (有害的) to our eyes.

【答案】harmful

【详解】句意：在阳光下看书对我们的眼睛有害。空格处应填形容词作表语，根据汉语提示可知，此处用 harmful 表示“有害的”，be harmful to “对……有害”。故填 harmful。

45. What impresses me most in the Palace Museum is its (古老的) buildings.

【答案】 ancient

【详解】句意: 故宫给我印象最深的是它的古建筑。根据横线后“buildings”和中文提示可知, 此处应该填入ancient“古老的”, 形容词, 作定语, 修饰限定名词 buildings。故填 ancient。

B). 根据句子意思, 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空, 并将爱那个答案填写在答题卡号为 46-50 的相应位置上。

46. My grandmother _____ (receive) an invitation letter from her old friend the other day.

【答案】 received

【详解】句意: 我的奶奶前几天收到了她老朋友的一封邀请函。根据时间状语“the other day”可知, 此处是一般过去时, 故动词 receive 用其过去式 received。故填 received。

47. It's common that more and more people _____ (take) their pets with them on trips.

【答案】 take

【详解】句意: 越来越多的人带着他们的宠物旅行是很常见的。根据语境可知, 此处是一般现在时, 主语 more and more people 是复数, 谓语动词用原形。故填 take。

48. I have a sweet tooth, so I have difficulty _____ (control) my weight.

【答案】 controlling

【详解】句意: 我喜欢吃甜食, 所以我很难控制我的体重。have difficulty (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难, 应用动名词。故填 controlling。

49. To tell the _____ (true), The Little Prince is a good read for children.

【答案】 truth

【详解】句意: 说实话, 《小王子》是一本适合孩子们阅读的好书。to tell the truth“说实话”, 故填 truth。

50. Don't eat too much at a time, or you'll feel _____ (comfortable).

【答案】 uncomfortable

【详解】句意: 一次不要吃太多, 否则你会觉得不舒服。根据“Don't eat too much at a time,”可知, 如果一次吃太多, 你会觉得不舒服, 空处用形容词 uncomfortable“不舒服的”, 作表语。故填 uncomfortable。

C) 根据对话内容, 从下面方框中选择适当的单词或短语填空, 使对话内容完整正确, 并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 51-55 的相应位置上。

so that long recent include challenge

Now new techniques are starting to show the army's true colours. Archeologists (考古学家) have _____51_____ discovered an area with more than a hundred soldiers. Many of these still have their painted features, _____52_____ black hair, pink faces, and black or brown eyes. Chinese and German researchers have developed a special liquid to help keep the soldiers' colours stay _____53_____. After they find a soldier or other artifact (遗物), archeologists spray it with the liquid. They then cover it in plastic. Archeologists are also finding colours in the dirt around the soldiers. It's important not to destroy the dirt _____54_____ the colours won't be lost. The next _____55_____, says

archeologist Rong Bo, is to find a way to apply the colours to the army again. Once that happens, artists can bring

Emperor Qin's army back to life in full, vivid colour.

【答案】 51. recently 52. including 53. longer 54. so that 55. challenge

【导语】 本文介绍了兵马俑原本是有许多颜色的，但是暴露在空气中后，颜色就开始脱落。幸运的是有了现代技术，考古学家们有望让兵马俑重现绚丽的色彩。

51. 句意：考古学家最近发现了一个有一百多名士兵的地区。根据“Archeologists (考古学家) have ... discovered”及备选词可知，此处指最近发现，recently“最近”，副词作状语，故填 recently。

52. 句意：他们中的许多人仍然有他们画过的特征，包括黑色的头发，粉红色的脸，黑色或棕色的眼睛。空前的“features 特征”包括空后的“black hair, pink faces, and black or brown eyes”在内，且空处在句中作状语，所以用介词 including“包括”，故填 including。

53. 句意：中国和德国的研究人员已经开发出一种特殊的液体，可以帮助士兵保持更长时间的颜色。根据“have developed a special liquid to help keep the soldiers' colours stay...”及备选词可知，应是让颜色更持久，语境中含有比较之意，所以用 long 的比较级 longer“更长久的”，故填 longer。

54. 句意：重要的是不要破坏污垢，这样颜色才不会丢失。“不破坏污垢”的目的是为了“颜色不会丢失”，所以空处用 so that 引导目的状语从句，故填 so that。

