

## 2017年贵州省黔西南州中考英语试卷

一、情景交际。根据所给情景选择最佳答案（10小题，每小题2分，共20分）

1. （2分） - Hello!How are you?

- \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

- A. Who are you?
- B. I'm fine, thank you. And you?
- C. How do you do?
- D. Nice to meet you.

2. （2分） - Excuse me, what's the time now?

- \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

- A. It's Friday.    B. It's sunny.
- C. It's October 1<sup>st</sup>.    D. It's half past ten.

3. （2分） - I'm sorry for causing you so much trouble.

- \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

- A. You are kind.    B. It is certain.
- C. It doesn't matter.    D. I am sorry, too.

4. （2分） - \_\_\_\_\_

- I want to buy a new dress for my mother. ( )

- A. What can I do for you?    B. Where is your mother?
- C. What are you doing?    D. How much is this?

5. （2分） - Would you please help me move this desk?

- \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

- A. Of course not.    B. Certainly.
- C. I agree with you.    D. I am OK.

6. （2分） - Excuse me, how can I go to the city bookstore?

- \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

A. Yes, you can.    B. It's all right.

C. Turn left at the corner.    D. I don't think so.

7. (2分) - We're going to different universities after the summer.  
Enjoy your time in college!

- \_\_\_\_\_ (     )

A. The same to you.    B. Me, too.

C. See you.    D. Good idea.

8. (2分) - John broke his arm when he was playing basketball  
yesterday.

- \_\_\_\_\_ (     )

A. I'm sorry to hear that.    B. It's OK.

C. Never mind.    D. Well done.

9. (2分) - Tomorrow is Saturday, would you like to go cycling with  
me?

- \_\_\_\_\_ (     )

A. I like it very much.    B. Yes, I would.

C. Sure, I'd love to.    D. I think so.

10. (2分) - Rachel, you'd better come to school on time tomorrow!

- \_\_\_\_\_ (     )

A. That sounds good.    B. Sure, I will.

C. Sorry, I won't.    D. I don't know.

二、单项选择。(20小题, 每小题1分, 共20分) 从ABCD中选出能填入空白处的正确答案.

11. (1分) Tom is going to play\_\_soccer and play\_\_violin this weekend.  
(     )

A. a; the    B. the; /    C. the; the    D. /; the

12. (1分) - How \_\_is it from your school to home?

- It's only\_\_\_. ( )

A. far; a ten - minutes walk B. long; ten minutes'walk

C. far; ten minutes'walk D. long; a ten - minute walk

13. (1分) \_\_\_nice city Guiyang is!We can see trees and breathe fresh air everywhere. ( )

A. How B. What a C. What D. How a

14. (1分) - Must I leave now? It's still raining hard outside.

- No, you\_\_\_. You can wait till the rain stops. ( )

A. don't have to B. couldn't

C. can't D. shouldn't

15. (1分) Winter is\_\_season, and winter vacation is\_\_than summer vacation. ( )

A. colder; the shortest B. the coldest; short

C. the coldest; shorter D. cold; shorter

16. (1分) I met Mary, and she lent me¥20. It was kind\_\_her to lend me the money. ( )

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

17. (1分) - Hi!Do you know Tom is\_\_cousin?

- Yes, and I am a friend of\_\_\_. Nice to meet you. ( )

A. mine; him B. my; his C. mine; his D. my; him

18. (1分) Mr. Liu\_\_waiting here for about five minutes. ( )

A. has been B. has come C. came D. arrived

19. (1分) How does Jane\_\_with her mother? \_\_making phone calls or chatting online? ( )

A. keep in touch; With B. keeping touch; By

C. keep in touch; By D. keeping touch; With

20. (1分) - \_\_do people like swimming?

- Because it is good for their health. ( )

A. When B. Where C. What D. Why

21. (1分) Do you know how much Mary\_\_all these books? They\_\_only 200 yuan! ( )

A. spent; cost B. paid for; spent

C. paid for; cost D. cost; spent

22. (1分) I know the lady\_\_is singing over there. She is our Chinese teacher. ( )

A. which B. who C. whom D. whose

23. (1分) Amanda feels\_\_because she is new here, so I try\_\_friends with her. ( )

A. alone; to make B. lonely; make

C. lonely; to make D. alone; make

24. (1分) Can you tell me\_\_his new car? ( )

A. where did Mike buy B. where bought Mike

C. where Mike buy D. where Mike bought

25. (1分) - Why didn't you come to the meeting yesterday?

- Sorry, I didn't know that I\_\_to come. ( )

A. was asked B. have asked C. am asking D. asked

二、选出与下列句子划线部分意思相同或相近的选项。

26. (1分) Jason used to be the last to leave school last month.

( )

A. was used to B. was often C. was used D. got used to

27. (1分) John will call you in advance to tell you when and where to meet. ( )

A. in a way B. in time

C. later D. ahead of time

28. (1分) Bob takes interest in taking photos of sea birds. ( )

A. is interested in B. is interesting

C. is good at D. is tired of

29. (1分) 找出与下列句子划线部分意思相同或相近的选项.

Every time he comes up with a new idea, he writes it down in his notebook. ( )

A. comes under B. comes in C. thinks of D. comes on

30. (1分) Playing too many computer games is bad for our eyes.

( )

A. is harm to B. is injured for

C. is badly to D. is harmful to

三、完形填空. 从**ABCD**中选出一个最佳答案, 使短文意思完整. (10小题, 每小题10分, 共10分)

31. (10分) Belinda works in Huston. She traveled by bus (31) \_\_\_\_\_ her home and office every day. She found something (32) \_\_\_\_\_ about the bus driver. (33) \_\_\_\_\_ the passengers got on the bus, he would smile at them. Everyone would give him a big (34) \_\_\_\_\_ back then.

(35) \_\_\_\_\_, Belinda noticed a strange passenger who never smiled back at the driver. It seemed that this old man was always dirty and angry. He often made big (36) \_\_\_\_\_ when he talked or coughed. Sometimes he even forced others to give up their seat to him in a loud voice.

Even this didn't made the driver stop smiling at every passenger, including this rude "noisy" man. This made Belinda (37) \_\_\_\_\_ interested.

One day, she asked the driver, "Sir, why don't you throw him out of the bus?" The driver looked at Belinda and said, "He is my guest. "

"Then at least take back you smile. You don't have to be so nice to him!"

"Let me tell you about my dog, "the driver said (38) \_\_\_\_\_. "Each time the moon shines brightly, my dog barks (狗狂叫) at it crazily. "

Belinda was (39) \_\_\_\_\_ and said, "Sorry, but I don't understand what you are talking about. "

The driver smiled and said, "It keeps (40) \_\_\_\_\_, but the moon still shines. "

31. A. from      B. among      C. above      D. between

32. A. special      B. different      C. strange      D. funny

33. A. Wherever      B. Whoever      C. Whenever      D. Whatever

34. A. surprise      B. smile      C. hug      D. kiss

35. A. However      B. Therefore      C. After all      D. Anyway

36. A. jokes      B. mistakes      C. noises      D. changes

37. A. more      B. less      C. most      D. least

38. A. friendly      B. patiently      C. secretly      D. separately

39. A. moved      B. relaxed      C. confused      D. excited

40. A. smiling      B. talking      C. driving      D. barking.

四、阅读理解。阅读下面三篇短文，根据内容选择最佳答案。（15小题，每小题10分，共30分）

41. (10分) In the past five years, Lord (公爵) Michael Bates, has walked in hundreds of cities to promote (推广) peace and charity. "I am not a natural outdoor person, "he says, "but I can only walk when I have a clear purpose (目的). "He has walked at least 12, 000 kilometers and raised more than 460, 000 pounds (英镑). The money has helped many children through education and sports.

In 2015, Lord Bates set out from Beijing all the way to Hangzhou and raised a total of 90, 000 pounds for children with disabilities (残疾). And his book Walk for Peace has just come out in China. The Chinese government

thanked Lord Bates for his contribution to peace and charity, as well as building the bridge of understanding between the two countries.

"Lots of people want world peace, but world peace starts with having better relations in your own society, better relations in your family, and building friendship abroad. It begins with us," says Lord Bates.

41. Where does Lord Bates come from? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Britain
  - B. Canada
  - C. China
  - D. America
42. What does the purpose of Lord Bates'walking? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. To be a natural outdoor man
  - B. To contribute to peace and charity.
  - C. To write his book.
  - D. To build a bridge between China and his country.
43. Lord Bates raised\_\_\_\_\_ pounds in China.
- A.12, 000
  - B.460, 000
  - C. more than 90, 000
  - D.90, 000
44. According to Lord Bates, world peace does NOT start with\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. having better relations in your own society
  - B. having better relations in your family
  - C. Walking from Beijing to Hangzhou
  - D. Building relationship abroad
45. In which part of the newspaper can you read this passage? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Art
  - B. News

C. Business

D. Sports.

46. (10分) Street performers (表演者) used to be street musicians (音乐人) before. The history of street musicians can go back to the Middle Ages (中世纪) in Europe. They were called "troubadours" then. Nowadays, street performers are not only musicians. They can be actors, clowns, dancers, storytellers and so on. Most people call street performers "buskers" now. People often come across buskers on busy shopping streets and near parks and watch their shows. In return, they give the buskers some money before they move on.

