

期中综合素养达标检测

时间: 100 分钟

分值: 120 分

得分 _____

卷 I (65 分)

I. 听力部分 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 20 分)

(一) 听句子, 选择与句子内容相符的图片。其中有一幅图片是多余的。每个句子读一遍。(5 分)



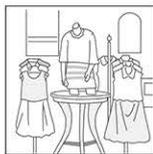
英语听力



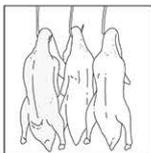
A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

4 _____ 5 _____

(二) 听对话和问题, 选择正确的答案。每段对话读两遍。(5 分)

- 6 A. Rock music. B. American country music.
C. Chinese pop music.
- 7 A. Once a week. B. Twice a week.
C. Three times a week.
- 8 A. At 7:00. B. At 7:15.
C. At 7:30.
- 9 A. It is interesting. B. It is busy.
C. It is boring.
- 10 A. Because her mother is working.
B. Because her father is reading.
C. Because her mother is sleeping.
- (三) 听长对话, 选择正确的答案。每段对话读两遍。(5 分)
- 听第一段对话, 完成第 11、12 小题。
- 11 What color is Betty's skirt?
A. Red. B. Yellow. C. Green.
- 12 How much is Betty's skirt?
A. 150 yuan. B. \$150.
C. 50 yuan.

听第二段对话, 完成第 13 至 15 小题。

- 13 _____ can't stand the film.
A. Mark B. Mark's sister
C. Mark's parents
- 14 Dadi Cinema has _____.
A. the best service B. the cheapest ticket
C. the best quality
- 15 Mark goes to the cinema _____.
A. every day B. once a week
C. twice a month
- (四) 听短文, 选择正确的答案。短文读两遍。(5 分)
- 16 Daisy thinks talk shows are _____.
A. interesting B. boring
C. enjoyable
- 17 _____ are Daisy's favorite program.
A. Talk shows B. Soap operas
C. Sports shows
- 18 Daisy likes watching sports matches _____.
A. on TV B. on the Internet
C. in books
- 19 Linda likes _____.
A. singing B. swimming
C. playing the piano
- 20 Linda is good at _____.
A. singing B. dancing C. drawing
- II. 单项选择 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)
- 21 What _____ great time the children had! They played _____ soccer for a whole afternoon.
A. a; a B. a; / C. /; / D. a; the
- 22 —How often does Gina take the bus to school?
—She _____ takes the bus because she likes walking there.
A. hardly ever B. always
C. often D. usually
- 23 You have more toys than _____. But mine are better than _____.
A. I; yours B. mine; yours
C. I; your D. mine; your
- 24 Of all the girls, Jenny was _____ because she got first prize.
A. more exciting B. the most exciting
C. more excited D. the most excited

25 —Did you _____ much time watching the match last night?
—Yes. It _____ me a few hours to watch this match.

- A. spend; spent B. spend; took
C. take; took D. take; cost

26 Could you please tell me _____ in today's newspaper?

- A. interesting something B. something interesting
C. interesting anything D. anything interesting

27 —I hear that a pig from Japan can jump 70cm high.
—_____ interesting news!

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

28 He has two brothers. One is in Beijing, and _____ is in Shanghai.

- A. other B. the other C. another D. others

29 Our _____ grandfather visited Harbin last month.

- A. 65 years old B. 65-year-old
C. 65-years-old D. 65 years' old

30 The children felt _____ about the _____ program *Keep Running*.

- A. relaxed; relaxed B. relaxing; relaxing
C. relaxed; relaxing D. relaxing; relaxed

III. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 计 15 分)

No leaves are exactly (确切地) the same in the world. Nobody in the world is the same 31 you. You are unique (唯一的). Everybody is 32 from others. That is good, 33 it makes the world an interesting place.

Some people are taller than you, but others are 34 than you. Maybe your hair is the same color as your friend's, but it 35 be longer than hers. I am sure you have 36 friends who are smarter than you. And you also have some friends who are as 37 at sports as you. But there are also some people around you who are not good at the same things. 38 does your best friend look like?

