

2016年无锡市初中毕业升学考试

英语试题

第I卷（客观题 共50分）

一、单项选择 在A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。
(本大题共14小题，每小题1分，共14分)

1. Tom wants to study at _____ university in Europe, but hasn't decided which one to go to yet.
A. an B. a C. the D. 不填
2. — _____ do your parentstake exercise, William?
—Less than three times a week.
A. How long B. How much C. How soon D. How often
3. Could you help me with housework _____ you are free today?
A. since B. though C. unless D. until
4. —We've got everything ready for the picnic.
—Do you mean I _____ bring anything withme?
A. can't B. mustn't C. couldn't D. needn't
5. Sam is _____ about his speech because he thinks he is well prepared.
A. honest B. confident C. modest D. curious
6. —Father's Day is coming. Shall we make a card for Dad?
—Good idea! But would you please show me _____ as I know little about DIY?
A. why B. when C. how D. where
7. Although he was _____ my opinion, the old professor didn't come up with his own.
A. against B. on C. for D. in
8. —I can't find the magazine I bought this morning.
—Well, Jack is reading _____ over there. Why not go and see if it is yours?
A. it B. that C. one D. some
9. My mind wasn't on what he was saying so I'm afraid I _____ half of it.
A. missed B. was missing C. will miss D. would miss
10. —Have you ever heard of Cao Wenxuan, a writer from Jiangsu?
—Of course. _____, he is a good friend of my father's.
A. I mean B. That is to say C. Above all D. Believe it or not
11. As the story _____, the secret of the castle is discovered littleby little.
A. ends B. begins C. develops D. happens
12. —Steve, I hear that Peter has won another championship.
—It's not surprising. _____. He practises hardest in the team.
A. Every dog has its day B. No pain, no gain
C. Many hands make light work D. Actions speak louder than words
13. If the weather _____ to be rainy, we may have to cancel the sports meeting.

- A. runs out B. breaks out C. finds out D. turns out

14. —So you gave her your mobile phone?

—_____. She said she'd return it to me after she had hers fixed.

- A. My pleasure B. Not exactly C. With pleasure D. No problem

二、完形填空 先通读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后在每小题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

I was always busy and had too many things to do. Whenever my daughter caused me to change my plans, I thought to myself, “We don't have time for this.” So the two words I always said to her were: 15.

The other day, the two of us rode to a 16 near our home. After shopping I bought her an ice cream, and she sat down at a table happily admiring the ice cream in her hand. Suddenly a 17 look appeared on her face. “Do I have to eat it up in a hurry, Mum?”

I nearly cried when hearing this—the pains of a hurried life influenced my poor girl so deeply! As she looked at me waiting to know if she could 18 her time. I knew I had to make a 19. I thought of the times when I rushed (催促) my child through life, I began 20 what really matters in life....

“You don't have to hurry. Just enjoy it.” I said gently. Her whole face brightened and her shoulders 21. We sat side by side talking about things that interested us.

When she got to the last bite (一口), she held it out to me, “I 22 the last bite for you, Mum,” she said 23. As the icy taste put out my thirst, I realized I just got the present of a lifetime. I gave my child a little time... and in return, she gave me her last bite and 24 me that things taste sweeter and love is easier to get when you stop rushing through life.

15. A. Keep quiet B. Take care C. Hurry up D. Work hard
 16. A. station B. school C. office D. supermarket
 17. A. worried B. tired C. satisfied D. surprised
 18. A. waste B. take C. spend D. spare
 19. A. mark B. plan C. wish D. choice
 20. A. explaining B. forgetting C. discussing D. wondering
 21. A. lifted B. relaxed C. turned D. raised
 22. A. bought B. carried C. saved D. tasted
 23. A. cheerfully B. calmly C. sadly D. wisely
 24. A. supported B. promised C. reminded D. thanked

三、阅读理解 阅读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（本大题共 13 小题，每小题 2 分，共 26 分）

A

How time flies! The 9th graders are going to graduate soon. We invite them to write about their school memories.

Let's share some of them.

—Ms. Rosen

Name: Brita

Favourite memory:

Moving to this school last year and meeting new friends.

