

2021 山西中考模拟百校联考 (一)

英 语

听力部分 (共 20 分)

一、情景反应 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

本题共 5 个小题, 每小题你将听到一组对话。请你从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三幅图片中, 选出与你所听到的信息相关联的一项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. A.



B.



C.



2. A.



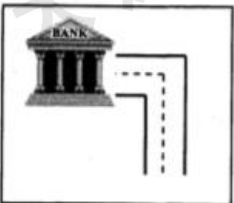
B.



C.



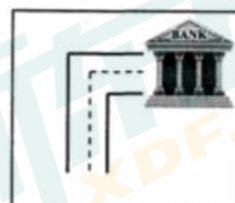
3. A.



B.



C.



4. A.



B.



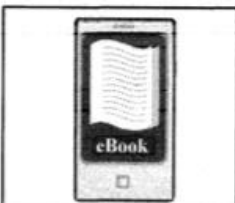
C.



5. A.



B.



C.



【答案】BABBC

二、对话理解（每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

本题共 5 个小题，每小题你将听到一组对话和一个问题。请你从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出一个最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

6. A. Mike. B. Tim. C. Nobody.
7. A. At 9:20. B. At 9:30. C. At 9:40.
8. A. An elephant. B. A giraffe. C. A horse.
9. A. At the airport. B. At the bus station.
C. At the railway station.
10. A. The boy is very well now. B. The boy can stop taking his medicine.
C. The boy should take the medicine three times a day.

【答案】BABAC

三、语篇理解（每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

本题你将听到一篇短文。请你根据短文内容和所提出的 5 个问题，从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出一个最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

11. When did Li Qi start to learn the violin?
A. At the age of 4. B. At the age of 7. C. At the age of 12.
12. How long does Li Qi have to practice each day now?
A. For about four hours.
B. For at least seven hours.
C. For only several minutes.
13. What does Li Qi think of playing the violin?
A. little boring. B. Enjoyable. C. Easy to learn.
14. Why does Li Qi need to practice more now?
A. To beat his sister in something.
B. To influence more young violinists.
C. To bring out the real beauty of classical music.
15. What does the passage mainly tell us?
A. It's never too late to learn.
B. Failure is the mother of success.
C. Stick to your goal and fight for it.

【答案】ABBCC

四、听力填空（每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

本题你将听到一篇短文。请你根据所听内容，完成下面的表格，并将获取的信息天道答题卡相对应的位置上。每空一词。

A. after B. during C. since

【答案】B

【考点】介词辨析

【解析】考试时，如果认真检查答案，我们分数会更高。A 在……之后 B 在……期间 C 自从，故选 B。

25. –Your handwriting has improved a lot. It's so beautiful.

–Thank you. I practice writing every day so I _____ write better.

A. simply B. clearly C. certainly

【答案】C

【考点】副词辨析

【解析】我每天练习，所以肯定写的更好了。A 仅仅 B 清晰地 C 确实，故选 C。

26. Hukou Waterfall is very famous in Shanxi. It shows the great _____ beauty and many people expect to visit it.

A. central B. natural C. traditional

【答案】B

【考点】形容词辨析

【解析】壶口瀑布展示了自然的美，A 中心的 B 自然的 C 传统的，故选 B。

27. Using unhealthy ways to lose weight could _____ serious problems. So we're supposed to keep fit in a proper way.

A. lead to B. belong to C. reply to

【答案】A

【考点】动词词组辨析

【解析】不健康的减肥方式会导致严重的问题。A 导致 B 属于 C 回复，故选 A。

28. Most of the time, we should make decisions by ourselves. _____, no one knows us better than ourselves.

A. In addition B. For example C. After all

【答案】C

【考点】介词词组辨析

【解析】我们应该自己做决定，毕竟，没人比我们更了解自己。A 除此之外 B 例如 C 毕竟，故选 C。

29. It's good manners for us to respect our parents. We should listen to them patiently _____ we don't agree with them on something.

A. as if B. even though C. so that

【答案】B

【考点】连词辨析

【解析】虽然我们有时候不赞同父母，但我们仍然应该耐心的听他们说。A 好像 B 尽管 C 以便，故选 B。

30. –Idols are usually admired and followed by their fans. Can you tell me _____?

