******开学模拟测试卷（解析版）**

**一、单项选择**

1．—Sam, what do you usually do to help around the house?

—I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out the rubbish.

A．take B．took C．have taken D．will take

【答案】A

【详解】句意：——萨姆，你通常都做些什么家务？ ——我倒垃圾。

考查一般现在时。根据“Sam, what do you usually do to help around the house?”可知，此处是指经常做的事情，时态应用一般现在时，主语为I，谓语动词应用原形。故选A。

2．Lisa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing for five years and she is quite used to the life here now.

A．lives B．has lived C．lived D．will live

【答案】B

【详解】句意：丽莎已经在北京生活了五年，她现在很习惯这里的生活了。

考查动词的时态。lives，第三人称单数；has lived现在完成时；lived过去式；will live一般将来时。根据“for five years and she is quite used to the life here now.”可知，此句应用现在完成时，表示过去的动作或状态持续到现在，或对现在造成的影响可能持续发生下去。故选B。

3．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hard and you will make progress soon.

A．Work B．To work C．Worked D．Working

【答案】A

【详解】句意：努力学习，你很快就会进步的。

考查祈使句。此处是“祈使句+and+陈述句”的结构，第一空应填动词原形，故选A。

4．—Tony, did you spend on your new shirt?

—Eighty *yuan*.

A．how much B．how long C．how often D．how soon

【答案】A

【详解】句意：——托尼，你的新衬衫花了多少钱？——80元。

考查特殊疑问句。how much多少钱；how long多长时间；how often多久一次；how soon多久以后。根据“Eighty *yuan*.”可知是询问价格，故选A。

5．—Is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month of the year August?

—No, it’s September.

A．seventh B．eighth C．ninth D．tenth

【答案】C

【详解】句意：——一年中的第九个月是八月吗？ ——不，是九月。

考查序数词辨析。seventh第七；eighth第八；ninth第九；tenth第十。根据答语“No, it’s September.”可知，此处是谈论的是一年中的第九个月。故选C。

6．How heavily it was raining! They could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ see the road clearly before them.

A．hardly B．seldom C．always D．often

【答案】A

【详解】句意：雨下得真大呀！他们几乎看不清前方的路。

考查副词辨析。hardly几乎不；seldom很少；always总是；often经常。根据“How heavily it was raining!”可知，雨太大因此会看不清前面的路。故选A。

7．The meeting is only going to be two days, but you can also stay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．long B．longer C．lower D．the longest

【答案】B

【详解】句意：会议只有两天，但你也可以待更长时间。

考查形容词比较级。long长的；longer更长的；lower更低的；the longest最长的。根据“The meeting is only going to be two days, but you can also stay”可知，后句表示转折，此处表示可以待比两天更长的时间，用比较级longer。故选B。

8．The shoes \_\_\_\_\_\_ be Jason’s. His feet are too small to wear them.

A．must B．can’t C．should D．needn’t

【答案】B

【详解】句意：这双鞋不可能是Jason的。他的脚太小，穿不了。

考查情态动词辨析。must必须；can’t不可能；should应该；needn’t不需要。根据“His feet are too small to wear them.”可知，此处表示这双鞋不可能是Jason的。故选B。

9．Which classmate is the best friend of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A．you B．your C．yours D．yourself

【答案】C

【详解】句意：哪位同学是你最好的朋友？

考查代词辨析。you你，你们，主格或宾格；your你的，你们的，形容词性物主代词；yours你的，你们的，名词性物主代词；yourself你自己，反身代词。根据“the best friend of”及选项词汇可知此处表示“你的最好的朋友”，介词of后应用名词性物主代词yours，指代your friends；其中“of+-’s所有格/名词性物主代词”构成双重所有格。故选C。

10．While we for the bus, a man asked us how to get to the nearest bank.

A．wait B．have waited C．were waiting D．are waiting

【答案】C

【详解】句意：当我们在等公共汽车的时候，一个男人问我们怎么去最近的银行。

考查过去进行时。根据“While we … for the bus, a man asked us how to get to the nearest bank.”可知，此处表示一个动作正在发生时，又发生了另一个动作，即正在等公共汽车时一人来问路，主句用一般过去时，从句应用过去进行时，其结构为was/were doing，主语为we，be动用词用were，wait的现在分词为waiting。故选C。

11．—Well done, Jim! You’re the final winner of the swimming competition.

—Thanks. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I’ve never expected I would win.