<p>Unpleasant memory: Being the “new girl”.</p> <p>Favourite teacher: Ms. Rosen. I like her interesting classes.</p> <p>Advice: School can be fun if you do your best.</p>
<p>Name: Jay</p> <p>Favourite memory: School trips. Singing competitions.</p> <p>Unpleasant memory: Project homework.</p> <p>Favourite teacher: Ms. Williams. She treats every student equally.</p> <p>Advice: Work hard and fun will come.</p>
<p>Name: Rocky</p> <p>Favourite memory: Meeting new friends. The weekends.</p> <p>Unpleasant memory: Tests.</p> <p>Favourite teacher: Mr. Taylor. He helps me with my lessons.</p> <p>Advice: Once you fall behind, keep trying till you catch up.</p>
<p>Name: Angel</p> <p>Favourite memory: Being with new people. Fun classes.</p> <p>Unpleasant memory: The loss of a new watch.</p> <p>Favourite teacher: Ms. Rosen. She helped me through hard times.</p> <p>Advice: Hard work brings success.</p>

25. Who dislikes tests among the four students?
 A. Brita B. Jay C. Rocky D. Angel
26. How many of the four students mentioned Ms. Rosen?
 A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
27. What can we learn from the given information above?
 A. The four students will be in Grade 9 next term.
 B. The four students do not enjoy school very much.
 C. The four students all think it's important to work hard.
 D. Their favourite memories are all about trips.

B

Do you know that November is National Novel Writing Month (NaNoWriMo)? You can find the NaNoWriMo Young Writer's programme at ywp.nanowrimo.org. It is a challenge to write a 50,000-word novel in one month.

The programme began in 1999 in San Francisco with only 21 members. Last year, more than 400,000 took up the challenge. The writers can choose what they want to write about. On November 1st, writers visit the website and start to update (更新) their word count. They can communicate with other writers there as well. All the writers have to stop writing on November 30th.

It is okay if you have never written a book before. The website provides lesson plans and workbooks for beginners. You can use them to improve writing skills in your novel. Then you can start planning what your novel will be about.

Are there any books published from the NaNoWriMoprogramme? Here are a few:

- *The Night Circus* by Erin Morgenstern
- *Water for Elephants* by Sara Gruen
- *Entrychats* by Cecile Duquenne

Are there any young readers who want to join in this programme? If you want, we hope you can write the best novel. If you have not heard of NaNoWriMo, but you have a good story in mind, join us!

28. What can you do in the writing month if you join in the programme?

- ① We can visit ywp.nanowrimo.org.
- ② We can update the word count.
- ③ We can publish the new novel.
- ④ We can choose what to write about.

A. ①②④ B. ①②③ C. ①③④ D. ②③④

29. According to the passage, *Entrychats* by Cecile Duquenne _____.

- A. will be published B. has already come out
- C. is the most attractive D. gets the most attention

30. This passage is most probably written to _____.

- A. encourage more young people to join in the programme
- B. invite more famous writers to visit ywp.nanowrimo.org.
- C. publish more wonderful books written by young writers
- D. encourage more people to communicate with other writers

C

There are lots of dangerous and terrible insects in Northeastern India, but the tree-bees are the most terrible. They are killers. Unlike most bees which will sting (叮咬) you only if they are disturbed (打扰), tree-bees will attack you in thousands for no reason. And they will chase (追赶) you for your life.

Walking along a dusty road while I was on holiday there last year. I found myself, without the least warning, the centre of such an attack. The air above me suddenly became thick with bees. Though it was hot, I went cold all over. Until then I had never heard of Indian tree-bees, but I had recently seen a film called "*The Angry Swarm*", which was about killer-bees.

I began running to the village about half a mile away, but I was soon covered from head to foot with bees. I drove them away with my hands, only to make room for others. Each time I opened my mouth for breath, more bees entered my mouth, until it was stung to twice its usual size and I could hardly breathe.

When I reached the village, I found some workers building a house. I ran towards them for help. But as soon as the workers saw the bees with me, they ran for safety at top speed.

Soon my eyes had completely closed. I fell into a pile of brick dust. I pushed myself wildly down into it until my head and shoulders were covered. And then I tried hard to get out of the dust, the angry bees made a new attack on me. I was tired out and ran weakly about in circles. Soon I lost my consciousness (意识).