–Yes. Many people make their efforts to build up our country. I admire them.

- A. who are the idols in your eyes
- B. what you can do for your idols
- C. how you will learn from the idols

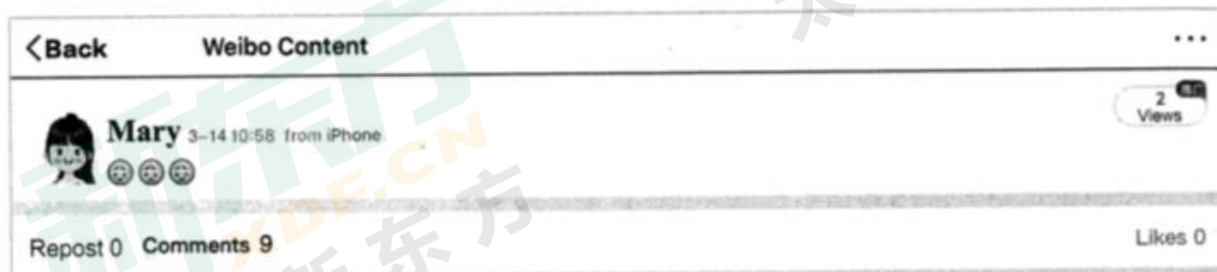
【答案】A

【考点】宾语从句

【解析】根据答句“是的，很多人竭尽全力建设祖国，我很赞赏他们”可知，问句应该问谁是偶像。A 在你眼中谁是偶像 B 你能为偶像做什么 C 你将如何和偶像学习，故选 A。

六、补全对话（每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

请根据对话内容，从方框内所给的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余项。



Jimmy: 31._____

Mary @ Jimmy: Oh! Exams are coming up next week. I am very nervous.

Jimmy @ Mary: 32._____ If you have any problems, you can ask me at any time.

Mary @ Jimmy: 33._____

Mike @ Mary: I can help you, too. Especially maths.

Mary @ Mike: You are my angel. I know you often get full marks in maths.

Mike @ Mary: 34._____

Mike @ Mary @ Jimmy: Relax and smile. Let's go for hot pot later. 35._____

Jimmy @ Mary: If you are still worried, then go for it twice.

- A. Don't worry.
- B. Are you sure?
- C. I'm so proud of you.
- D. It's very kind of you.
- E. Well, I'm better at maths.
- F. What's the matter with you?
- G. You will forget your problems after that.

【答案】FADEG

【解析】

31. F 根据下文“我很紧张”，可确定选 F。
 32. A 根据上文说考试要来了，下文说有任何问题都可以随时问我，可知选 A。
 33. D 根据上文说到我可以随时帮你，可知此处表示感谢，所以选 D。
 34. E 根据上文说你的数学经常满分，可知此处说“我确实更擅长数学，”可确定选 E。
 35. G 根据上文说“让我们一起去吃火锅吧”，可确定选 G。

七、完形填空（每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

请阅读下面短文，理解其大意，然后从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

He was sitting quietly, all alone. He had thick, cream-colored fur and a wide tail. I wondered if the dog was homeless, 36 he was wearing a nice bell and looked healthy and strong. His brown eyes were looking at the door of the station. Just then, Papa appeared with an older man. The dog 37 up to the man, his body shaking. His eyes shone, and his mouth curled up (卷起) into something that looked, to me, just like a smile. Papa said, “Dr. Ueno works with me at Tokyo Imperial University. He is a good 38.”

“What is your dog’s name?” I asked softly, “Don’t be afraid,” said Dr. Ueno kindly. “This is Hachiko. He is big, but still a puppy. He walks me to the 39 every morning and waits for me to come home every afternoon.”

One day in May, I was waiting at the station with Hachiko. The moment I saw Papa, I knew something was wrong. He was alone staring 40 at the grey road. “What’s the matter, Papa?” I asked him. He sighed (叹气), “Let’s go home.” Hachiko’s eyes followed us as we walked away, but he stayed 41, waiting for Dr. Ueno. When we got home, Papa told us that Dr. Ueno had 42 that morning at the university. I was shocked. “But what will happen to Hachiko?” I asked, blinking hard to keep the tears back.