A．To my surprise B．In that case C．In my opinion D．To be honest

【答案】D

【详解】句意：——做得好，吉姆！你是游泳比赛的最后赢家。——谢谢。说实话，我从未预料过我会赢。

考查介词短语辨析。To my surprise令我惊讶的是；In that case在那种情况下；In my opinion在我看来；To be honest老实说。根据“I’ve never expected I would win.”可知，吉姆实际上没有预料到自己能赢得比赛，应用to be honest作为插入语。故选D。

12．—Did you have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good time in Siyang?

—Yes. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enjoyable trip. It is very lucky for people to live here.

A．a, an B．an, a C．the, an D．/, an

【答案】A

【详解】句意：——你在泗阳玩得开心吗？——是的。这是一次愉快的旅行。人们住在这里是非常幸运的。

考查冠词。第一空是固定短语have a good time，表示“玩得愉快”，第二空需填不定冠词表示泛指，且enjoyable首字母发音为元音音素，其前需用不定冠词an修饰。故选A。

13．Some students are playing the drums \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ others are playing the violin.

A．since B．when C．because D．while

【答案】D

【详解】句意：一些学生在打鼓，而另一些学生在拉小提琴。

考查连词辨析。since自从，从属连词；when当……时候，从属连词；because因为，从属连词；while而，表两者之间的对比，并列连词。根据“Some students are playing the drums...others are playing the violin.”可知，前后两句为转折关系，且表对比，空处需填并列连词，while“而”符合语境。故选D。

14．China successfully launched the Chang’e-6 spacecraft \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the evening \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ May 3, 2024 at the Wenchang Space Launch Site to retrieve samples from moon’s far side.

A．at; on B．on; on C．on; of D．at; of

【答案】C

【详解】句意：2024年5月3日晚上，中国在文昌航天发射场成功发射了嫦娥六号宇宙飞船，从月球背面采集样本。

考查介词辨析。at在；on在……上；of……的。结合“…the evening…”可知，第一空应用介词on，表示具体某一天的晚上；再结合“the evening… May 3, 2024”可知，第二空应用介词of，表示所属，意为“5月3日的晚上”。故选C。

15．—It’s amazing that AI technology is developing in such a rapid way!

—In an era (时代) like this, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is impossible.

A．something B．anything C．nothing D．everything

【答案】C

【详解】句意：——令人惊讶的是，人工智能技术发展如此之快！ ——在这样的时代，没有什么是不可能的。

考查复合不定代词。something某事；anything任何事；nothing没什么；everything每件事，一切。根据“It’s amazing that AI technology is developing in such a rapid way! ”可知，此处表示“没有什么不可能”，nothing符合语境。故选C。

**二、完形填空**

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Jenny lived in a small village. When she was a child, what she liked to do most was to watch the blue sky and enjoy birds flying freely in the sky. She always 16 that some day she could also fly like a bird.

When Jenny was in the fourth grade, her teacher asked her to write a passage about her 17 . In it, she wrote that she wanted to become an air plane pilot in the future. However, to her surprise, her paper came back with an “F” on it. Jenny felt 18 and sad. In her heart, she didn’t want to 19 her teacher’s opinion. Why was it impossible? But the people 20 Jenny didn’t support her and told her over and over again, “Girls can’t become pilots; never have, and never will. You’re 21 .” Finally, Jenny felt hopeless and 22 her dream.

Several 23 later, Mrs. Salton, her high school English teacher, gave the class a 24 about what they would be doing in the future. Jenny thought hard about it, “Pilot? No way! Artist? No talent! Waitress? I can do it.” 25 she wrote it down. What Jenny wrote surprised Mrs. Salton, “Is that what you are really interested in? I think you will be 26 to do something full of more challenges.” Jenny felt excited, but she was still 27 that she would be laughed at again. The teacher continued, “Everyone has their own talent. If you don’t go for your dream, 28 will do it for you.” Hearing that, with great courage she wrote down her old dream.

Mrs. Salton’s words 29 Jenny a lot. After ten years of hard work, Jenny’s dream came true. She became one of the first three women 30 in the world.