Later I learned that two quick-minded villagers ran to a pile of dry grass and quickly surrounded (包围) me

with a thick wall of fire and smoke until the bees were driven away. They stayed with me, taking stings out of my body for the next three hours until a doctor came and gave me further treatment.

31. What can we infer (推断) from the second paragraph?
- A. The temperature went down at that time.
 - B. The air suddenly became thick because of the dust.
 - C. The writer knew Indian tree-bees were the most dangerous.
 - D. The writer felt scared when he was surrounded by tree-bees.
32. In which order did the following things happen to the writer?
- a. He tried to drive away the bees but failed.
 - b. He was surrounded with a thick wall of fire and smoke.
 - c. He was tired out and lost consciousness later.
 - d. He watched a film named “*The Angry Swarm*”.
 - e. He was attacked by tree-bees while taking a walk.
- A. e-a-c-b-d B. d-e-a-c-b C. e-b-a-d-c D. d-e-a-b-c
33. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Tree-bees often attack people in large numbers.
 - B. Tree-bees can be driven away by fire and smoke.
 - C. Tree-bees do not give up easily when they attack people.
 - D. Tree-bees will not attack people unless they are disturbed.

D

This year the US will honour(纪念) one of the country’s most famous writers—Mark Twain (1835-1910). Most readers know that his real name was Samuel Longhorne Clemens, but how many know where the pen name “Mark Twain” came from?

The answer shows Clemens’ colorful early life before he became a writer. “Mark Twain” was the cry shouted on a ship when the ship entered a part of a river that was two fathoms (6 feet) deep. “Twain” is an old-fashioned way of saying “two”. Twain trained as a ship pilot on the Mississippi river for two years, a time that he wrote about in the humorous *Life on the Mississippi* (1883).

The famous river would become an important theme in many of his works—who could forget the journey of the Huck and Jim along it in his most famous book. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884)?

With little education, he had to teach himself how to write stories. Whenever possible, he would go to public libraries. There he spent much time reading and thinking, which greatly helped him with his writing.

On the other hand, his life experiences gave him wonderful material to write about and attract readers. Twain wrote in a style that has been called “local colour” because it shows great knowledge of local people and their customs.

This gift is very clear in the two books for which Twain is still celebrated today. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and its follow-up *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, which many people call “The Great American Novel”.

The most amazing invention in the book is the voice of Huck himself. Huck did not enjoy schooling. It shows in the way he uses language, in a spoken style. Only a master like Twain could copy the way a young southern boy talked so well.

34. What does the underlined word “gift” mean in the passage?
- A. Twain’s talent for self-teaching. B. Twain’s “local colour” writing style
C. Twain’s good sense of humour. D. Twain’s experiences as a ship pilot
35. According to the passage, what is the best part of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*?
- A. The deep social meaning. B. The exciting life experiences.
C. The special way that Huck talks. D. The nice view of the Mississippi.
36. Which is the most suitable place in the passage for the sentence. “Twain did not come from the writer’s background you might expect”?
- A. At the beginning of Paragraph 2. B. At the beginning of Paragraph 3.
C. At the beginning of Paragraph 4. D. At the beginning of Paragraph 5.
37. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Mark Twain’s career as a great writer.
B. Mark Twain’s interest in describing local life.
C. Mark Twain’s achievements in American literature field.
D. Mark Twain’s life experiences which influenced his writing.

第 II 卷（主观题 共 40 分）

四、词汇运用（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

(A) 根据句意和汉语注释，在答题卡对应题号的横线上，写出单词的正确形式。

1. Be polite, Henry. It’s rude to _____ (指向) at others like that.
2. Reading is important, for it can open up an _____ (未知的) world to us.
3. To my surprise, the 3-year-old boy can spell those words _____ (正确地).
4. Sue always has great _____ (勇气) to face difficulties and that’s why we all respect her.

(B) 根据句意，在答题卡对应题号的横线上，写出括号内所给单词的适当形式。

5. After two hours’ discussion, they _____ (final) reached an agreement.
6. Usually TV programme are _____ (record) first and sent out later.
7. John looks at his watch from time to time. Why is he so _____ (patient)?
8. How lucky the _____ (win) of the game show is! A five-day trip abroad for free!

