**2020中考押题卷1**

考试时间：100分钟

**第I卷（选择题)**

**一、听句子选答语**

1．A．I’m glad to hear that. B．It’s my pleasure. C．I’m sorry.

2．A．James Naismith. B．In a college. C．In 1916.

3．A．It could be John. B．It’s under the desk. C．It must be Linda’s.

4．A．Yes, he is. B．No, he doesn’t. C．Yes, he did.

5．A．Cotton. B．Steel. C．Glass.

**二、听短对话回答问题**

6．A．By watching TV. B．By making word cards. C．By listening to tapes.

7．A．Two. B．Three. C．Four.

8．A．Next to the shopping center. B．Opposite the shopping center.

C．On the left of Center Street.

9．A．Lucy. B．Jack. C．Peter.

10．A．7:00 p.m. B．7:15 p.m. C．7:30 p.m.

11．A．Cleaning the floor. B．Cleaning the shoes. C．Cleaning the clothes.

12．A．In a restaurant. B．At a park. C．In a hospital.

13．A．Watch TV. B．Play balls. C．Go to the movies.

14．A．Teacher and student. B．Father and daughter. C．Classmates.

15．A．120 yuan. B．124 yuan. C．130 yuan.

**三、听短文回答问题**

16．When Mrs. King knocked on the door, Kate was \_\_\_\_.

A．doing some reading B．cooking some cakes C．singing some songs

17．Why did Mrs. King ask Kate to look after her son?

A．She was very busy with her housework.

B．She had to take her husband to hospital.

C．She fell down from a tree and hurt her leg.

18．What did Kate do for Jim?

A．She wrote a song for him. B．She gave him cakes. C．She drew pictures for him.

19．Where did Kate and Jim watch some children flying kites?

A．In the park. B．On the hill. C．By the river.

20．Whom did Jim think of Kate as?

A．His sister. B．His cousin. C．His teacher.

**四、听对话给图片排序**

听句子，选择与所听句子内容相符合的图片，并将代表图片的字母填在相应位置。每小题念两遍。

21．

22．

23．

24．

25．

**五、听短文填写表格**

听短文，根据短文内容完成表格中所缺信息，并将答案填写在相应位置。短文念三遍。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The important meaning and value of honesty | |
| Importance of honesty | —Honesty plays an important part in our life.  — Honesty 26 the feelings and actions of both ourselves and people around. |
| 27 to living with honesty | —Have the courage to say no.  28 to do anything dishonest, even when faced with the stress from friends or family members.  —Have the courage to face the truth.  Although it 29 you at the beginning, be brave to face it and accept it.  —Do the right things because it’s right.  Keep to what you think is right. But sometimes, the pressure and some easy ways to solve problems can easily 30 of doing the right things. |
| Conclusion | Honesty goes along with us all through our life if we choose to live with it. |

**四、单选题**

31.Students \_\_\_\_to choose their jobs out of interests and love because more jobs appear.

A．will educate B．were educated C．have been educated

32. you follow their customs, they will become to you.

A．The more; the friendlier B．The more; the less friendly

C．The most; the friendliest

33.—What did your cousin say to you?

—He asked .

A．when I will go spring outing with him B．that I would go spring outing with him

C．whether I would go spring outing with him

34.—- Why are Easter eggs so popular?

— I think one of the reasons is that they are seen \_\_\_\_\_ the symbol of new life.

A．of B．on C．by D．as

35.Your hair is too long. You’d better \_\_\_\_\_.

A．have it cut B．have cut it C．be cutting it D．to cut it

36.I prefer swimming to \_\_\_\_\_ TV at home.

A．watch B．watches C．watching D．watched

37.Children should\_\_\_\_\_\_to value their lives from a young age.

A．be punished B．be educated C．be driven

38.—When shall we see the tea art performance in Jinli, this afternoon or this evening?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is OK. I'm free today.

A．Either B．Neither C．Both

39.—Was table tennis invented by the Chinese?

—No. It\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China until the start of the 20th century.

A．didn't play B．wasn't played C．hasn't played

40.Lang Ping is the coach of the Chinese women 's volleyball team, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led the girls to win the gold medal at 2019 FIVB Volleyball Women’s World Cup.

A．which B．whose C．who

**五、补全对话5选5**

补全对话。根据对话内容,从方框中选出适当的选项补全对话。并将选项中的编号字母依次填在答题卡的相应位置。

A: Hi, Molly. Good news for you.

B: 41

A: You won the first prize in the English Speech Competition.

B: Wow! 42 Who told you about it?

A: Our English teacher did. She said three students in our class won the prize.

B: What about you?

A: 43 I think I was lucky this time.

B: So great! Congratulations!

A: Thanks a lot! It's a great day for both of us.44

B: Good idea, 45

A: How about watching a movie? The Frozen II is on there days.

B: All right. Let’s go.

A.What is it?

B.I was the winner, too.

C.But what shall we do?

D.I’m so glad to hear that.

E.Let’s go out and relax ourselves.

1. **完型填空**

**A**

Zheng Tengfei wrote an article on the Internet, in which she wanted people to start from themselves rather than make complaints (抱怨) to the government in the face of smog. Zheng believes that everyone must 46 themselves to help fight smog.

The article was both praised and criticized (批评). Many said she was making 47 for the government. Zheng explained that she just wanted everyone to realize that the environmental pollution is a 48 of human activities.

Being an environmentalist, she always collects advertising leaflets in the subways and 49 learning material for children to make paper planes, believing it could save resources (资源). Her children like reading, but she prefers to borrow books from libraries. She is willing to pay for such mode of sharing, hoping more resources could be 50 , such as mobile libraries.

In Zheng's eyes, the Chinese public's awareness (意识) of environmental protection still needs Improving.

46.A．believe in B．depend on C．take pride in

47.A．dreams B．excuses C．messes

48.A．reason B．mix C．result

49.A．helpful B．empty C．wasted

50.A．shared B．given C．discovered

**B**

Nowadays, there are a lot of advertisements on TV. 51 , only a few of them are welcome. Many people choose to surf the Intemet instead of watching TV, 52 there are too many unnecessary advertisements on TV.