As the years passed and Hachiko got older, he became so 43 that he could hardly walk to station. But still he went, every day...

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 36. A. but | B. and | C. or |
| 37. A. flew | B. jumped | C. swam |
| 38. A. student | B. teacher | C. neighbor |
| 39. A. park | B. university | C. station |
| 40. A. sadly | B. tiredly | C. angrily |
| 41. A. up | B. in | C. behind |
| 42. A. reached | B. graduated | C. died |
| 43. A. weak | B. disabled | C. blind |

【答案】ABBCA CCA

【解析】

36. A 根据后文：“它带着好看的铃铛，并且看起来是健康和强壮的”与前一句的 *homeless* 无家可归的构成对比转折。所以选择 *but*。

37. B 根据句意“狗跳到这个男人身上，身体晃动。” A：飞 B：跳 C：游泳。因此选择 *jumped*。

38. B 根据前一句的句意“Ueno 先生和我一起在日本帝国大学工作”因此可知他的职业是老师。

39. C 根据第一段第三行“*His brown eyes were looking at the door of the station.*”可知他每天早上陪我走到车站。选择 *station*。

40. A 根据前文我看到爸爸后，知道出事了。以及后文爸爸叹气。可知此时爸爸难过的盯着灰色的路。

41. C 根据上下文，“*Hachiko* 的眼神一直跟着我们当我们走开的时候，但是他一直待在后面，等待着 Ueno 先生”

42. C 根据前文爸爸悲伤难过的表现，可知 Ueno 先生已经去世。

43. A 根据句意“随着时间的流逝，*Hachiko* 年龄变老，他变得如此虚弱以至于不能走到车站。”因此选择 *weak*。

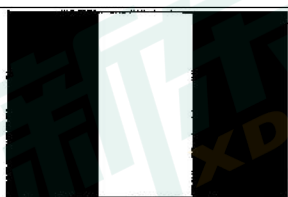
八、阅读理解(这一部分共五篇短文，A 至 D 篇每篇短文后有五个小题，E 篇后有六个小题，每小题 2 分，共 52 分)

(A)

请阅读下面内容，从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出一个最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Table manners are how to behave when you eat a meal. For example, how to handle cutlery(餐具) and how to eat in a polite manner. Following them will help you avoid mistakes at table.

	<p>Japan</p> <p><i>It is “perfectly” okay to make noise when you eat noodles. But in China, avoiding the noise is necessary. Chopsticks touching the rice bowl is not only impolite, but also means having no food. It’s important to say thanks before and after a meal.</i></p>
	<p>Russia</p> <p><i>Your wrists should be placed on the edge(边缘)of the table while eating, fork in left hand, knife in the right. Keep your hands in sight. It is not good manners to rest them on your legs. Keep your elbows off the table. Leave some food on your plate to show that the host has given you enough to eat. Or the host will ask if you’d like to have a second helping.</i></p>



France

In France, a meal is like a ceremony. People enjoy it and make it a special event. Unlike Russia, it's regarded as good manners to finish everything on your plate. People often cut bread directly on a table cloth rather than on a plate. Tear your bread into small pieces before eating. Taking a bite from the whole piece is very impolite.

44. In which country is it polite to make noise while eating noodles?
 A. Japan. B. China. C. Russia.
45. Where should you place your elbows when eating in Russia?
 A. On your legs. B. Off the table. C. On the table.
46. What is opposite between France and Russia in the manners?
 A. Where to cut your food.
 B. How to use cutlery properly.
 C. Whether to finish the food on your plate or not.
47. Which of the following is **TRUE**?
 A. In Russia, you can hold the fork in either hand.
 B. Japanese people like to eat in noisy restaurants.
 C. It's rude to hold the whole piece of bread to eat in France.
48. What is the purpose of the passage?
 A. To show special food in the world.
 B. To teach people about different ways to eat.
 C. To offer advice on how to behave properly at table.

