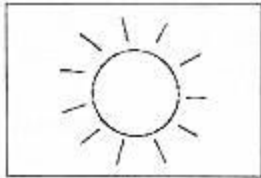


2016 年北京市中考英语试卷

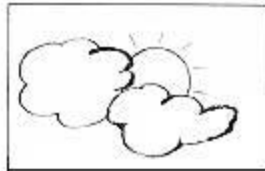
参考答案与试题解析

一.听对话,从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三幅图片中选择与对话内容相符的图片。每段对话你将听两遍。(共 5 分,每题 1 分)

1.



A.



B.



C.

【考点】听录音选图.

【分析】略

【解答】略

2.



A.



B.



C.

【考点】听录音选图.

【分析】略

【解答】略

3.



A.



B.



C.

【考点】听录音选图.

【分析】略

【解答】略

4.



A.



B.



C.

【考点】听录音选图.

【分析】略

【解答】略

5.



A.



B.



C.

【考点】听录音选图.

【分析】略

【解答】略

二.听对话或独白,根据对话或独白的内容,从下面各题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选择最佳选项,每段对话或独白你将听两遍。(共5小题,每小题1.5分)

6. 请听一段对话,完成第6至7小题.

6. What does the man want to buy?

- A. A coat.
- B. A T - shirt.
- C. A jacket.

7. What color does the man like?

- A. Red.
- B. White.
- C. Blue.

【考点】短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

8. 请听一段对话,完成第8至9小题.

8. How old is the girl's brother?

- A. Eight.
- B. Nine.
- C. Ten.

9. What does the girl's dad do?

- A. A history teacher.
- B. A taxi driver.
- C. A fire fighter.

【考点】短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

10. 请听一段对话, 完成第 10 至 11 小题.

10. What sport did the boy do last week?

- A. Baseball.
- B. Ping - Pong.
- C. Volleyball.

11. When will the speakers go to the sports center?

- A. Next Monday.
- B. Next Tuesday.
- C. Next Thursday.

【考点】短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

12. 请听一段对话, 完成第 12 至 13 小题.

12. What does the boy think of the Super Summer Camp?

- A. He doesn't like it.
- B. He thinks it's good.
- C. He doesn't care about it.

13. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The girl wants to join the camp.
- B. The boy's parents will go swimming.
- C. The boy is good at playing basketball.

【考点】短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

14. 请听一段对话, 完成第 14 至 15 小题.

14. What can make Dad feel younger?

- A. Making a meal.
- B. Playing a game.
- C. Reading a book.

15. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. Where to spend Father's Day.
- B. How to choose a good gift for Dad.

C. What to do with Dad on Father's Dad.

【考点】短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

三.听对话,记录关键信息。本段对话你将听两遍。(共10分,每题2分)请根据所听到的对话内容和提示词语,将所缺的关键信息填写在答题卡的相应位置上。

16. Telephone Message

Name: (16) 略

Activity: A dinner (17) 略

Place: In his (18) 略

Time: At 7: 00 on (19) 略 evening

Phone: 724 - (20) 略.

【考点】长对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

四、单项填空(每小题1分,共10分)从下面各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. My brother will come to see me tomorrow. I'll meet at the airport. ()

A. her B. you C. him D. them

【考点】人称代词.

【分析】我哥哥明天将要来看我。我将去机场接他。

【解答】答案: C 根据此空的位置“位于动词之后”,动词之后需要人称代词的宾格做宾语。根据第一句中出现的“my brother”,可知我去机场接的是“他”。her 她(宾格); you 你(主格或宾格); him 他(宾格); them 他们(宾格)。故选 C。

22. Paul's mother is a nurse. She works a hospital. ()

A. with B. on C. of D. in

【考点】方位介词.

【分析】Paul 的母亲是一个护士。她在一家医院工作。

【解答】答案: D 根据“Paul's mother is a nurse.”可知他母亲是在医院工作。在医院工作为固定短语“in a hospital”, 故选 D。

23. - are these bananas?

- \$ 3.99. ()

A. How much B. How long C. How heavy D. How big

【考点】数量 (how many/how much).

【分析】这些香蕉多少钱? - - 3.99 美元。

【解答】答案: A 根据答句 \$ 3.99, 可知答句中回答的是价格。how much 多少钱; how long 多长; how heavy 多重; how big 多大。故选 A。

24. Peter is 15year old. He isthan his father. ()

A. tall B. taller C. tallest D. the tallest

【考点】形容词的比较级和最高级。

【分析】Peter15 岁了。他比他爸爸要高。

【解答】答案：B 根据句中的 than，可知此处需要形容词的比较级。tall 高的（原级）；taller 更高（比较级）；(the) tallest 最高的（最高级）；故选 B。

25. - Where did you go last weekend?