In some cities, buskers need a permit (许可证) while in other cities the permit isn't necessary. Most cities welcome buskers. It is believed that in busy city - center areas, buskers can help attract more shoppers. As people stopped to enjoy street shows, they are more likely to visit the nearby shops and do some shopping there.

46. Which of the following is TRUE about street performers? \_\_\_\_\_

A. They are called "troubadours" nowadays

B. Most people now call them "buskers"

C. They first appeared in Africa.

D. They are all musicians.

47. Street performers include musicians, actors, and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. shoppers

B. drivers

C. clowns

D. writers

48. What does the underlined word return (paragraph 2) mean in Chinese? \_\_\_\_\_



- A. 交换
- B. 返程
- C. 交流
- D. 讨论

49. Why do most cities welcome street performers? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Because they have a permit to perform in a city center.
- B. Because they can sell things to the shoppers.
- C. Because they can attract more peoples.
- D. Because they can earn money by performing.

50. What does this passage mainly talk about? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Facts about street performers.
- B. What street performers can do.
- C. Street performers'skills.
- D. How street performers make money.

51. (10分) My sister Alice and I have been trying to get people to stop dropping cigarette (香烟) butts (烟头) for seven years. One day, we were walking in our hometown and saw hundreds of cigarette butts on the ground. They made the town look so ugly that we decided to start a group to make people dropping butts. We called it "No Butts About It".

At first, we drew pictures with "The Earth is not your ashtray (烟灰缸)" written on them. We put the pictures around our hometown - in parks, by beaches, and along roads. We wanted to make people understand that dropping butts hurts the environment. Most smokers don't think that dropping butts hurts the Earth. But it does, and all rubbish does!

Later, we wrote to companies and asked them for money to help us. We used the money to buy ashtrays to give to smokers. We wanted smokers to carry the ashtrays with them so they didn't have to drop butts.

At the moment, we are trying to get cigarette companies to put an ashtray in each pack of cigarettes. Some companies want to do it. Many people have started to join our group since it began. Today there are 45 other "No Butts About It" groups in America.

Now there even groups in England, Australia, and India! Many newspapers have written about my sister and me over the last seven years. And we have won many prizes for what we do. But we are not interested in prizes. We just want to make the Earth a better and cleaner place for animals, plants and people.

One day, it will be.

51. What did the writer think about the cigarette butts in the first place? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. They made the town smelly.
- B. They made the town unhealthy.
- C. They made the town dirty.
- D. They made the town poor.

52. What does the writer do with the cigarette butts? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Give ashtrays to the smokers.
- B. Stop people buying cigarettes.
- C. Pick up the cigarette butts.
- D. Win prizes for starting groups.

53. The writer put the pictures with "The Earth is not your ashtrays" \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in hospitals
- B. on buses
- C. along rivers
- D. by beaches

54. From the passage we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. no companies wanted to give money to them
  - B. The writer believes that the Earth will be a better and cleaner place
  - C. There are only 45 "No Butts About It"
  - D. The writer likes to be on newspapers and win prizes
55. Which is the best title for the passage? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Save our Town From Cigarette Butts.
  - B. Buy Yourself An Ashtray.
  - C. Cigarette Butts Also Destroy Other Countries.
  - D. No Butts Prize.

五、根据所给中文提示，填写单词的正确形式。（5小题，每小题2分，共10分）

56. （2分）Our National Day falls in\_\_\_\_\_（十月），the tenth month of a year.
57. （2分）Tom always pays\_\_\_\_\_（注意）to his teacher in class, so he is making progress.
58. （2分）My father always\_\_\_\_\_（鼓励）me to try different things.
59. （2分）It is rude to talk loudly on the phone in\_\_\_\_\_（公共的）places.
60. （2分）There are a lot of after - class\_\_\_\_\_（活动）in our school.

六、句型转换。（每空一词，5小题，每空1分，共10分）

61. （2分）Susan has little time to play, \_\_\_\_\_?（完成反意疑问句）
62. （2分）Thousands of tourists visit this park every year.（改为被动语态）  
This park\_\_\_\_\_by thousands of tourists.
63. （2分）He goes fishing three times a week in the summer.（对划线部分提问）

\_\_\_\_\_ Does he go fishing?

64. (2分) In her spare time, Teacher Wang loves reading as well as writing. (改为同义句)

In her spare time, Teacher Wang loves\_\_\_\_\_ reading\_\_\_\_\_ writing.

65. (2分) "Are you OK?" my mother asked me. (改为间接引语)

My mother asked me\_\_\_\_\_ I\_\_\_\_\_ OK.

七、补全对话。从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

(其中有两项是多余的。5小题, 每小题10分, 共10分)

66. (10分) A: I have been told that your sister held a birthday party last Saturday. Is that true?

B: Yes, it was.

A: How was it?

B: (66) \_\_\_\_\_ We all had a good time.

A: (67) \_\_\_\_\_

B: A pet dog. Its name is Spark. You know dogs can be good friends. They are friendly animals.

A: That sounds great. (68) \_\_\_\_\_

B: I like cats best.

A: (69) \_\_\_\_\_

B: Because they are so cute and pretty. I often hold my cat in my arms when I go for a walk.

A: How often do you take it for a walk?

B: (70) \_\_\_\_\_ Walking is good exercise and it is fun to be with my cat.

A: You are right.

A. By the way, what's your favorite pet?

B. It was wonderful and interesting.

C. What do you think of it?

- D. About four times a week.
- E. About four years old.
- F. Why do you like cats best?
- G. What did you give your brother as a birthday present?

八、根据句意，从方框中选用合适的词并用其适当形式完成下列句子。（其中有两项是多余的，5小题，每小题10分，共10分）

71. (10分)

pollute success belong to return to three mean mind

71. Trees can help protect the environment in many ways, because they are\_\_\_\_\_fighters.
72. The Shenzhou XI spaceship returned to the Earth\_\_\_\_\_.
73. This beautiful skirt\_\_\_\_\_my sister, my mother bought it for her 2 years ago.
74. Don't give up, even though we have failed twice. Let's have a\_\_\_\_\_try.
75. The\_\_\_\_\_of this sentence is not clear to me.

九、书面表达。（共30分）

72. (30分) Building a More Beautiful and Prosperous Qianxi'nan State  
建设更加美丽和繁荣的黔西南州

近年来，黔西南州在各方面取得了巨大进步和变化！例如，旅游（tourism）、交通（transportation）、教育、城市建设（city development）、信息化（information technology）等等。她的持续发展与繁荣（prosperity）需要大量各行各业人才的积极参与（take an active part in）和努力贡献（contribution）。

作为一名有志建设美丽家乡的学子，请按以下三点畅谈自己的：

(1) 梦想; (2) 未来职业 (career) 选择; (3) 能做些什么.  
要求:

(1) 文章结构完整, 表达通顺, 语言规范, 书写清晰.

(2) 文中不得出现任何真实的人名、学校名等信息.

(3) 文章长度为80 - 100词, 开头已给出, 不计入总词数.

As a proud middle school student of Qianxi'nan,  
|\_\_\_\_\_

# 2017年贵州省黔西南州中考英语试卷

参考答案与试题解析

一、情景交际. 根据所给情景选择最佳答案(10小题, 每小题2分, 共20分)

1. (2分) (2017•黔西南州) - Hello!How are you?

- \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

- A. Who are you?
- B. I'm fine, thank you. And you?
- C. How do you do?
- D. Nice to meet you.

【考点】LO: 常用日常交际用语.

【分析】- - 你好!你好吗?

- - 我很好, 谢谢. 你呢?

【解答】答案: B. 考查交际用语. 句意"- - 你好!你好吗? - - 我很好, 谢谢. 你呢?". A你是谁? B我很好, 谢谢. 你呢? C你好? D很高兴见到你. 结合语境"How are you? 你好吗?", 可知应该回答"我很好, 谢谢. 你呢?", 选B.

【点评】考查交际用语, 在日常学习中要从实际情景交际中多练习, 掌握一些习惯用语. 结合语境, 分析选项, 选择正确的回答, 完成练习.

2. (2分) (2017•黔西南州) - Excuse me, what's the time now?

- \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

- A. It's Friday.    B. It's sunny.
- C. It's October 1<sup>st</sup>.    D. It's half past ten.

【考点】LO: 常用日常交际用语.

【分析】- - 对不起, 现在是什么时间?

- - 现在是十点半.