【答案】ABCCC

【解析】

44. A. 根据第一个表格“*It is “perfectly” okay to make noise when you eat noodles.*”可知选 A。

45. B. 根据第二个表格“*Keep your elbows off the table.*”可知选 B。

46. C. *opposite* 表示相反的。根据第三个表格“*Unlike Russia, it's regarded as good manners to finish everything on your plate.*”可知选 C。

47. C. 根据第三个表格 *Taking a bite from the whole piece is very impolite.*可知选 C。

48. C. 根据第一段 *Following them will help you avoid mistakes at table.* 可知选 C。

(B)

请阅读下面短文，从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出一个最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Body image – the way people feel about their looks – is a big problem for many young people today. According to a study, more than half the teenage girls in the USA think they should lose weight and almost one in five teenage boys are worried about their bodies and their weight.

But what's the cause? In the study, many **blame** the media. Turn on the TV and you'll probably see beautiful models, handsome actors and fit sports stars. Open a magazine or a newspaper, look through the Internet, and it's usually the same.

Many young people feel pressure to look like these "perfect people". For them, this is just not possible. In the USA, the average woman is 163cm tall and weighs 64 kilos, but the average model is 180cm tall and weighs 53 kilos.

When people don't look the way many famous people look, they may become less confident (自信的). Some stop eating properly in order to lose weight. Students can lose so much confidence that they start to stop taking part in classroom activities at school.

Body image problems don't disappear as we get older, either. In the UK, for example, a study shows that women over 50 spend more money on cosmetics (化妆品) than any other age group. Older men spend a lot of money trying to avoid hair loss.

Is there a solution to the problem? Some people suggested that body image lessons should be provided in schools. Others believe it's a problem that all of society needs to deal with. As Meaghan Ramsey says, "We need to judge people by what they do, not what they look like."



49. What's the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. How the teenagers in the USA study.
- B. What worries the teenagers in the USA.
- C. How many teenagers in the USA are overweight.

50. What does the underlined word "blame" in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. 责怪
- B. 褒奖
- C. 依赖

51. What will probably happen if students are worried about their looks?

- A. They will look smarter.
- B. They will eat more properly.
- C. They will be less active at school.

52. What can we infer (推断) from the studies in both the USA and the UK?

- A. Cosmetics can make people look younger.
- B. People become more confident when they get older.
- C. People of different ages worry about their body image.

53. What can we learn from Meaghan Ramsey's words?

- A. The way of thinking is important.
- B. A person's actions are more important.
- C. We can know a person well by his looks.

【答案】BACCB

【解析】

- 49. B 根据句意：一半以上的女孩想减肥，五分之一的男孩担心他们的身体和体重。可知选 B。
- 50. A 根据句意：原因是什么呢？据研究，许多人_____媒体。可知选 A。
- 51. C 根据第四段最后一句：学生们失去自信以至于不参与学校的课堂活动。可知选 C。
- 52. C 根据第五段第一句话：形象问题不会随着年龄的增长而消失。可知选 C。
- 53. B 根据句意：我们需要通过人们做了什么来评判(他们)，而不是他们长什么样。可知选 B。

(C)

请阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，从方框内所给的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，使短文意思通顺，并在答题卡上将选项涂黑。选项中有一项为多余项。

Culture is the widening of the spirit and the mind. Starting Sept. 5, 2020, an exhibition (展览) about the cultural heritage (遗产) of Europe is open to the public in Beijing. The exhibition presents artwork, pictures, documents and videos. 54 _____

After the opening ceremony, Nicolas Chapuis, ambassador of the European Union to China, talked about the value of cultural differences. He said, "Lots of 'beautiful sites' have always been rebuilt in China. 55 _____"

As a sinologist (汉学家), Chapuis has introduced many Chinese writers to France, including Qian Zhongshu, Yang Jiang and Ba Jin. 56 _____

In his opening speech for the exhibition, Chapuis discussed the connection between education and travel, an idea shared in both European and Chinese cultures.

"Confucius left his hometown, the country of Lu, and traveled from state to state to spread his ideas," he said. "57 _____ And in a globalized world, it is even more important."

"All the Chinese travel today. 58 _____ When they are abroad, they discover they are not only from Xi'an, Beijing or Tianjin – they are from China."

- A. They are on the way of discovering.
- B. There is no personal growth without traveling.
- C. More foreign people take interests in Chinese culture.
- D. It reflects history, economy, art and way of life of Europe.