- Ito the Great Wall. ()

A. go B. went C. will go D. have gone

【考点】一般过去时。

【分析】- - 上周末你去了哪里？

- - 我去了长城。

【解答】答案：B 根据题 Where did you go last weekend? 上周末你去了哪里？可知下文是说：上周末发生的事情。应该用一般过去时态。一般过去时态的构成：主语+谓语动词的过去式。所以答案是：went，故选：B。

26. Please don't make so much noise. The babynow. ()

A. sleeps B. slept C. will sleep D. is sleeping

【考点】现在进行时。

【分析】请不要这么吵闹。宝宝现在正在睡觉。

【解答】答案：D 根据题干 Please don't make so much noise. 请不要这么吵闹。再结合下文 now，推断可知应该是：宝宝现在正在睡觉。应该用现在进行时态。现在进行时态构成：助动词 be+doing，故选：D。

27. It's nice to see you again. Weeach other since 2014. ()

A. won't see B. don't see C. haven't seen D. didn't see

【考点】现在完成时。

【分析】很高兴再次见到你。自从 2014 以来，我们彼此就没有见过面。

【解答】答案：C. 现在完成时，表示过去发生或已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果。或从过去已经开始，持续到现在的动作或状态。根据 It's nice to see you again. 很高兴再次见到你。可知是说现在见到了。根据 since 2014，可知从过去已经开始，持续到现在的状态。应该用现在完成时态。现在完成时态的构成：助动词 have/has+过去分词，否定式为：助动词 have/has+not+过去分词。根据主语 we，所以应该用 haven't seen，故选：C。

28. I got home, my sister was doing here homework. ()

A. When B. Because C. If D. Though

【考点】从属连词。

【分析】当我到家的时候，我的妹妹在做作业。

【解答】答案：A；

根据语境以及上下文，本题考查的是连词的用法。根据设空处前后句可以推测句意是“当我到家的时候，我的妹妹在做作业。”表示“当...的时候”用 when，故选 A。

29. A new road near my school next year. ()

- A. builds B. will build
C. is built D. will be built

【考点】一般将来时的被动语态。

【分析】明年，在我的学校附近将建一条新路。

【解答】答案：D 根据 A new road near my school next year. 可知主语 A new road 是动作的承受者，和动词 build 构成被动的关系，应该用被动语态。根据句中的 next year. 可知，应该用一般将来时。一般将来时态的被动语态的构成：will+be+及物动词的过去分词，故选：D。

30. - Can you tell me?

- He lives in Shanghai. ()

- A. where Mark lives B. where does Mark live
C. where Mark lived D. where did Mark live

【考点】宾语从句。

【分析】- - 你能告诉我 Mark 住在哪里吗？

- - 他住在上海。

【解答】答案：A 根据 Can you tell me? 再结合选项，可知 Can you tell me 后面是跟一个宾语从句，宾语从句中应该用陈述语序，即主语+谓语，所以排除 B, D. 再根据 He lives in Shanghai. 是说现在他住在上海。可知是一般现在时，故排除 C. 故选：A。

五、完形填空（共 15 分，每小题 1.5 分）阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳答案。

31. Mum's Christmas Surprise

Molly ran back home from school and dropped her schoolbag on the sofa. Then on the table she saw "Mum's Wish Book" - a mail order catalog (商品目录) from a gift shop. "Mum," she said excitedly to herself, "this year you'll get the gloves you want!" Molly had walked a dog for a neighbor and saved her (31) B all year to buy Mum the gloves.

She opened "Mum's Wish Book" and hoped that she could find these (32) C in it. Tears ran down her face when she saw the gloves in the catalog. Mum wouldn't buy them for herself, because the family had a (33) A time on the farm. She once heard Mum say to Dad, "Maybe some day, I'll have the money to get them."

Molly ran out by the back door and went straight to the post office. There she carefully filled out the order form torn from the catalog.

"I need to buy a stamp to (34) D the form." She said to Mr. Smith, the only worker in the post office.

"Umm, a pair of gloves?" said Mr. Smith, as he passed a stamp to her.

"Yes, it's a Christmas gift for Mum, but please don't tell her. It's our (35) A, OK?" Molly didn't realize how white Mr. Smith's beard was until that moment. In fact, he reminded her of Santa Claus.

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As Molly walked back home, she decided to tell Dad her secret. "You've got to check the mailbox every day," said Molly (36) D to Dad. He nodded, with a big smile.

Coming home from school every day, Molly peeked at (偷看) Dad when Mum wasn't (37) B, but every time he shook his head.

On Christmas Eve, Dad came back from mailbox, still empty handed. Molly felt (38) A when she went to bed, because she didn't have the gloves for Mum.

Before Christmas dinner, as Mum took the apple pies out of the oven, Molly began (39) C the table. Suddenly, they heard someone pulling up the driveway. From the window they saw Mr. Smith making his way to the door, with a box in his hand. Mr. Smith (40) B Mum the box, "I believe this is yours."

Mum looked from Dad to Molly and opened the box. Her eyes lit up when she saw the gloves. "Oh, who bought these for me?" she asked.

"Santa did," said Molly smilingly.

"Ho!Ho!Ho!Merry Christmas!" Mr. Smith, with a loud laugh.

It was Christmas that no one would ever forget.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 31. A. time | B. money | C. energy | D. food |
| 32. A. flowers | B. sunglasses | C. gloves | D. chocolates |
| 33. A. hard | B. lonely | C. short | D. busy |
| 34. A. design | B. check | C. complete | D. send |
| 35. A. secret | B. choice | C. dream | D. task |
| 36. A. patiently | B. doubtfully | C. proudly | D. quietly |
| 37. A. working | B. looking | C. smiling | D. talking |
| 38. A. sad | B. strange | C. angry | D. tired |
| 39. A. pushing | B. changing | C. setting | D. booking |
| 40. A. bought | B. handed | C. lent | D. returned. |



【考点】记叙文.

【分析】这是一篇记叙文.