**【解答】**答案：D. 考查交际用语. 句意"- - 对不起，现在是什么时间？ - - 现在是十点半. ". A. 今天是星期五. B. 天气晴朗. C. 今天是10月1日. D现在是十点半. 结合语境"对不起，现在是什么时间？"，可知，应该回答"现在是十点半. "，选D.

**【点评】**考查交际用语，在日常学习中要从实际情景交际中多练习，掌握一些习惯用语. 结合语境，分析选项，选择正确的回答，完成练习.

3. (2分) (2017•黔西南州) - I'm sorry for causing you so much trouble.

- \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

- A. You are kind.    B. It is certain.  
C. It doesn't matter.    D. I am sorry, too.

**【考点】**LO: 常用日常交际用语.

**【分析】**- - 很抱歉给你带来这么多麻烦.

- - 没关系.

**【解答】**答案：C. 考查交际用语. 句意"- - 很抱歉给你带来这么多麻烦. - - 没关系. ". A你是善良的. B这是一定的. C没关系. D我也很抱歉. 结合语境"很抱歉给你带来这么多麻烦. "，应该回答"没关系. "，选C.

**【点评】**考查交际用语，在日常学习中要从实际情景交际中多练习，掌握一些习惯用语. 结合语境，分析选项，选择正确的回答，完成练习.

4. (2分) (2017•黔西南州) - \_\_\_\_\_

- I want to buy a new dress for my mother. ( )

- A. What can I do for you?    B. Where is your mother?  
C. What are you doing?    D. How much is this?

**【考点】**LO: 常用日常交际用语.

**【分析】**- - 我能为你做什么？ - - 我想为我妈妈买一件新衣服.



**【解答】** 答案：A. 考查日常交际用语. 句意： - - 我能为你做什么？  
- - 我想为我妈妈买一件新衣服. What can I do for you? 我能为你做什么？ Where is your mother? 你的妈妈在哪？ What are you doing? 你在做什么？ How much is this? 这个多少钱？ 根据回答I want to buy a new dress for my mother. 我想为我妈妈买一件新衣服. 可知问句应该是我能为你做什么？ 只有A符合题意. 故选A.

**【点评】** 理解各个选项的含义，及其用法的区别，根据具体内容作答.

5. (2分) (2017•黔西南州) - Would you please help me move this desk?

- \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

- A. Of course not.    B. Certainly.  
C. I agree with you.    D. I am OK.

**【考点】** LO: 常用日常交际用语.

**【分析】** - - 请你帮我移动这张桌子好吗？

- - 当然.

**【解答】** 答案：B. 考查交际用语. 句意"- - 请你帮我移动这张桌子好吗？ - - 当然. ". A当然不. B当然. C我同意你的意见. D我很好. 结合语境"- 请你帮我移动这张桌子好吗？", 可知, 应该回答"当然", 选B.

**【点评】** 考查交际用语, 在日常学习中要从实际情景交际中多练习, 掌握一些习惯用语. 结合语境, 分析选项, 选择正确的回答, 完成练习.

6. (2分) (2017•黔西南州) - Excuse me, how can I go to the city bookstore?

- \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

- A. Yes, you can.    B. It's all right.  
C. Turn left at the corner.    D. I don't think so.

**【考点】** LO: 常用日常交际用语.

**【分析】** - - 请问, 我怎样才能去城市书店? - - 在拐角处向左拐.

**【解答】** 答案: C. 考查日常交际用语. 句意: - - 请问, 我怎样才能去城市书店? - - 在拐角处向左拐. Yes, you can. 是的, 你可以. It's all right. 没关系. Turn left at the corner. 在拐角处向左拐. I don't think so. 我不这么认为. 根据问句Excuse me, how can I go to the city bookstore? 请问, 我怎样才能去城市书店? 可知回答应该是告诉怎么走. 结合选项C符合题意在拐角处向左拐. 故选C.

**【点评】** 理解各个选项的含义, 及其用法的区别, 根据具体内容作答.

7. (2分) (2017•黔西南州) - We're going to different universities after the summer. Enjoy your time in college!

- \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

A. The same to you. B. Me, too.

C. See you. D. Good idea.

**【考点】** LO: 常用日常交际用语.

**【分析】** - - 夏天过后我们将去不同的大学. 享受大学时光吧! - - 你也一样.

**【解答】** 答案: A. 考查日常交际用语. 句意: - - 夏天过后我们将去不同的大学. 享受大学时光吧! - - 你也一样. The same to you. 你也一样. Me, too. 我也是. See you. 再见. Good idea. 好主意. 根据题干We're going to different universities after the summer. Enjoy your time in college!夏天过后我们将去不同的大学. 享受大学时光吧! 结合选项可知应回答The same to you. 你也一样. 故选A.

**【点评】** 理解各个选项的含义, 及其用法的区别, 根据具体内容作答.

8. (2分) (2017•黔西南州) - John broke his arm when he was playing basketball yesterday.

- \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

A. I'm sorry to hear that.    B. It's OK.

C. Never mind.    D. Well done.

【考点】LO: 常用日常交际用语.

【分析】- - 约翰昨天打篮球时摔断了手臂. 听到这个消息我很遗憾.

【解答】答案: A. 考查日常交际用语. 句意: - - 约翰昨天打篮球时摔断了手臂. 听到这个消息我很遗憾. I'm sorry to hear that. 听到这个消息我很遗憾. It's OK. 很好. Never mind. 不要紧. Well done. 干得好. 根据题干第一句 - John broke his arm when he was playing basketball yesterday. 约翰昨天打篮球时摔断了手臂. 结合选项可知应该回答听到这个消息我很遗憾. 故选A.

【点评】理解各个选项的含义, 及其用法的区别, 根据具体内容作答.

9. (2分) (2017•黔西南州) - Tomorrow is Saturday, would you like to go cycling with me?

- \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

A. I like it very much.    B. Yes, I would.

C. Sure, I'd love to.    D. I think so.

【考点】LO: 常用日常交际用语.

【分析】- - 明天是星期六, 你想和我一起去骑自行车吗?

- - 当然, 我很乐意.

【解答】答案: C. 考查交际用语. 句意"- - 明天是星期六, 你想和我一起去骑自行车吗? - - 当然, 我很乐意.". A我非常喜欢它. B是的, 我能. C当然, 我很乐意. D我这样认为. 结合语境"明天是星期六, 你想和我一起去骑自行车吗?", 可知, 应该回答"当然, 我很乐意.", 选C.

【点评】考查交际用语, 在日常学习中要从实际情景交际中多练习, 掌握一些习惯用语. 结合语境, 分析选项, 选择正确的回答, 完成练习.

10. (2分) (2017•黔西南州) - Rachel, you'd better come to school on time tomorrow!

- \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

A. That sounds good. B. Sure, I will.

C. Sorry, I won't. D. I don't know.

【考点】LO: 常用日常交际用语.

【分析】- - 雷切尔, 你最好明天按时到校!

- - 当然, 我会的.

【解答】答案: B. 考查交际用语. 句意"- - 雷切尔, 你最好明天按时到校! - - 当然, 我会的.". A听起来不错. B当然, 我会的. C对不起, 我不会了. D我不知道. 结合语境"雷切尔, 你最好明天按时到校!", 可知, 应该回答"当然, 我会的.", 选B.

【点评】考查交际用语, 在日常学习中要从实际情景交际中多练习, 掌握一些习惯用语. 结合语境, 分析选项, 选择正确的回答, 完成练习.

二、单项选择. (20小题, 每小题1分, 共20分) 从ABCD中选出能填入空白处的正确答案.

11. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) Tom is going to play\_\_soccer and play \_violin this weekend. ( )

A. a; the B. the; / C. the; the D. /; the

【考点】51: 定冠词(the).

【分析】这周末汤姆要去踢足球和拉小提琴.

【解答】答案: D. 考查冠词. 句意"这周末汤姆要去踢足球和拉小提琴.". 第一个空, play+某种球类中间不加冠词. 第二个空, play+某种乐器, 中间加定冠词the. 答案是D.

【点评】考查冠词, 冠词包括定冠词the, 通常表示特指. 不定冠词a和an, a修饰以辅音音素开头的单词, an修饰以元音音素开头的单词. 要

根据语境完成试题.

12. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) - How \_\_\_is it from your school to home?

- It's only\_\_\_. ( )

A. far; a ten - minutes walk B. long; ten minutes'walk

C. far; ten minutes'walk D. long; a ten - minute walk

【考点】LD: 距离 (how far) .

【分析】 - - 从你的学校到家多远? - - 步行只要十分钟.

【解答】答案: C. 考查距离. 句意: - - 从你的学校到家多远? - - 步行只要十分钟. 根据题干 - How is it from your school to home? - It's only\_. 可知句子问的是距离, 所以用how far多远, 提问距离; how long多久, 提问时间; ten minutes'walk十分钟的路程, 固定结构. 即从你的学校到家多远? - - 步行只要十分钟. 故选C.

