

2016 年初中毕业生学业考试

英语

本文共四大题，12 页，满分 110 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必在答题卡上用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔填写自己的考生号、姓名；填写考场试室号、座位号，再用 2B 铅笔把对应这两个号码的标号涂黑。
2. 选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题同的答案标号涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号；不能答在试卷上。
3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，涉及作图的题目，用 2B 铅笔画图。答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内的相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案；改动的答案也不能超出指定的区域。不准使用铅笔、圆珠笔和涂改液，不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁，考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

一、语法选择（共 15 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，从 1~15 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In a far-away place, there was a village. The village was 1 in potatoes than anywhere else in the country. At the end of every growing season, 2 potatoes were dug out of the ground, and readied for market. In each home, men and women would 3 divide the potatoes into three groups: large, medium and small.

One year, there was a young man 4 received his share of the potatoes. As the other villagers 5, he walked around the village laughing and talking. 6 villagers thought he was lazy, and they worried that this man would never get 7 potatoes ready in time. When it was time for the villagers 8 to market, they were greatly surprised to find that the man's potatoes 9 perfectly into three groups.

After 10 the man how he did it, they understood he was not lazy, 11 very clever. He had put all his potatoes in a cart and pulled it along the village's rough dirt road. As the cart moved up and down over the road, the potatoes moved 12. The smaller potatoes moved to the bottom, the large potatoes rose to the top and the medium potatoes rested 13 the middle.

Life 14 like this too. The rough roads we travel along can also 15 us.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. rich | B. richer | C. richest | D. more rich |
| 2. A. thousand with | B. thousands with | C. thousand of | D. thousands of |
| 3. A. busily | B. busy | C. more busily | D. busier |

4. A. who B. which C. what D. whose
 5. A. work B. was working C. were working D. works
 6. A. A B. An C. The D. /
 7. A. he B. him C. himself D. his
 8. A. go B. going C. to go D. went
 9. A. are divided B. were divided C. are dividing D. divided
 10. A. asking B. asked C. ask D. asks
 11. A. so B. and C. or D. but
 12. A. too B. also C. either D. neither
 13. A. on B. in C. with D. by
 14. A. has B. are C. were D. is
 15. A. to help B. help C. helps D. helped

解析：

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B	D	A	A	C	C	D	C	B	A	D	A	B	D	B

文章讲述了在一个盛产土豆的村庄中，一到收获季节村民们就会忙于将土豆分为大、中、小三类。一位年轻人却在他人忙着将土豆分类时有说有笑，一点不急。大家都认为他太懒惰，结果到了交易土豆的时候却发现他已经完美地分好了类。这时大家才意识到他不是懒而是聪明，他将土豆装入推车中，拉着车经过颠簸的土路，土豆随着车上下颠簸自动按大小分为上中下三层。人生也是如此，我们遇到的不平坦亦能帮助我们变得更好。

【详细解析】

1. A 形容词。此处考查形容词比较级，从后文 than 可知用 richer. 故选 B。
 2. D 数词。此处考查数词中固定搭配，“成千上万”应该为 thousands of...
 3. A 副词。此处考查副词修饰动词的用法。busily 修饰动词 divide。
 4. A 定语从句之关系代词。先行词为 a young man, 在定语从句中做主语，故选关系代词 who。
 5. C 时态。本题考查过去进行时，本句话翻译为：“当其他的村民正在忙作时，...”。
 6. C 定冠词。the 在此处表达的是第二次提到 villagers。
 7. D 物主代词。“...get his potatoes ready in time.”表示“不能及时把他的土豆区分好”。
 8. C 句型。It is time for sb to do sth “对某人来说是时候做...”故选 C。
 9. B 被动语态。本句子前面有“...were greatly...”故表示过去，另 potatoes 在文中是被区分开来，故用过去时的被动语态，答案选择 B。
 10. A 动名词。本题考查介宾结构。after 在此处是介词，并非连词。
 11. D 连词。本处表转折，意思为：村民们明白他不懒惰，但是非常聪明。
 12. A 副词。考查：“也”的表达，本句子是肯定句，且在句末，故选择 too。
 13. B 介词。本处考查介词的固定搭配：“in the middle”意为：在中间。
 14. D 系动词。Life is like this too. 意思为：生活也如同这样。
 15. B 情态动词。本处考查情态动词后接原形。

二、完形填空（共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 16~25 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

When Rebecca was a middle school student, she was often bullied (欺凌). At that time, she

didn't want to tell others. However, she now thinks people who are bullied should talk about their 16.