妈妈圣诞节的惊喜。

茉莉从学校跑回家把书包放到沙发上，然后在桌子上她看到了来自于礼品店的妈妈的愿望书 - 邮件商品目录。妈妈，他兴奋的自言自语，今年我将给你买你想要的手套。茉莉帮她的邻居遛狗，节省了一年的钱给她妈妈买手套，她打开妈妈的愿望书希望手套在目录里，当她看到目录里有手套时她情不自禁的流下了眼泪，妈妈从不给自己买手套，因为在农场里家庭太困难了，她曾经对爸爸说，也许有一天，我将有钱买手套。

茉莉从后门出去径直去了邮局，她仔细的从目录里填好了邮单。

我需要买邮票寄这张订单，她对邮局里仅有的一名工人说，嗯，一副手套，史密斯先生说着，递给她一枚邮票。

这是给妈妈的圣诞礼物，但请不要告诉她。它是我们的秘密，好吗？直到那时她才注意到史密斯先生的胡子是那么的白，在脸上，他使她想起圣诞老人。

当茉莉走回家，他决定告诉她爸爸这个秘密，你每天检查一下邮箱。茉莉悄悄对爸爸说，他微笑的点点头。

每天放学回家，茉莉趁妈妈不注意时就偷看爸爸，但每次她都摇头。在圣诞前夕，爸爸从邮箱回来，仍两手空空，当茉莉上床睡觉时感到非常悲伤，因为他没能给妈妈手套。

在圣诞节晚饭前，妈妈从炉子上把苹果馅饼拿下来，茉莉开始摆桌子。突然，他们听到车道上有人，通过窗户她看到史密斯先生正朝她家走来，手里拿着盒子，史密斯先生把盒子递给妈妈，我相信这是你的，妈妈看着爸爸和茉莉然后打开了盒子，当她看到手套时她的眼睛一亮。谁给我买的？她问。

圣诞老人，茉莉微笑着说。

喂，喂，喂，圣诞快乐，史密斯先生，大笑着。

它是一个没有人能忘记的圣诞节。

【解答】31. B. 考查名词词义辨析。time 时间；money 钱；energy 精力；food 食物。通过上文 Molly had walked a dog for a neighbor and saved... 和下文 to buy Mum the gloves. 故选 B money, save money 指省钱。

32. C. 考查名词词义辨析。flowers 花；sunglasses 太阳镜；gloves 手套；chocolates 巧克力。通过上文 to buy Mum the gloves 的内容可知茉莉想给妈妈买 gloves. 故选 C.

33. A. 考查形容词词义辨析。hard 困难的；lonely 孤独的；short 矮的；busy 忙的。通过下文 Mum say to Dad, "Maybe some day, I'll have the money to get them. 可以得知他们家的农场正值困难时期。故选 A.

34. D. 考查动词词义辨析。design 设计；check 检查；complete 完成；send 邮寄。通过上文 Molly went straight to the post office 和下文 I need to buy a stamp 故选 D send 指邮寄。

35. A. 考查名词词义辨析。secret 秘密；choice 选择；dream 梦；task 任务。通过上文 It's a Christmas gift for Mum, but please don't tell her. 她不想告诉她的妈妈。而且下文也有照应 she decided to tell Dad her secret. 故选 A.

36. D. 考查副词词义辨析。patiently 有耐心地；doubtfully 怀疑地；proudly 自豪地；quietly 悄悄地。根据上下文逻辑意思 Molly decided to tell Dad her secret. 应该是悄悄地说(quietly) 故选 D.

37. B. 考查动词词义辨析。working 工作；looking 看；smiling 笑；talking 谈。通过上文可知给妈妈买礼物是个秘密，在妈妈看不见的情况下，茉莉和爸爸用肢体语言交流，Mum wasn't looking. 故选 B.

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38. A. 考查名形容词词义辨析. sad 悲伤; strange 奇怪的; angry 生气的; tired 疲劳的. 通过上文 On Christmas Eve, Dad came back from mailbox, still empty handed. 可以得知礼物没得到. Molly felt sad 茉莉感到悲伤, 故选 A.

39. C. 考查动词词义辨析. pushing 推; changing 改变; setting 布置; booking 预定. 通过上文 Mum took the apple pies out of the oven. 可以得知 Molly began setting the table. 摆桌子准备吃饭. 故选 C.

40. B. 考查动词词义辨析. bought 买; handed 递; lent 借出; returned 归还. 通过上文 Mr. Smith making his way to the door, with a box in his hand. 可以得知 Mr. Smith 来送包裹了 Mr. Smith...Mum the box 推测史密斯自然而然的把包裹递给妈妈. 应用动词 handed. 故选 B.

六、阅读理解 (共 50 分) 阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项. (共 30 分, 每小题 8 分)

41.

The Blog of Rosie	
The Weekend	
By Rosie June 6, 2016 Hi! I'm on vacation here in London...and it's fantastic! On Saturday I was in the British Museum for three hours. On Sunday I visited Tower Bridge. Where were you over the weekend? Tell me your news!	
DISCUSSION	
	Sophia • 9: 30 Glad you're having a great vacation. I was in the Summer Palace in Beijing on Saturday. I was there for a flower show. It was amazing! And there were lots of people. But on Sunday it was rainy and I wasn't very well. I stayed in bed for a whole day. ●Replay ●Share
	Steve • 10: 10 It was cloudy the whole weekend in Paris. On Saturday I was at a football game with my classmates. It was exciting! On Sunday I was at the shops with Ann for four hours. ●Replay ●Share
	Jack • 11: 00 I wasn't at home over the weekend. On Saturday I was in Scotland for a trip. It was a lovely, warm day and I had a picnic with friends. It was great! Sunday was boring. It took me five hours to get back home. It was a long journey. ●Replay ●Share
	Kate • 11: 20 On Saturday I was at Heathrow Airport. I met a friend there and we talked together for two hours. I was very happy. On Saturday I was in Sydney for a

	concert. It is winter in Australia. And it was windy and cold! ●Replay●Share
--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------

41. On Saturday Sophia was A .

- A. in the Summer Palace
- B. in the British Museum
- C. at Tower Bridge
- D. at Heathrow Airport

42. What was the weather like when Steve was in Paris? C

- A. Rainy. B. Warm.
- C. Cloudy. D. Cold.

