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英语  
考前决胜巅峰卷

《英语考前决胜巅峰卷》编写组 编

同济大学出版社

# 英语

# 考前决胜巅峰卷

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ISBN 978-7-5765-1744-6



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定价: 39.00元

同济大学出版社  
TONGJI UNIVERSITY PRESS

# 江西省职教高考复习用书

## 英语考前决胜巅峰卷

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·上海·

### 内容提要

本书依据江西省职教高考考试说明,并参照江西省职教高考英语真题编写,考点覆盖全面,题型、难度和分值设置都与真题高度一致,能够帮助考生把握重点、找准方向、高效学习、科学备考。考生可以利用本书模拟考试情境,学习必备的应试技巧,切实提高应试能力。

本书适合作为江西省职教高考考试的复习资料,也可作为广大中等职业学校学生的学习资料。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语考前决胜巅峰卷 / 《英语考前决胜巅峰卷》编写组编. -- 上海: 同济大学出版社, 2025. 7. -- ISBN 978-7-5765-1744-6

I. G634.413

中国国家版本馆 CIP 数据核字第 2025798H5W 号

### 英语考前决胜巅峰卷

《英语考前决胜巅峰卷》编写组 编

责任编辑 戴如月 责任校对 徐逢乔 封面设计 张瑞阳

出版发行 同济大学出版社 www.tongjipress.com.cn

(地址: 上海市四平路 1239 号 邮编: 200092 电话: 021-65985622)

经 销 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 三河市龙大印装有限公司

开 本 880 mm×1 230 mm 1/8

印 张 9.25

字 数 143 000

版 次 2025 年 月第 1 版

印 次 2025 年 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5765-1744-6

定 价 39.00 元

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## 前 言

经过多年的探索与实践,江西省职教高考考试越来越规范有序。从考试内容和考试形式上来看,参加职教高考考试的考生将面临更大的挑战,多数考生被如何在短期内熟悉考试形式、了解考试内容、把握考试重难点、弥补“短板”所困扰,急需通过高效的学习来快速提升应试能力,在考试中脱颖而出。

为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内高效、便捷、准确地把握考试脉络,我们特组织具有丰富教学经验的一线教师,根据英语科目的考试大纲要求,深入研究近几年江西省职教高考考试的命题情况,针对命题中出现的最新变化,精心编写了本书,供考生在复习过程中使用。

本书以教育部发布的《中等职业学校英语课程标准》为基本编写依据,在突出素质培养的同时,尤其重视对江西省职教高考的考试特点和考试趋势的把握。书中的每一套试卷,从题型、题量到分值设置、考点选取等,都力争与考试真题保持高度一致,确保考生有的放矢、练有所得。

本书适合考生在进行基础知识的学习之后,在考前1~3个月这个时间段作为考前练兵、全真模拟的复习材料使用。

以下是对本书使用方法的一些建议:

(1)限时完成。尽量按照考试规定的时间,在相对封闭的环境中一次性完成整份试卷的作答,以提前熟悉考场上的答题节奏,最大限度地模拟考试。

(2)遵循答题原则。作答试卷时,遵循先易后难、先小题后大题、先熟题后生题等原则,以保证基础分为主,确保会做的题不丢分,不留遗憾。

(3)及时复盘。作答完一套试卷后,充分利用本书的“参考答案及解析”赠册核对答案、计算成绩,并根据其所提供的解析深入理解考点,查漏补缺、举一反三。

衷心希望本书能为广大考生的复习备考带来实质性的帮助。对书中的不足之处,敬请各位老师不吝指正。

最后,预祝广大考生在即将到来的考试中取得好成绩!

编 者

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# 英语考前决胜巅峰卷(一)

## 第 I 卷 选择题

### I. 单项选择(共 25 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 25 分)

从 A、B、C、D 中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- Tom, you look so cool with your hat!  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Thank you.      B. My pleasure.      C. Sounds great.      D. It doesn't matter.
- My friend Mary is coming to see me. And \_\_\_\_\_ will meet tomorrow.  
A. he      B. she      C. I      D. we
- A new school \_\_\_\_\_ in our town last year.  
A. built      B. is built      C. was built      D. building
- The movie theatre is quite far. It will take you half \_\_\_\_\_ hour to go there by \_\_\_\_\_ bus.  
A. a; 不填      B. an; a      C. an; 不填      D. 不填; 不填
- He went to Nanchang \_\_\_\_\_ June, 2024.  
A. about      B. for      C. on      D. in
- They got much \_\_\_\_\_ from those new books.  
A. idea      B. photo      C. information      D. work
- We don't have enough books for \_\_\_\_\_; some of you will have to share.  
A. somebody      B. anybody      C. everybody      D. nobody
- The film was so \_\_\_\_\_ that most of us couldn't help crying.  
A. boring      B. popular      C. sad      D. long
- She is ill today, \_\_\_\_\_ she is still working hard.  
A. but      B. so      C. or      D. because
- \_\_\_\_\_ you help me with the heavy box?  
A. Could      B. May      C. Must      D. Need
- The girl spends her spare time \_\_\_\_\_ books.  
A. read      B. reads      C. to read      D. reading
- The store \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of toys. They look nice. Do you want to buy one?  
A. buys      B. takes      C. sells      D. gets