Rebecca says that many people who are bullied 17 in silence. She says that although she 18 heard a lot about bullying when she was in primary school, she never thought it would happen to her.

Rebecca told us that the bullying began when she went to middle school. People started making fun of her for being a 19 student and knowing all the answers.

She went on to say that every time she answered a question correctly in class, everyone would start shouting and saying that she was too 20 for them.

She told us that by the end of the year, she was very 21 about the bullying and became ill. She began to hate school. But 22 she had a friend who she could talk to, and they told their head teacher about her problem. She believes that talking to the teacher 23 her a lot. They found ways to deal with the problem, and the bullying finally 24.

Her 25 is, don't see yourself as the problem. Nobody should be bullied. But if you don't tell anyone what is going on, nobody will know that you need help.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. A. experiences | B. jokes | C. hobbies | D. studies |
| 17. A. sleep | B. laugh | C. suffer | D. play |
| 18. A. seldom | B. always | C. never | D. suddenly |
| 19. A. bad | B. happy | C. silent | D. good |
| 20. A. clever | B. slow | C. noisy | D. proud |
| 21. A. pleased | B. worried | C. satisfied | D. amazed |
| 22. A. usually | B. interestingly | C. luckily | D. strangely |
| 23. A. surprised | B. controlled | C. excited | D. helped |
| 24. A. started | B. stopped | C. increased | D. continued |
| 25. A. problem | B. agreement | C. condition | D. advice |

解析：

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
A	C	B	D	A	B	C	D	B	D

文章讲述了一位叫 Rebecca 的女士认为当我们在学校遇到欺凌的时候应该勇敢说出来。Rebecca 在中学时因为成绩好而被同学嘲笑，这一度让她生病和厌学。幸运的是她和朋友向老师反映问题之后，她们找到了解决办法并且最终停止了欺凌。因此 Rebecca 认为没有人应该被欺凌，当你遭受欺凌时，要勇敢说出来才能让大家都知道你需要帮助。

【详细解析】

16. A experience“经历”。从文章句意可以推测出来。
17. C suffer”忍受，遭遇”。本句意思表达：很多被欺负的人都只是默默忍受着。拓展：suffer from“遭受...疾病”。
18. B 从 although...表达尽管她在小学时经常听到关于欺负的事情，但她认为事情不会发生在她身上。
19. D 考查上下文。从后文 knowing all the answers 可以推测是一个好学生。
20. A 考查上下文。意思为：对于其他同学来说，Rebecca 太聪明了。
21. B 考查固定搭配。be worried about...“担忧.....”。

22. C 考查上下文。前文说她开始厌学，后文 **but** 转折，可以推测出来是很幸运。
23. D 考查上下文。意思为：她相信跟老师说能帮助她不少；B 选项 **control** 为“控制”。
24. B 考查上下文。前文说到找到了解决的方法，故应该是欺负这种现象停止了。C 选项为“增加”。
25. D 前文是寻求老师帮助，所以此处应该为建议，故选 **advice**。C 选项 **condition** 为“条件”，B 选项为“认同，同意；协议”。

三、阅读（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 阅读理解

(A)

“Save the whales!” That’s what the picture on Jake Smith’s bedroom wall said. Jake liked having a picture that said something important that showed he cared. He just never expected to get a chance to save a real whale, one right in his own neighbourhood.



It was a Saturday morning when the newspaper first reported the whales’ coming. A group of the animals were swimming close to the beach in Jake’s hometown. All the local people rushed out to the beach to see them. They were expecting a beautiful show, better than a movie, but nothing they’d have to do anything about.