E. He is also the first to translate a full poetry collection by Du Fu.

F. That shows how much the Chinese people value cultural heritage.

【答案】DFEBA

【解析】

54. D. 首段围绕的是欧洲文化遗产展会，因此最后一句话是对展会的总结，即它反映了欧洲的历史、经济、艺术和生活方式。从技巧上来说，主语为 *the exhibition*，代词 *it* 指代的内容即为 *the exhibition*，因此可选 D。

55. F. 前文说到很多景点在中国都被重建了，因此下文说到：此举动显示出中国人对文化遗产的重视，因此选 F。

56. E. 此段介绍的是郁白先生，尼古拉斯·沙皮伊，根据代词 *he* 指代的就是郁白先生可知此处选 E。句意：他也是第一个翻译全本杜甫诗集的人。

57. B. 此段尼古拉斯·沙皮伊（郁白先生）借用孔子的例子说明没有旅行见闻，就不会有个人的成长，因此选 B。

此段含义：孔子离开了他的家乡，鲁国，在国与国之间传播他的思想。没有旅行，就不会有个人的成长，在如今全球化的世界，显得尤为重要。

58. A. 根据空前说到许多中国人如今都旅行，他们总在发现的路上。因此选 A，而且由后文他们发现他们不仅来自西安、北京或者天津——他们来自中国，可以确定答案应该选 A。此外，从技巧上来说，通过下文的 *discover*，词汇复现原则，通过检验可知也应选 A。

(D)

请阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，在方框内的缩写文章中，填入与短文意思最符合的单词，并将答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。每空一词。

Quiet shopping malls, empty buses, closed gyms – the COVID-19 pandemic (流行病) made many modern cities feel empty. Have you ever thought about how we could design (设计) cities to make it easier and safer for us to deal with pandemics?

Mayor (市长) of Paris Anne Hidalgo came up with something called "15-minute cities". It means that every neighborhood should have a mix of stores, homes, offices, hospitals and parks. People should be able to satisfy most of their basic needs in a 15-minute walk. This will prevent the spread of diseases.

"If you create more walkable neighborhoods and put services and jobs in those neighborhoods, then you won't go to crowded places such as buses and big shopping malls very often", according to the BBC.

Green space is also important. According to Dutch architect Marianthi Tatari, "20 minutes of 'green time' a day" makes us healthier. During the pandemic, many cities shut their parks to traffic. Some cities even shut down streets to make more space for people to get outside.

People also need to wash their hands. Layla McCay, director of the Centre for Urban Design and Mental Health in the US, suggests that all cities should build hand-washing stations in public spaces.

"If everyone were washing their hands often, we would see a reduction in all types of infection (感染)." she said.

Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, many modern cities weren't so 59 as they used to be. Some people began to think about how we could design cities to make it easier and safer for us to deal with pandemics.

Mayor of Paris Anne Hidalgo came up with something called "15-minute cities" to 60 the spread of diseases. It means that every neighborhood should have a mix of stores, homes, offices, hospitals and parks. If people can satisfy most of their basic needs in a 15-minute walk, they will go to crowded 61 less.

Green space is also important. We should have "20 minutes of 'green time' a day" 62 it makes us healthier. During the pandemic, many cities shut their parks even streets to traffic in order to make more space for people to get outside.

Layla McCay suggests that all cities should build hand-washing stations in public spaces so that everyone can wash their hands 63. This way, we would see a reduction in all types of infection.

【答案】

59. crowded/busy/ noisy

【解析】

由第一段第一句 *the COVID-19 pandemic (流行病) made many modern cities feel empty* 可知疫情使得许多现代化都市显得空旷，又因为空前出现了否定词 *not*，故此处填 *empty* 的反义词 *crowded/ busy/ noisy*。

【答案】

60. prevent/ stop

【解析】

由第二段最后一句 *This will prevent the spread of diseases* 可知这个办法能够阻止疫情的传播，又因为空前有 *to*，故此处填动词原形 *prevent* 或近义词 *stop*

【答案】

61. places

【解析】

由第三段第二行 *then you won't go to crowded places such as buses and big shopping malls very often* 可知人们就不会再频繁地去拥挤的地方，又因为空前是形容词 *crowded*，故此处填名词，又因为这些地方不止一处，故填 *places*。