- \_\_\_\_\_ we went to Beijing last summer, we visited the Great Wall.  
A. When      B. Unless      C. Though      D. Whether
- I live \_\_\_\_\_ my parents and my younger sister.  
A. on      B. in      C. by      D. with
- Are you going to buy this computer?  
—No. I will buy that one. It is \_\_\_\_\_ than this one.  
A. cheap      B. cheaper      C. the cheaper      D. the cheapest
- My grandfather decided to give up smoking, \_\_\_\_\_ was good news for my family.  
A. what      B. whom      C. which      D. that
- Lily loves sports. She \_\_\_\_\_ running in the park every morning.  
A. goes      B. went      C. is going      D. has gone
- Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ water?  
A. drink      B. drunk      C. to drink      D. drinking
- Oliver Twist* is \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting book that I can't wait \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. such; to read      B. such; reading  
C. so; to read      D. so; reading
- I \_\_\_\_\_ when Mary knocked at the door.  
A. cooks      B. am cooking  
C. was cooking      D. cooked
- Could you \_\_\_\_\_ the TV? It's too noisy.  
A. turn away      B. turn on      C. turn to      D. turn down
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ that many people were sent to the factory.  
A. reports      B. reporting      C. report      D. reported
- The sports meeting \_\_\_\_\_ in our school now.  
A. being held      B. is having  
C. is holding      D. is being held
- The words are printed so small that I can \_\_\_\_\_ see them.  
A. heavily      B. hardly      C. loudly      D. lonely
- May I borrow your bike?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ It's over there.  
A. I'm sorry.      B. Go ahead.  
C. Of course not.      D. You'd better not.

II. 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When I was young, my mother asked me, “26 is the most important part of the body?”

I thought 27 was very important to us. So I said, “Is it our ears?”

“No,” she said. “Because there 28 still many people who can't hear things. Keep 29 and I'll ask you again later.”

Three years passed. I had been considering the correct answer 30 I had my first try. This time I said, “Sight is important, so it must be our 31.”

“You are learning quickly, 32 the answer is not correct,” she said. “Because there are many people who are 33.”

I kept this question in my mind. My mum asked me several times and the only reply I got was, “You are getting 34, my boy.”

Last year, my grandpa 35. Everybody was quite sad. When it was our turn 36 goodbye to Grandpa, my mum asked me, “Have you 37 the most important part of the body?”

I was 38 when she asked me this. I always thought this was a game between 39 and me. “This question is very important. How you answer it shows 40 you have really understood life. Today is the day you need to 41 this lesson.”

She looked at me the way only a mother can. I saw tears 42 her eyes. She said, “My dear, the most important part of the body is your 43.”

I asked, “Is it because it holds up your head?”

“No,” she replied. “It is because it can 44 the head of a friend or loved one when they cry. Everybody needs a shoulder to cry on sometimes. I only hope you have enough love and friends so you will have a shoulder to cry on when you 45 it. And I hope you can be the shoulder for someone when you are needed.”

- |                 |             |            |             |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 26. A. What     | B. When     | C. Where   | D. Why      |
| 27. A. smell    | B. sense    | C. sound   | D. taste    |
| 28. A. have     | B. is       | C. are     | D. be       |
| 29. A. thinking | B. speaking | C. reading | D. guessing |
| 30. A. since    | B. because  | C. though  | D. unless   |
| 31. A. legs     | B. eyes     | C. ears    | D. hands    |
| 32. A. because  | B. so       | C. and     | D. but      |
| 33. A. rich     | B. poor     | C. blind   | D. deaf     |
| 34. A. further  | B. smaller  | C. worse   | D. closer   |

- |                    |              |              |               |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 35. A. died        | B. recovered | C. hurt      | D. dropped    |
| 36. A. speaking    | B. to say    | C. saying    | D. to speak   |
| 37. A. watched out | B. come out  | C. found out | D. looked out |
| 38. A. surprised   | B. excited   | C. relaxed   | D. bored      |
| 39. A. him         | B. her       | C. them      | D. you        |
| 40. A. when        | B. whether   | C. where     | D. why        |
| 41. A. teach       | B. cause     | C. buy       | D. learn      |
| 42. A. for         | B. at        | C. on        | D. in         |
| 43. A. shoulder    | B. heart     | C. brain     | D. feet       |
| 44. A. move        | B. hold      | C. raise     | D. shake      |
| 45. A. ask         | B. pick      | C. need      | D. leave      |

III. 阅读理解(共 25 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 50 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

**A**

**Lunch Club**

\* Open from 11:30 am to 1:30 pm.

\* Cost: ¥3 a time

Children can have a healthy lunch of rice, meat and vegetables. Then they can talk and play with their friends. They will have a good rest and be ready for the afternoon lessons.

**After-School Club**

\* Open from 3:30 pm to 5:30 pm.

\* Cost: free

Children can relax, play and study. There are different activities (活动) to enjoy and a reading room for homework or reading. There will also be some interesting books.

For more information, call the school office at 023-8729-3611.

46. When does Lunch Club begin to serve lunch?

- |              |              |             |             |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. 11:00 am. | B. 11:30 am. | C. 1:30 pm. | D. 2:30 pm. |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|

47. What can children do at Lunch Club?

- |                          |                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Watch cartoons.       | B. Play basketball.           |
| C. Have a healthy lunch. | D. Do their homework or read. |

48. How many hours can students play and study at After-School Club?

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. For half an hour. | B. For one hour.    |
| C. For two hours.    | D. For three hours. |

49. Who would like to join the clubs?  
A. Children.      B. Parents.      C. Teachers.      D. Waiters.
50. If you want more information, what can you do?  
A. Visit the website.      B. Ask your friends.  
C. Watch TV programmes.      D. Call the school office.

**B**

Jane, Mary, and Robert went to the same high school ten years ago. They were invited to talk about their job on a radio programme. The following is part of their talk.

**Jane:** I teach English in a high school. I am paid \$ 30,000 for a school year. I go to school at 7:30 every morning and I leave at 4:00 in the afternoon. I often take work home. My husband, Mike, makes \$ 50,000 a year, but he never works at home. There is a lot of pressure in my job and I worry a lot about my students.

**Mary:** I work in an office as a secretary. My job is not difficult. I do not have a lot of pressure. I work from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, five days a week. I never take work home with me. My pay is \$ 18,000 a year.

**Robert:** I am a professional basketball player. My salary is \$ 600,000 a year right now. But I am a bit worried about my future. There is a lot of pressure in my job, and I have to exercise every day so that I don't get out of shape.