【点评】仔细分析句子的结构, 掌握一些固定用法, 根据具体内容作答.

13. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) \_\_\_nice city Guiyang is!We can see trees and breathe fresh air everywhere. ( )

A. How B. What a C. What D. How a

【考点】I8: 感叹句.

【分析】贵阳是多么漂亮的城市啊! 我们可以随处看到树木, 呼吸新鲜空气.

【解答】答案: B. 考查感叹句. 句意: 贵阳是多么漂亮的城市啊! 我们可以随处看到树木, 呼吸新鲜空气. 感叹句构成: What+a/an+形容词+可数名词单数+主语+谓语! How+形容词+主语+谓语! 结合选项B符合题意. What a nice city Guiyang is!贵阳是多么漂亮的城市啊! 故选B.

【点评】了解感叹句结构, 再结合具体语境进行选择.

14. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) - Must I leave now? It's still raining hard outside.

- No, you\_\_\_. You can wait till the rain stops. ( )

A. don't have to B. couldn't

C. can't D. shouldn't

【考点】DB: 情态动词.

【分析】- - 我必须现在离开吗? 外面还在下雨. - - 不, 你不必. 你可以等到雨停.

【解答】答案: A. 考查情态动词. 句意: - - 我必须现在离开吗? 外面还在下雨. - - 不, 你不必. 你可以等到雨停. don't have to不必. couldn't不能. can't不能. shouldn't不应该. 根据题干问句Must I leave now? It's still raining hard outside. 我必须现在离开吗? 外面还在下雨. 英语中在回答must开头的一般疑问句时, 肯定回答用must, 否定回答用needn't或don't have to. 根据You can wait till the rain stops. 你可以等到雨停. 可知回答是No, you don't have to. 不, 你不必. 故选A.

【点评】理解各个选项的含义, 及其用法的区别, 根据具体内容作答.

15. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) Winter is\_\_season, and winter vacation is\_\_than summer vacation. ( )

A. colder; the shortest B. the coldest; short

C. the coldest; shorter D. cold; shorter

【考点】81: 形容词的比较级和最高级.

【分析】冬天是最冷的季节, 寒假比暑假短.

【解答】答案: C

考查形容词比较等级, 根据题意"冬天是最冷的季节", 可知四个季节做比较, 用形容词最高级, 故排除A D; 第二空后面有than, 这是比较级的标志, 故第二个空用形容词比较级, 排除B, 故答案为C.

**【点评】**判断形容词或副词的比较级和最高级，主要是看几者之间的比较。两者之间用比较级，三者或三者以上比较用做高级形式。本题考查形容词的比较级形式。

16. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) I met Mary, and she lent me ¥20. It was kind\_\_her to lend me the money. ( )

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

**【考点】**7B: 常用介词的辨析。

**【分析】**我遇到了玛丽，她借我20元。她借我钱真是太友好了。

**【解答】**答案：B. 考查常用介词的辨析。句意：我遇到了玛丽，她借我20元。她借我钱真是太友好了。It is+adj+for sb+to+do sth表示做某事对某人来说怎么样，常用于表示事物的特征特点，表示客观形式的形容词。形容词是描述做的事情（即adj描述的是to do）不是对不定式行为者的品格进行评价，用for sb；It is+adj+of sb+to+do sth表示"某人（做某事）怎么样"一般用于表示人物的性格，品德。表示主观感情或态度的形容词。形容词是描述逻辑主语（行为者即of后的sb）的性格、品质特征的形容词。这个adj. 是用来形容sb的，of后的宾语能与前面的形容词构成主表关系。根据题干It was kind\_\_her to lend me the money. 可知是说她借我钱真是太友好了。故选B。

**【点评】**仔细分析句子的结构，掌握一些固定用法，根据具体内容作答。

17. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) - Hi!Do you know Tom is\_\_cousin?

- Yes, and I am a friend of\_\_. Nice to meet you. ( )

A. mine; him B. my; his C. mine; his D. my; him

**【考点】**62: 物主代词。

**【分析】**- - 你好。你知道汤姆是我的表弟吗？ - - 是的，我是他的一个朋友。遇见你很高兴。

**【解答】** 答案：B. 考查物主代词. 句意：- - 你好. 你知道汤姆是我的表弟吗？- - 是的，我是他的一个朋友. 遇见你很高兴. 根据题干Do you know Tom is\_cousin? - Yes, and I am a friend of\_. 可知第一空后有名词cousin，所以用形容词性物主代词my；第二空后没有名词，所以用名词性物主代词his，即你知道汤姆是我的表弟吗？- - 是的，我是他的一个朋友. 故选B.

**【点评】** 仔细分析句子的结构，掌握一些固定用法，根据具体内容作答.

18. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) Mr. Liu\_\_waiting here for about five minutes. ( )

A. has been B. has come C. came D. arrived

**【考点】** F6: 时态辨析.

**【分析】** 刘先生已经在这儿等了大约五分钟.

**【解答】** 答案：A

根据题意"刘先生已经在这儿等了大约五分钟", for about five minutes大约五分钟, 常和完成时连用, 故排除C D; come是非延续性动词, 不能和表示一段时间的短语连用, 五分钟是一段时间, 所以排除B, have/has been doing是现在完成进行时的结构, 表示从过去开始一直延续到现在的动作或状态, 故答案为A.

**【点评】** 考查时态辨析, 熟悉不同时态的标志性词汇或短语, 结合题意, 给出正确答案.

19. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) How does Jane\_\_with her mother? \_making phone calls or chatting online? ( )

A. keep in touch; With B. keeping touch; By

C. keep in touch; By D. keeping touch; With

**【考点】** E1: 动词短语.



**【分析】** 简如何保持与母亲的联系？通过打电话或上网聊天吗？

**【解答】** 答案：C. 考查动词短语. 句意"简如何保持与母亲的联系？通过打电话或上网聊天吗？". 第一个空，特殊疑问句，谓语动词用原形，因此B, D不正确. 第二个空，with和，表示伴随状态. by通过...，表示方式，结合语境，应该是"通过打电话或上网聊天"这样的方式与妈妈联系，A不正确. 答案是C.

**【点评】** 考查动词短语，在日常学习中要积累一些动词短语的固定用法，结合语境，选择合适的形式. 完成试题.

20. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) - \_\_do people like swimming?

- Because it is good for their health. ( )

A. When B. Where C. What D. Why

**【考点】** 97: 疑问副词.

**【分析】** 人们为什么喜欢游泳？因为游泳对健康有好处.

**【解答】** 答案：D 根据下文Because it is good for their health因为游泳对健康有好处，推测上文问的是原因，即为为什么，故选D. A何时，B哪里，C什么.

**【点评】** 解答此类试题时，要充分理解上下文的语境，结合所给词，进行解答.

21. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) Do you know how much Mary\_\_all these books? They\_\_only 200 yuan! ( )

A. spent; cost B. paid for; spent

C. paid for; cost D. cost; spent

**【考点】** DH: 动词词义辨析.

**【分析】** - - 你知道这些书玛丽花了多少钱吗？ - - 它们只花费了200元.

**【解答】** 答案：C. 考查动词词义辨析. 句意： - - 你知道这些书玛丽

花了多少钱吗？ - - 它们只花费了200元。人+spend+时间/金钱+ (in) doing sth表示某人花费时间/金钱做某事；人+spend+时间/金钱+on+名词，某人在某物上花费时间/金钱；sth+costs+sb+金钱，表示某物花了某人多少钱；人+pay+钱+for。根据题干Do you know how much Mary\_all these books? They\_only 200yuan. 可知第一空是某人花费多少了，所以用paid for；第二空they指的是书，所以用cost，故选C。

**【点评】**理解各个选项的含义，及其动词的用法，根据具体内容作答。

22. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) I know the lady\_\_is singing over there. She is our Chinese teacher. ( )

A. which B. who C. whom D. whose

**【考点】**67: 关系代词.

**【分析】**我认识正在那边唱歌的女士，她是我们的汉语老师.

**【解答】**答案: B 分析句子得知，句子的主干是I know the lady, 后文is singing over there是一个定语从句，来修饰先行词the lady，在定语从句中作主语，由于先行词the lady，表示人，故可以用关系词that或who，结合选项，故选B.

**【点评】**解答此类试题时，要充分理解上下文的语境，结合所给词，进行解答.

23. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) Amanda feels\_\_because she is new here, so I try\_\_friends with her. ( )

A. alone; to make B. lonely; make

C. lonely; to make D. alone; make

**【考点】**9B: 副词的词义辨析.

**【分析】**Amanda在这个新地方感到很孤独，因此我努力与他交朋友.

**【解答】**答案: C 分析句子Amanda feels\_\_because she is new here, 结合所给词，推测意思是Amanda在这个新地方感到很孤独，系动词feel后

加形容词lonely孤独的，强调心理情感因素，而alone通常用作副词，表示单独，独自，强调独自一人，第二空努力做某事用try to do sth. 故选C.