五、动词填空 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空，并将答案写在答题卡对应题号的横线上。（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

1. When night came, they put up a tent _____ (keep) warm.
2. Mary _____ (talk) on the phone, so I just nodded to her and went away.
3. —It is said that a space station _____ (build) on the moon.
—How amazing! But it may take a long time, I guess.
4. France is a beautiful country and _____ (cover) an area of over 260,000 square miles.

5. As soon as he _____ (offer) a well-paid job, he called his parents to tell them the good news.
6. —Hi, Judy. Have you graduated from college?
—Yes, I _____ (study) in Nanjing University for four years.
7. The engineer _____ (try) every possible way, but still cannot get the computer started.
8. You can't imagine what difficulty I had _____ (express) myself clearly at the beginning.

六、阅读填空 先通读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在文章后表格的空格内填入一个最恰当的单词。所填单词必须写在答题卡对应题号的横线上。每个空格只能填一个单词。（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

Clothing(服装) is a language. We can look at the traditional clothing to know more about culture.

Africa has a long history and a rich culture, and this is shown in traditional dress. The three colours—red, gold and green, are often used in the clothing. The first colour represents the blood of millions of people who fought for freedom; the second, rich resources of the African earth; and the third, the grassland of home.

Because clothing has strong social meanings, people are very careful in choosing what to wear. It would be a serious mistake to wear the wrong clothes, or to dress in the wrong way. For example, in Ghana, a woman should wear her waistband (腰带) differently according to the importance of the social event.

Traditional dress also tells us about everyday life. African designs are famous for loose (宽松的) clothing. The temperature there can be very high during the daytime but very low at night, so it requires that the clothes are comfortable for daily life.

Today although more and more young people like wearing Western clothes, especially in big cities in Africa, traditional African dress is still quite valuable. This is because it has deep cultural meanings.

Traditional Dress in Africa	
Different colours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The three most _____ 1 _____ colours used in clothing are red, gold and green. ● Different colours _____ 2 _____ for different things: the blood of freedom fighters, resources of the earth and the grassland of home.
Social meanings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Because clothing has strong social meanings, people have to choose what to wear _____ 3 _____. ● Women in Ghana even wear different waistbands according to how important the event is.
Everyday life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Because the temperature _____ 4 _____ greatly, clothes are usually loose and comfortable. ● Though Western clothes are popular with young people in some areas, traditional clothes are still of great _____ 5 _____.

七、完成句子 按所给的汉语，用英语完成下列句子，并将答案写在答题卡对应题号的横线上。（本大题共 6 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 9 分）

1. 这部纪录片有助于我们近距离观察美国的学校生活。
This documentary helps us _____ the school life in America.
2. 在去年的夏令营活动中，营员们彼此和睦相处。
In the summer camp last year, all the members _____.
3. 他们俩都不沉迷于电脑游戏，只喜欢看书。

- _____ computer games. Instead, they like reading.
4. 假如新能源的使用更加广泛，环境污染将会大为减少。
If new energy _____, there will be much less pollution.
5. 自从来到无锡，我们学校的外教已经习惯了这里的生活。
The foreign teacher in our school _____ here since he came to Wuxi.
6. 你能告诉我如此寒冷的天气将持续多久吗？
Could you tell me _____?

八、书面表达（本大题共 10 分）

假设你是某校九年级（1）班的学生，你校英文俱乐部正在举行“Young Star Award”的评选活动，请你用英语写一篇短文，介绍你的同学李明，以供参评。内容要点如下：

1. 高个，擅长篮球，成绩优秀；
2. 乐于助人，积极参加活动，热衷慈善；
3. 去年，他……；
4. 已筹集一千多元，准备寄给贫困地区学生；
5. 得到高度赞扬，我们以他为荣。

注意事项：

1. 短文须包括所有内容要点，要求语句通顺、意思连贯；
2. 第 3 要点的内容须围绕主题，用 2-3 句话展开合理想象，作适当发挥；
3. 词数在 90 个左右，短文的开头已在答题卡上给出，不计入总词数；
4. 短文内容必须写在答题卡指定的位置上。