51. What is the relationship of the three speakers?  
A. Co-workers.      B. Schoolmates.      C. Strangers.      D. Families.
52. Who often takes work home?  
A. Jane.      B. Mary.      C. Robert.      D. Mike.
53. How much money does Mary make a year?  
A. \$ 18,000.      B. \$ 30,000.      C. \$ 50,000.      D. \$ 600,000.
54. What does Robert worry about?  
A. His exercise.      B. His luck.      C. His team.      D. His future.
55. What do the three speakers mainly talk about?  
A. Their school.      B. Their family.      C. Their job.      D. Their plan.

**C**

When you walk into a room full of people and greet someone, be sure to smile. Smiling shows you are friendly. Studies have shown that a truly smiling person is more confident than others. Smiling may help you with life and work.

**• Smiling can make you full of energy.**

When you smile and smile more often, you can feel happy and get relaxed. Then you may have enough energy to go for your goal.

**• Smiling can help you make friends.**

A person with a true smile is more popular in a group. People are likely to make friends with someone who has a friendly face.

**• Smiling may help you get jobs.**

A smile shows you are a confident person. And your confidence comes from your knowledge, skills and abilities. A smiling person can seize job chances more easily.

So, when the day isn't going too well, try to remember the good times you had in the past. Let's smile a lot and stay happy every day!

56. What should you do when you greet someone?  
A. Be sure to smile.      B. Laugh loudly.  
C. Keep silent.      D. Stand still.
57. In the author's opinion, smiling can make a person \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. honest      B. clever      C. relaxed      D. unhealthy
58. Who will be more popular in a group?  
A. A lazy person.      B. A person with a true smile.  
C. A boring person.      D. A person with a bitter smile.
59. In the last paragraph, the author calls on us to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. smile and get a job      B. make more friends  
C. gain knowledge      D. smile and stay happy
60. What's the best title for the passage?  
A. On a Smile      B. On Success      C. On Failure      D. On Friendship

**D**

October 16 is the World Food Day. The UN started the day in 1979. It's used to remind people not to waste food.

A big number of people in the world still don't have enough food to eat. Food shortage (短缺) is a big problem in the world. Right now, there are more than 1,000 million hungry people around the world. According to the UN, 15 million children die of hunger each year.

There are several reasons why there is food shortage. First, there have been more droughts and floods (干旱和洪灾) recently. Also, a growing population makes feeding (让……吃饱)

everyone more difficult.

Another big reason is food waste. Most people don't realise how much food they throw away every day. The average person wastes 50 kg of food every year. According to the UN, more than one third of all food produced all over the world goes to waste each year. So think twice next time you want to throw away food.

When you throw away food, you are not just wasting food itself. Resources (资源) are also thrown away while we are growing, transporting (运输) and cooking the food. These things all take energy, time and water.

61. When is the World Food Day?  
A. October 6.      B. October 9.      C. October 15.      D. October 16.
62. According to the passage, the big problem is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. water shortage      B. food shortage  
C. food producing      D. transporting
63. The reasons for food shortage are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. droughts and floods      B. food waste  
C. a growing population      D. all of the above
64. \_\_\_\_\_ children die of hunger each year.  
A. 15 million      B. 15 billion      C. 1.5 million      D. 1.5 billion
65. The author's purpose is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ask people not to waste water  
B. advise people to make full use of resources  
C. remind people not to waste food  
D. tell people to produce more food

### E

Many people want others to be their friends, but they don't give friendships back. That is why some friendships don't last long. To have a friend, you must learn to treat your friend the way you want your friend to treat you.

Honesty is where a good friendship starts. Friends must be able to trust one another. If you don't tell the truth, people usually find out. If a friend finds out that you haven't been honest, you may lose your friend's trust. Good friends always count on one another to speak and act honestly.

Generosity(慷慨) means sharing and sharing makes a friendship grow. You don't have to give your lunch money or your clothes, or enjoyments, like your hobbies and your interests. Naturally you will want to share your ideas and feelings. These can be very valuable to a friend. They tell

your friend what is important to you. By sharing them, you help your friend know you better.

Sooner or later, everyone needs understanding and help with a problem. Something may go wrong at school. Talking about the problem can make it easier to solve. Turning to a friend can be a first step in solving the problem. So to be a friend, you must listen and understand. You must try to put yourself in your friend's place so you can understand the problem better.

No two friendships are ever exactly alike. But all true friendships have three things in common. If you plan to keep your friendships, you must practise honesty, generosity and understanding.

66. Some friendships don't last long because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they don't know friendships are something serious  
B. there are too many people who want to make friends  
C. those who give others friendships receive friendships from others  
D. those who never give others friendships receive no friendships from others
67. According to the passage, honesty is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. something countable  
B. the base of a friendship  
C. as important as money  
D. more important than anything else
68. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?  
A. Always tell your friend the truth.  
B. Sharing your mind with your friend is of great value.  
C. A friend who gives you his lunch money is a true friend.  
D. Discussing your problem with your friend often helps to solve the problem.
69. What does the underlined word "them" refer to in the third paragraph?  
A. Your ideas and feelings.  
B. Your hobbies and interests.  
C. Your lunch money and clothes.  
D. Your clothes and enjoyments.
70. What's the best title for the passage?  
A. How to Be a Friend  
B. Honesty Is the Best Habit  
C. Three Important Points in Life  
D. A Friend in Need Is a Friend Indeed

IV. 情景对话(共 10 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 20 分)

阅读 A 段对话,从对话后所给五个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。阅读 B 段对话,根据对话内容,从对话后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余选项。

A

A: Nice to meet you!

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 71 \_\_\_\_\_

A: What occupation do you want to apply for?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 72 \_\_\_\_\_

A: You haven't learned anything about this.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 73 \_\_\_\_\_

A: And working in our sales department is hard.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 74 \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 75 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Thank you.