Do you both 39 to finish your homework at school?

Do you both want to wear the same clothes every day? I think 40 some ways you are the same, but in many other ways you are different. So say loudly to the world, "I am who I am—I'm unique!"

31 A. in B. as C. of D. from

32 A. difficult B. different C. smart D. far

33 A. because B. however C. though D. but

34 A. funnier B. shorter C. heavier D. nicer

35 A. should B. must C. may D. need

36 A. any B. some C. much D. few

37 A. bad B. sad C. well D. good

38 A. Where B. What C. How D. When

39 A. like B. enjoy C. practice D. feel like

40 A. through B. by C. in D. on

IV. 阅读理解 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 20 分)

阅读 A、B 两篇材料, 然后从每小题所给的四个选项选出最佳选项。

A

Liverpool (利物浦)	
Discover (发现) the best music, sport, culture... in the UK	
<p style="text-align: center;">Liverpool MUSIC</p> <p>The Beatles Story The world-famous 1960s music group came from Liverpool. Find out about The Beatles at the Beatles Story. Open every day except Dec. 25th and 26th. Adult (成人): £ 15. 95 Child: £ 7. 00 Child under five: Free</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Liverpool SPORT</p> <p>Liverpool FC This city loves football. Visit Anfield football stadium, home of Liverpool FC, Liverpool's favorite football club, and take a tour. Closed on weekends. Adult: £ 15. 00 Child: £ 9. 00 Child under five: Free</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Liverpool MUSEUM</p> <p>The Museum of Liverpool Learn all about the history and culture of Liverpool. Open daily 10: 00 a. m.—5: 00 p. m. Free!</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Liverpool SHOPPING</p> <p>Liverpool ONE Find the best shop in the center of Liverpool at Liverpool ONE, a big shopping center. Opened in 2008. More than 160 shops, restaurants and cinemas.</p>

41 How much will Jack, a boy of 6, and his father pay if they visit the Beatles Story?

- A. £ 15. 95. B. £ 14. 00.
C. £ 22. 95. D. £ 31. 90.

42 What can we learn about Anfield football stadium?

- A. It costs £ 9. 00 for an adult to take a tour in the stadium.
B. It is home of Liverpool FC, Liverpool's favorite football club.
C. The stadium is open every day.
D. It opened in 2008.

43 How long is the Museum of Liverpool open every day?

- A. For 5 hours. B. For 7 hours.
C. For 10 hours. D. For 12 hours.

44 What's Liverpool ONE?

- A. It's a restaurant.
B. It's a cinema.
C. It's an amusement park.
D. It's a shopping center.

- 45 We might read the passage _____.
- A. in a geography textbook
B. in an English dictionary
C. in a travel magazine
D. in a storybook

B

Everyone needs friends. Friends bring us happiness and hope in our lives. But the ability to make friends changes from person to person. To some people, making friends is easy, and to others it's very difficult.

Making friends is a skill, and the first thing is to know how to get along with others.

If you have trouble in making friends, maybe I can tell you how to do it.

*Know your own good points. You have skills and talents that others will like.

*Believe that you are a good person and have something nice to share with others.

*Be humorous (幽默的). Learn to laugh at yourself and your weaknesses. Remember to smile at others.

*Respect (尊重) the others. Everyone has his own idea. Learn how to listen to others' ideas without trying to make them accept (接受) yours.

*Be kind. If you are kind to others, they will usually be kind to you. There are hundreds of little things you can do to show kindness. Open the door for someone. Wave to a friend and so on.

*Don't complain (抱怨). Learn to accept what you can't change, and work hard to change what you can. No one is willing to hear your complaint all the time.

*Never give up. Even if you are faced with some closed-minded people, never give up. And try to find someone who will understand you.