16．A．imagined B．realized C．agreed D．suggested

17．A．interests B．dreams C．families D．hobbies

18．A．tired B．nervous C．stupid D．disappointed

19．A．learn B．accept C．show D．discuss

20．A．with B．including C．around D．besides

21．A．crazy B．brave C．clever D．strong

22．A．sent up B．gave up C．put up D．made up

23．A．days B．weeks C．months D．years

24．A．suggestion B．notice C．task D．present

25．A．Before B．Though C．Unless D．So

26．A．able B．glad C．ready D．relaxed

27．A．thankful B．excited C．worried D．regretful

28．A．nobody B．somebody C．anybody D．everybody

29．A．praised B．encouraged C．required D．punished

30．A．artists B．waitresses C．pilots D．teachers

【答案】

16．A 17．B 18．D 19．B 20．C 21．A 22．B 23．D 24．C 25．D 26．A 27．C 28．A 29．B 30．C

【导语】本文主要介绍了Jenny从小梦想成为一个飞行员，但是周围的人都告诉她从来没有女子成为飞行员，因此她不忍地放弃了梦想，而后来在英语老师的鼓励下，重拾信心，并最后实现梦想的故事。

16．句意：她总是想象有一天她也能像鸟一样飞翔。

imagined想象；realized意识到；agreed同意；suggested建议。根据“that some day she could also fly like a bird”可知，此处指想象。故选A。

17．句意：当Jenny四年级的时候，她的老师让她写一篇关于她的梦想的文章。

interests兴趣；dreams梦想；families家庭；hobbies爱好。根据下文“In it, she wrote that she wanted to become an air plane pilot in the future.”可知，此处表示关于梦想的文章。故选B。

18．句意：Jenny感觉失望和难过。

tired疲倦的；nervous不安的；stupid愚蠢的；disappointed失望的。根据上文“However, to her surprise, her paper came back with an ‘F’ on it.”可知，她的关于梦想的作文得了“F”，她的梦想没有得到支持，应是失望的。故选D。

19．句意：在她心里，她不想接受老师的意见。

learn学习；accept接受；show显示；discuss讨论。根据下文“Why was it impossible?”可知，此处指她不想接受老师的意见。故选B。

20．句意：但Jenny周围的人并不支持她，一遍又一遍地告诉她：“女孩不能成为飞行员；永远不会，永远不会。你是疯了”

with和；including包含；around周围；besides除……之外(还)。根据空前的“But”并结合选项可知，此处句意发生了转折，表示Jenny周围的人并不支持她。故选C。

21．句意：但Jenny周围的人并不支持她，一遍又一遍地告诉她：“女孩不能成为飞行员；永远不会，永远不会。你是疯了”

crazy疯狂的；brave勇敢的；clever聪明的；strong强壮的。根据上文“Girls can’t become pilots; never have, and never will.”可知，Jenny周围的人认为女孩不能成为飞行员，也永远不会，所以Jenny想要成为飞行员的梦想在他们看来是疯狂的。故选A。

22．句意：最终，Jenny觉得无望了并放弃了她的梦想。

sent up 发射；gave up放弃；put up张贴；made up编造。根据“Jenny felt hopeless”可知，此指放弃了她的梦想。故选B。

23．句意：几年后，她的高中英语老师Salton女士给全班同学布置了一个关于他们未来要做什么的任务。

days天；weeks周；months月；years年。根据上文“When Jenny was in the fourth grade”以及空后的“her high school English teacher”可知，之前她是小学四年级，现在是高中，是过去了几年。故选D。

24．句意：几年后，她的高中英语老师Salton女士给全班同学布置了一个关于他们未来要做什么的任务。

suggestion建议；notice通知；task任务；present礼物。根据“what they would be doing in the future”可知，此处指Salton老师给全班同学布置了一个关于他们未来要做什么的任务。故选C。

25．句意：因此她写下来了。

Before之前；Though虽然；Unless除非；So因此。根据上文“Pilot? No way! Artist? No talent! Waitress? I can do it.”可知，她很确定女服务员自己可以胜任，所以写了下来。故选D。

26．句意：我认为你能做些充满更多挑战的事情。

able能；glad高兴；ready准备好的；relaxed放松的。根据上文“Is that what you are really interested in?”并结合选项可知，此处指Salton老师认为Jenny能做些充满更多挑战的事情，be able to“能够”，固定词组。故选A。

27．句意：Jenny很激动，但是她仍担心被再次嘲笑。

thankful感谢的；excited激动的；worried担心的；regretful后悔的。根据空前的“but”可知，此处句意发生了转折，表示她仍担心被再次嘲笑。故选C。

28．句意：如果你不为你的梦想努力，没有人会替你去做。

nobody没人；somebody有人；anybody任何人；everybody每个人。根据“If you don’t go for your dream…will do it for you.”的句意及选项可知，此处指如果你不为你的梦想努力，没有人会替你去做。故选A。

29．句意：Salton夫人的话让珍妮很受鼓舞。

praised表扬；encouraged鼓励；required需求；punished惩罚。根据上文“Hearing that, with great courage she wrote down her old dream.”可知，Salton夫人的话让珍妮很受鼓舞。故选B。

30．句意：她成为世界上三个女飞行员之一。

artists艺术家；waitresses女服务员；pilots飞行员；teachers老师。根据上文“she wrote that she wanted to become an air plane pilot in the future”以及“After ten years of hard work, Jenny’s dream came true.”可知，此处指飞行员。故选C。

**三、阅读理解**



You might have already guessed this, but science has confirmed it: Hugs are good for you.