55. 句意：考古学家荣波表示，下一个挑战是找到一种方法，将这些颜色再次应用到军队中。空处缺少主语，所以应填名词或代词，结合“The next...is to find a way to apply the colours to the army again”及备选词可知，此处指的是“下一个挑战”，challenge“挑战”符合语境，被 The next 修饰，用单数名词，故填 challenge。

五、阅读填空（共 20 小题；每题 1 分，总分值 20 分）

A) 阅读下面短文，根据所读内容，在文章后第 56-65 小题大空格里填入一个最恰当的单词，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 56-65 的相应位置上。

【注意】 每个空格只填 1 个单词。

The drum has existed in Chinese civilization for thousands of years and has a deep spiritual meaning which is more than a kind of musical instrument. Confucius regarded the “Drum Dance” highly. It is also the origin of the Chinese phrase “guwu” which means “embolden” (大胆) in English.

The drum was mentioned in Chinese history in the Pottery Age. The Zhou dynasty set up the drum music institution that was responsible (负责的) for the management of officers known as “drum men” and developed a complete drum music system. From then on, drums came to be used in ancient Chinese practices such as sacrifice

(祭祀), military (军事), labor (劳动) and other activities

In ancient China, agriculture was the main form of production and drums were considered indispensable (不可或缺的) for a good harvest. Since the sound of drums echoes that of thunder, it was believed that playing drums could attract rain. So the instrument was used to pray for good weather and to “communicate” with them.

Drums also played a part in the war. Because of a strong resonance effect (共振作用), the drum's sound could go very far while increasing fear in the heart of the enemies. So the drum was used as a military booster for a long time.

In the Tang and Song dynasties, the society was developing fast and drums were widely used. The national band, drama, folk art, song and dance, boat racing, lion dance, festival gathering and labor competition were all together with the beats of drums. The sound of drums became synonymous (同义的) with celebrations, filling hearts with joy.

Different types of Chinese drums exist today. For example, “Taiping Drum” is used to express hope for peace and prosperity while “Ansai Waist Drum” is meant to show the spirit of the Loess Plateau (黄土高原) and the heroic character of farmers in Northwest China. Kaifeng has “Pan Drum”, and Luochuan of Shaanxi Province is known for its “Bie Drum”. There are also some cheerful and time-honored drum dances such as “Fengyang Flower Drum” in Anhui Province and “Fishing Basket Flower Drum” in Jiangsu Province.

In a word, drum culture reflects (反映) the stability (安定) and prosperity (繁荣) of Chinese society. For thousands of years, Chinese people have always been expecting peace and satisfaction.

Drum culture in China	
Introduction	<p>●The drum appeared thousands of years ago in China. It goes far <u>56</u> a musical instrument and has a deep effect on history and culture.</p> <p>●The <u>58</u> of the drum in China can be traced back to the Pottery Age.</p> <p>●A special drum music institution was set up for <u>59</u> officers called “drum men”. Meanwhile, a complete drum music system was developed.</p>
In <u>57</u> times	<p>●Later, drums were put into <u>60</u> in ancient Chinese practices.</p> <p>●People played drums for a good harvest in agriculture since people <u>61</u> it could bring rain.</p> <p>●The sound of the drum could travel a long way, <u>62</u> it would give enemies a stronger sense of fear in the war.</p> <p>●With the fast <u>63</u> of the society, drums were widely used and the sound of drums filled people's hearts with joy.</p>
Today	<p>●Drums of different types are seen across China and they <u>64</u> a lot to their local culture.</p>
Conclusion	<p>●Drum culture reflects the stability and prosperity of Chinese society.</p> <p>●People hope to live <u>65</u> with satisfaction in the society like this.</p>

【答案】

56. beyond 57. ancient/old 58. history 59. managing 60. use 61. believed/thought/considered
62. so 63. development 64. mean/matter/contribute 65. peacefully

【导语】本文主要介绍了中国的鼓文化的意义及历史发展。

56. 根据“The drum has existed in Chinese civilization for thousands of years and has a deep spiritual meaning which is more than a kind of musical instrument.”可知，鼓在中华文明中存在了几千年，有着深刻的精神内涵，它远远超出了一种乐器的范畴，more than 等同于 beyond“超过”。故填 beyond。

57. 根据“Today”及表格后内容，可知，此处讲的是古代鼓的发展，修饰“times”填形容词，所以 ancient/old “古老的”符合，故填 ancient/old。