- 46 Why do we need friends according to the passage?
- A. Friends can do everything for us.
B. Friends can bring us happiness.
C. Friends accept our ideas all the time.
D. Without friends we couldn't live.
- 47 Which is NOT true?
- A. It's necessary for everyone to make friends.
B. It's easy for everyone to make friends.
C. It's easy for some people to make friends.
D. It's difficult for some people to make friends.
- 48 What's the first thing we should learn in order to make friends?
- A. To help others.
B. To smile at others.
C. To get along with others.
D. To listen to others' complaints.
- 49 Which of the following shows a sense of humor?
- A. Opening the door for someone.
B. Complaining to others all the time.
C. Laughing at ourselves and our weaknesses.
D. Finding someone who will understand us.

- 50 How many pieces of advice does the writer offer when we have trouble in making friends?
- A. Five. B. Seven. C. Nine. D. Eleven.

卷 II (55 分)

V. 还原型阅读 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 10 分)

(2018·吉林中考) 根据短文内容, 将下面方框内的句子还原到文中空白处, 使短文内容完整、通顺 (每个选项只能用一次)。

The Inuit people of North America used to be called Eskimos. 51. Their lives have changed a lot in 30 years.

The Inuit people used to live in igloos (冰屋) in winter but today, many of them live in houses in small towns. They used to hunt seals (海豹). 52. Many of them still wear seal-skin clothes today because they are very warm. Remember, the weather is very cold for many months of the year.

Mariano Tagalik, a 65-year-old Inuit, told us a little about her past life. "Our winter igloos were very warm. We cooked inside, so sometimes it got too hot. 53. In the short summers, we lived in seal-skin tents, but I spent as much time as possible playing outside."

To move over the snow, Inuit people wore special snowshoes on their feet. 54. These machines can travel long distances (距离) in a short time. In the past, it took them days or weeks to travel the same distance.

55, and they learnt everything from their parents. Now, like all North Americans, they go to school for about ten years. Life is not as hard as it used to be, but many of the older Inuits hate modern life and want to go back to the old days.

- A. I took off most of my clothes when I was in our igloo
B. Inuit children never went to school
C. They are now named Inuits which means "the people" instead of Eskimos
D. Today many Inuits ride snowmobiles
E. They ate the meat and made clothes from the fur (皮毛)

- 51 _____ 52 _____ 53 _____
54 _____ 55 _____

VI. 词语运用 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

(A) 根据句意及首字母提示完成单词。

- 56 Do you usually s _____ your happiness with your friends?
- 57 If you don't know the new words, you can look them up in the d _____.
- 58 This film is so boring that I can't s _____ it.

- 59 It's n _____ for students to exercise every day.
- 60 Mo Yan is f _____ as a writer. Lots of people like him.
- (B)用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空。

scientist care loud visit big

- 61 Do you decide _____ your grandparents this summer holiday?
- 62 The baby is sleeping. Don't speak _____.
- 63 Tu Youyou is one of the most famous _____ in the world.
- 64 Michael is a very _____ boy. He often makes many mistakes in his homework.
- 65 Shenzhen was a small village 30 years ago but it is much _____ now.

VII. 句型转换 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)
根据所给提示, 完成句子, 每空一词, 含缩略词。

- 66 I am taller than her. (改为同义句)
She is not _____ me.
- 67 Huang Lei likes sports, and Larry likes sports, too. (合并为一句)
_____ Huang Lei _____ Larry like sports.
- 68 What do you think of the 2018 Spring Festival Gala? (改为同义句)
_____ do you _____ the 2018 Spring Festival Gala?
- 69 She stayed there for a week. (改为否定句)
She _____ there for a week.
- 70 Li Ming is playing basketball now. (用 often 改写句子)
Li Ming _____ basketball.

VIII. 补全对话 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)
从方框中选择恰当的句子补全对话 (有两项是多余的)。

- A. I'm sorry, but I can't.
B. I'd like to, but when is it?
C. Who will you go to the cinema with?
D. But I don't know his telephone number.
E. You can ask Bob to go with you.
F. Which cinema is the best in town?
G. Maybe we can go to the movies next time.