**【点评】**解答此类试题时，要充分理解上下文的语境，结合所给词，进行解答.

24. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) Can you tell me\_\_his new car? ( )

- A. where did Mike buy B. where bought Mike  
C. where Mike buy D. where Mike bought

**【考点】**K5: 宾语从句.

**【分析】**你可以告诉我迈克在哪里买的新车吗?

**【解答】**答案: D 分析句子Can you tell me\_\_his new car? 结合所给选项, 得知本题考查宾语从句, 宾语从句的语序是陈述句语序, 即: 连接代词/副词+主语+谓语+其他成分, 买车这个动作发生在过去, 故用一般过去时, 故选D.

**【点评】**宾语从句是主从复合句中最常见的从句之一. 它作及物动词、介词或者某些形容词的宾语. 由于宾语从句涉及到引导词、语序、时态等多方面的内容, 所以宾语从句的用法一直是学习的重点难点.

25. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) - Why didn't you come to the meeting yesterday?

- Sorry, I didn't know that I\_\_to come. ( )

- A. was asked B. have asked C. am asking D. asked

**【考点】**GA: 语态的辨析.

**【分析】**昨天的会议你为什么没去? 对不起, 我不知道我被要求要去.

**【解答】**答案: A 根据上文说昨天的会议你为什么没去? 对不起, 又根据I didn't know that 推测本题意思是我不知道我被要求要去, 时态是一般过去式, 主语I是动作的承受者, 故选A. 即一般过去式的被动语态,

其结构是was/were+done.

**【点评】**解答此类试题时，要充分理解上下文的语境，结合所给词，进行解答.

二、选出与下列句子划线部分意思相同或相近的选项.

26. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) Jason used to be the last to leave school last month. ( )

A. was used to B. was often C. was used D. got used to

**【考点】**35: 同义词、近义词的辨析.

**【分析】**杰森上个月是最后一个离开学校的.

**【解答】**答案: B 分析原句, 意思是杰森上个月是最后一个离开学校的, 其中used to be的意思是过去常常做某事, 结合所给词, 故选B过去经常, A习惯于, C被用来, D习惯于.

**【点评】**要正确区分be used to doing sth. be used to do sth. be used for doing sth.

27. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) John will call you in advance to tell you when and where to meet. ( )

A. in a way B. in time  
C. later D. ahead of time

**【考点】**35: 同义词、近义词的辨析.

**【分析】**约翰会提前打电话告诉你何时何地见面.

**【解答】**答案: D 分析原句, 意思是约翰会提前打电话告诉你何时何地见面, 其中in advance是固定短语, 意思是提前, 结合所给词, 故选D提前, A以一种方式, B及时, C后来.

**【点评】**英语中副词的同义词和近义词比较常见, 但要注意与之搭配的介词.

28. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) Bob takes interest in taking photos of sea birds. ( )

A. is interested in B. is interesting

C. is good at D. is tired of

【考点】35: 同义词、近义词的辨析.

【分析】鲍勃对拍海鸟很感兴趣.

【解答】答案: A.

划线部分是"takes interest in"这是一个固定短语,意思是"对...感兴趣"结合给出的选项, be interested in的意思也是"对...感兴趣"; is good at的意思是"擅长", is tired of的意思是"对...感到厌倦",只有is interested in与之意义相近,故选A.

【点评】首先要掌握句子的意思,然后结合具体的题目,就可以确定正确答案.

29. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) 找出与下列句子划线部分意思相同或相近的选项.

Every time he comes up with a new idea, he writes it down in his notebook. ( )

A. comes under B. comes in C. thinks of D. comes on

【考点】E1: 动词短语.

【分析】每次他想出了一个新想法,他都把它写在笔记本上.

【解答】答案: C, 考查动词短语. 句意: 每次他想出了一个新想法,他都把它写在笔记本上. come under归入. come in进来. think of想起. come on快点. 根据题干中Every time he comes up with a new idea每次他想出了一个新想法. come up with是想出的意思. 选项中只有think of和它意思相近. 故选C.

【点评】理解各个选项的含义,及其用法的区别,根据具体内容作答.

30. (1分) (2017•黔西南州) Playing too many computer games is bad for our eyes. ( )

A. is harm to B. is injured for

C. is badly to D. is harmful to

【考点】35: 同义词、近义词的辨析.

【分析】玩太多电脑游戏对我们的眼睛不好.

【解答】答案: D 分析原句, 意思是玩太多电脑游戏对我们的眼睛不好, 其中be bad for是固定短语, 意思是对...有害, 结合所给词, 相当于D, is harmful to, 故选D. 其它搭配不正确.

【点评】英语中形容词的同义词和近义词比较常见, 但要注意与之搭配的介词.

三、完形填空. 从ABCD中选出一个最佳答案, 使短文意思完整. (10小题, 每小题10分, 共10分)

31. (10分) (2017•黔西南州) Belinda works in Huston. She traveled by bus (31) D her home and office every day. She found something (32) A about the bus driver. (33) C the passengers got on the bus, he would smile at them. Everyone would give him a big (34) B back then.

(35) A, Belinda noticed a strange passenger who never smiled back at the diver. It seemed that this old man was always dirty and angry. He often made big (36) C when he talked or coughed. Sometimes he even forced others to give up their seat to him in a loud voice.

Even this didn't made the driver stop smiling at every passenger, including this rude"noisy"man. This made Belinda (37) A interested.

One day, she asked the driver, "Sir, why don't you throw him out of the bus?"The driver looked at Belinda and said, "He is my guest. "

"Then at least take back you smile. You don't have to be so nice to him!"

"Let me tell you about my dog, "the driver said (38) B. "Each time the moon shines brightly, my dog barks (狗狂叫) at it crazily. "

Belinda was (39) C and said, "Sorry, but I don't understand what you are talking about. "

The driver smiled and said, "It keeps (40) D, but the moon still shines. "

31. A. from      B. among      C. above      D. between

32. A. special      B. different      C. strange      D. funny

33. A. Wherever      B. Whoever      C. Whenever      D. Whatever

34. A. surprise      B. smile      C. hug      D. kiss

35. A. However      B. Therefore      C. After all      D. Anyway

36. A. jokes      B. mistakes      C. noises      D. changes

37. A. more      B. less      C. most      D. least

38. A. friendly      B. patiently      C. secretly      D. separately

39. A. moved      B. relaxed      C. confused      D. excited

40. A. smiling      B. talking      C. driving      D. barking.

**【考点】** N1: 记叙文.

**【分析】** 文章讲述了Belinda 在公交车上发现了一个关于司机的特别的现象，就是无论乘客在什么时候上车，司机都会报以微笑，大家也都会回以微笑。但是有一个乘客并不是对司机回以微笑，并且他在车上还制造了好多噪音。于是Belinda 好奇的问司机为什么对这样粗鲁的人还微笑面对。司机耐心的解释说，"我的狗总是对着发光的月亮狂叫，虽然它不停狂叫，但月亮依然是发光的".

**【解答】** 31. D考查介词，A. from从 B. among在..之间 C. above在上面 D. between在...和...之间，根据her home and office 她的家和办公室，可知这是两者之间，故选D.

32. A 考查形容词, A. special特别的 B. different 不同的C. strange奇怪的 D. funny滑稽的, 根据后文he would smile at them. 他微笑着面对顾客, 可知这个司机很"特别", 故选A.

33. C 考查连词, A. Wherever无论哪里 B. Whoever 无论谁C. Whenever无论什么时候 D. Whatever无论什么, 根据语境, 乘客"不论在什么时候"上这辆车, 都能看到司机满脸微笑的面对乘客, 结合题意, 故选C.

34. B 考查名词, A. surprise 惊讶B. smile 微笑C. hug 拥抱D. kiss吻, 根据下一段中Belinda noticed a strange passenger who never smiled back at the diver, Belinda发现了一个没有对司机"回以微笑"的奇怪乘客, 推出乘客都会回以"微笑", 故选B.

35. A 考查连词, A. However然而 B. Therefore因此 C. After all毕竟 D. Anyway无论如何, 根据语境, 上一段说到乘客也会对司机回以微笑, 后文说到一个奇怪的乘客却不这样, 可知前后是转折关系, 故选A.

36. C 考查名词, A. jokes玩笑 B. mistakes错误 C. noises噪音 D. changes变化, 根据后文when he talked or coughed当他讲话或咳嗽的时候, 可知这会产生很大"噪音", 故选C.

37. A 考查形容词, A. more更多 B. less更少 C. most 最多D. least最少, 根据语境, 我之前就感到司机比较特别, 当看到司机对这样粗鲁的人始终保持微笑, 就"更加感兴趣了", 应该用比较级, more interested更加感兴趣, 符合题意, 故选A.