43. How long did it take Jack to get back home? D

- A. Two hours
- B. Three hours
- C. Four hours
- D. Five hours

44. Kate was in Sydney for B .

- A. a picnic
- B. a concert
- C. a football game
- D. a flower show.

【考点】日常生活类阅读；文中细节。

【分析】Rosie 的博客

周末

Rosie, 2016年6月6日

嗨！我正在伦敦度假，真的很有趣。周六，我在英国博物馆待了三小时。周日我去了塔桥。你们周末去哪里了？告诉我。

讨论

Sophia•9: 30

很高兴你正在愉快的度假。我周六在北京颐和园。我去那里看花展。真的很好看。有很多的人，但是周末下雨了，我不是很好，我在床上待了一天。

●重播●分享

Steve•10: 10

巴黎整个周末都是多云，周六我和我的同学在打足球赛。很激动人心！周日我和安逛了四小时的商店。

●重播●分享

Jack•11: 00

周末我不在家，周六我去了苏格兰旅行。天气晴朗暖和，我和朋友野餐。很棒！周日很无聊。花了我五小时回家，是一次长的旅行。

●重播●分享

Kate•11: 20

周六我去了希思罗机场。在那里见了一位朋友，谈了两个小时，我很开心。周六去了悉尼看了一场演唱会，澳大利亚是冬天，风大寒冷。

●重播●分享

【解答】41. 答案：A. 细节理解题：根据 I was in the Summer Palace in Beijing on Saturday 可知周六 Sophia 去了北京的颐和园，故选 A.

42. 答案：C. 细节理解题：根据 It was cloudy the whole weekend in Paris 可知巴黎天气是多云。故选 C.

43. 答案：D. 细节理解题：根据 It took me five hours to get back home 可知花了五小时回家，故选 D.

44. 答案：B. 细节理解题：根据 On Saturday I was in Sydney for a concert 可知去悉尼看演唱会，故选 B.

45. From Nobody to Somebody

Brian was a funny student. He loved watching comedies (喜剧) best and hoped to become a comedy actor one day.

When he heard about the talent show to be held at this school, Brian decided to take part in. He had never acted on stage (舞台) before, and he was very excited. But some students laughed at him. "You are not funny but silly," Ken, one of his classmates, said to his face. "No one will like what you do," another boy also said to him, loudly.

Brian couldn't understand why they were so unkind to him. For a moment, he thought about giving up the show. But he remembered how much his friends liked his jokes, and also his teachers said he was very funny. So he decided to prepare for the show.

Brian did a great job at the talent show. Everyone loved his performance, and he won the first prize! His teachers and friends were proud of him. Even so, Ken told Brian that he was not funny, and that he would never be successful. Brian didn't understand why Ken said so, but he realized that it had nothing to do with him. He confidently continued to work towards his goal.

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

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

45. What did Brian love best when he was a student? C

A. Going to school.

B. Helping classmates.

C. Watching comedies.

D. Meeting new friends.

46. Brian decided to prepare for the show because A .

A. his friends liked his jokes

B. he was invited by a TV station

C. he wasn't busy acting in movies

D. Ken was expecting his performance

47. After winning the first prize, Brian D.

A. began to understand Ken

B. became a teacher of acting

C. encouraged others to join him

D. continued to work towards his goal

48. Brian's fans thanked him because his comedies brought them B.

A. success

B. happiness

C. luck

D. pride.



【考点】人物故事类阅读；判断推理；文中细节。

【分析】从无名小辈到大人物

Brian 是一个有趣的学生。他最爱看喜剧，希望有一天能成为一名喜剧演员。

当他听说在这所学校要举行才艺表演时，Brian 决定参加。以前他从来没有在舞台上演出过，他很兴奋。但有些学生嘲笑他。“你不是滑稽，是愚蠢。”他的一个同学 Ken，说到了他脸上。“没有人会喜欢你所做的工作，”另一个男孩也大声地对他说。

Brian 不明白他们为什么对他如此不好。在那时，他想放弃表演。但他记得他的朋友多么喜欢他的笑话，而且他的老师说他很有趣。所以他决定为演出做准备。

Brian 在才艺表演上表现的非常好。每个人都喜欢他的表演，他获得了一等奖。他的老师和朋友都为他感到骄傲。尽管如此，ken 告诉布 Brian，他还是没有趣，他永远不会成功。Brian 不明白为什么 ken 这样说。但他意识到这与他无关。他自信地继续朝着他的目标努力。

随着时间的流逝，Brian 遇到了更多像 ken 这样的人。“你的工作将会很糟糕。”他们对他说。幸运的是，大多数人鼓励他，帮助他变的更有趣。他在影片中获得了许多表演的机会。他甚至被邀请出现在电视上。他的粉丝们感谢他，因为他的喜剧在他们不高兴的时候让他们感觉很好。

现在 Brian 是一个大喜剧明星。他正在做他最喜欢的事情。对那些对他不友好的人他从不感到有压力，他整天都以笑面对！

【解答】45. C. 细节理解题。根据 Brian was a funny student. He loved watching comedies (喜剧) best. 可知 Brian 是一个有趣的学生。他最爱看喜剧。故选：C。