- A: Can you go to the cinema, Kate?
B: 71
A: At two this afternoon.
B: 72 I have to look after my little brother.
A: I'm sorry to hear that.
B: 73 He likes watching movies. You can call him.
A: 74 Do you know it?
B: Yes. It's 567-4023.
A: Thanks a lot.
B: You're welcome.

A: 75
B: OK.

71 _____ 72 _____ 73 _____
74 _____ 75 _____

IX. 综合填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

(2018·河北中考)根据短文内容及所给提示, 在文中的空白处填写一个正确的单词。

This morning I took a bus to school. The traffic was 76 (busy) than usual and there were more people on the bus. At Xinhua Stop, I saw 77 old man get on the bus. He looked very weak. I stood 78 and gave my seat to him. He thanked me and asked me about my name and my school. We talked 79 (happy).

Later in the 80 (three) class, Mr. Du came in and asked me to go to the front. I didn't know w 81, so I was a little afraid. Everyone was looking at me. Then he told 82 (they) what I did on the bus this morning. He 83 (know) it because he got a phone call from the old man. Mr. Du said I could be a good example to my 84 (classmate). It was really a good day f 85 me! I was so proud!

81 _____ 82 _____ 83 _____
84 _____ 85 _____ 86 _____
87 _____ 88 _____ 89 _____
90 _____ 91 _____ 92 _____
93 _____ 94 _____ 95 _____

X. 书面表达 (15 分)

假设你有一位朋友叫 Sam, 下面表格中列出了他的一些情况, 请据此写一篇短文, 词数 80 左右, 文章的开头已经给出, 不计入总词数。

特点	我们班最高的男生; 总是面带笑容, 看上去很高兴
品行	很滑稽, 当其他人不高兴时讲笑话让他们开心; 愿意倾听我们的问题, 并提供帮助
爱好	喜欢看书; 花在看书上的时间比我多; 擅长打篮球, 每周五下午, 我们一起打篮球
未来计划	他长大后想当一名社会工作者 (social worker), ……

- 要求: 1. 所写内容必须包括表格中所有的信息, 可作适当的发挥;
2. 开头已给出, 不计入总词数;
3. 不得出现真实的人名、校名、地名等相关信息。

My friend Sam

I have a wonderful friend named Sam. I'd like to tell you something about him.



答案全析全解

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1—5 DEACB 6—10 CBBAC 11—15 CACBB

16—20 BCAAB

21. B have a great time 为固定搭配,意为“玩得愉快”,故第一个空格填 a; play 的宾语为球类名词时,球类名词前不加冠词,play soccer 意为“踢足球”。故选 B。
句意:孩子们玩得真开心啊!他们踢了一下午足球。

22. A hardly ever 意为“几乎从不”; always 意为“总是”; often 意为“经常”; usually 意为“通常”。由后半句 because she likes walking there (因为她喜欢步行去那里)可知,她几乎不坐公交车去学校,空格处应填 hardly ever。