- A. I'm a quick learner.
- B. I don't mind hard work.
- C. We'll inform you about our decision at the end of this week.
- D. I want to apply for a position in the sales.
- E. Nice to meet you, too.

B

A: Good morning, madam. \_\_\_\_\_ 76 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes, I'd like to see one of those dresses.

A: You mean this one?

B: Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ 77 \_\_\_\_\_

A: It's silk.

B: May I try this one on?

A: Certainly. \_\_\_\_\_ 78 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Six.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 79 \_\_\_\_\_ The fitting rooms are over there.

(A few minutes later, B comes back from the fitting room.)

A: How does it fit?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 80 \_\_\_\_\_ I'll take it.

- A. Perfectly.
- B. No problem.
- C. Here you are.
- D. What do you want?
- E. What is it made of?
- F. What size do you wear?
- G. Is there anything I can do for you?

第 II 卷 非选择题

V. 书面表达(25 分)

假设你是李华,你的英国笔友 Mike 因为即将到来的考试而感到紧张、疲劳、焦虑。请你根据以下要点提示给他写一封邮件,提出你的一些建议,希望他尽快好起来。要点如下:

- (1)保持放松;
- (2)保证充足的睡眠,同时对考试持有正确的态度;
- (3)积极锻炼。

注意:

- (1)邮件内容应包含以上要点,可适当增加细节,使行文连贯;
- (2)不少于 80 词;
- (3)邮件的开头和结尾已经给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Mike,

From your e-mail I get to know that you don't feel well recently because of the coming exam.

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Best wishes!

Yours,  
Li Hua





II. 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The English teacher came into the classroom with test papers in his hand. He smiled and 26, “I know there are too many tests for you these days, but the test today is very 27.” After hearing the teacher’s words, all the students sat up straight and 28 for the test to begin. The teacher started to 29 the test papers to each student. 30 that, he asked them to begin.

On the paper, there wasn’t a question, just a little black “X”. The students were very 31 to see that. The teacher 32 the students’ surprise. Then he said, “I would like you to 33 about what you see. You must finish it all by 34.”

All the students wrote down their answers. 35 of them described the black “X”. The next day, the teacher said, “Everybody only paid attention to the black ‘X’, but 36 wrote about the white paper.” The whole class listened 37, because they worried that they might fail the exam.

Then the teacher said, “Don’t worry about the 38 of this test. I just want you to think about your life.” The teacher added, “The white paper is like our whole life and the black ‘X’ is just 39 problems we face every day. Do you have some more thoughts?”

Then the students discussed and shared 40 opinions. Finally they understood this special test.

Our life is a 41 with love and care. 42, we just care about the problems like illness and hunger, and never see that these problems are much 43 than everything else we have in our life.

We should try to take our eyes off problems and 44 each moment life gives us. Only then can we start a nice 45 and find real happiness.

26. A. asked            B. complained        C. explained            D. guessed  
 27. A. difficult        B. boring            C. easy                  D. special  
 28. A. waited         B. looked            C. searched            D. cared  
 29. A. sell out         B. bring out         C. give out            D. put out  
 30. A. Before         B. After              C. While                D. Until  
 31. A. happy           B. sad                 C. surprised            D. relaxed  
 32. A. hated           B. forgot             C. remembered        D. noticed  
 33. A. hear            B. worry             C. write                D. learn  
 34. A. yourselves    B. ourselves         C. myself              D. themselves

35. A. None            B. All                 C. Neither            D. Both  
 36. A. somebody      B. nobody            C. everybody        D. anybody  
 37. A. quickly        B. hardly            C. angrily            D. carefully  
 38. A. results         B. suggestions       C. presents           D. jobs  
 39. A. like            B. in                  C. at                   D. with  
 40. A. her             B. his                 C. their                D. your  
 41. A. problem       B. challenge         C. gift                 D. window  
 42. A. Except        B. However          C. Also                D. Besides  
 43. A. more important B. bigger            C. smaller            D. more serious  
 44. A. enjoy          B. waste              C. invite              D. throw  
 45. A. door           B. spirit               C. skill                D. journey

III. 阅读理解(共 25 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 50 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A

The City School Library

OPENING HOURS			
Monday	09:30-17:30	Tuesday	09:30-17:30
Wednesday	09:00-20:00	Thursday	09:30-17:30
Friday	09:00-15:00	Saturday	10:00-14:00
Sunday	Closed		
LIBRARY RULES			
All students must have a library card.			
Computers are for schoolwork only.			
No food or drink is allowed in the library.			
Mobile phones must be turned off.			
Students can borrow 3 books at one time.			

46. There is a library in \_\_\_\_\_ School.  
 A. Maine            B. City                C. Clark              D. Grand  
 47. Opening hours are from Monday to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Thursday        B. Friday             C. Saturday         D. Sunday  
 48. All students must have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. library card     B. ID card            C. credit card        D. phone card

49. Students can \_\_\_\_\_ 3 books at one time.  
 A. take                      B. bring                      C. borrow                      D. lend
50. How many rules should the students obey when they are in the library?  
 A. They should obey 2 rules.                      B. They should obey 3 rules.  
 C. They should obey 4 rules.                      D. They should obey 5 rules.

**B**

Kate and Jane are sisters. Kate lives in the village and Jane lives in the city. Jane has an old cat named Sunny. It's a lovely white cat. Jane loves it a lot.

On a Sunday afternoon, Kate goes to see Jane. She finds her sister very sad.

"What's wrong?" asks Kate.

"I'll be away for a month. Who will take care of Sunny?" says Jane.

"I can take Sunny to the village," says Kate.

Jane thinks it's a good idea. The two sisters have tea and have a nice afternoon. It's time for Kate to go home. She puts on her hat and jacket and puts Sunny in a box. Then she walks to the bus stop.

When Kate waits for the bus, she buys a newspaper. When the bus arrives, she gets on it and puts the box under her seat. She then begins reading the newspaper. When the bus arrives at her village, she gets off and walks home. After she gets home, she remembers she left the box on the bus.