Hugs and other forms of physical touch can help with physical and mental (精神的) health in people of all ages, according to a new review of 212 studies. By combining the findings of all these studies, the research team was able to get a broader picture of how touch might be useful.

“We understood the importance of touch as a health intervention (干预), but it was still unclear how to use it best, what effects can be expected, and what the influencing things are,” says Julian, the leader of the research team.

Now, this new piece of research, covering 12,966 people across all the studies, has showed that touch helps reduce feelings of pain and anxiety (焦虑), and the positive (积极的) effect is found in both children and adults.

Although the type of touch doesn’t seem to matter too much, touching on the head or face appears to work best. Shorter and more frequent (频繁的) touches get more positive reactions, the study suggests.

Interestingly, touches from lifeless objects — weighted blankets, body pillows, or even robots — can help in terms of physical health, but they’re not so good for mental health. Touches from humans and animals tend to be effective both physically and mentally.

Newborn babies benefit from touch too, but the positive influence is greater when the touch comes from a parent, the research found. As we get older, whether or not the touch is from someone we know well becomes less important.

Of course, different people have different feelings towards touch. The researchers also emphasize (强调) that touch needs to be agreed by each other to be helpful.

“If you feel like hugging family or friends — don’t hold back, as long as the other person gives their agreement,” says Julian.

31．According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

A．Touch can only bring positive effects to children.

B．Touches from humans and animals are better for us.

C．Newborn babies need more touches than adults do.

D．Whether you are willing or not, hugging is helpful.

32．The passage points out the research direction of the study in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．Paragraph 3 B．Paragraph4 C．Paragraph5 D．Paragraph 6

33．Which of the following in the dictionary best explains the underlined word “benefit” in Paragraph 7?

benefit /'benɪfɪt/(n./ v.)

① to do you good

② the advantage you have got

③ to get something good

④ a performance to raise money for a charity

A．① B．② C．③ D．④

34．According to the passage, which is the best advice for a parent to help his/her Grade 9 boy who has anxiety about exams?

A．Giving him a sudden kiss. B．Hugging him as long as possible.

C．Touching him on the head or face often. D．Buying him a blanket, or a pillow, or a robot.

【答案】31．B 32．A 33．C 34．C

【导语】本文主要讲述了触摸对人的身心健康的积极影响。

31．细节理解题。根据第六段“Touches from humans and animals tend to be effective both physically and mentally.”可知，人类和动物的触摸往往对身体和精神都有好处，故选B。

32．推理判断题。根据第三段“We understood the importance of touch as a health intervention (干预), but it was still unclear how to use it best, what effects can be expected, and what the influencing things are”可知，虽然现在了解了触摸作为一种健康干预的重要性，但还不清楚如何最好地使用它，可以预期什么效果，以及影响因素是什么，由此推测本段给出了研究方向，故选A。

33．词义猜测题。根据第六段“Touches from humans and animals tend to be effective both physically and mentally.”及第七段“Newborn babies benefit from touch too...”可知，新生婴儿也受益于触摸，所以benefit含义为“受益于”，对应③，故选C。

34．推理判断题。根据“touching on the head or face appears to work best.”可知，触摸头部或脸部效果最好，所以推测对于父母来说，帮助对考试有焦虑的九年级男孩的最佳建议是经常触摸他的头部或脸部，故选C。

Mike, a 12-year-old boy, lived in a hillside village. His neighboring village was famous because of a great discovery there. In 2003, paleontologists (古生物学家) found the bones (骨头) of the largest dinosaur (恐龙) in Europe in a field near his neighboring village.

Mike liked dinosaurs more than anything else in the world. He also believed that there was an amazing dinosaur bone under the ground of his own village. His dream was to be the first person to find it.

One summer morning, Mike was exploring (勘查) in a field near a river. He looked up to see his two friends Fern and Pepe running toward him with a colorful kite. Mike enjoyed playing with his friends and began to fly the kite with them. As he ran, he fell to the ground. “I caught my left foot on this grey object,” he said.

“A rock,” said Fern.

Mike looked at it carefully. “I don’t think it’s a rock,” he said excitedly.

“Let me pull it out,” said Pepe.