23. A 分析前句可知,第一个空格应为人称代词的主格形式 I,其后省略了动词 have,排除 B、D 两项;分析后句可知,than 后的比较对象为本句主语 mine,故第二个空格应为名词性物主代词 yours,排除 C 项。故选 A。

24. D 由表示范围的短语 of all the girls (所有的女孩中)可知,此处应为最高级形式,排除 A、C 两项;由主语 Jenny 可知,形容词选用修饰人的 excited,排除 B 项。故选 D。

25. B 结合问句主语 you 可知,第一个空用主语为人的 spend; “It takes sb. + 一段时间 + to do sth.” 为固定句型,由问句时态可知答语时态为一般过去时,故第二个空格填 took。故选 B。

26. B 形容词修饰复合不定代词时需后置,排除 A、C 两项;由本句是 could 开头的表示请求的疑问句可知,用 some 构成的复合不定代词,排除 D 项。故选 B。

27. A 由上句句意“我听说一头来自日本的猪能跳 70 厘米高”可推知,空格所在句意为“多么有趣的新闻啊!”,故感叹句的中心词为不可数名词 news,感叹词选用 what,且不用不定冠词。故选 A。

28. B one...the other... 意为“(两者中)一个……另一个……”,为固定搭配;结合前句句意“他有两个哥哥”可推知,后句意为“一个在北京,另一个在上海”。故选 B。

29. B 分析题干可知,空格处在此处作定语,应为形容词;合成形容词“几岁的”中的 year 为单数形式,且需用连字符连接。故选 B。

30. C relaxed 意为“放松的”,修饰人;relaxing 意为“使人放松的”,修饰物。分析题干可知,第一个空格前的主语为人(the children),用 relaxed;第二个空格修饰后面的名词,program 为物,用 relaxing。故选 C。

语篇解读:世界上没有完全相同的叶子,人也是一样的,也就是说任何一个人在世界上都是独一无二的。你可能和朋友有很多相似之处,但还是有很多地方是完全不同的。

31. B the same as 意为“与……一样”,为固定搭配。故选 B。

32. B be different from 意为“与……不同”,为固定搭配。故选 B。

33. A because 意为“因为”,引导原因状语从句;however 意为“然而”,表示转折;though 意为“即使”,引导让步状语从句;but 意为“但是”,表示转折。空格前 that is good (那是非常棒的)与空格后 it makes the world an interesting place (它使世界成为一个有趣的地方)在逻辑上为因果关系。故选 A。

34. B funnier 意为“更有趣的”;shorter 意为“更短的;更矮的”;heavier 意为“更重的”;nicer 意为“更好的”。由前面的 some people are taller than you (有些人比你高)并结合关键词 but 可知,后一分句意为“另一些人比你矮”。故选 B。

35. C should 意为“应该”;must 意为“必须”;may 意为“可能”;need 意为“需要”。由前面的 maybe your hair is the same color as your friend's (可能你的头发和你朋友的头发颜色一样),并结合空格后 be longer than hers (比她的长)可推知此处描述与前一分句一样,也是猜测的。故选 C。

36. B any 意为“一些”,通常用在否定句或疑问句中;some 意为“一些”,用在肯定句中;much 意为“许多”,修饰不可数名词;few 意为“很少”,修饰可数名词复数,表示否定意义。由本句为肯定句可排除 A 项;由空格后的 friends 可排除 C 项;根据句意“我确信你有一些比你聪明的朋友”可知,本句表示肯定意义,排除 D 项。故选 B。

37. D be good at 意为“擅长……”,为固定搭配。故选 D。

38. B “What do/does+sb. +look like?” 为固定句型,意



答案全析全解

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为“某人长相怎么样? ”。故选 B。

39. A like to do sth. 意为“喜欢做某事”; enjoy doing sth. 意为“喜欢做某事”; practice doing sth. 意为“练习做某事”; feel like doing sth. 意为“想要做某事”。结合空格后面的 to finish 结构可排除 B、C 和 D 三项。故选 A。

40. C in some ways 意为“在某些方面”, 为固定搭配。故选 C。

[长难句分析]

And you also have some friends who are as good at sports as you.
who 引导的定语从句, 修饰先行词 friends

并且你也有一些和你一样擅长运动的朋友。

语篇解读: 本文是一篇关于利物浦的旅游指南。文中介绍了利物浦的音乐——甲壳虫乐队传奇、运动——足球、文化——博物馆和购物中心——利物浦一号等相关情况。

41. C 题干意为“六岁的男孩杰克和他的爸爸如果去看甲壳虫乐队传奇, 他们要付多少钱? ”; 结合 Liverpool MUSIC 框中“Adult: £ 15. 95 Child: £ 7. 00 Child under five: Free”可知, 他们应付 £ 15. 95+ £ 7= £ 22. 95。故选 C。