Then one whale swam in their direction, directly towards land. It came in with the waves, and when the waves **receded**, it stayed. Its huge body rested on the sand. Suddenly, Jake and his family and all the others were no longer sightseers. They had to become rescuers. A few people ran towards the animal. They pushed and tried to force the whale back into the water, but it was no use.

An animal rescue service team soon arrived in a truck with heavy lifting machinery, to help move the animal. Jake and his family couldn’t do much on the beach, so they went back to their house and made sandwiches and hot tea for the rescuers. At least, Jake thought, they could help in some way.

Back at the beach, they offered the food to the rescuers and were happy to see that it was needed. It was getting dark. Some people lined up their cars along the beach and shined the headlights on the sand. The rescuers would not give up. After trying many times they were finally able to lift the whale into the water. Everyone cheered when it headed out to sea. It swam out about a mile and then disappeared for a moment under the sea. Then, in what looked like a jump for joy, it rose high above the water— a thank -you to those who had worked so hard to saved his life.

26. What does the picture on Jake’s wall tells about him?
- A. He lived near the ocean.
 - B. He cared about the environment.
 - C. He worked as an animal rescuer.
 - D. He thought whales were the most beautiful animals.
27. Why did the local people go down to the beach that morning?
- A. To swim with the whales.
 - B. To help rescue the whales.
 - C. To see the whales swimming.

- D. To watch a movie about whales.
28. The underlined word “receded” in Paragraph 3 means _____.
 A. didn’t move B. went back out C. washed over D. got up
29. How did Jake and his family help save the whale?
 A. By calling the rescue service. B. By asking their neighbours for help.
 C. By giving the rescuers food and drink. D. By controlling the people on the beach.
30. In what order did the events of the whale rescue take place?
 a. The whale disappeared under the sea.
 b. People turned on the light of the cars.
 c. Rescuers lifted the whale into the water.
 d. Animal rescue service brought its truck.
 e. People pushed the whale towards the sea.
 A. e-d-b-c-a B. e-b-c-d-a C. d-b-e-a-c D. a-e-b-d-c

解析：

26	27	28	29	30
B	C	B	C	A

本文是篇记叙文，主要讲述了人们齐心协力帮助一头鲸鱼重回大海的故事。

26. B 细节题，从首段的第二句可知。

27. C 细节题，从第二段的“they were expecting a beautiful show, better than a movie”可知人们期待鲸鱼表演，也就是它的泳姿。

28. B 猜词题。从第三段的“It came in with the wave”以及“its huge body rested on the sand”可知浪潮退去，鲸鱼留在了沙滩上。

29. C 细节题。从第四段的“Jake and his family”可知 Jake 和家人给救援人员做了吃喝的东西。

30. A 排序题。通读全文可知鲸鱼最终获救游回大海，故 a 位于末尾，排除 C 和 D，救援人员到了之后，人们打开车灯给救援人员照明，故 d 在 b 之前。

(B)

It may be hard to believe, but the American Revolution (革命) —the war that freed the American states from British control—began over a cup of tea. Tea was not the only thing that caused the war, of course, but it played a very big part.

The British people’s love of tea is well-known. When the British won control over much of North America in the early 1700s, they brought their tea-drinking habits with them. Tea quickly became the continent’s most popular drink. As tea could not be grown locally, just as in Britain, it was shipped into the country—mostly from India.

In the early 1700s, the British government made a special deal with the East India Company, an English trading company. They agreed that no other company was allowed to bring the tea to Britain or any country controlled by Britain, including America. It was a great deal for the East India Company, since it meant that the company could decide whatever price it wanted for its products. And **it** always decided on a high price!

In North America, the local people did not like having to pay such high prices. Instead of overpaying for tea from the British, they turned to Dutch traders, who secretly brought tea to the country that was just as good —and much less expensive. Although this broke the law, the

American people didn't care. They got the same cup of tea at a much lower price.