To solve this 53 , a British broadcaster （ 播 报 员 ） is going to broadcast personalized (个性化的)advertisements for people. To 54 the new plan, the company will store all the advertisements and play different 55 to different people. The personalized advertisements will be made according to the 56 gathered（ 收集 ） from TV viewers, 57 where they live. At the same time, the timing and 58 of the breaks between advertisements will be unchanged.

The new plan has won a lot of support from advertisers. According to a 59 ， about 50% of all the advertisements are wasted. Advertisers 60 that unnecessary advertisements should be 61 by offering certain advertisements to certain homes. The new plan 62 widely carried out in two years.

"We want to provide people with more 63 advertisements based on their 64 and hobbies, so people can get the information they want 65 through watching TV", said one person from the company.

51.A．Luckily B．Besides C．However

52.A．but B．because C．so

53.A．plan B．problem C．option

54.A．put out B．turn up C．carry out

55.A．music B．games C．advertisements

56.A．information B．business C．money

57.A．like B．for C．by

58.A．place B．size C．length

59.A．survey B．result C．program

60.A．disagree B．suggest C．wonder

61.A．tum off B．cut down C．switch on

62.A．was B．has been C．will be

63.A．positive B．suitable C．meaningless

64.A．jobs B．interests C．opportunities

65.A．least B．most C．hardest

1. **阅读单选**

**A**

Would you like to live in a city where buildings turn the lights off for you, and self- driving cars find the nearest parking space themselves? Although it might sound a little far from you, Irving in a "smart" city like this could happen sooner than you think.

Great changes have taken place in towns that we have lived in for centuries, while completely new cities are being built. One such place is the city of Songdo. Every home there will have a "telepresence" system(远程遥控系统) allowing users to control the heating and locks, take part in video meetings and receive education, health care and government services. Around the city, escalator(自动扶梯) will only move when someone is on them, and offices and schools will all be connected to the system.

The great mind behind Songdo is from the company Cisco. In fact, technology companies around the world such as IBM, Siemens and Microsoft are already in the business.

About 75% of the world's population will live in cities by 2050, so cities will need to be more modem to deal with the coming problems "Making cities smarter is one way out, and I think this will in tum make cities greener, " said Dan Hill, head of a research company.

66.According to the article, living in a "smart" city .

A．is not a green way B．will be far from you C．will soon become true

67.What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

A．A city of the future. B．A meeting in Songdo. C．A plan to build a house.

68.Which company offers the great mind to build Songdo?

A．Cisco. B．IBM. C．Siemens.

69.Dan Hill thinks that making cities smarter is one way to .

A．control the world's population B．develop his own company

C．solve the cities' coming problems

70.Which of the following might be the best title for the text?

A．Future Education B．Smart Cities C．Government Services

B

Nearly all students feel both nervous and excited when their big day comes. On the big day, there will be the graduation ceremony. Students will wear graduation costumes and hats that day. Parents, relatives, and friends may also be invited to the ceremony.

When students enter the hall of the ceremony, they will see lots of schoolmates. They will see that all of them are wearing the same costumes and hats. This makes them feel that it is a very important day. This kind of feeling is rather hard to describe. It will be better to understand if one personally experiences it.

As soon as the ceremony starts, the schoolmaster will give a speech. After the speech, the students will be called to go on the stage（舞台）to receive their certificates (证书). This should be the most important part of the whole ceremony. During this moment, most students feel nervous, since hundreds of people are watching them.

However, this is also the most wonderful moment for them. This marks a very important moment in their lives, as they have finally finished their school years. Besides that, this moment also shows they are going to move on to a new stage of life.

71.What does the big day mean?

A．The time when students graduate.

B．The time when students come into the hall.

C．The time when the school holds a parents meeting.

72.What is the most important part of the graduation ceremony for students?

A．Receiving certificates. B．Watching the performance.

C．Listening to the schoolmaster's speech.

73.How do most students feel when they go on the stage to receive their certificates?

A．Excited. B．Nervous. C．Proud.

74.Why is the graduation ceremony important to students?

A．It helps students find better jobs.

B．It shows a new stage of life for them.

C．It helps students get to know themselves better.

75.What can we know from the passage?

A．Students wear different costumes to the ceremony.

B．Parents are not allowed to take part in the ceremony.

C．Students are usually nervous and excited about the big day.

B 卷

**一、根据首字母填空**根据⾸字母及句意补全单词。

1.I stayed up late last night, so I o \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this morning and missed my first online class.

2.Mike shook his head in d \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the news of Kobe’s death.

3.Anyone who had a fever would be s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from others during the epidemic(疫情)situation of COVID—19.

4.He used to be a w \_\_\_\_\_\_\_man, but he has given away nearly all his money over the years.

5.The outbreak of novel coronavirus was r \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for the cancellation

of most public activities in many countries.

**二、填写适当的单词补全对话** 在对话空格中填上适当的单词,使对话完整正确;⼀空⼀词 (含缩写词 )

A: Online teaching has become a hit recently.

B: So it 1 . It is all because COVID—19 has 2 students to stay at home. I’ve been having online classes for three weeks.

A: Me, too! What do you think of it?

B: Well, to start with, I enjoyed its great 3 . I didn’t need to rush to school in the morning, and I didn’t need to carry my heavy school bag…But now, I’ve lost interest in it.

A: Why? For me, it’s great. Face-to-face communication with the teacher requires much 4 and that always makes me nervous. Taking online classes solves my problem.

B: Aha, it does offer a lot of advantages to shy girls like you. But it doesn’t work for me anymore.I’m 5 of sitting in front of a computer alone.

A: I see. But I hear some teachers use creative ways to teach. They are like network anchors (网络直播).They even give out red packets on Wechat in order to spot check(抽查) students’ homework.

B: That sounds like fun. Actually online course companies are actually sparing no 6 in meeting different needs of the teachers and students. But it still causes trouble.