“No,” said Mike. “It’s better to leave the object right here.”

Mike and the boys ran to school to tell their teacher. The teacher called the paleontologist’s office. The next day, a paleontologist came to the village to examine the object. “It could be a dinosaur bone,” he said. Soon, many paleontologists came and more bones were found. They turned out to come from a new kind of dinosaur.

Fern asked, “What do we call this dinosaur?” “Interesting question,” said one of the paleontologists, “we’ll call it Mikesaur!”

35．Why was Mike’s neighboring village well-known?

A．Scientists often visited it. B．It was the largest in Europe.

C．High hills were behind it. D．A great discovery was made there.

36．What was Mike doing before he met his friends?

A．Flying a kite. B．Exploring in the field.

C．Collecting grey objects. D．Giving a report to his teacher.

37．Why did Mike say “It’s better to leave the object right here.”?

A．He thought it was a rock. B．He thought it was a common bone.

C．He thought it was difficult to move. D．He thought it was something valuable.

38．What do you think most probably happened next?

A．Fern got an expensive gift. B．The teacher sent Pepe to hospital.

C．Mike felt proud of himself. D．More people moved into this village.

【答案】35．D 36．B 37．D 38．C

【导语】本文介绍迈克喜欢恐龙，在一天玩耍中无意发现了恐龙骨头，一位古生物学家决定将它命名为“迈克龙”。

35．细节理解题。根据“His neighboring village was famous because of a great discovery there.”可知，他的邻村因一项重大发现而闻名。故选D。

36．细节理解题。根据“One summer morning, Mike was exploring (勘查) in a field near a river.”可知，一个夏天的早晨，迈克正在河边的田野里探险。故选B。

37．推理判断题。根据“Mike and the boys ran to school to tell their teacher. The teacher called the paleontologist’s office.”可知，迈克和男孩们跑到学校告诉老师，老师打电话给古生物学家的办公室。所以迈克说“把物体留在这里比较好”是因为觉得这是一块有价值的东西。故选D。

38．推理判断题。根据“we’ll call it Mikesaur!”可知，古生物学家决定将它命名为“迈克龙”，所以迈克会为自己感到骄傲。故选C。

**▼TechnoHelp**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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Forum

@@@ee0ca628d6024f1f8ed0e612788a1b52

Discuss your techno-related problems here.

|  |
| --- |
| Dear Max. Please help. I live in Germany with my wife and three kids. My parents live in the U.K. I want my kids to have as much contact with their grandparents as possible. The kids all use e-mail, Skype and SMS, but my parents won’t. I’ve bought them a laptop, given them both mobile phones and a digital but they won’t use them. My parents say they hate computers, new camera and technology. My kids call them “The Technophobes.” What can I do?  Daniel, Nuremburg, Germany |
| You should give them a copy of the film *Witness*. The film shows the life of the Amish people, who are genuine technophobes. The Amish live in the US states of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. They live simple lives and do not usually use many types of modern technology like cars telephones, and electricity.  Corey, New York, U.S.A． |
| Actually the earliest technophobes were the Luddites, a group of cloth workers in the 19th century in Britain during the Industrial Revolution (工业革命). The Luddite cloth workers, who traditionally made cloth by hand, were worried that machines would take away their jobs. because machines could make cloth much faster and cheaper than humans. In 1811 and 1812, the Luddites attacked and destroyed the machines, but the British government supported the factory owners. Many Luddites were arrested and killed. The novel *Shirley* will tell your parents all about it.  Laura, Valencia, Spain |
| You’re not alone, Daniel. There are millions of technophobes out there. A recent survey in the U.K. found that 23% of the adult population in the U.K. are technophobes. Of that group 54% are men and 46% women. 55% are over 55 years old.  Rex, Oxford, U.K. |
| One thing you could try is to find hardware that is designed for older people to use. An example is the mobiles made by the U.S. company Jitterbug. Instead of icons and menus, the Jitterbug phones ask users simple “yes/no” questions and have larger keypads. The company realized that there are about 100 million older users in the U.S. So designing technology for them was a good business idea.  Graham, Patras, Greece |

39．What topic are these people talking about?

A．Parent-child relationship. B．Growth problem of teenagers.

C．Health problems of old people. D．Problems with using technology.

40．What does the word “The Technophobes” mean according to the passage?

A．People who dislike new technology.

B．People who destroy new technology.

C．People who can invent new technology

D．People who are interested in new technology.

41．Who thinks that Daniel’s parents may change their idea by learning stories about some Technophobes’?