51. What is Sunny like?  
 A. Young and black.                      B. Young and white.  
 C. Old and black.                      D. Old and white.
52. What is Kate's idea?  
 A. To buy a new cat.                      B. To live near her sister.  
 C. To take Sunny to her village.                      D. To leave Sunny at home.
53. What does Kate wear?  
 A. A dress.                      B. A jacket.                      C. A sweater.                      D. A coat.
54. How does Kate go home?  
 A. By bus.                      B. On foot.                      C. By car.                      D. By train.
55. What does Kate forget to take?  
 A. Her hat.                      B. Her box.                      C. Her newspaper.                      D. Her tea.

**C**

Hip-hop dancing is popular with young people today. They like it because they can invent their own moves. They use this dance to show their love for life. It also shows that they just want

to be themselves and enjoy life and that they are not afraid of problems.

Hip-hop dancing has a history of more than 40 years. It was first seen in New York and Los Angeles in the early 1980s. At that time, many young people often danced to the music in the streets. They used their legs, arms, heads and even shoulders to dance. Many young people still use most of these moves today.

Hip-hop dancing became well-known all over the world because of the 1983 movie *Flashdance*. In the movie, dancers performed hip-hop dancing. People enjoyed the performance so much that they began to dance like the dancers. Then it became popular. More and more people are learning hip-hop dancing. They believe that it is a good way to exercise their bodies, and that is good for their health.

56. Why do young people like hip-hop dancing?  
 A. Because this dance can solve their problems.  
 B. Because this dance can make them popular.  
 C. Because they can invent their own moves.  
 D. Because they can enjoy the hip-hop music.
57. Where was hip-hop dancing first seen?  
 A. In the movies.                      B. In the streets.  
 C. In black families.                      D. In dancing schools.
58. What can we know about *Flashdance*?  
 A. It introduced a type of music.  
 B. It made hip-hop dancing well-known.  
 C. It was made in the early 1990s.  
 D. It aimed to teach people how to dance.
59. What do people think of hip-hop dancing?  
 A. It will become the most popular dance.  
 B. It will make them wealthy.  
 C. It is good for their health.  
 D. It is easy to learn.
60. What is the main purpose of the passage?  
 A. To teach people the moves.  
 B. To give an introduction to hip-hop dancing.  
 C. To show people's attitude towards life.  
 D. To prove the importance of exercise.

**D**

Millions of hearts are melted when people watch Luna's videos on social media about her son Otto and a young crow (乌鸦).

The story started on an August morning last year. On that day, 2-year-old Otto found a bird lying on the grass when he was playing in the park with his parents. As the bird's left wing was broken, the family decided to take the poor little thing home and took good care of it.

"We named it Russell Crow. As a wild bird, Russell is not around all the time," says Luna. "However, when Otto is outside, it'll never leave Otto's side. Really, they have a close friendship," she adds. And indeed, in all of her shared videos, people can see how Otto is patiently followed by Russell no matter where the little kid goes or what he does.

Crows are often considered social; they have excellent memories and can use tools. Some scientists compare the intelligence (智力) of a crow even to a seven-year-old human child's. Therefore, it is not so surprising that Russell is so happy to be with Otto and likes this loving family very much.

Otto and Russell's special bond (感情纽带) proves that where there is care, attention, and understanding, there is true love and pure joy.

61. What are Luna's videos about?  
 A. Melted hearts. B. A young mother and her son.  
 C. Broken wings. D. A boy and a young crow.
62. According to the passage, Russell is the name of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. boy B. crow C. father D. author
63. What does the crow always do when the boy is outside?  
 A. It lies on the grass. B. It flies around the boy's mother.  
 C. It follows the boy all the time. D. It shares videos on social media.
64. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 4 suggest about crows?  
 A. They are clever. B. They love to be with people.  
 C. They are happy. D. They can live for seven years.
65. What would be the best title for the passage?  
 A. A Patient Kid B. A Real Surprise  
 C. A Useful Tool D. A Special Bond

**E**

Safety is important. In schools, however, accidents often happen, so there must be people at school who know how to do first aid.

First aid is help that you give to someone who has suddenly fallen ill or who has had an accident. You don't have to be a doctor or a nurse. Anyone can be a first aider, but in most schools, the only first aiders are teachers. There are a lot more children than teachers in any school, so why not teach the children first aid?

That's exactly what we've done in our school. The school's team of first aiders now has 32 members who know what to do when someone is in danger. Every year, nurses from a local hospital teach our children the necessary skills to save lives. Children are taught what to do. They know how to clean and cover a cut if someone hurts themselves when doing sports. They also know what to do if someone is in real danger.

A few days ago, 13-year-old Mike and his friend Joe were playing together when Joe got a piece of apple stuck in his throat. Although his friend was in great danger, Mike was not frightened. With one move, he took the apple out and saved Joe's life.

11-year-old Kim's story is even more amazing. Her mum suffers from a heart problem. One evening, her mum suddenly fell to the ground. Kim knew exactly what to do. She called an ambulance and took care of her mum until help arrived.

- With the necessary first-aid knowledge, the students did a really good job.
66. What should a first aider do when someone has had an accident?  
 A. Take him to do sports. B. Expect the doctors to come.  
 C. Ask the teachers to deal with it. D. Give him necessary help at once.
67. What may the author probably be?  
 A. A driver. B. A policeman. C. A teacher. D. A sportsman.
68. Why do nurses from a local hospital go to the author's school every year?  
 A. To teach the children skills to save lives.  
 B. To clean and cover cuts for patients.  
 C. To take care of the sick children.  
 D. To build a team of first aiders.
69. Who saved Joe when he was in great danger?  
 A. Kim. B. Mike. C. A doctor. D. A nurse.
70. What did Kim do first to save her mum?  
 A. She tried to make her mum comfortable.  
 B. She called an ambulance for her mum.  
 C. She sent her mum to hospital.  
 D. She helped her mum sit up.