【答案】

62. because/ as

【解析】

因为空缺处前后是两句完整的话，故此处缺连词。又因为前后为因果关系，故填 *because* 或 *as*。

【答案】

63. often

【解析】

根据最后一段的第二句 *If everyone were washing their hands often, we would see a reduction in*

all types of infection 可知在公共场所建立吸收台的目的是让大家勤洗手，又因为空缺处修饰动词 *wash*，故填副词 *often*。

(E)

请阅读下面非连续性文本,按要求完成所给任务, 并将答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。

When someone wants to have a new life, he/she is more willing to make some changes in his/her life. **Actually, tiny changes can make one's life different.**

Those tiny changes are more easily put into action. The small changes we achieve can also give us more confidence to achieve the big goals. The good results we get from the small changes can bring us a sense of success. Once a behavior has been developed into a habit, we are more likely to do it unconsciously (无意识地). So start with small goals, that's a wiser way to achieve the big goal.

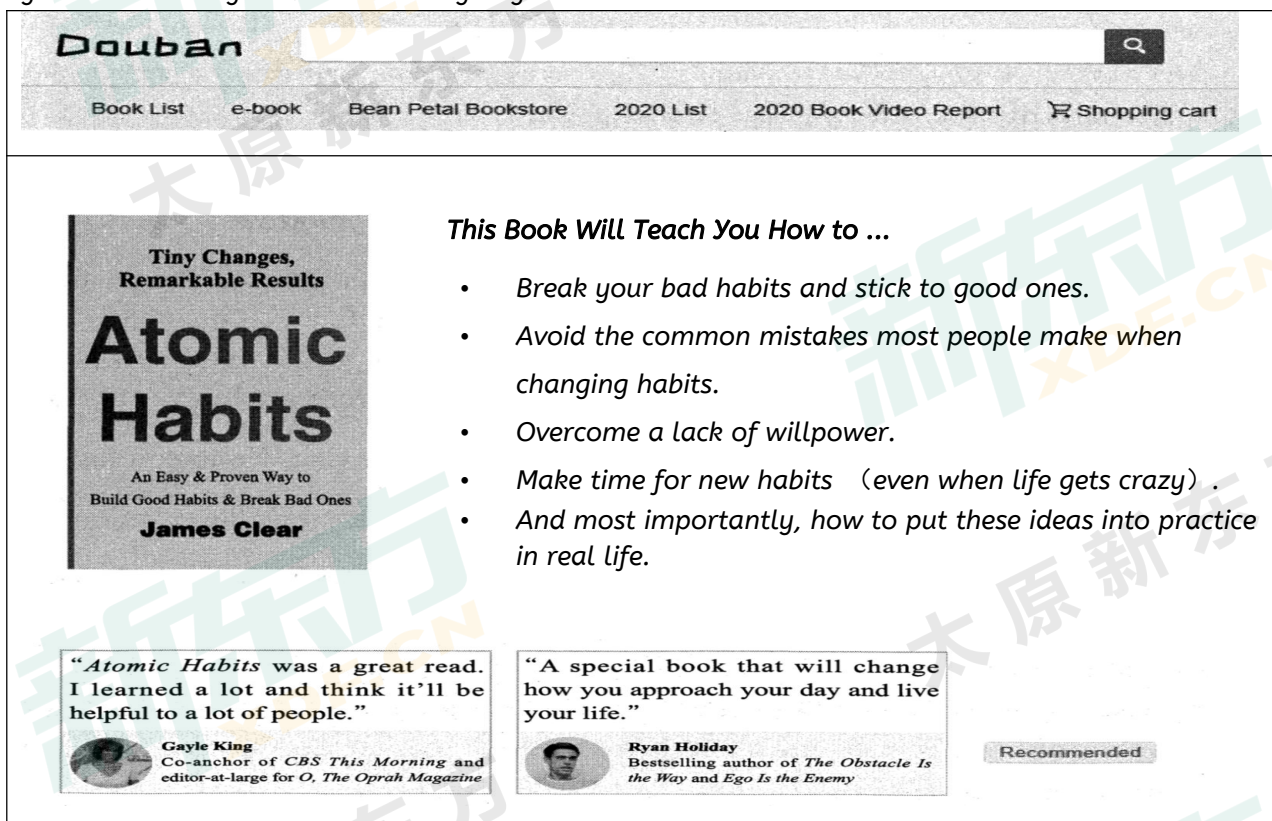
Scott

To start with, I tried to read five to ten pages of the book, which is boring but really useful every day. Now I have been used to reading every day. That will be a lifelong habit.