A: Can you 7 ?

B: Well, most teachers don’t have much 8 . They have to learn different skills about online teaching from the beginning and it takes much time. Besides, they must try hard to catch students’ attention all the time 9 seeing their faces.

A: It seems to be true. What about students?

B: Online teaching is only provided on mobile phones, ipads or other electronic devices. Spending too much time does great 10 to students’ eyesight.

A: You do have a point! Hope everything can go back to normal soon.

**三、短文填空 用单词的正确形式完成短文**

ask dangerous difference good importance one

allow others possible sleep something wake

Many of us have had this experience: we lie down in a bed but not our own ones, perhaps at a friend's house or in a hotel room, and find it difficult or 1 to fall asleep. Is it because the bed is uncomfortable? Maybe, but perhaps there can be 2 reasons.

According to a new study, an 3 reason is what the scientists call "first night effect" . They believe that one side of the brain acts as a "night watch" to warn us about potential(潜在的) 4 . It makes us stay 5 in a new environment.

For the study, 35 young volunteers 6 to sleep in a sleep lab for several days.

Meanwhile, researchers watched their brain activities.

According to the researchers, on their 7 night, the left brains were more active than the right brains and people had a hard time sleeping. However, left-brain activity decreased as days went by, falling even to the point of complete calm. In this process, the participants(参与者)got an increasingly 8 sleep experience.

The findings suggest that the different rhythms of the sides of the brain affect our sleep. When the two sides work 9 , the balance between them is broken. So, the brain can't relax and is sensitive(敏感的)to 10 strange in the surroundings.

If you have ever had what you think is "first night effect" , researchers suggest that you bring your own pillow or sleep in a room similar to your bedroom next time you sleep away from home.

**四、补全短文6选5**

Many people complain that their memory is bad, especially as they get older. Life would be much easier if we could remember them all effortlessly. So how can we improve our memory?

Many people think that repeating things is the best way to remember them. 1 psychologists(心理学家)doubt whether it can help you to remember things for very long. The British psychologist E.C. Stanford seemed to prove this point when he tested himself on five prayers(祈祷文)that he had read aloud every morning for over 25 years. 2 A more helpful way, especially for remembering numbers，is grouping the information. The following numbers would be impossible for most of us to remember.1492178919931848. But look at them in chunks, and it becomes much easier: 1492 1789 1993 1848.

So what about “memory training”? We've all heard about people who can memorize packs of card by heart--how is this done and can anyone learn how to do it? 3 Many of them involve forming a mental picture of the items to be memorized. One method, which may be useful in learning foreign languages, is to create a picture in your mind connected to a word you want to remember.

4 In experiments, people were asked to remember up to 120 words using this skill; when tested afterward, on average, they were able to recall 90% of them!

However, not all of us are interested in learning long lists of names and numbers just for fun. For those studying large number of information, psychologists suggest that the best way to form meaningful connections is to ask yourself lots of questions as you go along. So, for example, if you were reading about a particular disease，you would ask yourself questions like: “Do people get it from water？”, “What parts of the body does it affect？” and so on. 5

1. To share some ways of improving memory.
2. According to experts, there are many ways of training your memory．
3. He found that he could remember no more than three words of them!
4. Another method is to invent a story that includes all the things you want to remember．
5. This is said to be far more effective than time spent “passively” reading and re—reading

notes.

1. While this undoubtedly helps short-term memory (remembering a telephone number for a

few seconds, for example)

**五、表格填空** 完成表格。阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 完成表格中所缺的信息。

If you’ve ever had a dog, you know just how deep a connection you can develop with “man’s best friend”. But a dog has a much shorter life– about 12 to 15 years long – than humans, which means every dog owner has to go through the heartbreaking moment when their loving pet passes away.

Why not make a clone (克隆) of that dog then? This is the solution offered by a South Korean company. The company has already cloned at least 400 dogs, mostly for US customers, ever since it first discovered the technology in 2005. Now, it has introduced their business to UK dog owners as well, offering them dogs that look just like their lost ones.

To clone a dog, researchers first need to take a skin cell(细胞) from a living dog or one that has just died. At the same time, another dog is chosen to provide an egg. Researchers then replace the DNA in the egg with that from the skin cell and implant (植入) the egg into the womb (子宫) of a female dog. The egg grows into a small dog over the following two months.

It takes less than a day to complete everything, but it comes at a shockingly high price – around £63,000 (569,700 yuan). But if you can’t afford it now, you can also save the cells in a laboratory and use them at a later date.

However, as magical as cloning might sound, no one is sure that the cloned dog will be perfect. Just like human twins, they share the exact same DNA but there will still be small differences between them. Dog owners will also have to accept the fact that personality is not “clone-able”. Besides genes, personality is also decided by upbringing (后天教育) and environment, which are the two things we need to consider.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dog Cloning | |
| The reason for its appearance | Humans feel the great sadness from the 6 of their loved dogs. |
| The 7 of this technology | A South Korean company, which has 8 to clone at least 400 dogs since thirteen years ago. |
| The 9 of dog cloning | ※First, take a skin cell from a living dog or one that has just died.  ※Next, choose another dog to provide an egg.  ※Then, use the DNA from the skin cell instead of the DNA in the egg and implant the egg into the womb of a female dog.  ※Finally, the egg grows into a small dog over the following two months. |
| The cost of dog cloning | Around £63,000 (569,700 yuan). |
| The imperfections of dog cloning | Although the DNA is the same, the personality can be different. We need to take upbringing and environment into 10 |

六**、材料作文**

86．　　近年来雾霾天气在中国许多城市频频发生。雾霾天气引起大家极大的关注。请你用英语写一篇有关雾霾的短文向校刊“英语角”投稿,内容包括：

1. 雾霾的危害 2. 雾霾产生的原因（2个） 3. 应对雾霾的措施(3个)

提示：雾霾 smog poisonous 有毒的

注意：1. 词数110左右； 2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 开头语已为你写好（不计入总词数）。