参考词汇：慈善（charity）

中考答案

一、单选

1-5 BDADB 6-10 CACAD 11-14 CBDB

二、完型

15-19 CDABD 20-24 DBCAC

三、阅读

25-27 CBC 28-30 ABA 31-33 DBD 34-37 BCCD

四、词汇

1-4 point, unknown, correctly, courage

5-8 finally, recorded, impatient, winner

五、动词填空

1-4 to keep, was talking, will be built, covers

5-8 was offered, studied, has tried, expressing

六、阅读填空

1-5 important, stand, carefully, changes, value

七、完成句子

1. take a close look at

2. got along well with each other

3. Neither of them are crazy about

4. is used more widely

5. has been used to the life

6. how soon such cold weather will last

八、书面表达

Young Star Award

My classmate Liming is very tall, and he is good at football. He is one of the top students in my class. Liming is very helpful, and he often takes an active part in different activities, especially in charities.

Last year, he held a charity programme for children in poor areas. Since last year, he has raised more than 1,000 yuan. Now he gets ready to send the money to the children in poor areas.

His action has won high praise from our school. He is our pride.

2016 中考题分析

一. 单选

1. University 首字母发音为/ju/, 是辅音, 所以用 a
2. How often 翻译为多久一次, 符合题意。而 how long 是多久了, 是对时间段提问, how much 可以对不可数名词数量进行提问, 译为: 多少, how soon 多久才, 对一般将来时进行提问。
3. 本题考查连词的用法。题目意思是: 既然你今天有空, 你能帮我做家务吗? 根据句意, 应该选择 since, 既然的意思。Though, 虽然, unless, 除非, until, 直到.....才
4. 本题考查情态动词。根据句意是: 你的意思是我不必带任何东西吗? 所以选择 needn't
5. 形容词辨析, honest 诚实的, confident 自信的, modest 谦虚的, curious 好奇的
6. 考查宾语从句的省略, 根据句意你能向我展示一下怎么做的吗? 所以这里选择 how
7. 介词的考查, against 反对, 违背的意思, on 和 in 在此题从属于抽数, 不能和 opinion 构成固定搭配, 而 for my opinion 可以翻译为赞成我的意见, 本题意思是: 虽然老教授反对我的意见。
8. 代词的考查, it 指代上文提到的唯一的事物, 说话人都是清楚说话的内容, that 指代上文提到的某样物品, one 是指同类物品中的任何一个。Some, 一些或是某一个。在本题中 Tom 正在读的一份, 是同类物品中的任一个, 没有进行特指。所以选 one.
9. 本题考查动词时态的用法, 运用混合时态的考点, 进行情景再现。本题翻译为: 我的心思不在他刚才所说的内容上, 所以我担心我刚才错过了一半的内容。
10. 考查情景交际, believe it or not, 信不信由你。本题翻译为: 你有没有听说过曹文轩, 一位来自江苏的作家。信不信由你, 他是我爸爸的一个好朋友。I mean 是我的意思是, that is to say 那就是说, above all 综上所述
11. 动词辨析。译文: 随着故事的发展。Develop 有发展, 培养的意思
12. 谚语的考查, 根据意思是: 史蒂芬, 我听说皮特又赢得了冠军。这个毫不意外, 一份耕耘, 一份收获, 他总是团队里训练的最多的。
13. 动词短语辨析。Run out 用完, 用光, break out 爆发, find out 查出, 找出, turn out 结果证明是。译文: 如果天气结果是下雨的话, 我们可能不得不取消运动会。
14. 情景交际, 这么说, 你把你的手机给她了? 不全是, 她说她自己的修好了就还我。所以选择 not exactly 不完全正确。

二. 完型填空

这是一篇关于一位忙碌的, 总是催促孩子快点并把 hurry up 挂在嘴边的母亲, 在一次女儿要求慢点吃完冰激凌的感悟, 她意识到生活不应该这么匆匆忙忙而是和女儿一起享受当下的故事。

15. 15.C 考查动词短语的用法。Keep quiet 保持安静; take care 小心; hurry up 快点; work hard 努力工作。根据后文提示, 应选 C 符合题意。
16. 16.D 考查名次用法。根据后文信息买冰淇淋, 应选 Dsupermarket 超市符合题意。
17. 17.A 考查形容词辨析。Worried 担心的, 困扰的; tired 累的; satisfied 满意的; surprised 吃惊的。根据文中信息, 女儿对是否应该快点吃完表示困惑, 故选 A。
18. 18. B 考查动词辨析, 几个花费时间的用法。Waste time 浪费时间; take one's time 慢慢来; spend one's time 花费时间; spare time 抽出时间。根据题意, 应是慢慢来, 故选 B.