IV. 情景对话(共 10 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 20 分)

阅读 A 段对话,从对话后所给五个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。阅读 B 段对话,根据对话内容,从对话后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余选项。

A

A: Good morning. \_\_\_\_\_ 71 \_\_\_\_\_

B: I'd like to buy a T-shirt.

A: We have many T-shirts here. \_\_\_\_\_ 72 \_\_\_\_\_

B: White.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 73 \_\_\_\_\_

B: It looks nice. \_\_\_\_\_ 74 \_\_\_\_\_

A: 90 yuan.

B: All right. \_\_\_\_\_ 75 \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I will take it.
- B. What about this one?
- C. What can I do for you?
- D. What colour do you like?
- E. How much is it?

B

A: What do you plan to do in the future?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 76 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Really? \_\_\_\_\_ 77 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Because it's interesting and useful.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 78 \_\_\_\_\_

B: No. I don't think so. It's hard work and there are a lot of things to learn.

A: How do you know that?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 79 \_\_\_\_\_ And she works very hard.

A: Are you sure you can be a good teacher?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ 80 \_\_\_\_\_ I'll go to college and do my best to get all kinds of knowledge.

A: You are great. Keep trying! Where there is a will, there is a way.

B: Thank you very much!

- A. I know that from the stories on TV and in the books.
- B. I'm quite sure.
- C. I want to be a teacher.
- D. Do you think it is hard work?
- E. My mother works in the college.
- F. Why do you want to be a teacher?
- G. Do you think it is easy to educate children?

第 II 卷 非选择题

V. 书面表达(25 分)

假如你是李华,你昨天收到了你的英国朋友 Lisa 的来信。她在信中询问你以后想从事的工作。请你根据以下要点提示用英语给 Lisa 回信。要点如下:

- (1)你的理想工作;
- (2)选择它的理由;
- (3)打算如何准备。

注意:

- (1)回信内容应包含以上要点,可适当增加细节,使行文连贯;
- (2)不少于 80 词;
- (3)信的开头和结尾已经给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:ideal 理想的

Dear Lisa,

Thanks for your letter.

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Yours,  
Li Hua

江西省职教高考复习用书

**英语考前决胜巅峰卷**  
**参考答案及解析**

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## 英语考前决胜巅峰卷(一)

### 参考答案及解析

#### 第 I 卷 选择题

##### I. 单项选择

1. A 考查交际用语。“Thank you.”意为“谢谢你。”“My pleasure.”意为“不客气。”“Sounds great.”意为“听起来不错。”“It doesn't matter.”意为“没关系。”根据 you look so cool with your hat 可知,此处是对对方夸奖的回应,应该用“Thank you.”。句意:——Tom,你戴着帽子看起来很酷!——谢谢你。故选 A。
2. D 考查人称代词。he 意为“他”;she 意为“她”;I 意为“我”;we 意为“我们”。根据句意可知,此处表示“我们将在明天见面。”应该用人称代词 we 指代“我”的朋友 Mary 和“我”。句意:我的朋友 Mary 要来看我。我们将在明天见面。故选 D。
3. C 考查时态和语态。句子的主语 A new school 和谓语动词 build 之间是被动关系。last year 是过去的时间,所以句子要用一般过去时的被动语态“was/were + 过去分词”。A new school 是单数,所以用 was built。句意:我们镇去年建了一所新学校。故选 C。
4. C 考查冠词。hour 是可数名词,且以元音音素开头,所以要用 an 修饰,half an hour 意为“半小时”;“by + 交通工具”表示交通方式,不用冠词。句意:电影院相当远。你坐公共汽车去那里要半小时。故选 C。
5. D 考查介词。about 意为“大约”;for 意为“为了”;on 意为“在……之时”,表示具体的某一天或某一天的某个时间;in 意为“在……之内”,表示时间时,指一段时间或与年、月、季节时间连用。根据 June, 2024 可知,此处用 in。句意:他在 2024 年 6 月去了南昌。故选 D。
6. C 考查名词。idea 意为“想法”;photo 意为“照片”;information 意为“信息”;work 意为“工作”。根据 much 可知,其后应接不可数名词;根据 from those new books 可知,是从书本中获得信息。句意:他们从那些新书中获得了很多信息。故选 C。
7. C 考查复合不定代词。somebody 意为“某人”;anybody 意为“任何人”;everybody 意为“每个人”;nobody 意为“没有人”。根据 don't have enough books 及 some of you will have to share 可知,书本不够分给每个人,因此需要分享。句意:我们没有足够的书给每个人;你们中的一些人得分享。故选 C。
8. C 考查形容词。boring 意为“无聊的”;popular 意为“受欢迎的”;sad 意为“悲伤的”;long 意为“长的”。根据 most of us couldn't help crying 可知,我们大多数人都哭了,因为电影很悲伤。句意:这部电影太悲伤了,以至于我们大多数人都忍不住哭了。故选 C。
9. A 考查连词。but 意为“但是”;so 意为“因此”;or 意为“否则”;because 意为“因为”。横线前后两个句子存在转折关系。句意:她今天生病了,但她仍然努力工作。故选 A。
10. A 考查情态动词。could 意为“可以”;may 意为“可能”;must 意为“必须”;need 意为“需要”。根据句意可知,此处是在委婉地请求对方给予帮助,故用 could。句意:你能帮助我搬那个重箱子吗? 故选 A。