The East India Company, however, didn't like this at all. By the 1760s, they were losing millions of pounds each year to Dutch traders —a huge amount of money in a time when £60 a year was considered a good income. Instead of reducing their prices to compete with the Dutch, the company asked the British government for help and the government agreed.

In 1767, the British introduced new laws that increased the prices of all goods which were brought into America. These laws helped make the East India Company even richer and forced local people pay much more for everything. The American leaders asked the British government not to do so, but the British refused to listen. These unfair laws increased Americans' anger about British rule and the rest, as they say, is history.

30. In the early 1700s, where did most tea drunk in America come from?

- A. China. B. India. C. America. D. Britain.

32. The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 3 refers to_____.

- A. the tea market B. the American government
C. the British government D. the East India Company

33. Why did many Americans begin to buy tea from the Dutch traders?

- A. The tea was much cheaper. B. The tea was a lot healthier.
C. They could buy it more easily. D. They didn't want to support the British.

34. What did the East India Company do to stop losing money?

- A. It reduced the prices of its teas. B. It improved the taste of its tea.
C. It introduced a new kind of tea. D. It asked the British government for help.

35. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Tea trade in eighteenth-century America.
B. The relationship between America and Britain.
C. A reason for the start of the American Revolutionary War.
D. The introduction of British tea-drinking habits into America.

解析:

31	32	33	34	35
B	D	A	D	C

本文是记叙文，讲述了美国独立革命的一个重要原因——茶，可谓是“茶引发的一场革命”。英国对美国实行殖民统治的同时带去了喝茶的习惯，但由于英国政府允许一家公司操纵茶叶市场并导致茶价等物价上涨，最终美国人民不堪重负发动革命战争。

31. B 细节题。从第二段的最后一句，可知当时美国的咖啡豆来自 Indian。

32. D 猜词题。从第三段的倒数第二句可知“那个公司总是定个高价”。

33. A 推断题。从第四段的第三行“that was just as good - and much less expensive”可知答案。

34. D 细节题。从第五段的最后一句“the company asked the British for help...”可知答案。

35. C 主旨题。本文讲述美国革命爆发的其中一个重要原因——茶。该文属于说明文，首段已给出了全文的中心句。

(C)

Getting electricity has always been a problem for the 173 people living in Nuevo Saposoa, a small village in Peru, South America. However, things went from bad to worse in March 2015

after heavy rains damaged the only power cables in the area. The villagers were forced to use oil lamps, which are not only expensive but also dangerous because of the harmful gases they produce.

Luckily, researchers at the University of Technology (UT) in Lima, Peru heard about their problem and found a wonderful solution. They made a lamp that can be powered by plants and soil, both of which can be easily found in the Amazonian rainforest where the village lies. The lamp takes energy from a plant growing in a wooden box and uses it to light up an LED light bulb.

While that may sound amazing and even impossible, the science behind the idea is quite simple. As plants create their food (using the sun's energy, water and chemicals from the soil), they also produce waste which they return to the soil. Tiny animals in the soil eat this waste and they produce electrons-the building blocks of electrical energy. The UT team put special sticks inside the soil to capture the energy and keep it in the lamp's batteries for later use. The researcher say a single charge can power a 50-watt LED light for two hours-enough time for local villagers to get their evening work done.

The university gave ten Plant Lamps to the villagers of Nuevo Saposoa in October 2015. So far, they have been a huge success! Elmer Ramirez, the UT professor who invented the lamp believes the Plant Lamp could help improve the lives of many people, especially small rainforest communities, 42% of whom have no electricity.

36. What are the problems of oil lamps according to Paragraph 1?
- A. They are difficult to use and create pollution.
 - B. They are expensive to buy and easily damaged.
 - C. They are difficult to repair and produce little light.
 - D. They are expensive to use and can be bad for health.
37. The electricity made by the Plant Lamps comes from ____.
- A. plant food B. plant waste C. the soil's heat D. the sun's energy
38. What is true about the Plant Lamp?
- A. It can be made by local people.
 - B. It is much easier to use than oil lamps.
 - C. It can produce all the electricity the village needs.
 - D. The things it needs to make electricity are easy to find.
39. The Plant Lamp's inventor believes it could be most helpful for ____.
- A. rainforest communities B. cars
 - C. poor people in cities D. farmers
40. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To report on a new invention
 - B. To explain a new scientific theory.
 - C. To describe how electricity is math.
 - D. To discuss the problems of poor villages.