In recent years, many cities in China have been hit by smog frequently, which has aroused great concern among people.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**参考答案**

**听力**

1．B 2．A 3．C 4．C 5．A 6．A 7．B 8．B 9．A 10．C

11．B 12．C 13．A 14．A 15．C

16．A 17．B 18．B 19．C 20．A

21．B 22．D 23．A 24．C 25．E

26．influences/effect 27．Keys/Secrets 28．Refuse/Try not

29．hurts 30．get in the way

**单项选择**

31．C

【详解】

句意：学生们被教育要出于兴趣和爱好来选择工作，因为更多的工作出现了。will educate将会教育，一般将来时；were educated一般过去时被动语态；have been educated现在完成时被动语态。根据句意和句中because more jobs appear可知，这里表示过去做的事情对现在的影响，应用现在完成时，主语Students与谓语动词构成被动关系，应用被动语态，故选C。

32．A

【详解】

句意：你遵守他们的习俗越多，他们对你越友好。

本题考查形容词。the more更多，the most最多，the friendlier更友好，the less friendly更不友好的。 the+形容词/副词的比较级，the+形容词/副词的比较级，表示“越……，越……”，结合句意，你越遵守他们的习俗，他们会对你越友好。故选A。

33．C

【详解】

句意：——你的表弟对你说了什么？——他问我是否要和他一起去春游。

本题考查宾语从句。A. when I will go spring outing with him我何时和他一起去春游；B. that I would go spring outing with him我要和他一起去春游；C. whether I would go spring outing with him我是否要和他一起去春游。根据谓语asked可知，后面的宾语从句用过去将来时，排除A项。表示询问，用问句，故选C。

34．D

【详解】

句意：——为什么复活节彩蛋这么受欢迎？——我认为原因之一就是他们被看作是新生活的象征。

考查介词的用法。of关于，属于…的，由…制成；on（表示方向）向，（表示对象）对，（表示位置）在…上，（表示时间）在…之时；by在…旁边，表示方式，由于；as作为，以… 的身份，如同；as the symbol of 作为……的象征。故选D。

35．A

【详解】

句意：你的头发太长了。你最好剪了它。

考查：had better用法及使役动词用法。had better最好做某事，后接动词原形。排除D项。have sth done让……被做，接动词过去分词作宾语补足语，说明某物与过去分词表示的动作之间是被动关系，故排除C项。cut的过去式、过去分词与动词原形一致，故选A。

36．C

【详解】

句意：我更喜欢游泳相比于在家看电视。

考查动词短语。prefer doing to doing sth喜欢做……胜过……；比起做……更喜欢做……。本句型中，to 是介词，后面可以接名词也可以接动名词。watch动词原形；watches动词第三人称单数形式，watching现在分词或动名词；watched过去式。故选C。

【点睛】

本题注意动词prefer的常用法如下：

prefer to do 喜欢做某事，表示一时性的喜欢

prefer doing 喜欢做某事，表示长时间的，一贯性的喜欢

prefer sth 喜欢某物

prefer sb to do sth 喜欢某人做某事

prefer A to B 喜欢A，胜过B。这里A和B可以是名词，也可以是动名词。

prefer to do sth rather than do sth 宁愿做……而不愿做……

动词prefer的用法很灵活，需要认真审核题目中所给的信息，判断prefer后所接的是人、物或者动词。特别注意prefer后接to，有时候是不定式的引导词，有时候是介词。如本题中，prefer后并列两个动名词，符合短语prefer A to B，故选watching。

37．B

【详解】

句意：应该教育孩子从小就珍视生命。

考查动词辨析。be punished受惩罚；be educated受教育；be driven受驱使。根据“Children should \_\_\_\_\_\_ to value their lives from a young age.”孩子应该 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 从小就珍视生命。可知，应该选择be educated受教育；符合语境。故选B。

38．A

【详解】

句意：——-我们什么时候去锦里看茶艺表演，今天下午还是晚上？ ——哪一个时间都可以。我今天有空。

考查代词辨析。Either (两者中的)任何一个；Neither两者都不；Both两者都，谓语用复数；根据“I'm free today.”可知，哪一个时间都可以。故排除B项；根据谓语is可知，主语用Either。故选A。

【点睛】

Either 是指其中的一个。例如：Either is ok是指哪个都行。

Neither 和Either用法一样，但是表否定，Neither is OK是指哪个都不行。

Either和Neither作主语时，谓语用单数。

Both是指两个人的“都”，例如Both are OK，是指都行，但对象必须是两个。

39．B

【详解】

句意：——乒乓球是中国人发明的吗？——不是。直到20世纪初中国人才开始打乒乓球。

考查时态和语态。didn't play不打乒乓球，过去式的主动语态；. wasn't played过去式的被动语态；hasn't played现在完成时的主动语态，句中it指代table tennis，打乒乓球play table tennis。所以table tennis是play的受动着，应用被动语态，the start of the 20th century.为过去时间，所以用过去式的被动语态，故选B。

40．C

【详解】

句意：郎平是中国女排的教练，他带领女孩们在2019年女排世界杯上赢得了金牌。

考查定语从句引导词。which指代物；whose指代某人的；who指代人，根据led the girls to win the gold medal …，可知此处需要指代人的关系代词who，故C。

**补全对话**

41．A

42．D

43．B

44．E

45．C

【解析】

【分析】

对话中的两个人都在英语演讲比赛中获了奖，他们互相表示祝贺，并打算一起出去看电影放松一下。

41．句意：什么好消息？

根据上句Good news for you.你有个好消息。和下句You won the first prize in the English Speech Competition.你在英语演讲比赛中获得了一等奖。可知应问“什么好消息？”What is it? it指代news，故选A。

42．句意：哇！我很高兴听到这个消息。谁告诉你的？

根据You won the first prize in the English Speech Competition你在英语演讲比赛中获得一等奖，可知听到这消息，应该很高兴，I’m so glad to hear that.符合语境，故选D。