11. D 考查非谓语动词。spend time (in) doing sth. 意为“花费时间做某事”，所以用动名词 reading。句意：那个女孩把业余时间花在读书上。故选 D。
12. C 考查动词。buy 意为“买”；take 意为“拿”；sell 意为“卖”；get 意为“得到”。根据“Do you want to buy one?”可知，此处是指这家商店出售很多玩具。句意：这家商店卖很多玩具。它们看起来不错。你想买一个吗？故选 C。
13. A 考查从属连词。when 意为“当……时”；unless 意为“除非”；though 意为“虽然”；whether 意为“是否”。we went to Beijing last summer 是时间状语从句，因此用 when 来引导。句意：当我们去年夏天去北京时，我们参观了长城。故选 A。
14. D 考查介词。on 意为“在……上面”；in 意为“在……里面”；by 意为“通过”；with 意为“和……一起”。句意：我和父母以及妹妹住在一起。故选 D。
15. B 考查形容词的比较级。根据 than this one 可知，此处是把 that one 和 this one 进行比较，应使用形容词的比较级。比较级前不需要使用定冠词 the。句意：——你打算买这台电脑吗？——不。我要买那一台。它比这台便宜。故选 B。
16. C 考查定语从句引导词。what 不能引导定语从句；whom 引导定语从句时，在从句中作宾语，指代人；which 引导定语从句时，在从句中作主语或宾语，指代物；that 引导定语从句时，在从句中作主语或宾语，指代人或物，作宾语时可以省略。分析句子结构可知，此处是非限定性定语从句，先行词是前面整个句子，且从句中缺少主语，应用关系代词 which 引导。句意：我祖父决定戒烟，这对我的家人来说是个好消息。故选 C。
17. A 考查时态。根据 every morning 可知，此处表示经常性、习惯性的动作，应用一般现在时，主语是 She，动词用第三人称单数形式。句意：Lily 喜欢运动。她每天早上都去公园跑步。故选 A。
18. C 考查非谓语动词。“Would you like to do sth.?”意为“你想做某事吗？”，是固定句型。此处应用不定式结构 to drink 作宾语。句意：你想喝水吗？故选 C。
19. A 考查非谓语动词和结果状语从句。such 是形容词，修饰名词，表示“如此的，这样的”，常用结构为“such+a/an+形容词+可数名词单数”或“such+形容词+可数名词复数/不可数名词”；so 是副词，修饰形容词或副词，常用结构为“so+形容词/副词+a/an+可数名词单数”或“so+形容词/副词+可数名词复数/不可数名词”；can't wait to do sth. 意为“迫不及待地做某事”，是固定短语。根据句子结构可知，第一空修饰的是 an interesting book，应用 such，第二空应用 to read。句意：《雾都孤儿》是一本如此有趣的书，我迫不及待地想读它。故选 A。
20. C 考查时态。根据 when Mary knocked at the door 可知，此处表示当 Mary 敲门时，我正在做饭。表示过去某个时间正在进行的动作，应用过去进行时。句意：当 Mary 敲门时，我正在做饭。故选 C。
21. D 考查动词短语。turn away 意为“转身离开”；turn on 意为“打开”；turn to 意为“转向，求助于”；turn down 意为“调低(音量)”。根据“It's too noisy.”可知，此处指把电视音量调低，应用 turn down。句意：

- 你能把电视音量调低吗?太吵了。故选 D。
22. D 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,It 为形式主语,that many people were sent to the factory 为主语从句。It 与动词 report 之间为动宾关系,故用被动语态。“It is reported that...”意为“据报道……”。句意:据报道,许多人被送到那个工厂。故选 D。
23. D 考查时态和语态。分析句子结构可知,主语 The sports meeting 和动词 hold 之间是被动关系,且根据 now 可知,此处表示现在正在进行的动作,应用现在进行时的被动语态。句意:我们学校现在正在举行运动会。故选 D。
24. B 考查副词。heavily 意为“猛烈地”;hardly 意为“几乎不”;loudly 意为“大声地”;lonely 意为“孤独的”。根据 The words are printed so small 可知,此处指字印得如此小,以至于我几乎看不到它们。故选 B。
25. B 考查交际用语。“I'm sorry.”意为“对不起。”“Go ahead.”意为“用吧。”“Of course not.”意为“当然不。”“You'd better not.”意为“你最好不要。”根据“It's over there.”可知,此处表示同意把自行车借给对方,应用“Go ahead.”。句意:——我可以借你的自行车吗?——用吧。它在那边。故选 B。

## II. 完形填空

26. A 考查疑问词。what 意为“什么”;when 意为“什么时候”;where 意为“在哪里”;why 意为“为什么”。所填词在句子中作主语,所以用疑问代词。根据句意可知,表示“什么”用 what。句意:身体最重要的部位是什么?故选 A。
27. C 考查名词。smell 意为“气味”;sense 意为“感觉”;sound 意为“声音”;taste 意为“味道”。根据“Is it our ears?”可知,此处与耳朵相关,耳朵的功能是听声音,所以用 sound。句意:我认为声音对我们非常重要。故选 C。
28. C 考查 there be 句型。根据“there 28 still many people who can't hear things.”可知,此处为 there be 句型,表示“有”,且 people 为复数,所以用 are。句意:因为还有很多人听不到东西。故选 C。
29. A 考查动词。think 意为“思考”;speak 意为“说”;read 意为“读”;guess 意为“猜”。根据“...and I'll ask you again later.”可知,此处是妈妈让“我”再想想,所以用 thinking。句意:继续想想,我之后会再问你。故选 A。
30. A 考查连词。since 意为“自从”;because 意为“因为”;though 意为“尽管”;unless 意为“除非”。根据句意可知,此处表示从过去某一时间开始一直到现在都在思考,所以用 since。句意:自从我第一次尝试以来,我一直在思考正确的答案。故选 A。
31. B 考查名词。leg 意为“腿”;eye 意为“眼睛”;ear 意为“耳朵”;hand 意为“手”。根据“Sight is important...”可知,空处所填词与视力有关,所以用 eyes。句意:视力很重要,所以肯定是我们的眼睛。故选 B。
32. D 考查连词。because 意为“因为”;so 意为“所以”;and 意为“和”;but 意为“但是”。根据 You are learning quickly 以及 the answer is not correct 可知,此处表示转折关系,所以用 but。句意:你学得很快,但是答案不正确。故选 D。