George

To lose weight, I set just some small goals at a time. Now I'm about 10 pounds lighter and I have developed some healthy habits that will last for a lifetime.

On the other hand, by making small changes, we may ask ourselves, "How can I use this process to the bigger thing that I want?" and then keep on going, especially when we find those changes can make us feel the power to make positive (积极的) changes. *Atomic Habits* will tell you how to change your habits and get 1% better every day.



Douban

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Tiny Changes, Remarkable Results
Atomic Habits
An Easy & Proven Way to Build Good Habits & Break Bad Ones
James Clear

This Book Will Teach You How to ...

- Break your bad habits and stick to good ones.
- Avoid the common mistakes most people make when changing habits.
- Overcome a lack of willpower.
- Make time for new habits (even when life gets crazy).
- And most importantly, how to put these ideas into practice in real life.

"Atomic Habits was a great read. I learned a lot and think it'll be helpful to a lot of people."
Gayle King
Co-anchor of CBS This Morning and editor-at-large for O, The Oprah Magazine

"A special book that will change how you approach your day and live your life."
Ryan Holiday
Bestselling author of *The Obstacle Is the Way* and *Ego Is the Enemy*

Recommended

Start with a small decision. This may reshape the way you think about progress and success. Who knows where we will go far in the end?

64. Please translate the underlined sentence into Chinese.

65. Why do the small changes we achieve can give us more confidence to achieve the big goals?

66. What advantages do both Scott and George get from small changes? (One is OK.)
 67. What's the book *Atomic Habits* about?
 68. Why does the writer show the comments (评论) about?
 69. What do you want to learn from the book most? Why?

【答案】

64. 事实上，细小的变化可以改变一个人的生活。/细小的变化可以使一个人的生活不同。

【答案】

65. Because the good results we get from the small changes can bring us a sense of success.

【解析】

根据第二段的第二行可知，原因在题干的后面一句。

【答案】

66. They have both developed some good habits that will last for a lifetime./ They both achieve big goals with small changes./...

【解析】

总结概括题，分析两个表格，都是把小的改变坚持下来，并会成为终身习惯。

【答案】

67. It's about how to change your habits and get 1% better every day.

【解析】

根据表格上的段落的最后一句话可知，这本书的内容是关于什么的。

【答案】

68. To show the book is useful.

【解析】

根据两位同学的描述可知，是说这本书很不错，对自己有帮助。

【答案】

69. I want to learn how to make time for new habits. Because I can't manage time very well.

【解析】

开放性试题。

九、词语运用（每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

请根据语篇内容，用方框中所给词的正确形式填空，使短文通顺、连贯，并将答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。方框中有两个词为多余选项。

cut	they	good	beauty	happy	neighbor
who	have	paint	final	cover	until

There was once a man who built his own house. From top to bottom, he designed and built every inch (英寸) of his home. It took him over a year, but in the end, he had a 70._____ house of his own. No other house in his neighborhood looked like it and many of his 71._____ admired it.

But as time went by, his house started 72._____ some problems. One day, a neighbor said, "Friend, it looks like your front yard is a bit overgrown."

The man replied, "Yes, I know. But it's okay. I 73._____ the grass tomorrow."

A few days later, a postman 74._____ brought a letter to the man came by. The postman said, "Friend, it looks like your windows are a bit dirty."

The man replied, "Yes, I know. But it's okay, I'll wash 75._____ tomorrow."

Weeks passed by. 76._____, the man's brother came over to pay a visit. He took a look at his brother's house and couldn't believe what he saw. The yard was a mess, the paint on the walls was falling down and the windows 77._____ with dirt (尘土), The house looked like it could fall apart at any second – all because the man put everything off 78._____ "tomorrow".

When we procrastinate (拖延), "tomorrow" can turn into "next week" or even "next year". It's much 79._____ to just take care of things today than to wait till some imaginary (想象的) "tomorrow" that might not actually come.