46. A. 细节理解题。根据 But he remembered how much his friends liked his jokes, and also his teachers said he was very funny. 可知但他记得他的朋友多么喜欢他的笑话，而且他的老师说他很有趣。所以他决定为演出做准备。故选：A。

47. D. 细节理解题。根据 His teachers and friends were proud of him. Even so, Ken told Brian that he was not funny, and that he would never be successful. Brian didn't understand why Ken said so, but he realized that it had nothing to do with him. He confidently continued to work

towards his goal. 可知他的老师和朋友都为他感到骄傲。尽管如此, ken 告诉 Brian, 他还是没有取, 他永远不会成功。Brian 不明白为什么 ken 这样说。但他意识到这与他无关。他自信地继续朝着他的目标努力。故选: D。

48. B. 推理题。根据 His fans thanked him because his comedies made them feel good when they were unhappy. 可知他的粉丝们感谢他, 因为他的喜剧在他们不高兴的时候让他们感觉很好, 也就是带给他们快乐。故选: B。

49. Are You Right Handed or Left Handed?

Which hand do you use when write? About 8to 15percent of people are left handed. They often have to use tools that are designed for right - handed people. So it is difficult for left - handers to use most tools. If you are right handed, try this experiment: Take a knife with your left hand and try cutting a potato into pieces. Don't be surprised if you feel awkward (别扭的)。

In the past, people thought it was strange to use the left hand. Young students looked down upon their left - handed classmates. Some children were even punished for using their left hand to write. But these days parents and teachers have accepted that. In almost every school in the world, left - handed students can use their left hand to write.

What causes people to be left handed or right handed? Experts have searched long and hard on this. They conclude(得出结论) that left - handed people are left handed for the same reason that right - handed people are right handed. One out of every ten people just is a left - handed people are right handed. One out of every ten people just is a left - hander. It's simply like the color of our eyes - some people have brown eyes, while some others have black eyes.

However, may researchers think that left - handers and right - handers are different in some aspects. Right - handers are more talkative and outgoing than left - handers. Many right - handed people understand spoken words better. For example, after they listen to directions to a supermarket, they can find it easily. Right - handers are good at organizing people, too. They are also better basketball guards. Just ask Yao Ming.

Research shows that left - handers are creative and artistic. Many famous performers, like Jim Carrey and Paul McCartney, are left handed. Many left - handers learn better visually (在视觉方面). In art, both Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo were left handed. In music, Ludwig van Beethoven was left handed. In science, you find Newton and Einstein. The left - handed people are also really good at tennis and other single sports.

If you prefer one hand, but you are still good at writing with the other, you are mixed. Research shows mixed - handers can remember everyday things better than other people. What did you eat for lunch two weeks ago? If you're mixed handed, you can probably remember.

49. If right - handers cut up potatoes with there left hand, they will C.

- A. get hurt
- B. give up cutting
- C. feel awkward
- D. change their tools

50. What is Paragraph 2mainly about? D

- A. Causes of being left handed.
B. Encouragement to left - handers
C. Punishment for using the left hand.
D. Changes in opinions on left - handers.
51. According to the passage, right - handers B .

- A. learn better visually
B. are good organizers
C. are better at single sports
D. give clear directions to others
52. From the passage, we can learn that left - handers B .
- A. may be more talkative and outgoing
B. are ordinary people like right - handers
C. might remember everyday things better
D. no longer need to use right - handed tools.

【考点】科普知识类阅读；判断推理；文中细节。

【分析】文章大意：

本文主要向我们详细介绍了有关惯用右手和左撇子的相关知识。大约有 8% - 15% 的人是左撇子。他们经常使用专为惯用右手的人设计的工具。所以对于左撇子来说使用大部分的工具很难。如果你是惯用右手的人，试试这个实验：用你的左手拿一把刀，试着把土豆切成片。如果你感到别扭，不要惊讶。在过去人们认为使用左手很奇怪，一些学生歧视左撇子的同学；但是现在父母和老师已经接受了左撇子，学生们可以使用左手在课堂上写字。引起左撇子和惯用右手的原因科学家们已经研究了好长时间，他们得出这样的结论：左撇子的人是惯用左手的，同样的原因用右手的人就是习惯用右手的。然而，研究人员认为左撇子和惯用右手的人在某些方面是不同的。惯用右手的人比左撇子更健谈和开朗。研究表明，左撇子具有创造性和艺术性。许多左撇子在视觉方面会学得更好，在美术，音乐，科学和体育领域都有左撇子的杰出代表。作者建议如果两只手你都想用的话，不妨就混合着使用。研究表明，混合使用手的人能比其他人记住更多日常的事情。

【解答】49. C 细节理解题。根据第一段 Take a knife with your left hand and try cutting a potato into pieces. Don't be surprised if you feel awkward 可知惯用右手的人用左手去切土豆会感到别扭。故选 C。

50. D 段落大意题。根据第二段的关键句子 in the past, people thought it was strange to use the left hand 及 But these days parents and teachers have accepted that 前后的对比可知，这段的大意为人们对于左撇子过去和现在在看法上的转变。故选 D。

51. B 细节判断题。根据第四段 Right - handers are good at organizing people, too 可知惯用右手的人是好的组织者，故 B 的说法符合原文内容是正确的。其余说法都与原文不符。故选 B。

52. B 推理判断题。根据第四段 Right - handers are more talkative and outgoing than left - handers. 可知答案 A 说法错误；根据最后一段 Research shows mixed - handers can remember everyday things better than other people 可知 C 说法错误；根据第一段 They often have to use tools that are designed for right - handed people. 可知 D 说法错误；根据第三段 Experts have searched long and hard on this. They conclude (得出结论) that left - handed people are left

handed for the same reason that right - handed people are right handed 可知左撇子就像惯用右手的人一样都是普通的人，只是习惯不同而已。故 B 的说法是正确的。故选 B。

53. Should Children Be Allowed to Get Bored?

Children need time to stand and stare. They should be allowed to get bored to that they can develop their ability to be creative.