A．Corey and Rex. B．Corey and Laura. C．Rex and Graham. D．Laura and Graham.

【答案】39．D 40．A 41．B

【导语】本文是一个网页论坛，主要讨论了技术相关的问题。丹尼尔提出如何解决“技术恐惧症”问题，后面有论坛讨论回复，并给出解决问题的方法。

39．细节理解题。根据“Discuss your techno-related problems here.”可知，这些人讨论的是技术相关的问题。故选D。

40．词义猜测题。根据“My parents say they hate computers, new camera and technology. My kids call them ‘The Technophobes.’”可知，我的父母说他们讨厌计算机，新的相机以及科技，我的孩子们把他们这一行为称作是“The Technophobes”，由此可猜测The Technophobes指的是那些不喜欢新科技的人。故选A。

41．细节理解题。根据“The novel *Shirley* will tell your parents all about it. Laura, Valencia, Spain”及“You should give them a copy of the film *Witness*. Corey, New York, U.S.A.”可知，Corey和Laura认为通过学习一些关于技术恐惧者的故事，丹尼尔的父母可能会改变他们的想法。故选B。

① “Practice makes perfect” is a very popular expression. But can we take this saying literally?

②One popular view is that if a person practises for at least 10, 000 hours, he will reach “perfection”, or in other words, become an expert in a field. It was given by Malcolm Gladwell in his best-selling book, Outliers: *The Story of Success*. He gave the examples of the music group The Beatles and Microsoft co-creator Bill Gates, who clearly put in over 10, 000 hours of practice before they became successful.

③However, Gladwell’s book has been said by many to be too simplistic and generalizing (概括). Anders Ericsson argued that 10, 000 hours was just an average figure. Some people may need fewer than 10, 000 hours and others may need more. He also said that practising a lot was not enough, the type and quality of practice also made a difference. Most importantly, he mentioned the importance of “deliberate (刻意) practice”. When a person practises a specific part of a skill in depth rather than as a whole, it’ll be much more effective, though it’s tiring.

④ Many other studies argue that practice alone is far from enough. In fact, a more recent study from Princeton University stated that practice only accounted for up to 26% of reaching an expert level. Many other factors (因素) such as IQ, personality, attitude, and starting age can also counted. Natural talent is an important factor, especially in sports. For instance, many baseball players in America with amazing vision can see the ball much sooner than others do. Success also depends on social factors, environmental factors, and even just being in the right place at the right time!

⑤ In conclusion, practice may not make perfect, but deliberate practice has been shown to lead us to improvement.

42．What does the underlined word “it” in Para. 2 refer to (指代)?

A．The view. B．The word. C．The book. D．The field.

43．What is Anders Ericsson’s attitude (态度) to Gladwell’s view on practice?

A．Amazed. B．Worried. C．Hopeful. D．Doubtful.

44．Which of the following is especially important in sports according to Princeton University’s study?

A．IQ. B．Personality. C．Natural talent. D．Starting age.

45．Which of the following will the author most probably agree with?

A．Practice makes better. B．Rome was not built in a day.

C．Every man has his price. D．A good beginning is half done.

【答案】42．A 43．D 44．C 45．A

【导语】本文是一篇议论文，主要讨论了“熟能生巧”的观点。

42．代词指代题。根据“One popular view is that if a person practises for at least 10, 000 hours, he will reach “perfection”, or in other words, become an expert in a field. It was given by Malcolm Gladwell”可知，如果一个人练习至少1万个小时，他将达到“完美”，这是Malcolm Gladwell的一种观点，因此“it”指代“The view.”。故选A。

43．推理判断题。根据“Anders Ericsson argued that 10, 000 hours was just an average figure. Some people may need fewer than 10, 000 hours and others may need more. He also said that practising a lot was not enough, the type and quality of practice also made a difference.”可推知，Anders Ericsson对Gladwell的观点表示怀疑。故选D。

44．细节理解题。根据“Natural talent is an important factor, especially in sports.”可知，普林斯顿大学的研究表明天赋在体育运动中特别重要。故选C。

45．推理判断题。根据“ In conclusion, practice may not make perfect, but deliberate practice has been shown to lead us to improvement.”可知，作者认为：练习不一定能达到完美，但是刻意的练习已经被证明能让我们进步。故可推知，作者可能会同意选项A的表述。故选A。

**四、选词填空**

词语运用，从方框内选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空，使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词，每词限用一次。

|  |
| --- |
| pronounce     good     spend     with       wise       learn       help      I      ton      be |

No one is born with the ability to learn English well. But we are able to learn English 46 . Here are 47 secrets to learning English.