【答案】

70. beautiful

71. neighbors

72. to have/ having

73. will cut

74. who

75. them

76. Finally

77. were covered

78. until

79. better

【解析】

70. 答案为 *beautiful*。根据词性判断，此处需要填入一个形容词，修饰后面的名词 *house*。又根据后文的句子“在他的社区没有其他的房子和他的一样，很多人羡慕他的房子”，说明这个房子很好看，所以此处填入 *beautiful*。

71. 答案为 *neighbors*。根据 *many of his _____* 判断词性，此处需要填入一个名词的复数。根据句意，此处填入的是“他的很多邻居都很羡慕他”。所以此处填入 *neighbors*。

72. 答案为 *to have/having*。根据 *start to do/doing* 开始做某事，又根据句意“随着时光流逝，他的房子开始有了一些问题”。所以此处填入 *to have/having*。

73. 答案为 *will cut*。根据这句话的时态标志词 *tomorrow*，可知此空考察一般将来时。又根据句意“明天我将割草”，所以此处填入 *will cut*。

74. 答案为 *who*。首先这句话有两个谓语动词，缺少连词，修饰前面的名词，说明考察定语从句的关系词。方框中只有 *who* 是定从的关系词。翻译的句意为“一个为这个男人送信的邮寄员路过了。”可知此空填 *who*。

75. 答案为 *them*。根据句意“明天我将清洗窗户”，方框中没有 *window* 这个单词，我们可以用代词来替代，在动词 *wash* 后面用代词的宾格 *them*。

76. 答案为 *Finally*。首先判断词性，此空在一个句子的开头用逗号隔开，需要填入一个副词。其次根据句意“几周过去了，最终，这个男人的弟弟来参观房子。”此处表示时间顺序的副词只能填入 *finally*，注意首字母大写。

77. 答案为 *were covered*。首先判断词性，此处需要填入谓语动词，又根据句意“窗户被尘土覆盖”，可知此处填入 *cover* 的被动语态，其次注意并列句的时态是一过，主语为复数，所以此处填入 *were covered*。

78. 答案为 *until*。根据句意“这个房子似乎就要分崩离析，都是因为这个男人把一切推迟到了明天。”可知此处需要填入“直到 *until*”注意介词不能变形。

79. 答案为 *better*。首先判断词性，根据 *be* 动词和 *much*，以及后面的 *than*，可以确定此处需要填入形容词的比较级。其次根据句意“仅仅关心今天的东西比等待一个想象中的明天更好”。可知此处需要填入 *better*。

十、书面表达（共 15 分）请将短文写在答题卡相应的位置上。

同学们，在学校中，来自于老师和同学的赞扬和鼓励对你的成长一定有着很大的激励作用。它们可能是上课时老师的一句称赞，合作学习时同学的肯定，竞赛后的一个奖品……这些经历都会深深印刻在每位同学的心中。现在请你写一篇短文记录下它们吧。

内容包括：

- *the importance of teachers' / classmates' praise and encouragement*
- *an experience you had*
- *what you want to say to your teachers / classmates*

要求：

1. 词数不少于 80 词；
2. 参考词汇仅供参考；
3. 文中不得出现真实的人名、校名。

Word Bank	
<i>Unforgettable</i>	令人难忘的
<i>cheer</i>	欢呼；喝彩
<i>prize n.</i>	奖品
<i>competition n.</i>	竞赛

【答案】

For me it is a kind of power to be praised and encouraged by my teachers, which is like a kind of magic or a fire in winter. I am always encouraged to move forward.

I still remember when Mr. Li asked us a question in an English class, the classroom was suddenly so quiet that even a pin dropped to the ground could be heard. I got an answer, but I was not sure whether my answer was completely correct. I was afraid that I was wrong and my classmates would laugh at me. All of a sudden, I saw Mr. Li looking at me with a smile. Thinking for a while, I picked up the courage to say my answer. I sat down hurriedly as soon as I finished my answer. I never expected that Mr. Li walked towards me and said loudly, "Perfect! What a great answer you gave!" Because of his words, I overcame the fear! My heart was full of hope, confidence and joy.

With the help of Mr. Li's praise and encouragement, I grew up quickly. In the future, I will answer questions in class actively, communicate with teachers more after class, put forward my own questions and ideas and take part in group activities bravely.