43．句意：我也获奖了，我觉得这次我很幸运。

根据I think I was lucky this time. 我觉得这次我很幸运。和So great! Congratulations!太棒了！恭喜你！可知学生A也获奖了，所以I was the winner, too. 符合语境，故选B。

44．句意：非常感谢！今天对我俩来说是好日子。让我们出去放松一下。

根据答语Good idea好主意，可知赞同上句的建议，所以Let’s go out and relax ourselves. 让我们出去放松一下。符合语境，故选E。

45．句意：好主意，但我们做什么呢？

根据How about watching a movie? 看电影怎么样？可知是在提出建议，符合语境，故选C。

**完形填空 A**

46．B

47．B

48．C

49．C

50．A

【解析】

【分析】

文章介绍的是郑腾飞在网上写了一篇文章呼吁人们从自己做起保护环境，引起人们对她持有的不同的看法以及她自己在生活中为保护环境做的一些具体的事情。

46．句意：每个人都必须依靠自己来帮助抗击烟雾。

believe in相信；depend on依靠；take pride in骄傲；根据句意理解及前句she wanted people to start from themselves rather than make complaints (抱怨) to the government in the face of smog. 她希望人们从自己做起，而不是面对烟雾时向政府投诉。可知这里表达的是“要靠自己”，故选B。

47．句意：许多人说她在为政府找借口。

dreams梦想；excuses理由，借口；messes混乱；根据句意理解及后句Zheng explained that…郑解释说……，可知这里表达的是“找借口”，英语是excuse，故选B。

48．句意：她只是希望大家认识到环境污染是人类活动的结果。

reason原因；mix混合；result结果；根据句意理解及句中的human activities可知，这里表达的是“人类活动的结果”，故选C。

49．句意：她总是在地铁里收集广告传单和无用的学习材料给孩子们做纸飞机。

helpful有帮助的；empty空的；wasted无用的；根据句意理解及后句believing it could save resources (资源)可知，这里表达的是“无用的”，故选C。

50．句意：希望更多的资源可以共享。

shared共享的；given给予，赠送的；discovered发现；根据句意理解及句中的such as mobile libraries比如移动图书馆，可知这里表达的是“共享的”，故选A。

**完形填空 B**

51．C

52．B

53．B

54．C

55．C

56．A

57．A

58．C

59．A

60．B

61．B

62．C

63．B

64．B

65．B

【解析】

文章大意：本文主要讲述了一种全新的个性化广告。

51．句意：然而，仅仅有几个广告是受欢迎的。

1. A. Luckily 幸运地；B. Besides除……之外；C. However然而。根据句意前一句意思当今电视广告有很多，后一句是其中只有少量受欢迎，可知所填副词表转折，故答案为C。

52．句意：许多人选择上网不看电视，因为电视上有太多的不必要的广告。

A. but但是；B. because因为；C. so因此。根据前一句意思是很多人选择上网而不是看电视，后一句的意思是电视上有太多不必要的广告，两句有因果关系。故答案为B。

53．句意：为了解决这个问题，英国的播报员打算给人们播报个性化的广告。

A. plan计划；B. problem问题；C. option意见。根据空前solve的提示，solve the problem, 解决问题，是固定搭配。故答案为B。

54．句意：为了实施新计划，公司将保存所有的广告。给不同的人播放不同的广告。

A. put out；B. turn up出现；C. carry out实行。根据句意为了实施新计划，公司将保存所有的广告。故答案为C。

55．句意：为了实施新计划，公司将保存所有的广告。给不同的人播放不同的广告。

A. music音乐；B. games比赛； C. advertisements广告。本文主要是讲广告的个性化，所以本句的含义应该是给不同的人播放不同的广告，故答案为C。

56．句意：公司会根据从电视观众那里收集的信息制作个性化广告。

A. information信息；B. business生意，商业；C. money金钱。根据句意公司会根据从电视观众那里收集的信息制作个性化广告可知，故答案为A。

57．句意：比如他们住在哪里。

A. like像……，用来举例；B. for为了……，表示目的；C. by通过，表示方式。根据句意上句中主句提到要从电视观众那里收集信息，接下来举例：比如他们住在哪里。故答案为A。

58．句意：同时，广告的时间和广告间隔的长度也会改变。

A. place地方；B. size大小；C. length长度。根据句意广告的时间和广告间隔的长度也会改变可知。故答案为C。

59．句意：根据一个调查，50%的广告都浪费了。

A. survey调查； B. result结果；C. program节目。根据句意根据一个调查，50%的广告都浪费了可知。故答案为A。

60．句意：广告人员建议通过给某些家庭提供某些广告把不必要的广告应该被取消。

A. disagree不同意；B. suggest建议；C. wonder想知道。根据句意后面不必要的广告应该被取消可知前面的动词应该表达建议，故答案为B.

61．句意：广告人员建议通过给某些家庭提供某些广告把不必要的广告应该被取消。

A. tum off关掉；B. cut down删去，取消；C. switch on打开。本文主要讲广告的个性化，所以应该把不必要的广告取消。故答案为B。

62．句意：新计划将在两年之后被广泛的实施。

A. was一般过去时的被动语态；B. has been现在完成时的被动语态；C. will be一般将来时的被动语态。全文谈及个性化广告计划都用的是将来时，所以本空应该填表将来时的will be。故答案为C。

63．句意：依据他们的兴趣和爱好，我们想为人们提供更合适的广告。

A. positive积极的；B. suitable合适的；C. meaningless没有意义的。根据上文可知本句句意是 "我们想为人们提供更合适的广告。故答案为B。

64．句意：依据他们的兴趣和爱好，我们想为人们提供更合适的广告。

A. jobs工作；B. interests兴趣； C. opportunities机会。and连接两个同类的事物，和hobby爱好同类的是interest兴趣。故答案为B。

65．句意：因此人们可以通过看电视得到他们最想要的信息。A. least最少；B. most最多；C. hardest最难。根据句意让人们获得他们最想要的信息可知。故答案为B。