Children are expected by their parents to be reading a textbook all the time. However, research shows that it may hamper the development of their imagination, while boredom can give them opportunities to develop creativity.

Boredom is often linked with loneliness, but a writer named Meera Syal said boredom had helped here in developing her mind. She told researchers about her childhood. Having few things to do, Syal often talked with her neighbors. She also tried to do things like learning to bake cakes. "But importantly, I thought and wrote a lot, because I was bored," Syal said. She kept a diary, filling here time with short stories and poems she made up.

Grayson Perry, an artist, grew up in a family with little money. He enjoyed himself by making up stories, drawing pictures for his stories and reading many books in the library. Bored but free, he spent hours looking out of the window, watching the changing clouds and seasons. Perry filled up his free time with what he liked. He became creative, because he could think freely.

Dr. Belton is an expert on the effects of emotions on learning. "Boredom could be an uncomfortable feeling," she said. "But some young people cannot deal with that boredom creatively. So sometimes they may break a classroom window, or drive a car out for a mad race." Usually, when children have nothing to do, they would turn on the TV, the computer, or the phone. Their time on these things has increased, yet they need to have time to think about their experiences through play or just watching the world around them.

It is this kind of thinking that can inspire the imagination. On the other hand, the TV or phone may cut short the thinking process. That can be harmful to the development of creativity. "For developing the ability to be creative," Dr. Belton advised, "perhaps we need to stand and stare, and stay off - line from time to time. "

53. What does the word "hamper" in Paragraph 2 probably mean? A

- A. Slow down.
- B. Keep up with.
- C. Go beyond.
- D. Give rise to.

54. The writer talks about Syal and Perry to D .

- A. stress the great differences between them
- B. introduce a popular writer and a famous artist
- C. suggest good ways of going through boredom
- D. show effects of boredom on developing creativity

55. What can we learn from the passage? A

- A. Boredom provides children with space to think freely.

- B. It's much better for children to be busy than be bored.
C. Boredom helps children deal with difficulties properly.
D. It's boring for children to think about their experiences.

【考点】教育文化类阅读；判断推理；内容归纳。

【分析】应该允许孩子无聊吗？

孩子需要时间发呆放空，他们应该被允许感到无聊，那样他们才可以发展创造力。父母期望孩子一直读教科书，然而研究表明，它会妨碍孩子想象力的发展，而无聊可以给他们发展创造力的机会。

无聊常与孤独有关，但是一个叫 Meera Syal 的作家说，无聊对发展她的思想有帮助。她告诉研究者们，她的孩提时代几乎无事可做，她经常与邻居聊天。她也试图去做一些事情，像烤蛋糕。“但是重要地是，我想了很多，写了很多，因为我很无聊。”Syal 说。她坚持写日记，用短故事和诗来打发时间。

Grayson Perry，一名艺术家，在一个贫穷家庭长大。他通过编故事、为他的故事配图、在图书馆里看书来愉悦自己。无聊但很空闲，他花几个小时眺望窗外，看云彩的变化和季节的变换。Perry 用他喜欢的事情来填满他的空闲时间，他变得有创造力，因为他可以自由地思考。Belton 博士是一个研究情感对学习的影响的专家。“无聊可能是一种不舒服的感受，”她说，“但是一些年轻人不能创造性地处理那种无聊。”所以有时他们会砸坏教室的窗子或者开快车来发泄。

通常，当孩子们没有事可做时，他们会打开电视、电脑或打电话，他们花费在这些事情上的时间增加了，但他们仍需要时间通过玩或者观察周围的世界来考虑他们的感受。

这就是那种可以激发他们想象力的思考。另一方面，电视或电话可能会短暂地打断这个思考过程，那对他们创造力的发展会有害。“为了发展创造力，”Belton 博士说，“或许我们需要发呆放空，并且不时地远离网络。”

【解答】53. A 词义猜测题。根据 research shows that it may hamper the development of their imagination, while boredom can give them opportunities to develop creativity. 可以进行词义猜测，while（然而），表示同一方面两个不同事物的对比，存在相反的情况，根据 while boredom can give them opportunities to develop creativity（然而无聊可以给他们开发创造力的机会），可知是就“无聊的影响”这一方面来说的，而且后面说到的是好的影响，可以推测前面说到的是相反的情况——不好的影响。BCD 选项都有积极的含义，B. Keep up with, 和...并驾齐驱；C. Go beyond. 超越；D. Give rise to. 提升，唯有 A 选项 slow down 是“减慢”的意思，有负面的影响，意为“妨碍；牵制，减慢”。故答案为 A。

54. D 推理判断题。根据原文“...Meera Syal said boredom had helped her in developing her mind.”和“He became creative, because he could think freely.”可知作者谈论这两个人是为了表明无聊在发展创造力方面的影响，故选 D。

55. A 主旨大意题。本文主要是说，无聊给孩子提供了自由思考的空间，故选 A。

七、阅读短文，根据短文内容，从短文后的五个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。每个选项只能用一次。（共 10 分，每小题 10 分）

56. Tips for Writing Better Articles

Many of us don't spend a lot of time improving our writing skills. This can be a problem when we hand in our articles. Good writing skills will help us improve our grades and benefit us later in life. (56) B.