★Secret 1 is reading books, newspapers or magazines in English with a dictionary. This will help you learn new words in a fun way. Even by 48 just 15 minutes a day, you can improve your reading skills greatly.

★Secret 2 is listening to English speeches and watching English movies. They are 49 to improve English. These activities will help improve your 50 , listening and vocabulary at the same time.

★Secret 3 is knowing English grammar inside and out. It is one of the top ways on learning English. Grammar is a basic（基础的）tool for English 51 . It can help you understand better, so you must pay 52 of attention to your grammar learning.

★Secret 4 is keeping a diary. It allows you to use all of your English skills. This is one of the 53 ways on improving English at any sage（阶段）of learning the language.

All in all, learning English 54 hard. 55 these ways on learning English, I believe you’ll get better at English.

【答案】

46．wisely 47．my 48．spending 49．helpful 50．pronunciation 51．learners 52．tons 53．best 54．is 55．With

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了学习英语的四个秘诀，分别是：阅读英语书籍、报纸或杂志，并配合字典使用；听英语演讲和观看英语电影；全面了解英语语法；写日记。

46．句意：没有人天生就能够很好地学习英语，但我们能够有智慧地学习英语。此处应填一个副词修饰动词learn，结合句意及备选单词“wise智慧的”符合语境，此处应填形容词wise的副词形式wisely，learn English wisely，意为“智慧的学习英语”。故填wisely。

47．句意：以下是我学习英语的秘诀。此处应填一个形容词性物主代词修饰名词secrets，结合句意及备选单词“I我”符合语境，此处应将主格代词I变为形容词性物主代词my，my secrets to learning English意为“我学习英语的秘诀”。故填my。

48．句意：即使通过每天只花费15分钟的时间，你也能大大提高阅读能力。此处缺少一个动词的现在分词形式与介词by构成介词短语 ，表示“通过……”，结合句意及备选单词“spend花费”符合语境，by为介词，此处应填spend的现在分词形式spending，by spending just 15 minutes a day意为“通过每天只花费15分钟的时间”。故填spending。

49．句意：它们对于提高英语很有帮助。此处缺少一个形容词作表语，结合句意及备选单词“help帮助”符合语境，此处应填help的形容词形式helpful，意为“有帮助的”。故填helpful。

50．句意：这些活动将会同时帮助你提高发音、听力和词汇量。此处缺少一个与listening、vocabulary的并列名词，结合句意及备选单词“pronounce发音”符合语境，此处应填pronounce的名词形式pronunciation，意为“发音”。故填pronunciation。

51．句意：语法是英语学习者的基础工具。此处缺少一个名词，结合句意及备选单词“learn学习”符合语境，此处应填learn的名词复数形式learners，意为“学习者”。故填learners。

52．句意：它可以帮助你更好地理解，因此你必须非常重视语法学习，要付出大量的注意力。结合句意及备选单词“ton大量”符合语境，pay tons of attention，其中pay是动词，tons of作短语修饰attention，意为“付出大量的注意力”。故填tons。

53．句意：这是在学习语言的任何阶段都能提高英语的最好的方式之一。此处应填一个形容词最高级形式修饰名词ways，结合句意及备选单词“good好的”符合语境，形容词good的最高级形式best，one of the best ways，意为“最好的方式之一”。故填best。

54．句意：总的来说，学习英语很难。此处缺少一个谓语动词，结合句意及备选单词“be是”符合语境，learning English是一个单数主语，应填动词be的第三人称单数形式is。故填is。

55．句意：用这些学习英语的方式，我相信你会变得更加擅长英语。此处缺少一个介词，结合句意及备选单词“with用”符合语境。故填With。

**五、单词拼写**

56．—Dad, I bought a pair of for you. Do you like them?（glove）

—Thanks, dear. They are exactly what I want.

【答案】gloves

【详解】句意：——爸爸，我买了一双手套给你。你喜欢它们吗？——谢谢，亲爱的。它们确实是我想要的。根据前面的提示“a pair of”“一双”可知，此处应填写可数名词的复数形式。故填gloves。

57．I used to be (real) quiet.

【答案】really

【详解】句意：我以前很安静。空处修饰形容词quiet，所以用real的副词形式really“很，十分”，加强形容词或副词的语气。故填really。

58．The bad man tried (steal) the new bicycle, but he failed at last.

【答案】to steal

【详解】句意：那个坏人试图偷那辆新自行车，但最终失败了。try to do sth.“尽力/试图做某事”，空处应填动词不定式作宾语。故填to steal。

59．I think Jack has the (able) to deal with the problem well.