【点睛】

完形填空题技巧：第一步就是通读全文，领会大意。完型填空所给的都是一篇意思完整的短文，所选的答案处在整段或整篇文章中，所以在做题前，必须先浏览全文，了解短文的大意，这是绝不可省的一步；第二步紧扣内容，分析对比备选答案。完型填空所用的短文一般不给标题，但短文的主题句，往往是每段文章的首句，有时也出现在文章的中间或结尾处，主题句提供全篇的性质、大意等，这是深入了解全文的窗口。第三步瞻前顾后，全文贯通。短文中每个空白处的正确答案和上下文在意思上和结构上都有这样或那样的必然联系。第四步复查核对，决定取舍。全部题目做完以后，要仔细考查核对。填完空后，重读全文，这也是解题过程中至关重要的一环。

**阅读理解 A**

66．C

67．A

68．A

69．C

70．B

【解析】

文章讲述了未来的智能城市的生活情况．

66．细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句Irving in a "smart" city like this could happen sooner than you think.智能城市可能比我们想象的来得更快可知，居住在智能城市将很快实现。故答案为C。

67．主旨大意题。第二段主要讲未来智能城市Songdo的场景，所以讲的是一座未来的城市。故答案为A。

68．细节理解题。根据第三段第一句The great mind behind Songdo is from the company Cisco.可知Songdo身后的伟大精神来自于Cisco。故答案为A。

69．理解细节题。文中最后一段"Making cities smarter is one way out, and I think this will in tum make cities greener, " said Dan Hill, head of a research company.Dan Hill 认为让城市智能化是一种解决即将到来的危机的方法。故答案为C。

70．主旨大意题。全文在讨论智能城市的形式，作用等，所以 "智能城市" 更合适。故答案为B。

**阅读理解B**

71．A

72．A

73．B

74．B

75．C

【解析】

本文介绍了学生参加毕业典礼时的心情以及毕业典礼上的活动。还介绍了毕业典礼的重要性。

71．推理判断题。根据“On the big day, there will be the graduation ceremony.”可知，在这个重大的日子里，学生们要参加毕业典礼，因此这是学生毕业的时刻。故选A。

72．细节理解题。根据“After the speech, the students will be called to go on the stage（舞台）to receive their certificates (证书). This should be the most important part of the whole ceremony.”可知，在毕业典礼上最重要的部分是学生上台领取证书，故选A。

73．细节理解题。根据“During this moment, most students feel nervous, since hundreds of people are watching them.”可知，当学生们上台接受证书时，大多数学生感到紧张。故选B。

74．细节理解题。根据“Besides that, this moment also shows they are going to move on to a new stage of life.”可知，毕业典礼对学生们来说非常重要，因为这表明他们将要走向人生的一个新的舞台。故选B。

75．推理判断题。根据“They will see that all of them are wearing the same costumes and hats.”可知，学生穿着同样的服装参加毕业典礼，因此A项不正确。根据“Parents, relatives, and friends may also be invited to the ceremony.”可知，父母，亲戚和朋友也被邀请参加毕业典礼，因此B项不正确。根据“Nearly all students feel both nervous and excited when their big day comes.”可知，在这个重大的日子里，学生们感到紧张和兴奋。因此C项符合文中意思。故选C。

【点睛】

这是一篇记叙文，短文介绍了学生参加毕业典礼的情况。文章叙述清晰，故事容易理解。题型是阅读理解，考查了细节理解题和推理判断。细节理解考查学生们对文章事实信息的理解，答案常可以直接在文中找到。如第2,3,4小题，在原文都可以找到相对应的线索。第1题是一个推理判断题。结合语境可知，在这个重大日子里有毕业典礼，因此推断这是毕业的日子。故选A。

**B 卷**

**一、单词填空**

1．overslept

2．disbelief

3．separated

4．wealthy

5．responsible

【解析】

1．句意：我昨晚熬夜很晚，所以今天早上睡过头了，错过了我的第一节网络课。

根据句意理解及后句的missed my first online class可知，这里指的是“睡过头”，英语是oversleep，而句中说的是this morning的事情，表达的是过去的动作，所以应该用过去时，故答案为overslept。

2．句意：听到科比去世的消息，迈克不相信地摇了摇头。

根据句意理解及句中的shook his head可知，这里表达的是“不相信”，与空格前的介词in构成一个短语in disbelief，表示“不相信，怀疑”，故答案为disbelief。

3．句意：在疫情期间，任何发烧的人都会被与其他人隔离。

根据句意理解及后句during the epidemic （疫情）situation of COVID—19可知，这里表达的是“被隔离”，而空格前有would be，所以这里直接用过去分词，表达“分隔，隔开”，英语是固定短语separate from，所以这里用过去分词separated，故答案为separated。

4．句意：他过去是个有钱人，但这些年来他几乎把所有的钱都捐给了别人。

根据句意理解及后句he has given away nearly all his money可知，这里表达的是“有钱人，富有的”，英语是wealthy，是一个形容词，在句中修饰后面的名词man，故答案为wealthy。

5．句意：新型冠状病毒的爆发导致许多国家的大多数公共活动被取消。

根据句意理解可知，这里表达的是“大多数活动被取消是病毒的原因”，所以这里应该是表示“引起……的原因”，用be responsible for表示，此空是一个形容词，在句中放在was后面做表语，故答案为responsible。

【点睛】

根据所给单词的首字母提示完成句子的题目，首先我们应具备一定的词汇量，其次对照句子，认真理解句意，准确的分析句子成分，要弄清楚所填的词在句中做什么成分，同时要根据句中的某个词或某个短语来确定要填的词的具体形式，然后填入正确的形式。比如第一小题I stayed up late last night, so I o \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this morning and missed my first online class.理解句意及分析句子结构之后得出，空格缺的是动词，在句中做的是谓语，且句中有过去的时间，所以确定要用一般过去时，所以填的是overslept。