42. B 题干意为“我们能了解到安菲尔德足球场什么? ”; 结合 Liverpool SPORT 框中“Adult: £ 15. 00”可知, A 项“成人在体育场游览要 9 英镑”与原文描述不符; 结合本框中“Visit Anfield football stadium, home of Liverpool FC, Liverpool's favorite football club...”可知, B 项与原文描述相符; 结合本框中“Closed on weekends.”可知, C 项“体育场每天开放”与原文描述不符; 结合 Liverpool SHOPPING 框中“... Liverpool ONE, a big shopping center. Opened in 2008.”可知 D 项与 Anfield football stadium 不对应。故选 B。

43. B 题干意为“利物浦博物馆每天开放多久? ”; 由 Liverpool MUSEUM 框中“Open daily 10: 00 a. m. — 5: 00 p. m.”可知, 每天上午十点到下午五点开放; 共计 7 个小时。故选 B。

44. D 由 Liverpool SHOPPING 框中“Find the best shop in the center of Liverpool at Liverpool ONE, a big shopping center.”可知 Liverpool ONE 是一个 big shopping center。

center。故选 D。

45. C 题干意为“我们可以_____看到这篇文章”; A 项意为“在地理教科书中”; B 项意为“在英文词典里”; C 项意为“在旅游杂志里”; D 项意为“在故事书里”; 结合文意可知本文是有关利物浦的音乐、运动、文化和购物的旅游指南, C 项与文意相符。故选 C。

语篇解读: 本文是一篇说明文, 作者给出了如何交友的建议。

46. B 由第一段第二句“Friends bring us happiness and hope in our lives.”可知朋友能带给我们快乐, 故选 B 项。

47. B 由第一段中的“To some people, making friends is easy, and to others it's very difficult.”可知对一些人来说交朋友是容易的, 而对另一些人来说交朋友是很困难的, 由此可知不是每个人都能很容易地交到朋友。故选 B 项。

48. C 由第二段中的 the first thing is to know how to get along with others 可知交朋友的第一件事是知道如何与他人相处, 故选 C 项。

49. C 由题干中的 a sense of humor 可定位到文中的“Learn to laugh at yourself and your weaknesses.”, 故选 C 项。

50. B 根据文章内容可知作者共给出了七条建议, 故选 B 项。

语篇解读: 本文介绍了北美的因纽特人 30 年来生活发生的变化。过去他们冬天住在冰屋里, 夏天住在海豹皮帐篷里, 但现在他们中的很多人住在小镇上的房子里; 过去他们穿特制的雪鞋在雪上移动, 现在他们骑雪地摩托车; 过去他们从不上学, 而是跟父母学习一切, 现在他们上大约十年的学。

51. C 由前句“北美的因纽特人过去叫爱斯基摩人”与后句“他们的生活在 30 年里变化了很多”可知, C 项“They are now named Inuits which means ‘the people’ instead of Eskimos (现在他们叫因纽特人, 其含义为‘真正的人’, 而不再叫爱斯基摩人)”符合此处语境。

52. E 由上句句意“他们过去常猎捕海豹”和下句句意“现在他们中的许多人仍然穿海豹皮做的衣服, 因为





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它们非常暖和”可推断,此处应填 E 项“*They ate the meat and made clothes from the fur* (他们吃海豹肉,并用其皮毛做衣服)”。