58. 根据“The drum was mentioned in Chinese history in the Pottery Age.”可知，鼓在中国的历史可以追溯到陶器时代。故填 history。

59. 根据“The Zhou dynasty set up the drum music institution that was responsible (负责的) for the management of officers known as ‘drum men’ and developed a complete drum music system.”可知，为管理官员设立了专门的鼓乐机构称为“鼓人”，介词 for 后跟动名词 managing “管理”。故填 managing。

60. 根据“From then on, drums came to be used in ancient Chinese practices such as sacrifice (祭祀), military (军事), labor (劳动) and other activities”可知，后来，鼓被用于中国古代的实践中，put into use “使用”。故填 use。

61. 根据“Since the sound of drums echoes that of thunder; it was believed that playing drums could attract rain.”可知，因为鼓声与雷声相呼应，所以人们相信打鼓可以吸引雨水，believe “相信”/think “认为”/consider “认为”符合；时态为一般过去时，动词用过去式。故填 believed/thought/considered。

62. 根据“Drums also played a part in the war. Because of a strong resonance effect (共振作用), the drum’s sound could go very far while increasing fear in the heart of the enemies. So the drum was used as a military booster for a long time.”可知，此处为因果关系，前因后果，故填 so。

63. 根据第 5 段“In the Tang and Song dynasties, the society was developing fast and drums were widely used.”可知，随着社会的快速发展，鼓被广泛使用，由“With the fast... of the society”可知，空处应填 develop 的名词 development “发展”。故填 development。

64. 根据第 6 段“Different types of Chinese drums exist today... and ‘Fishing Basket Flower Drum’ in Jiangsu Province”可知，今天在中国各地看到不同类型的鼓，对当地文化有很大的贡献/意义/影响，contribute a lot “贡献很大”/mean a lot “意义很大”/matter a lot “影响很大”均符合其语境。故填 mean/matter/contribute。

65. 根据第 7 段“For thousands of years, Chinese people have always been expecting peace and satisfaction.”可知，人们都希望在这样的社会安居乐业，peacefully “和平地”，副词修饰动词。故填 peacefully。

B) 根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词, 并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 66-75 的相应位置上.

“Olivia, love is simple. You don't have to do much to make someone happy.” That was what my mother said to me when I was a child. Over a year ago, I had a chance. My good friend Kaylee told me about her t 66 to

a small town called Gary, and how it was a life-changing experience. I made up my m 67 to go there myself.

When I told my parents about the decision, they didn't a 68 at first. They said I didn't know much about the place. They were worried that it was not s 69 for me to go there. Thankfully, after I explained my plan to them in detail, they said yes.

When our group arrived in Gary, I noticed how d 70 the town was from where I lived. There were few stores or restaurants in the town; most had closed. So you would be very l 71 if you could find a place to buy food or drinks. Houses were built on small hills. Many of them had broken doors or windows. My job was to help the local people to r 72 houses. The work days were long and hot, but it was really good to see the houses taking on a new look day by day.

The children there were also different. They seemed to enjoy every moment in life though they were poor. The smallest things would make these kids happy. I couldn't f 73 any words to describe their joy when they received an ice-cream, a ball or even a kiss. The community was like a big f 74. Everyone knew each other and was there when someone needed help.

I am so glad that I had this unforgettable experience. I truly learned the m 75 of what my mother said. You don't need to do much to make a difference to others' lives.

【答案】

66. (t)rip 67. (m)ind 68. (a)gree 69. (s)afe 70. (d)ifferent

71. (l)ucky 72. (r)epair 73. (f)ind 74. (f)amily 75. (m)eaning

【导语】本文讲述作者到一个叫加里的小镇的旅行，在那里帮助人们修理房子。她从中明白了妈妈说的话“你不需要做很多事情就能让别人开心”。

66. 句意：我的好朋友凯莉告诉我她去一个加里的小镇的旅行，那是一次改变人生的经历。根据“to a small town”可知，此处指的是去一个小镇的旅行，结合首字母可知，应填 trip“旅行”。故填(t)rip。

67. 句意：我决定自己去那里。根据后文的“When I told my parents about the decision”当我告诉我父母我的决定时，故可知此处是决定自己去，make up one's mind“决定”。故填(m)ind。