**完成对话**

1．has

2．forced

3．convenience

4．attention

5．tired

6．effort

7．explain

8．experience

9．without

10．harm

【解析】

对话主要是谈论新型冠状病毒导致的学生上网课的一些利弊和在线教学老师的一些问题。

1．句意：事实确实如此。

根据句意理解可知，这里是对上句内容的肯定，表示“的确如此”，是英语的强调句，结构是“So+主语+谓语”的形式，而上句用的是现在完成时，所以这里的谓语应该用现在完成时的助动词表示，故答案为has。

2．句意：这都是因为新冠状病毒迫使学生留在家里。

根据句意理解可知，这里表达的是“迫使某人做某事”，英语是force sb to do sth，所以这里应该填force，而空格前有has，所以这里应该用过去分词，故答案为forced。

3．句意：我很享受它的便利。

根据句意理解及后句I didn’t need to rush to school in the morning, and I didn’t need to carry my heavy school bag. 我不需要早上赶去上学，也不需要背着沉重的书包。可知这里表达的是“便利”，英语是convenience，是一个名词，空格前的great用来修饰这个名词，故答案为convenience。

4．句意：与老师面对面的交流需要更多的注意力。

根据句意理解可知，这里表达的是“注意力”，英语是attention，是一个名词，句中用much修饰这个名词，故答案为attention。

5．句意：我厌倦了一个人坐在电脑前。

根据句意理解及前句But it doesn’t work for me anymore. 但这对我已经不起作用了。可知这里表达的是“对……厌倦”，英语是be tired of，所以这里应该填tired，故答案为tired。

6．句意：事实上，在线课程公司实际上是不遗余力地满足教师和学生的不同需求。

根据句意理解可知，这里表达的是“不遗余力”，英语是一个固定短语spare no effort，所以这里缺的是effort，故答案为effort。

7．句意：你能解释一下吗？

根据句意理解及下文Well, most teachers don’t have much…可知，这里表达的是“解释”，英语是explain，句中有情态动词can，所以这里应该用动词原形，故答案为explain。

8．句意：大多数老师没有多少经验。

根据句意理解及后句They have to learn different skills about online teaching from the beginning and it takes much time. 他们必须从一开始就学习不同的在线教学技能，这需要很多时间。可知这里表达的是“经验”，英语是experience，作为“经验”讲时，是一个不可数名词，故答案为experience。

9．句意：此外，他们必须在不看学生的脸的情况下，努力抓住他们的注意力。

根据句意理解及常识可知，网课是在线的，而不是实际生活中，所以是看不到学生的脸的，所以这里表达的是“没有”，空格后面是ing形式，所以这里要用一个介词，英语中表达“没有”的介词是without，故答案为without。

10．句意：花太多时间对学生的视力有害。

根据句意理解及常识可知，长时间对着电子屏幕对眼睛是有害的，所以这里表达的应该是“有害”，英语是harm，是一个名词，且空格前的great也用用来修饰这个名词的，故答案为harm。

【点睛】

填空的题目一定要先去掉空全面理解对话大意，然后再逐句理解并填空，填空时要根据前后句所表达的意思来做，不能单独就某一句填，这样很容易出错，要注意文章的上下衔接。比如短文第一空So it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . 根据上下句的理解可知，这是对上句内容的强调，所以这里用的是英语中的强调句的句型。但是做题还要注意强调句中的谓语动词要用助动词或be动词或者情态动词，而上句用的是现在完成时，所以这里应该用现在完成时的助动

**短文填空（12选10）**

1．impossible 2．other 3．important 4．danger 5．awake

6．were allowed 7．first 8．good 9．differently 10．anything

【解析】

本文是一篇说明文．文章讲述的是“我们为什么能入睡”。

1．句意：发现入睡很难或者不可能。

根据句意我们躺在别的床上很难入睡，空处的词应该跟difficult表达的感情色彩一致，impossible表不可能，适合句意，由possible变换而来。故填impossible。

2．句意：但是或许可能有别的理由。

下文列举了除床不舒适以外的其他失眠原因，所以汉语应为"其他的"。有代词others变为形容词other。故填other。

3．句意：根据新研究，一个重要的原因是科学家口中的 "守夜效应" 。

根据句意及an的提示可知，空处应填形容词“重要的”。有名词importance变为对应的形容词important。故填important 。

4．句意：他们认为大脑一侧像时钟一样警示我们潜在的危险。

空处是warn 的直接宾语，应该用名词充当，句意为大脑一侧像时钟一样警示我们潜在的危险， 有形容词 dangerous变为对应的名词danger。故填danger.

5．句意：它使我们在新的环境中保持失眠。

动词stay作为系动词后面常跟形容词作表语，整篇文章在谈失眠，stay awake 表失眠。有动词wake变为对应的形容词awake。故填awake。

6．句意：为了这个研究，让35个志愿者在睡眠实验室中睡了几天。

根据句意 "让35个志愿者在睡眠实验室中睡了几天" ，句子主语是志愿者，与动词是被动关系，要用被动语态，时态是一般过去时，故填were allowed.

7．句意：研究者发现，第一夜左脑比右脑活跃，人们很难入睡。

根据句意 "研究者发现，第一夜左脑比右脑活跃，人们很难入睡" 可知空处应该填第一 "first" 。有基数词one变为对应的序数词first。故填first。

8．句意：随着时间推移，参与者获得了越来越好的睡眠。

上文谈到随着时间推移，左脑活动减少，甚至十分稳定，说明参与者获得了越来越好的睡眠，increasingly后面应加good表越来越好。故填good。

9．句意：当大脑两侧不同时工作时，他们之间的平衡被打破。

根据句意：当大脑两侧不同时工作时，他们之间的平衡被打破可知，空处要填“不同的”副词来修饰动词work。有名词difference变为对应的副词differently。故填differently。

10．句意：大脑无法放松，对周围的任何奇怪的事物都很敏感。

根据句意大脑无法放松，对周围的任何奇怪的事物都很敏感，可以推出空处应填anything表任何事。有something变化而来。故填anything。

【点睛】

语法填空题是考查学生的语言运用能力。解题时，要在理解文章的基础上，灵活运用语法知识，如词性，时态，名词单复数，连接词，代词，冠词等判断空白处应填写的内容。答完后，还要通读全文，核对所填单词形式是否正确，是否符合语境。