解析:

36	37	38	39	40
D	B	D	A	A

本文是篇说明文，介绍了一项新发明。它能够让没有供电的雨林地区的人们利用丰富的植物资源制造一种新的“植物电灯”。

36. D 细节题。从首段的最后一句可知，油灯不仅贵还会产生有害气体。

37. B 推断题。从第三段的第三句“Tiny animals in the soil eat this waste and they produce electrons”可知，土壤里面的微生物吃掉了植物产生的废物并生成了电子，因此这种植物灯所产生的电来源于植物所产生的废物。该题难度较大，描述较长，不好理解。

38. D 判断正误。A 选项，植物灯并不是当地人制作的，而是由一些调查专家所做。B 选项，植物灯的优势在于不贵且无污染，而非使用方便。C 选项，从倒数第二段的末句可知，植物灯并不能生产出人们所需要的全部电能，它只能产生供人们顺利完成晚上工作的电能。D 选项，植物灯生电的材料主要是植物，而植物在雨林地区很容易找到。

39. A 细节题。从全文最后一句可知该植物灯更多是用于那些没有供电的地区，如热带雨林。

40. A 推断题。本文主要介绍了一项新发明——植物灯。

(D)

Christmas Singing Competition 2016
Entry Form (参赛表)

Singer's Name		Singer's Age
Competition Type	Music	Age
Singing	Bring your own CD. Prepare 2 songs	13-19 year olds only
Prizes	Entry Date	Fee
1 st .2 nd and 3 rd	Before November 30 ,2016	None

Competition Rules

- Relatives of judges(评委) and organizers are not allowed to take part in the competition.
- All singers must be between 13 and 19 years of age.
- Singers aged 17 or younger need the permission of a parent to take part (See Parent Permission below)
- All singers must arrive at least 30 minutes before the start of the competition. Late comers will not be allowed to take part.

Prizes:

- 1st Prize- \$ 1000(one prize only)
- 2nd Prize- \$ 250(3 prizes)
- 3rd Prize- \$ 100(5 prizes)

Winners will be decided according to following:

Voice Quality 50%	Song Choice 15%	Audience Response 25%	Dancing Ability 10%
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Christmas Singing Competition
Head Organizer: William Daniels
Tel: 234343453
Email: w-daniels@gmail.com
Website: www.christmassing2016.com

Date of December 20.2016
Where: City Town Hall
191King street
Newtown
Time:1:30pm to 8:30pm
Tickets:\$15(adults)\$5(children under 17)

Parent Permission (needed for singers aged 17 or younger)

Parent Name _____

Signature: _____

Date signed: _____

41. How many people will be given prizes in total?
 A. Three B. Five C. Nine D. ten
42. Who can take part in the competition?
 A. A 20-year-old singer
 B. A 19-Year-old daughter of a judge.
 C. A 15-year-old friend of an organizer.
 D. A 12-year-old friend of William Daniels.
43. If one singer's parents want to watch the competition, how much will they pay?
 A. \$15 B. \$20 C. \$25 D. \$30
44. Which of the following is the most important for deciding the winners?
 A. Voice Quality B. Song Choice C. Audience Response D. Dancing Ability
45. If an 18-year-old singer wants to enter the competition, which parts of the form must be completed?
 A. Singer's Name.
 B. Singer's Name and Singer's Age.
 C. Singer's Name, Singer's Age and Date of Event.
 D. Singer's Name, Singer's Age and Parent Permission

解析:

41	42	43	44	45
C	C	D	A	B

本文属于应用文，介绍了一项歌唱比赛的参赛须知等内容。

41. C 细节题。从文中奖项设置可知一等奖 1 名，二等奖 3 名以及三等奖 5 名，共 9 个奖。
42. C 细节题。从第二段的“Competition Rules”可知，参赛选手年龄在 13-19 之间，且评委和组织者的亲戚不能参赛。A 和 D 的选项年龄不符合，B 选项的“daughter”不符合。
43. D 细节题。从文中可知达人的门票是\$15 元，父母两人共需 30 美元。
44. A 细节题。从文中的“Winners will be decided according to the following”可知，“Voice quality”占比 50%，比例最大。
45. B 细节题。C 选项的“Date of Event”已经给出，故选手不需要提供该信息；该选手已经 18 岁，不需要征得父母统一，故 D 选项不符合。A 选项信息不全。

第二节 阅读填空

阅读短文及文后 A-E 选项，选出可以填入 45-50 个体空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Jellyfish and Crocodile(水母和鳄鱼)

Hi, my name's Ben. My family, that's Mum, Dad and me, live in Broome in Western Australia. Western Australia is about 80 times larger than Italy, but only 1.5 million people live there.

46. _____ It has a population of about 12,000. It is right on the coast and is known for its famous Cable Beach, which is 20km long.

We live in the town in a house with a large garden. 47. _____ We drive to Cable Beach and look for a quiet place to swim or to fish. We don't go swimming from October to March because there may be box jellyfish in the water. The box jellyfish is one of the most dangerous jellyfish.

48. _____ If you are attacked by one, the best thing to do is to pour vinegar(醋) over the

area of your body where you are hurt .That’s why we always take a bottle of vinegar with us.

49._____ A year ago I went camping in the bush with my friend Bill and his dad. We wanted to do some fishing and set up camp about 20 meters from a river

50._____ Bill’s father told us to get up and we quickly got out of the tent and ran to the car, which was only 10 meters away.

Bill’s dad started the car and turned on the headlights .In the light, we could see a big crocodile pulling the tent into the river!

- A.In Australia, they kill up to 65 people a year.
- B.Broome is a town in the north of Western Australia.
- C.Another dangerous animal in Western Australia is the saltwater crocodile.
- D.At weekends I often go fishing or swimming with my friends or my parents.
- E.Suddenly, at 3 o’clock in the morning, we felt something pulling on our tent.

解析：

46	47	48	49	50
B	D	A	C	E

这篇文章简单讲述了作者对澳大利亚两种危险动物——水母和鳄鱼的认识及自身的一些经历。文章结构划分明确，行文较直白，难度比较低。

46. B 从后文的“*It has a population of about 12,000 .*”可以看出，前一句提到了一个地名。因此得出 B 答案。

47. D 由后面一句“*We drive to Cable Beach... to swim or to fish.*”可得出前文是介绍我们会去游泳和钓鱼。

48. A 文章前后在介绍“*jellyfish*”的危险，A 选项能恰当地放到这一空中，与前后文一并体现出水母的恐怖之处。

49. C 由后文可知，这一段是在描述我们遇到鳄鱼的惊险经历，可得出文章开头是在介绍澳大利亚另一种危险的生物——鳄鱼。

50. E 空格前后描述遇到鳄鱼的具体经历，后文说到父亲告诉我们赶紧起身，因此可判断此处是遇到突发情况了。

四、写作（共三节，满分 35 分）

第一节 单词拼写

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词。在填写答卷时，要求写出完整单词。（每空限填一词）

51. Take o_____ your shoes before you go into the house.

52. I really l_____ my English teacher because she is friendly and fair.

53. If the weather is f_____ on Sunday, we will plant trees at the old people’s home.

54. During the summer h_____, I will take part in a two-week experience activity.

55. The book is too expensive. I think I will b_____ one from the library.

56. W_____ your help, I couldn’t have passed the exam.

解析：

51.off (take...off 脱下)

52.like (喜欢)

53.fine (形容天气好用 fine)

54.holiday (暑假: summer holiday)

55.borrow (从图书馆应该是借书, 不能用 buy 购买)

56.Without (根据题意是“没有”的意思, 用 without)

【小结】总体比较简单, 要求填的词汇都属于基础词汇, 要注意句意是肯定还是否定。

第二节 完成句子 (共 7 题, 满分 14 分)

57. 从广州飞到悉尼需要多长时间?