【答案】ability

【详解】句意：我认为杰克有能力处理好这个问题。ability“能力”，作宾语，此处特指“处理问题的”能力，填原形。故填ability。

60．I hear this dictionary is very (help) to us students.

【答案】helpful

【详解】句意：我听说这本词典对我们学生很有帮助。分析句子结构可知，此处需用形容词作表语，help帮助，为动词，其形容词形式为helpful，意为“有用的”。故填helpful。

61．Having more vegetables can keep you (health).

【答案】healthy

【详解】句意：多吃蔬菜能够帮助你保持健康。此题考查keep＋形容词“保持……怎么样”的用法，故填health的形容词形式healthy。故填healthy。

62．Which does your room face?（direct）

【答案】direction

【详解】句意：你的房间朝哪个方向？根据“face”可知，此处填名词作动词“face”的宾语，direct的名词形式为direction“方向”；根据does可知填名词单数。故填direction。

63．Jack is chosen as “the Star of Politeness”, because he speaks (polite) than most students in his class.

【答案】more politely

【详解】句意：Jack被选为“礼貌之星”，因为他说话比班上大多数学生都礼貌。根据“he speaks”可知是说话礼貌，空格处应用polite的副词politely；根据than可知这里应用副词比较级，即more politely。故填more politely。

64．The man (die) for two years.

【答案】has been dead

【详解】句意：这个人已经死了两年了。根据“for two years”可知，时态为现在完成时，结构为“have/has done，主语“The man”是第三人称单数，助动词应用has；die“死”是短暂性动词，应用“be dead”表示延续性，be动词过去分词为been。故填has been dead。

65．The church tower which (repair) will be open to tourists soon. The work is almost finished.

【答案】is being repaired

【详解】句意：正在修复的教堂塔楼不久将对游客开放。这工作差不多完成了。分析句子结构可知，这是一个定语从句，先行词church tower与动词repair之间是被动关系，根据“will be open”及“The work is almost finished”可知，这个教堂塔楼正在修复，应用现在进行时的被动语态的结构，主语是单数，be用is，故填is being repaired。

**六、书面表达**

66．在即将举行的中学生国际文化交流活动中，你将代表学校介绍中国的传统节日。请根据以下提示，用英语写一篇发言稿。

|  |
| --- |
| **The Spring Festival**☆**Meaning：**The biggest day of a year; a new start.  ☆**Time：**January or February  ☆**Activities：**get together; visit relatives. |

要求：

1. 词数90左右(开头和结尾已经给出，不计入总词数)；

2. 根据要点提示，可以适当发挥；3. 文中不得出现真实的姓名及校名。

参考词汇：make New Year’s resolutions 制定新年计划；put up couplets 贴对联；the Spring Festival Gala 春节联欢晚会

Ladies and gentlemen,

There is a famous saying in China, “A year’s plan starts with spring.” It tells us that the most important time of a year is spring.

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

That’s all. Thanks for listening.

【答案】例文

Ladies and gentlemen,

There is a famous saying in China, “A year’s plan starts with spring.” It tells us that the most important time of a year is spring. The Chinese Spring Festival is celebrated in January or February. It is the biggest day of a year and it is also a new start for everything. At this time, people make up New Year’s resolutions and plans for the whole year.

When the Spring Festival comes, no matter where people work, they’ll come back home and get together with their family. Before the festival, people are usually busy cleaning up their houses and putting up couplets on the doors. On the eve of the festival, people always have a big dinner with their family, and then watch the Spring Festival Gala on TV. As for children, they enjoy letting off fireworks and getting red packets. In the next few days, people visit their relatives and friends. I like the Spring Festival best, because I can visit my relatives and get many red packets.

That’s all. Thanks for listening.

【详解】[总体分析]

①题材： 本文是一篇发言稿；

②时态： 时态为“一般现在时”；

③提示： 写作要点已给出，考生应注意避免“信息遗漏”，分别介绍春节的意义、时间和活动等。

[写作步骤]

第一步，表明写作意图。认真阅读文章的首句，引出下文；

第二步，具体阐述写作内容。分别介绍春节的意义、时间和活动等；

第三步，书写结语。感谢大家的聆听。

[亮点词汇]

① make up resolutions 下决心

② clean up 打扫

③ relative 亲戚

④ get many red packets 得到很多红包

[高分句型]

① When the Spring Festival comes, no matter where people work, they’ll come back home and get together with their family. (when引导的时间状语从句）

② I like the Spring Festival best, because I can visit my relatives and get many red packets. (because引导原因状语从句）