38. B 考查副词, A. friendly友好地 B. patiently耐心地 C. secretly秘密地 D. separately分别地, 根据后文语境, 司机对我的问题解释的很详细, 可知司机是"耐心的"解释, patiently耐心地, 符合题意, 故选B.

39. C 考查形容词, A. moved感动的 B. relaxed放松的 C. confused困惑的 D. excited激动的, 根据我的话, "Sorry, but I don't understand what you are talking about. 对不起, 但是我不明白你在讲什么", 可知



我开始对司机的解释是"困惑的", 故选C.

40. D 考查动词, A. smiling微笑 B. talking说话 C. driving 驾驶D. barking狗吠, 根据前文"Each time the moon shines brightly, my dog barks (狗狂叫) at it crazily. 每次月亮发光明亮的是时候, 我的狗就对着它狂叫", 结合It keeps (40) but the moon still shines, 可只意思是虽然狗一直在"狂吠"的, 但是月亮依然发光, 故选D.

【点评】解答完形填空题需要快速阅读全文, 了解文章大意, 再带着选项去读, 边读边做, 注意联系上下文.

四、阅读理解. 阅读下面三篇短文, 根据内容选择最佳答案. (15小题, 每小题10分, 共30分)

41. (10分) (2017•黔西南州) In the past five years, Lord (公爵) Michael Bates, has walked in hundreds of cities to promote (推广) peace and charity. "I am not a natural outdoor person, "he says, "but I can only walk when I have a clear purpose (目的). "He has walked at least 12, 000 kilometers and raised more than 460, 000 pounds (英镑). The money has helped many children through education and sports.

In 2015, Lord Bates set out from Beijing all the way to Hangzhou and raised a total of 90, 000 pounds for children with disabilities (残疾). And his book Walk for Peace has just come out in China. The Chinese government thanked Lord Bates for his contribution to peace and charity, as well as building the bridge of understanding between the two countries.

"Lots of people want world peace, but world peace starts with having better relations in your own society, better relations in your family, and building friendship abroad. It begins with us, "says Lord Bates.

41. Where does Lord Bates come from?   A  

A. Britain

B. Canada

C. China

D. America

42. What does the purpose of Lord Bates'walking?   B  

A. To be a natural outdoor man

B. To contribute to peace and charity.

C. To write his book.

D. To build a bridge between China and his country.

43. Lord Bates raised  D   pounds in China.

A.12, 000

B.460, 000

C. more than 90, 000

D.90, 000

44. According to Lord Bates, world peace does NOT start with  C  .

A. having better relations in your own society

B. having better relations in your family

C. Walking from Beijing to Hangzhou

D. Building relationship abroad

45. In which part of the newspaper can you read this passage?   D  

A. Art

B. News

C. Business

D. Sports.

**【考点】**01: 人物故事类阅读.

**【分析】**短文主要讲述了Micheal Bates公爵通过在城市之间的行走来推广和平和公益的故事.

**【解答】**答案: 41. A. 细节理解题. 根据第一段句子He has walked at least 12, 000 kilometers and raised more than 460, 000 pounds (英镑). 他已经走了至少12000公里, 筹集了超过460000磅. 可知Michael

Bates公爵筹集到了46万英镑，由常识可知英国的货币是英镑，故选A.

42. B. 细节理解题. 根据第一段句子Lord (公爵) Michael Bates, has walked in hundreds of cities to promote (推广) peace and charity. Michael Bates公爵为了推广和平和公益已经行走了数百个城市. 可知他行走的目的是推广和平和公益, 故选B.

43. D. 细节理解题. 根据第二段句子In 2015, Lord Bates set out from Beijing all the way to Hangzhou and raised a total of 90, 000 pounds for children with disabilities (残疾). 2015年他从北京出发到杭州为残疾儿童筹集了90000英镑. 可知2015年他从北京出发到杭州, 一共筹集了9万英镑, 故选D.

44. C. 细节理解题. 根据最后一段句子world peace starts with having better relations in your own society, better relations in your family, and building friendship abroad. 可知在他看来和平始于社会和家庭更好的人际关系, 建立国家间友谊, 故选C.

45. D. 推理判断题. 根据文章主要讲述了Michael Bates公爵通过在城市之间的行走推广和平和公益的故事, 由此可推断在报纸的运动版块可以阅读到本文, 故选D.

**【点评】**本文是一篇记叙文, 习题以细节理解题为主. 做题前应认真阅读文章, 理解文章大意. 其次应仔细审题, 准确定位信息, 在文中找到相对应的答案或者依据进行选择, 难度一般.

46. (10分) (2017•黔西南州) Street performers (表演者) used to be street musicians (音乐人) before. The history of street musicians can go back to the Middle Ages (中世纪) in Europe. They were called "troubadours" then. Nowadays, street performers are not only musicians. They can be actors, clowns, dancers, storytellers and so on. Most people call street performers "buskers" now. People often come across buskers on busy shopping streets and near parks and watch their

shows. In return, they give the buskers some money before they move on.

In some cities, buskers need a permit (许可证) while in other cities the permit isn't necessary. Most cities welcome buskers. It is believed that in busy city - center areas, buskers can help attract more shoppers. As people stopped to enjoy street shows, they are more likely to visit the nearby shops and do some shopping there.

46. Which of the following is TRUE about street performers?   B  

- A. They are called "troubadours" nowadays
- B. Most people now call them "buskers"
- C. They first appeared in Africa.
- D. They are all musicians.

47. Street performers include musicians, actors, and   C  .

- A. shoppers
- B. drivers
- C. clowns
- D. writers

48. What does the underlined word return (paragraph 2) mean in Chinese?   A  

- A. 交换
- B. 返程
- C. 交流
- D. 讨论

49. Why do most cities welcome street performers?   B  

- A. Because they have a permit to perform in a city center.
- B. Because they can sell things to the shoppers.
- C. Because they can attract more peoples.
- D. Because they can earn money by performing.

50. What does this passage mainly talk about?   A  

- A. Facts about street performers.
- B. What street performers can do.
- C. Street performers'skills.
- D. How street performers make money.

**【考点】**09: 日常生活类阅读.

**【分析】**文章大意: 这是一篇日常生活类阅读, 主要介绍街头艺人在日常生活中随处可见, 尤其是大城市, 他们欢迎艺人来表演, 这样可以吸引更多的顾客, 这些顾客可以去附近的商店购物等. 街头艺人包括演员、小丑、音乐家、舞者、说书人等. 他们可以通过表演获得一些钱.

**【解答】**46. 答案: B. 推理判断题. 根据第二行Most people call street performers"buskers"now. 现在, 很多人叫街头表演者"街头艺人". 可知, B选项"现在大多数人都称他们为"街头艺人"正确, 选B.

47. 答案: C. 细节理解题. 根据第二行They can be actors, clowns, dancers, storytellers and so on. 他们可以是演员、小丑、跳舞者、说书人等. 可知, 选C.

48. 答案: A. 词意猜测题. 根据下句they give the buskers some money before they move on他们给街头艺人一些钱才离开. 可知, 看街头艺人表演时, 最为交换, 要给一些钱. 因此应该是"交换", 选A.

49. 答案: B. 细节理解题. 根据最后一段It is believed that in busy city - center areas, buskers can help attract more shoppers. As people stopped to enjoy street shows, they are more likely to visit the nearby shops and do some shopping there. 据认为, 在繁忙的城市中心地区, 街头艺人可以吸引更多的顾客. 当人们停下来欣赏街头表演, 他们更可能去附近的商店里购物. 可知, 更多城市欢迎街头艺人是"因为他们可以把东西卖给顾客.", 选B.

50. 答案: A. 细节理解题. 根据第二行Nowadays, street performers are not only musicians. They can be actors, clowns, dancers,

storytellers and so on. Most people call street performers "buskers" now. 如今，街头艺人不仅是音乐家，他们还是演员、小丑、跳舞者、说书人等等。很多人叫街头表演者为“街头艺人”。可知，短文主要介绍街头艺人的事实。选A。

**【点评】** 阅读题型，要注重句子与句子之间、段落与段落之间逻辑关系以及对篇章的整体理解。根据所给问题选择正确选项完成试题。

51. (10分) (2017•黔西南州) My sister Alice and I have been trying to get people to stop dropping cigarette (香烟) butts (烟头) for seven years. One day, we were walking in our hometown and saw hundreds of cigarette butts on the ground. They made the town look so ugly that we decided to start a group to make people dropping butts. We called it "No Butts About It".

At first, we drew pictures with "The Earth is not your ashtray (烟灰缸)" written on them. We put the pictures around our hometown - in parks, by beaches, and along roads. We wanted to make people understand that dropping butts hurts the environment. Most smokers don't think that dropping butts hurts the Earth. But it does, and all rubbish does!

Later, we wrote to companies and asked them for money to help us. We used the money to buy ashtrays to give to smokers. We wanted smokers to carry the ashtrays with them so they didn't have to drop butts.