19. 19.D 考查名次用法。Mark 分数；plan 计划；wish 心愿；choice 选择。根据文中信息，“我”感到自己做法的不恰当，想做出改变，因此需要一个计划，故选 D。
20. 20. D 考查动名词的词意辨析。根据上文信息，“我”开始思考到底在生活中什么才重要，故选 D，wondering 想知道。
21. 21. B 形容词的词意辨析。根据上文信息，女儿的脸上发出光彩，因此她的肩膀应是放松的状态，故选 B,relaxed 放松的。
22. 22. C 考查动词辨析。Bought 买；carried 携带；saved 节省，余下，留下；tasted 品尝。根据文中信息，女儿应是为妈妈留下最后一口冰淇淋，故选 C。
23. 23. A 考查副词词意辨析。Cheerfully 开心的，愉快地；calmly 平静的，冷静地；sadly 悲伤地；wisely 明智地。根据前文信息，女儿应是很快乐开心地与我分享她的冰淇淋。故选 A。
24. 24. C 考查动词辨析。Supported 支持；promised 允诺；reminded 提醒；thanked 感谢。根据文中信息可推理出来，女儿慢下节奏，与我快乐地分享她的最后一口冰淇淋，她的这一行为应是提醒我，慢下生活节奏后的生活可以更美好。

三、阅读

A 篇

这是一篇类似于毕业同学录得文章，内容简单，但是十分贴近我们初三考生的生活。

25. 译文；在这四个学生中哪一个最讨厌测试。根据文章第三个孩子 Rocky 可以看出他最讨厌 tests
26. 根据题意 Brita 和 Angel 都提到了 Ms. Rosen，所以选 B
27. 通过四个孩子的 advice，我们可以看出他们都赞同 C 选项的 work hard 的重要性。

B 篇

这是一篇关于国家小说月的介绍，属于广告类文章需要进行信息的查找和排除。

28. 根据文章，我们看出只有第三点 we can publish the new novel，是指在 NaNoWriMo programme 中已经被发表的文章，而不是在这个活动期间可以做的事，所以排除它。
29. B 选项中 come out 出版的意思
30. 商业类广告文章的目的基本上都是劝说人们购买或是加入活动当中去。

C 篇

这是一篇记述文，讲述的是一个孩子遭遇印度树蜂的故事。

31. 从第二段的最后两句话可以看出，这个孩子在此前并不知道什么是印度树蜂，但是他看过关于疯狂的马蜂的电影，这是一种杀人蜂。所以选择 C
32. 根据故事发展的时间顺序应该是先看了关于杀人蜂的电影在第一位，然后在生活中遭遇了这真实的一幕。所以排除 A 和 C 选项。根据文章发展最后作者昏过去了，所以选 B
33. 这道题需要注意是选不正确的，所以属于细心题，根据文章第一段第二行可知杀人蜂不管有没有被打扰都会袭击人们，所以选择 D。

D 篇

D 篇主要美国本土小说之父—马克吐温的成长历程及他的生活经历对他的小说产生的影响。

34. 在本题中 gift 在第六段，主要是指马克吐温在小说 运用本土通俗语言，从第五段最后一句话可以得出此结论。
35. 根据第七段第一句话，在这本书的创作中最让人惊叹的是主人翁哈克本利芬运用自己的语言。所以本题选择 C
36. 根据文章第四段第一句话可知，马克吐温没有受过教育，他是通过自学成才的，所以需要把这段话放到第一段开头作为引文过渡衔接。
37. 通过文章的第二段第一句话，第三段第一句话及第五段第一句话及最后一段可知，本文主要讲解马克吐温的早年生活经历对其文学作品的影响。