53. A 由前面句意“我们冬天的冰屋非常暖和,我们在里面做饭,因此有时它变得太热”可知,此处填 A 项“*I took off most of my clothes when I was in our igloo* (当我在冰屋里时,我会脱去大多数的衣服)”。
54. D 由上句句意“为了在雪上移动,因纽特人在脚上穿特制的雪鞋”和下句句意“这些机械可以在短时间内行进很远的距离”可推断,此处应描述现在因纽特人在雪地上如何移动,故填 D 项“*Today many Inuits ride snowmobiles* (现在许多因纽特人骑雪地摩托车)”。
55. B 由下句句意“现在像所有北美一样,他们上大约十年的学”可知此处与上学有关,故填 B 项“*Inuit children never went to school* (因纽特人的孩子过去从不上学)”。
56. share 由句意“你通常和你的朋友一起_____你的快乐吗?”可推知,此处意为“分享”;*share sth. with sb.* 为固定搭配,意为“和某人一起分享……”;且本句是 do 开头的一般疑问句,用动词原形。故填 share。
57. dictionary 由句意“如果你不认识新单词,你可以在_____查阅它们”并结合常识可知,此处意为“字典;词典”,故填 dictionary。
58. stand 由句意“这部电影是如此无聊以至于我不能_____它”并结合首字母 s 可推知,此处意为“忍受”;stand 动词,意为“忍受”;且 can't 后接动词原形。故填 stand。
59. necessary 由常识并结合首字母 n 可知,学生每天锻炼是有必要的;necessary 形容词,意为“必须的;必要的”。
60. famous *be famous as* 意为“作为……而出名”;结合常识可知莫言是一名著名作家。故填 famous。
61. to visit 由句意“你们决定这个暑假_____你们的祖父母吗?”可知,此处应为“探望”;visit 动词,意为“探望;拜访”;*decide to do sth.* 意为“决定做某事”,为固定搭配。故填 to visit。
62. loudly 由前句句意“宝宝在睡觉”可知,后句意为

“不要大声说话”,故选 loud (大声的);分析本句可知,空格处在句中修饰动词 speak,作状语,故用 loud 的副词形式 loudly。

63. scientists 由常识可知,屠呦呦是科学家,故选 scientist;“one of+the+形容词最高级+可数名词复数”意为“……中最……的一个”,为固定搭配。故填 scientists。
64. careless 由后句句意“他经常在作业中犯许多错误”可推知,前句意为“迈克尔是一个非常粗心的男孩”。careless 形容词,意为“粗心的;马虎的”。
65. bigger 由 but 前句意“深圳在 30 年前是一个小村庄”与 but 后句意是转折关系可推知,后半句句意为“它现在大得多”;big 形容词,意为“大”;结合空格前 much 修饰比较级可知,此处应为 big 的比较级 bigger。
66. so/as tall as 67. Both, and 68. How, like
69. didn't stay 70. often plays
71—75 BAEDG

语篇解读:作者早晨乘公交车去上学。交通比平时繁忙,车上人也多。在新华站,作者站起来为一位老人让座,他们相谈甚欢。第三节课上,老师把作者叫到前面,作者不知道为什么。原来老师知道了作者让座的事,并将他作为其他同学的榜样。作者感到很自豪。

76. busier than 前用形容词或副词的比较级,故填 busier。
77. an 此处泛指“一位”老人上了公交车,且 old 的读音以元音音素开头,故填不定冠词 an。
78. up stand up 是固定短语,意为“站起来”。句意:我站起来,把座位让给了他。
79. happily 修饰动词 talked 应用 happy 的副词形式,故填 happily。
80. third 由空格前面的 the 和后面的单数名词 class 可知,此处表示“第三”节课,故填序数词 third。
81. why 由后面的 so I was a little afraid 可知,作者不知道老师让他到前面去的原因。由首字母 w 可知填 why。
82. them told 是动词,动词后应用人称代词的宾格形式作宾语,故填 them。句意:然后他告诉了他们今天早上我在公交车上所做





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83. knew 由从句 because he got a phone call from the old man 是一般过去时可知,主句也应是一般过去时,故填过去式 knew。

84. classmates 由上文中的“Everyone was looking at me...”可知,“我”的同学不止一个,故填可数名词 classmate 的复数形式 classmates。

85. for 联系上下文可知,对作者来说这是美好的一天,结合首字母 f 可知填 for。for 此处意为“对……来说”。

86. One possible version:

My friend Sam

I have a wonderful friend named Sam. I'd like to tell you something about him.

Sam is the tallest boy in our class. He often has a smile on his face and looks happy. Sam is also funny. When others are not happy, he often tells them jokes to make them happy. He likes listening to our problems and helps us. He likes reading books, too. He spends more time reading than me. He is good at playing basketball. We play basketball every Friday afternoon.

When he grows up, he wants to be a social worker so that he can help more people.