At the moment, we are trying to get cigarette companies to put an ashtray in each pack of cigarettes. Some companies want to do it. Many people have started to join our group since it began. Today there are 45 other "No Butts About It" groups in America.

Now there even groups in England, Australia, and India! Many newspapers have written about my sister and me over the last seven years. And we

have won many prizes for what we do. But we are not interested in prizes. We just want to make the Earth a better and cleaner place for animals, plants and people.

One day, it will be.

51. What did the writer think about the cigarette butts in the first place?   C  

- A. They made the town smelly.
- B. They made the town unhealthy.
- C. They made the town dirty.
- D. They made the town poor.

52. What does the writer do with the cigarette butts?   A  

- A. Give ashtrays to the smokers.
- B. Stop people buying cigarettes.
- C. Pick up the cigarette butts.
- D. Win prizes for starting groups.

53. The writer put the pictures with "The Earth is not your ashtrays"   D  .

- A. in hospitals
- B. on buses
- C. along rivers
- D. by beaches

54. From the passage we can know that   B  .

- A. no companies wanted to give money to them
- B. The writer believes that the Earth will be a better and cleaner place
- C. There are only 45 "No Butts About It"
- D. The writer likes to be on newspapers and win prizes

55. Which is the best title for the passage?   A  

- A. Save our Town From Cigarette Butts.

- B. Buy Yourself An Ashtray.
- C. Cigarette Butts Also Destroy Other Countries.
- D. No Butts Prize.

**【考点】** O1: 人物故事类阅读.

**【分析】** 文章大意: 这是一篇人物故事类阅读, 本文主要讲述了作者和她的姐姐一直设法让人们停止吸烟有七年的时间了, 所以他们一起努力呼吁人们不要乱扔烟蒂, 并且还给烟草公司写信建议他们再给每包烟加一个烟灰缸, 她们只希望让地球环境变得更好.

**【解答】** 51. 答案: C. 细节理解题. 根据第二行They made the town look so ugly that we decided to start a group to make people dropping butts 它们让整个城镇看起来非常难看所以我们决定成立一个组织来阻止人们乱扔烟蒂. 可知, 烟蒂让城镇"肮脏", 选C.

52. 答案: A. 细节理解题. 根据第三段We used the money to buy ashtrays to give to smokers. 我们用这些钱买烟灰缸给吸烟者. 可知, 选A.

53. 答案: D. 细节理解题. 根据第二段We put the pictures around our hometown - in parks, by beaches, and along roads. 我们在家乡周围张贴 - - 公园里, 海边甚至沿着公路. 可知, 在海边, 选D.

54. 答案: B. 细节理解题. 根据倒数第二段最后一句We just want to make the Earth a better and cleaner place for animals, plants and people 我们只是想让地球变成一个更好的和更清洁的地方, 为了动物, 植物和人. 及最后一段One day, it will be总有一天, 它会实现的. 可知, 作者相信地球将是一个更好的和更清洁的地方, 选B.

55. 答案: A. 标题猜测题. 根据文章内容及第一段第二行They made the town look so ugly that we decided to start a group to make people dropping butts. 它们让整个村庄看起来非常难看所以我们决定成立一个组织来阻止人们乱扔烟蒂. 可知, 短文主要介绍作者和她的姐姐一直设法让人们停止吸烟努力呼吁人们不要乱扔烟蒂, 因此标题可以是"拯救



我们的城市远离烟头”，选A.

**【点评】** 阅读题型，要注重句子与句子之间、段落与段落之间逻辑关系以及对篇章的整体理解。根据所给问题选择正确选项完成试题。

五、根据所给中文提示，填写单词的正确形式。（5小题，每小题2分，共10分）

56. （2分）（2017•黔西南州）Our National Day falls in October （十月）， the tenth month of a year.

**【考点】** R1：翻译填空。

**【分析】** 我们的国庆节是在十月，一年的第十个月

**【解答】** 答案：October.

根据Our National Day falls in - - （十月）， the tenth month of a year，可知我们的国庆节是在十月，一年的第十个月，October，名词，十月。故填October.

**【点评】** 本题主要考查翻译填空，做此类题目，首先结合提示词，弄清句意。然后再根据句法，语法，确定单词的准确形式。

57. （2分）（2017•黔西南州）Tom always pays attention （注意）to his teacher in class， so he is making progress.

**【考点】** R1：翻译填空。

**【分析】** Tom总是在课堂上集中注意力在老师身上，所以他在进步。

**【解答】** 答案：attention 由中文可知用attention表示注意，短语pay attention to sb表示集中注意力在某人身上，题干中已经有pays和to，所以填attention 即可。

**【点评】** 此题首先要根据中文提示联想出正确的单词，再结合题干与固定搭配，正确填写所缺之词。

58. （2分）（2017•黔西南州）My father always encourages （鼓

励) me to try different things.

【考点】R1: 翻译填空.

【分析】我的爸爸总是鼓励我尝试不同的事物.

【解答】答案: encourages 由中文可知用encourage表示鼓励, 由always可知时态是一般现在时, 主语my father 是第三人称单数, 所以谓语动词要用三单形式, 填encourage的三单形式即可.

【点评】此题首先要根据中文提示联想出正确的单词, 再结合时态与人称判断正确的形式.

59. (2分) (2017•黔西南州) It is rude to talk loudly on the phone in public (公共的) places.

【考点】R1: 翻译填空.

【分析】大声在公共场所打电话是不礼貌的.

【解答】答案: public.

根据It is rude to talk loudly on the phone in - - (公共的) places. 可知大声在公共场所打电话是不礼貌的. 这里修饰名词应该用形容词形式. public, 形容词, 公共的. 故填public.

【点评】本题主要考查翻译填空, 做此类题目, 首先结合提示词, 弄清句意. 然后再根据句法, 语法, 确定单词的准确形式.

60. (2分) (2017•黔西南州) There are a lot of after - class activities (活动) in our school.

【考点】R1: 翻译填空.

【分析】在我们学校有很多课外活动.

【解答】答案: activities.

根据There are a lot of after - class - - (活动) in our school, 可知在我们学校有很多课外活动. a lot of表示许多, 后面跟可数名词复数形式或者不可数名词, activity, 可数名词, 活动, 这里用复数形式activities.

故填activities.

**【点评】** 本题主要考查翻译填空，做此类题目，首先结合提示词，弄清句意。然后再根据句法，语法，确定单词的准确形式。

六、句型转换。（每空一词，5小题，每空1分，共10分）

61. （2分）（2017•黔西南州）Susan has little time to play, does she? （完成反意疑问句）

**【考点】** IF: 句型转换.

**【分析】** 苏三几乎没有时间玩耍，是吗？

**【解答】** 答案：does he. 反义疑问句一般遵循前肯定则后否定，前否定则后肯定的原则，并且疑问部分时态，人称要与前文保持一致。故用she替代Susan。has是have的过三单，故用助动词does；当前句中出现hardly, never, little, 等否定意义的词时，看成是否定句。该句中有little，故用肯定，故答案does she.

**【点评】** 本题考查了反义疑问句的有关知识。解答时注意：反义疑问句一般遵循前肯定则后否定，前否定则后肯定的原则，并且疑问部分时态，人称要与前文保持一致

62. （2分）（2017•黔西南州）Thousands of tourists visit this park every year. （改为被动语态）

This park is visited by thousands of tourists.

**【考点】** IF: 句型转换.

**【分析】** 每年都有成千上万的游客来参观这个公园。这个公园每年被成千上万的游客参观。

**【解答】** 答案：is visited 分析原句，意思是每年都有成千上万的游客来参观这个公园，这是一个一般现在时的主动语态，下句this park是句子的主语，即动作的承受者，故用被动语态，时态要与上句保持一致，故用is visited.

**【点评】**当句子的主语是动作的执行时，谓语的形式叫主动语态；当句子的主语是动作的承受者时，谓语的形式叫做被动语态。构成："助动词be+过去分词"主动词be有时态、人称和数的变化，也可以构成否定或疑问句。

63. (2分) (2017•黔西南州) He goes fishing three times a week in the summer. (对划线部分提问)

How often Does he go fishing?

**【考点】**IF: 句型转换.

**【分析】**他夏天一周钓鱼三次.

他多久钓一次鱼?

**【解答】**答案: How often. 划线部分指的是频率, 提问用疑问词how often多久一次, 故答案是How often.

**【点评】**对划线部分提问要分析划线部分在句子中的成分, 即可找出恰当的特殊疑问词, 特殊疑问词之后紧跟一般疑问句.

64. (2分) (2017•黔西南州) In her spare time, Teacher Wang loves reading as well as writing. (改为同义句)

In her spare time, Teacher Wang loves not only reading but also writing.