Make good word choices. When we're not sure which word is the right one for a sentence, look it up in a dictionary. Many of us choose words in a hurry and don't take the time to decide if they're proper. (57) E.

Check facts. If we want people to believe what we write, we must make sure our facts are true. We should use dependable facts.

Rewrite. A common problem is that we don't like to rewrite. In fact rewriting is the best way to find out and correct some mistakes, like grammar and spelling mistakes. (58) C, though it takes more time and more work.

Read aloud. Sometimes it's easier to find problem with spelling, word usage, and grammar when we read aloud. Reading aloud helps us not only find out our problems but also develop our writing.

(59) A. Preparing a list is necessary for writing a good article. Such a list includes: Is there a proper title? Have we explained every point? Are all the parts of the article included? This can help us to make sure that we have covered everything.

(60) D. But with a few simple steps, we can improve our writing skills and learn how to write better articles.

- | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>A. Prepare a list</p> <p>B. The following tips can be helpful</p> <p>C. Rewriting makes our writing better</p> <p>D. It is not easy to become a better writer</p> <p>E. Good word choices are necessary for good writing</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



【考点】任务型阅读；教育文化类阅读。

【分析】本文主要介绍了进行更好的写作的技巧。对所用到的单词进行筛选；写作时利用可靠的事实；对作文进行修改；写完以后把文章大声朗读出来；准备一个写作清单。成为一名更优秀的写作的人并不容易，但是采用以上几条简单的措施，我们就可以提高我们的写作技巧，并且学会如何写出更好的文章。

【解答】56. B 推理判断题 根据前面一句 Good writing skills will help us improve our grades and benefit us later in life 和接下来对写作技巧的介绍，推断此处表达的意思是“下列技巧是有帮助的”从而引出下文，故选 B。

57. E 推理判断题 文中第一条建议与“选择好的单词”这个内容有关，而选项 E 的意思是“选择好的单词对更好得写作是有必要的”，与第一条建议的内容相关，故选 E

58. C 推理判断题 第三条建议是对文章进行修改，而选项 C 的意思是“修改作文可以使我们的写作更好”，与第三条建议有关，所以选 C。

59. A 推理判断题 设空处后面的内容讲的是写作时列一个写作清单，包括：题目是否合适，要点是否全面等，选项 A 的意思是“准备一个清单”，与下面的内容相符，故选 A

60. D 推理判断题 设空处这句话对全文进行总结, 再结合后面的一句表转折 But with a few simple steps, we can improve our writing skills and learn how to write better articles. 可知选项 D“成为一名更优秀的写作者并不容易,”符合要求, 故选 D

八. 阅读短文, 根据短文内容回答问题。(共 10 分, 每小题 10 分)

61. A 108 - year - old Message in a Bottle

On November 30, 1906, George Bidder dropped a bottle from a boat into the North Sea. The weighted glass bottle sank almost to the sea floor, and then it move slowly for 108years and 138days.

Its journey ended when Marianne Winkler found the bottle in 2015. Winkler was then on vacation on Amrum Island. She picked up the bottle when it was washed up onto the beach. She saw a piece of paper inside, but didn't break it open. She could tell that the bottle was old. So she didn't want to damage it.

Finally she got the piece of paper out of the bottle. She found that the paper was actually a postcard. On the back of the card there was this message: The Marine Biological Association (海洋生物学协会) would pay a shilling (先令) for the bottle. A shilling was a unit of money that was used in Great Britain before the early 1970s.

Winkler filled out the card and posted it. The association was surprised to get a postcard addressed to George Bidder, the president of the association from 1939to 1945. The workers of the association searched on the Internet to find a shilling. They found one and sent it to Winkler as a reward.

The message in the bottle was the oldest ever re - discovered. For this reason Marianne Winkler got a place in“Guinness World Records” (吉尼斯世界纪录). She broke the record for the oldest message in a bottle.

Winkler's bottle was not the only one Bidder sent to sea. Between 1904and 1906, he spent away more than one thousand bottles. He placed postcards inside them. The bottles were part of a research project to map currents (洋流) in the North Sea. This was the best method at that time. But whether the association could get the bottles back depended on the people who found them. The association reported that about 55percent of the bottles were returned. They added that the experiment was a success as it showed the east - to - west flow of the North Sea's currents.

61. How long did the weighted glass bottle move in the sea? For 108 years and 138 days.

62. Did Marianne Winkler find the bottle in 2015? Yes.

63. What was in the bottle? A piece of paper.

64. Who was George Bidder? The president of the association from 1939 to 1945.

65. Why did Bidder drop bottles into the sea? Because the bottles were parts of a research project to map currents in the North Sea.

【考点】阅读表达; 新闻报道类阅读.

【分析】文章大意: 主要讲述一个漂流瓶的故事. 1906年11月30日, George Bidder 把一个瓶子从船上投入北海, 玻璃瓶几乎沉到海底, 然后缓慢移动了 108 年和 138 天. 在 2015

年 Marianne Winkler 发现了这个瓶子。这些瓶子是为一个研究绘制北海洋流图项目的组成部分而被投入大海的。

【解答】61. For 108 years and 138 days. 细节理解题 根据文章第一段中 it move slowly for 108 years and 138 days. 可知它漂流了 108 年 138 天。故填: For 108 years and 138 days.

62. Yes. 细节理解题 根据文章第二段中 Its journey ended when Marianne Winkler found the bottle in 2015. 在 2015 年, 当 Marianne Winkler 发现这个瓶子时, 它的旅行结束了。可是在 2015 年 Marianne Winkler 发现了这个瓶子。故填: Yes.