68. 句意：当我告诉我的父母那个决定时，他们刚开始不同意。根据后文的“They said I didn't know much about the place”可知，他们认为我不了解那个地方，因此不同意我去那里。位于助动词 didn't 后，用动词原形，agree“同意”。故填(a)gree。

69. 句意：他们担心我去那里是不安全的。根据“They were worried that it was not...for me to go there”以及“I made up my...to go there myself”可知我自己一个人去，所以他们担心我的安全，根据 it was+形容词+for sb to do sth“对某人来说，做某事是……”，此处用形容词，结合首字母，可知应填 safe“安全的”，故填(s)afe。

70. 句意：当我们小组到达加里时，我注意到这个城镇和我居住的地方有多么的不同。根据“I noticed how...the town was from where I lived”以及结合首字母，可知此处是 be different from“与……不同”，故填(d)ifferent。

71. 句意：所以如果你能找到一个地方买食物或饮料，那你就很幸运了。根据前文的“There were few stores or restaurants in the town; most had closed”可知，那里几乎没有商店和餐馆，因此能买到食物或饮料就是幸运的了，作为系动词 be 的表语，有副词 very 修饰，用形容词，故填(l)ucky。

72. 句意：我的工作是帮助当地人修理房子。根据 “Houses were built on small hills. Many of them had broken

doors or windows” 房子建在小山上，许多房子的门或者窗户都坏了，可知我的工作是帮助修理房子。结合首字母，可知应填 repair“修理”，此处是不定式 to 后，故要用原形。故填(r)epair。

73. 句意：当他们收到冰淇淋、球甚至亲吻时，我找不到任何语言来形容他们的喜悦。根据 “I couldn't find any words to describe their joy” 可知空格处应填动词，找到语言来描述他们的开心，结合首字母可知应用 find“找到”，位于 couldn't 后要用动词原形，故填(f)ind。

74. 句意：这个社区就像一个大家庭。根据 “Everyone knew each other and was there when someone needed help.” 每个人都认识彼此，当有人需要帮助时，他们都会在那里。可知这个社区应该是像一个大家庭。结合首字母可知应是 family“家庭”，故填(f)amily。

75. 句意：我真的体会到了我妈妈说的话的意义。根据 “Olivia, love is simple. You don't have to do much to make someone happy.” 以及 “You don't need to do much to make a difference to others' lives.” 可知通过这次经历，理解了妈妈的话：你不需要做太多就能影响别人的生活。结合首字母，可知此处应用 meaning, the meaning of “……的意义”。故填(m)eaning。

六、书面表达(总分值 15 分)

在你的初中生活中，一件点滴小事，一个平凡之人，一个简单的习惯……都会帮助你成为更优秀的自己。请以 “_____ Helps me Grow up Better” 为题，用英语写一篇短文，讲述帮助你更好成长的一件事、一个人或者一种习惯……并谈谈你的感受或收获。

要求：

1. 请先将题目补全后，再作答；
2. 根据所给题目，写一篇短文，词数不少于 80 个；
3. 语言流畅、书写规范、卷面整洁；
4. 文中不得使用真实姓名、校名，否则以零分计。

【答案】例文

Reading Helps me Grow up Better

Reading is playing an important part in our daily life. It can not only open up our eyes to the world but also make our life colorful. And reading really makes me a better person.

When I was a little girl, my mother always read comic stories to me, which made me interested in reading. When I was older, I began to read whatever I found interesting, including Robinson Crusoe, The Romance of the Three Kingdoms. I was moved by the main characters. While reading, I felt peaceful. I get all kinds of knowledge from reading. Now I am a middle school student, I become rich in knowledge and I am better at all subjects.

As Goethe said, “One book, one world.” Now reading helps me grow up better. It makes my life colorful. It also makes me more confident and braver.

【详解】[总体分析]

①题材：本文是一篇记叙文，为话题作文；

②时态：时态为“一般现在时和一般过去时”；

③提示：写作要点已给出，考生应注意不要遗漏，适当增加细节完整表述内容。

[写作步骤]

第一步，补全题目，开头引出本文主题；

第二步，介绍自己喜欢上看书的经历；

第三步，发表自己的感悟。

[亮点词汇]

①begin to do sth 开始做某事

②all kinds of 各种各样的

③become rich in 在某方面变得富有

[高分句型]

① When I was a little girl, my mother always read comic stories to me, which made me interested in reading. (when 引导时间状语从句，which 引导的定语从句)