**【考点】**IF: 句型转换.

**【分析】**王老师空闲的时候, 喜欢阅读和写作.

**【解答】**答案: not only...but also. as well as表示也, 也就是两者都喜欢, 故用not only...but also...不仅...而且..., 故答案是not only...but also.

**【点评】**同义句转换主要是考查对句型的活用, 同一个内容多种形式表达的能力. 在做题时要注意, ①应弄清楚所给句子的内容和句式结构, 试题填空部分与原句的对应关系, 表达形式. ②根据所给空位, 确定同义的句式和恰当的词语. ③对特殊结构的句型和习惯表达要仔细斟酌.

65. (2分) (2017•黔西南州) "Are you OK?" my mother asked me.  
(改为间接引语)

My mother asked me if I was OK.

【考点】IF: 句型转换.

【分析】我妈妈问我: "你好吗?"

我妈妈问我是否还好.

【解答】答案: if, was. 原句为直接引语的句子, 要求转换成间接引语的句子; 原句是一般疑问句, 时态为一般现在时, 所以在间接引语的句子中应变为陈述句, ask后跟宾语从句, 语序为陈述语序, 故引导词应用if/whether"是否"表达疑问的语气; 同时主语应与主句的宾语me保持一致应用I; 主句的时态为一般过去式, 为保持前后一致, 故从句的时态应用一般过去时, 故was, 故填: if, was.

【点评】此题考查直接引语转化为间接引语. 做题时注意引导词的选择, 人称和时态要和主句保持大的一致. 注意把握细节.

七、补全对话. 从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项.

(其中有两项是多余的. 5小题, 每小题10分, 共10分)

66. (10分) (2017•黔西南州) A: I have been told that your sister held a birthday party last Saturday. Is that true?

B: Yes, it was.

A: How was it?

B: (66) B We all had a good time.

A: (67) G

B: A pet dog. Its name is Spark. You know dogs can be good friends. They are friendly animals.

A: That sounds great. (68) A

B: I like cats best.

A: (69) F

B: Because they are so cute and pretty. I often hold my cat in my arms when I go for a walk.

A: How often do you take it for a walk?

B: (70) D Walking is good exercise and it is fun to be with my cat.

A: You are right.

- A. By the way, what's your favorite pet?
- B. It was wonderful and interesting.
- C. What do you think of it?
- D. About four times a week.
- E. About four years old.
- F. Why do you like cats best?
- G. What did you give your brother as a birthday present?

【考点】LQ: 补全对话.

【分析】A: 我听说你妹妹上周六过生日, 是真的吗?

B: 是的.

A: 过的怎么样?

B: 棒极了, 我们都很开心.

A: 你送的什么礼物给她?

B: 一只宠物狗, 叫Spark, 你知道狗是我们很好的朋友, 他们很友善.

A: 听上去不错. 对了, 你最喜欢什么宠物?

B: 猫.

A: 为什么?

B: 因为我觉得它们很可爱, 我出去散步的时候经常抱着我的猫.

A: 你多久带它出去一次.

B: 一周四次, 散步是一种是很好的锻炼方式.

A: 是啊.

**【解答】** 66. B, 考察情景交际及上下文理解, 文中提到 "How was it? "生日聚会怎么样, 由此推测应该回答过的如何, 选择B, 很棒.

67. G, 考察情景交际及上下文理解, 文中提到 "A pet dog"一只宠物狗, 由下文可知这是送出去的生日礼物, 由此推测此处是在询问送的什么, 选择G.

68. A, 考察情景交际及上下文理解, 文中提到 "I like cats best. "我最喜欢猫, 由此推测应该是询问对方最喜欢什么动物, 选择A.

69. F, 考察情景交际及上下文理解, 文中提到 "Because they are so cute and pretty"因为猫很可爱, 由此推测是在询问对方为什么最喜欢猫, 选择F.

70. D, 考察情景交际及上下文理解, 文中提到 "How often do you take it for a walk? "你多久带它出去走走, 由此可知应该回答多久一次等表示频率的句子, 选择D, 一周四次.

**【点评】** 考察补全对话及日常交际用语, 在平常学习中应该对对话内容及日常交际用语进行总结和记忆, 这样做题时才会得心应手.

八、根据句意, 从方框中选用合适的词并用其适当形式完成下列句子. (其中有两项是多余的, 5小题, 每小题10分, 共10分)

71. (10分) (2017•黔西南州)

pollute success belong to return to three mean mind
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71. Trees can help protect the environment in many ways, because they are pollution fighters.

72. The Shenzhou XI spaceship returned to the Earth successfully.

73. This beautiful skirt belonged to my sister, my mother bought it for her 2 years ago.

74. Don't give up, even though we have failed twice. Let's have a third try.

75. The meaning of this sentence is not clear to me.

**【考点】** R5: 选词完成句子.

**【分析】** 71. 树可以在许多方面帮助保护环境, 因为他们是防止污染的战士.

72. 神舟六号飞船成功地返回地球.

73. 这条漂亮的裙子是我的妹妹的, 我的母亲2年前给她买的.

74. 不要放弃, 即使我们失败了两次. 让我们试第三次.

75. 这句话的意思我不清楚.

**【解答】** 71. pollution 考查名词: 根据后文fighters战士, 是个名词, 又根据前文Trees can help protect the environment in many ways, 推测意思是因为他们是防止污染的战士, 故用pollute的名词pollution作定语来修饰名词战士.

72. successfully 考查副词: 分析句子, 神舟六号飞船返回地球, 本题不缺少任何成分, 结合所给词, 可以用副词successfully成功地, 来修饰动词返回return.

73. belonged to 考查动词: 根据后文my mother bought it for her 2years ago, 这是一个过去时态, 即属于我妹妹的, 结合所给词, 故用belonged to

74. third 考查序数词: 根据前文Don't give up, even though we have failed twice不要放弃, 即使我们失败了两次, 结合所给词, 故用序数词third, 即第三词.

75. meaning 考查名词: 根据后文of this sentence is not clear to me, 结合所给词, 推测意思是这句话的意思我不清楚, 故用名词meaning, 表示意思.

**【点评】** 解答此类试题时, 要充分理解上下文的语境和逻辑关系, 找到解题的线索, 同时考虑单词的正确形式.

九、书面表达. (共30分)

72. (30分) (2017•黔西南州) Building a More Beautiful and



## Prosperous Qianxi'nan State

建设更加美丽和繁荣的黔西南州

近年来，黔西南州在各方面取得了巨大进步和变化！例如，旅游（tourism）、交通（transportation）、教育、城市建设（city development）、信息化（information technology）等等。她的持续发展与繁荣（prosperity）需要大量各行各业人才的积极参与（take an active part in）和努力贡献（contribution）。

作为一名有志建设美丽家乡的学子，请按以下三点畅谈自己的：

（1）梦想；（2）未来职业（career）选择；（3）能做些什么。

要求：

（1）文章结构完整，表达通顺，语言规范，书写清晰。

（2）文中不得出现任何真实的人名、学校名等信息。

（3）文章长度为80 - 100词，开头已给出，不计入总词数。

As a proud middle school student of Qianxi'nan,

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**【考点】** S2: 提纲作文.

**【分析】** 高分句型一

I think we should take part in the construction of our hometown. 我认为我们应该积极参与到家乡建设

上来，这是一个宾语从句，I think we 是主句，后面的是宾语从句。

高分句型二

I want to be a guide when I grow up. 当我长大后我想成为一个导游。这是when引导的时间状语从句，当...时候。

**【解答】** As a proud middle school student of Qianxi'nan, I am very proud of that in recent years, Qianxi'nan has made great progress and changes in various aspects, such as tourism、transportation、education、city development and information technology. Her continued development and prosperity requires a large number of people from all walks of life. I think

we should take part in the construction of our hometown【高分句型一，注意宾语从句的使用】。【要点一，介绍家乡】I want to be a guide when I grow up,【高分句型二，注意时间状语从句的使用】I like traveling and I will show the beautiful scenery to the visitors【要点二，我的梦想】。I think our hometown will be more and more beautiful.【要点三，对家乡的希望】

【点评】本篇写作需注意要求中所提供的要点，不可遗漏。需在平时积累相关的词汇，写作中注意语义通顺，符合逻辑关系。上下文之间可以适当使用连接词。如but, so, then等。

# 考点卡片

1. 同义词、近义词的辨析
2. 定冠词 (**the**)
3. 物主代词
4. 关系代词
5. 常用介词的辨析
6. 形容词的比较级和最高级
7. 疑问副词
8. 副词的词义辨析
9. 情态动词
10. 动词词义辨析  
v.
11. 动词短语
12. 时态辨析  
v.

**13. 语态的辨析**

v.

**14. 感叹句**

**15. 句型转换**

v.

**16. 宾语从句**

**17. 距离 (how far)**

**18. 常用日常交际用语**

v.

**19. 补全对话**

v.

**20. 记叙文**

v.

**21. 人物故事类阅读**

v.

**22. 日常生活类阅读**

v.

**23. 翻译填空**

v.

**24.** 选词完成句子

v.

**25.** 提纲作文

v.