_____ does _____ to fly from Guangzhou to Sydney?

58. 如果你想知道这个单词的意思, 查一下字典吧。

If you want to know the meaning of this word, just _____ it _____ in the dictionary.

59. 你讲得太快了, 我听不懂。能再说一次吗?

You spoke _____ fast _____ I couldn't understand you. Would you say it again?

60. 旅途愉快! 请与我们保持联系。

Enjoy your trip, and please _____ in touch _____ us.

61. 这项工程很快就会完成。

The project _____ _____ soon.

62. 我不知道他是否能准时到校。

I wonder _____ _____ to school on time.

63. 这本书真有用啊! 我看了很多遍。

_____ _____ book it is! I have read it many times.

解析:

57. How long; it take(考查疑问词, how long 多长时间; 花费时间用 it takes...句型)

58. look; up(考查短语: look up;查阅, 代词可以放中间)

59. so; that(考查短语: so...that... 如此...以致于)

60. keep; with(考查固定短语: keep in touch with 与...保持联系)

61. will; be; finished/completed(考查一般将来时的被动语态)

62. whether/if; he; can; get(宾语从句, 陈述语序, 主句一般现在时)

63. What; a; useful(考查考点: 感叹句。中间不定冠词 a 易错填为 an)

【小结】2016 年广州中考英语的“完成句子”, 题量从 5 题升至 7 题, 分值从 10 分上涨至 14 分。该题型考点仍然集中在固定短语, 被动语态, 宾语从句, 感叹句等知识点。本次增加的分数放在了考查固定短语上, 且总体难度系数较低; **满分建议: 回归书本短语、扎实语法基础。**

第三节 书面表达 (共 1 题, 满分 15 分)

五四青年节那天, 你参加了学校组织的志愿者活动, 你的英语老师要求你写一则英语日记, 包括以下要点:

1. 时间: 2016 年 5 月 4 日

2. 地点: 广东博物馆

3. 内容:

七年级学生: 当导游, 带参观者到不同展馆

八年级学生: 表演短剧, 介绍广州历史

九年级学生: 制作海报, 帮助人们了解岭南文化

4. 意义 (活动对你个人和社会的意义)

- 注意： 1. 参考词汇：展馆（display room）、海报（poster）；
2. 词数：80 词左右（日记的开头已给出，不计入词数）；
3. 不得透露学校、姓名等任何信息，否则不予评分。

Wednesday, May 4 th , 2016
Dear Diary,
I went to Guangzhou Museum with my schoolmates to do some voluntary work today.

解析：

➤ **作文简析**

1. 2016 广州中考英语沿用往年风格，仍旧是文化类的提纲作文，主题是志愿者活动。这个话题学生比较熟悉，在八年级下册 Unit1 已经出现。
2. 全文的要点包括活动内容和活动意义。其中，活动内容已经给出详细的文字提示，学生需要做好内容翻译。相较之下，**活动意义没有直接提示，学生需要对志愿者活动有一定的认识，且需要自行组织语言，难度较大。**
3. 此外，全文需要用到两种时态，活动内容采用一般过去时，而活动意义则采用一般现在时。

Wednesday, May 4th, 2016

➤ **参考作文**

Dear diary,

I went to the Guangdong Museum with my schoolmates to do some voluntary work today. Students from three grades took part in it and worked as different roles. Students of Grade Seven worked as guides who took visitors to different rooms. And those of Grade Eight played a short opera, introducing Guangzhou history to tourists. As for students of Grade Nine, they made beautiful posters which helped people know Lingnan Culture better.

In my opinion, it is of great help to hold such activities. On one hand, it is a good chance for us students to develop a sense of responsibility as well as our work ability. On the other hand, the history and culture can be passed on from one generation to another.