**补全短文**

1．F 2．C 3．B 4．D 5．E

【解析】

短文大意：本文是科普类阅读，主要探讨了如何提高人的记忆力的问题：要重复记忆，分块记忆，寻找规律，将要记忆的内容编成故事，结合自己的实际提出有针对性的问题等等．

1．根据下文psychologists doubt whether it can help you to remember things for very long可知重复记忆是短期的。备选句子While this undoubtedly helps short-term memory（remembering a telephone number for a few seconds，for example）符合句意，故选F。

2．根据The British psychologist E. C. Stanford seemed to prove this point when he tested himself on five prayers that he had read aloud every morning for over 25 years.，可知下文应该提到测试结果。备选句子He found that he could remember no more than three words of them!符合句意，故选C。

3．根据Many of them involve forming a mental picture of the items to be memorized可知上文提到了很多训练方法。备选句子According to experts, there are many ways of training your memory符合句意，故选B。

4．根据前文介绍了重复记忆和记忆训练两种方法，可知本段介绍的是又一种方法。备选句子Another method is to invent a story that includes all the things you want to remember符合句意，故选D。

5．根据For those studying large number of information, psychologists suggest that the best way to form meaningful connections is to ask yourself lots of questions as you go along.可知下文会介绍这种方法的好处。备选句子This is said to be far more effective than time spent “passively” reading and re—reading notes.符合句意，故选E。

【点睛】

补全短文，要求根据句意语境选择合适的句子填空，使句意通顺，文意连贯。主要考查单词形式，包括名词的单复数和所有格、动词的三单形式、非谓语动词、基数词或序数词，主格代词/宾格代词和物主代词（形容词性物主代词/名词性物主代词）等。这类题目难度不大，重点是掌握句意，在理解的基础上把握句子时态，从而判断所给单词的正

**表格填空**

1. death

2. pioneer

3. managed

4. process

5. consideration

【解析】

很多人都喜欢养宠物狗，但大都得经历失去宠物的痛苦。韩国的一家公司提供了一个解决的方法，他们可以再给主人克隆出一个一模一样的宠物狗。这种技术可以弥补主人对宠物的思念，但也有它的不利方面，例如价格非常的昂贵等。

1．根据短文第一段But a dog has a much shorter life– about 12 to 15 years long – than humans, which means every dog owner has to go through the heartbreaking moment when their loving pet passes away.可知，当他们喜爱的宠物狗去世了的时候，主人会非常的伤心。空前the是定冠词，故这里填名词death，死，死亡。

2．根据短文第二段The company has already cloned at least 400 dogs, mostly for US customers, ever since it first discovered the technology in 2005.可知，韩国的这家公司在克隆宠物狗这方面是一个先驱。故这里应填pioneer先驱，是一个名词。

3．根据短文第二段中的内容可知，韩国的这家公司自从2005年发现了这一技术，到现在已经克隆了至少400只狗。由文意可知这里应用manage设法，常用于句型manage to do sth.设法做到某事。空前有has，故这里填过去分词managed，构成现在完成时。

4．根据表格后的内容First, Next, Then, Finally可知，这里介绍的是克隆狗的过程，故应填process，过程。

5．根据短文的最后Besides genes, personality is also decided by upbringing (后天教育) and environment, which are the two things we need to consider可知，在克隆狗的时候，需要考虑后天教育和环境的音素。题目中使用的是短语take…into consideration把…考虑在内，故应填名词consideration。

【点睛】

这篇短文介绍的是韩国的一家公司使用克隆技术，为失去宠物狗的主人再克隆出一条一模一样的狗。短文中分析了这一技术使用的优点和不足。短文主题明确，叙述也很清晰，比较容易理解。题目是任务型阅读，要求根据文意完成表格。浏览表格可知，这是短文文意的一个概括，做题时，应注意根据文章层次和题目中的关键词，先锁定文章相关的段落或语句，再填写适当的单词。例如第1小题，短文第一段But a dog has a much shorter life– about 12 to 15 years long – than humans, which means every dog owner has to go through the heartbreaking moment when their loving pet passes away.告诉我们，当他们喜爱的宠物狗去世了的时候，主人会非常的伤心。原句中pass away的意思是“去世”，题目中空前的the是定冠词，故这里填名词death，死，死亡。再如第4小题，根据短文第三段以及表格后的内容First, Next, Then, Finally可知，这里介绍的是克隆狗的过程，故应填process，过程。

**书面表达**

　In recent years, many cities in China have been hit by smog frequently, which has aroused great concern among people.

　　Smog has a bad effect on people’s health. Many people, children and the old in particular, suffer from illnesses caused by smog. Consequently, citizens are warned not to go out without wearing masks.

　　How does it come about? Scientists have found that it is human activity that has caused this. The poisonous matters in the air mainly come as a result of people’s burning coal, driving cars, industry production and so on.

　　What should we do to stop the situation from worsening? First, cleaner fuels for cars and stricter emission standards for factories are of vital importance. Second, for us individuals, living a green life like going to work or school by public transport is a good choice. 　　Also planting more trees to increase green areas is necessary. I believe every contribution counts. Only if we work together will smog weather disappear completely.

【解析】

【详解】

这篇作文要求我们根据提示来介绍有关雾霾的情况，题目中给出了写作的内容，我们应将这些内容用正确的英语表达出来。首先应注意在短文中要包括题目中给出的所有信息，不能遗漏要点，并注意表达的层次和条理。其次要注意使用正确的时态和人称，通过分析可知，这篇短文应使用一般现在时态，谓语动词用原形，特别要注意谓语动词形式要变化，这是一个写作的难点。最后要注意英语的表达习惯，英语句式与汉语在语序和词性上的使用是不同的，要注意不能逐词翻译，写汉语式的英语。应从句子整体考虑，使用恰当的词汇和句型来表达，语法规范。还应使用一些较好的句型或者短语，增强文章的表现力。