四、词汇运用

- 1.考察的是 it is +adj.+to do 的句型。所以此处用动词原形 point;
- 2.考察单词识记, 未知的 unknown;
- 3.考察单词识记, 正确地 correctly;
- 4.考察单词识记, 勇气 courage;
- 5.考察单词的相关形式正确填空, 此句语法成分完整, 因此 final 需要变换成副词修饰动词 reached;
- 6.考察语态, 由题可知电视节目首先是被录制的;
- 7.考察单词识记, 前半句是乔恩不停地看手表, 表示他很不耐烦, 没有耐心;
- 8.考察单词识记, 前半句是 how 引导的感叹句, 游戏秀的赢家是多么幸运, 故填 winner;

五、动词填空

- 1.考察动词不定式表目的的用法, 当夜晚降临的时候, 他们撑起帐篷为了保暖;
- 2.考察时态, 句意是 Mary 当时正好在打电话, 强调动作的正在进行, 且因为主句时态是过去时, 故填过去进行时 was talking;
- 3.考察时态和语态, 由下文可知 space station 还没有建设, 是待完成的事情, 且修建 space station 是人去修建, 故填 will be built;
- 4.考察时态和单词用法, cover 此处是覆盖的意思, 其后常加面积数, 是主动形式, 前半句时态是一般现在时, 故填 covers;
- 5.考察时态和语态, 句意是一旦他被提供了工作, 也就是获得工作, 且后半句时态是一般过去式, 故填 was offered;
- 6.考察时态, 由题可知 Judy 已经从那所大学毕业了, 故应该用一般过去式陈述一个客观事实即可;
- 7.考察时态, 句意是那位工程已经尝试了所有方法, 但还是没有让电脑运行起来, 过去的动作对现在造成一定的影响, 故用现在完成时;
- 8.考察句型变形和单词用法, 句型是 have/had difficulty in doing sth;此处的 I had 做后置定语修饰 difficulty, 是 had difficulty in expressing myself;

六、阅读天空

这篇文章是关于服饰和文化的关系。主要以非洲的服饰的社会发展史, 文章比较简单。

1. 根据第二段第一二两行知 red, gold and green 是最 important 颜色。
2. 文章中第二段第二行出现了 represent 这里是同义词转换 stand for 也是代表的意思。
3. 文章中第三段第一行出现了 careful 可知此处应该填 carefully
4. 根据文章第四段可知应该填 changes
5. 本题查考 be + of + n 的用法根据句意应该填 value

七. 完成句子

- 1.take a close look at 近距离观看, 固定搭配
2. get on/ along well with 和某人相处得好, 是 9A 第八单元语法知识。
- 3.本题考查 Neither 的用法, 翻译为两个都不, 同时考查短语 be crazy about 对.....痴迷的用法。
4. 本题考查条件状语从句和被动语态的结合。Is used more widely
5. 本题考查现在完成时持续性动词的用法, 及短语习惯于 be used to doing sth 的用法。
- 6.本题考查宾语从句的用法, 纪要注意时态和语序的用法。 How soon such cold weather will last.

八. 书本表达

此类作文考查学生的基本习作能力, 总体难度属于中等。考查点都属于中考的重点难点语法知识和一些固定句型及表达。考查点主要集中在七年级下册和八年级下册和九年级上册。

1. 个子高, 描述外貌特征; 擅长篮球, 成绩优异, 内在品质特征。

- 乐于助人，积极参与活动，热衷慈善；属于学生性格，行为活动。
- 去年，他。。。考查学生对一般过去时态的表达考查，对发生在过去行为的一个复述。
- 已筹集一千多元，准备寄给贫困山区学生，考查现在完成时的用法，描述过去发生的动作状态对现在的影响。
- 得到高度赞扬，我们以他为荣，考查固定句型的用法，难度中等。

考生在完成此类作文时，要注意人称；时态如一般过去时和现在完成时等；语态即主动语态和被动语态的问题。

一篇将 9A 第一单元的人物描写和 9B 第一单元的重点短语相结合，考查学生对课文的熟练掌握度。

Young Star Award

My classmate Liming is very tall, and he is good at football. He is one of the top students in my class. Liming is very helpful, and he often takes an active part in different activities, especially in charities.

Last year, he held a charity programme for children in poor areas. Since last year, he has raised more than 1,000 yuan. Now he gets ready to send the money to the children in poor areas.

His action has won high praise from our school. He is our pride.