63. A piece of paper. 细节理解题 根据文章第二段中 She saw a piece of paper inside, 她看到里面有一张纸。可知瓶子里有一张纸。故填: A piece of paper.

64. The president of the association from 1939 to 1945. 细节理解题 根据文章第四段中 George Bidder, the president of the association from 1939 to 1945. 可知 George Bidder 是 1939 到 1945 年(任职)的海洋生物学协会会长。故填: The president of the association from 1939 to 1945.

65. Because the bottles were parts of a research project to map currents in the North Sea. 细节理解题 根据文章最后一段中 The bottles were part of a research project to map currents (洋流) in the North Sea. 可知: 这些瓶子是一个研究绘制北海洋流图项目的组成部分。故填: Because the bottles were parts of a research project to map currents in the North Sea.

九、书面表达(共 15 分) 文段表达

66. 从下面两个题目中任选一题, 根据中文和英文提示, 完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词进行选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

题目①

假如你是李华, 你们学校将要举办长跑接力赛, 你打算邀请你们班交接生 Peter 参加。请用英语写一封电子邮件, 告诉他比赛的时间和地点, 报名方式, 以及需要做什么准备。

提示词语: sign up (报名), on the school website, sports shoes

提示问题: •When and where will you have the race?

•How can Peter sign up for the race?

•What do you advise Peter to prepare for the race?

Dear Peter,

⊗How is it going?

I'm writing to invite you to take part in the long - distance relay race.

.

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

LI Hua

题目②

假如你是李华, 为了帮助洪灾地区的小朋友渡过难关, 你们学校上周组织了以“友爱、互助”为主题的献爱心捐赠活动。请你用英语写一篇短文给某英文网站投稿, 谈谈你在这次活动中捐赠了什么, 为什么捐赠这些物品, 以及你的感受。

提示词语: donate (捐赠), book, schoolbag, clothes, toy, help, proud

提示问题: •What did you donate?

•Why did you donate the things?

•How do you feel?

At my school, we made donations to children in the flooded areas last week.

【考点】提纲作文.

【分析】作文①：本文为提纲作文，且为应用文 - - 书信体。根据题目要求，可以判断文章时态主要为一般将来时和一般现在时，人称主要为第一人称和第二人称“你”。写作要点为：1，运动会的时间和地点；2，如何报名参加；3，应该如何准备。字数为不少于50字。

重要短语及词汇：

the school sports meeting 校运会

sign up 注册，登记

follow the guidance 遵从指引

gym suit 运动服

on time 准时

高分句型：

高分句型一：

In order to improve our teamwork as well as our running speed, we are required to train every afternoon after our classes from this Monday to this Friday.

为了提高我们的团队以及跑步速度，我们要求从这个周一到周五每个下午都要训练。

in order to 为了，引导目的状语； as well as 和...一样，以及； be required to do 被要求做...
一般现在时的被动语态

高分句型二：

You'd better prepare your gym suit before the training.

训练前你最好准备好你的运动服。

had better do sth 最好做某事 before 为时间状语，这里意为“训练前”。

作文②：本文为记叙文，且为应用文 - - 投稿。根据题目要求，可以判断文章时态主要为一般过去时及一般现在时，人称主要为第一人称。写作要点为：1，在这次活动中捐赠了什么，；2，为什么捐赠这些物品，；3，个人的感受。

重要短语及词汇：

make donations 捐赠活动

as usual 像平常一样

the flood disaster 洪灾

donate sth 捐赠某物

parcel sth up 将某物打包

keep on doing 继续做某事

in time 及时

be proud with 以...为荣

though/even though 即使

高分句型：

高分句型一：

In order to help the children to get rid of hunger and keep on studying even though they are in the flood disaster, we donated clothes, food, school bags, books and toys.

为了帮助即使在洪灾中的孩子们远离饥饿和继续学习,我们捐赠了衣服、食物、校服、书以及玩具.

in order to 为了, 引导目的状语; get rid of 摆脱...; keep on doing sth 继续做某事; even though 即使, 引导让步状语从句.

高分句型二:

Though we can't help them to fight against floods, we should help them rebuild their homeland. 即使我们不能帮助他们对抗洪水, 我们应该帮助他们重建家园.

though 即使, 引导让步状语从句; fight against 对抗; rebuild 重建; help sb do sth 帮助某人做某事.

【解答】作文①:

Dear Peter,

⊗How is it going?

I'm writing to invite you to take part in the long - distance relay race. The school sports meeting will be held on the school playground at 2: 00 on next Sunday afternoon. (运动会的时间和地点) We will meet at the school gate first at 1: 30 p. m..Please come there on time. To sign up for the race, please open the school page online and follow the guidance on the page to sign up. (如何报名) In order to improve our teamwork as well as our running speed, we are required to train every afternoon after our classes from this Monday to this Friday. 【高分句型一】 You'd better prepare your gym suit before the training. 【高分句型二】 (如何准备)

If you have any questions, please contact me.

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

作文②:

At my school, we made donations to children in the flooded areas last week.

The news reported that the Yangtze River was bringing the people serious floods. 【高分句型一】 Many villages were destroyed by floods. Many children can't go to school as usual. In order to help the children to get rid of hunger and keep on studying even though they are in the flood disaster, we donated clothes, food, school bags, books and toys. 高分句型一】 (捐赠的物品以及捐赠这些物品的原因) We parceled them up and sent to them in time. We are quite proud with our donations. Though we can't help them to fight against floods, we should help them rebuild their homeland. 【高分句型二】 With the help of the donations, I believe most of the students will return to their school in the near future. (个人感受)



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