33. C 考查形容词。rich 意为“富有的”; poor 意为“贫穷的”; blind 意为“瞎的”; deaf 意为“聋的”。根据“Sight is important, so it must be our 31.”以及“... the answer is not correct”可知, 此处表示世界上还有很多眼睛看不见的人, 所以用 blind。句意: 因为有很多人是不见的。故选 C。
34. D 考查形容词的比较级。further 意为“更远的”; smaller 意为“更小的”; worse 意为“更差的”; closer 意为“更近的”。根据“My mum asked me several times and the only reply I got was...”可知, 此处表示“我”越来越接近正确答案了, 所以用 closer。句意: 我的孩子, 你越来越接近正确答案了。故选 D。
35. A 考查动词。die 意为“死”; recover 意为“恢复”; hurt 意为“受伤”; drop 意为“掉落”。根据“Everybody was quite sad.”以及“When it was our turn 36 goodbye to Grandpa...”可知, 此处表示爷爷去世了, 所以用 died。句意: 去年, 我的爷爷去世了。故选 A。
36. B 考查非谓语动词。根据“When it was our turn 36 goodbye to Grandpa...”可知, 此处表示轮到“我们”和爷爷说再见了。it's one's turn to do sth. 意为“轮到某人做某事”; 表示说的内容用 say, 所以用 to say。句意: 轮到我和爷爷说再见了。故选 B。
37. C 考查动词短语。watch out 意为“小心”; come out 意为“出来”; find out 意为“找出, 查明”; look out 意为“小心”。根据“Have you 37 the most important part of the body?”可知, 此处表示妈妈问“我”是否找到了身体最重要的部位。句子为现在完成时, 所以用 find out 的过去分词 found out。句意: 你找到身体最重要的部位了吗? 故选 C。
38. A 考查形容词。surprised 意为“惊讶的”; excited 意为“激动的”; relaxed 意为“感到放松的”; bored 意为“厌倦的”。根据句意可知, 此处表示当妈妈问这个问题时“我”感到惊讶, 所以用 surprised。句意: 当她问我这个的时候我感到惊讶。故选 A。
39. B 考查代词。him 意为“他”; her 意为“她”; them 意为“他(她)们”; you 意为“你(们)”。根据“I always thought this was a game between 39 and me.”可知, 此处表示“我”一直认为这是妈妈和“我”之间的游戏, 所以用 her。句意: 我一直以为这是她和我之间的一个游戏。故选 B。
40. B 考查连词。when 意为“什么时候”; whether 意为“是否”; where 意为“在哪里”; why 意为“为什么”。根据“How you answer it shows 40 you have really understood life.”可知, 此处表示如何回答这个问题表明“你”是否真的理解了生活, 所以用 whether。句意: 你如何回答它表明你是否真的理解了生活。故选 B。
41. D 考查动词。teach 意为“教”; cause 意为“导致”; buy 意为“买”; learn 意为“学习”。根据“Today is the day you need to 41 this lesson.”可知, 此处表示今天是“你”学习这一课的时候了, 所以用 learn。句意: 今天是你需要学习这一课的日子。故选 D。
42. D 考查介词。for 意为“为了”; at 意为“在某个小地方”; on 意为“在……上面”; in 意为“在……里面”。根据“I saw tears

42 her eyes.”可知,此处表示“我”看到妈妈眼里有泪,所以用 in。句意:我看到她眼中有泪。故选 D。

43. A 考查名词。shoulder 意为“肩膀”;heart 意为“心脏”;brain 意为“大脑”;foot 意为“脚”。根据“Is it because it holds up your head?”以及“Everybody needs a shoulder to cry on sometimes.”可知,此处指肩膀,所以用 shoulder。句意:亲爱的,身体最重要的部分是你的肩膀。故选 A。

44. B 考查动词。move 意为“移动”;hold 意为“托住”;raise 意为“筹集”;shake 意为“摇晃”。根据“Is it because it holds up your head?”可知,此处表示当朋友或爱的人哭泣时,肩膀可以托住他们的头,所以用 hold。句意:这是因为当你的朋友或者爱的人哭泣时,它能够托住他们的头。故选 B。

45. C 考查动词。ask 意为“问”;pick 意为“捡起”;need 意为“需要”;leave 意为“离开”。根据“Everybody needs a shoulder to cry on sometimes.”可知,此处表示妈妈希望“我”在需要时,有肩膀可以依靠,所以用 need。句意:我只希望你可以有足够的爱和朋友,这样在你需要时,有一个肩膀可以依靠。故选 C。

### III. 阅读理解

#### A

46. B 细节理解题。根据 **Lunch Club** 中的“Open from 11:30 am to 1:30 pm.”可知,午餐俱乐部从上午 11:30 开始供应午餐。故选 B。

47. C 细节理解题。根据 **Lunch Club** 中的“Children can have a healthy lunch of rice, meat and vegetables.”可知,孩子们可以在

午餐俱乐部吃一顿健康的午餐。故选 C。

48. C 细节理解题。根据 **After-School Club** 中的“Open from 3:30 pm to 5:30 pm.”可知,学生可以在课后俱乐部玩耍和学习两个小时。故选 C。

49. A 推理判断题。根据 **Lunch Club** 中的“Children can have a healthy lunch of rice, meat and vegetables.”以及 **After-School Club** 中的“Children can relax, play and study.”可知,是孩子们想加入俱乐部。故选 A。

50. D 细节理解题。根据“For more information, call the school office at 023-8729-3611.”可知,如果你想了解更多的信息,你可以打电话给学校办公室。故选 D。

#### B

51. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Jane, Mary, and Robert went to the same high school ten years ago.”可知,他们是校友关系。故选 B。

52. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“I often take work home.”可知,Jane 经常把工作带回家。故选 A。

53. A 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“My pay is \$18,000 a year.”可知,Mary 一年挣 18 000 美元。故选 A。

54. D 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“‘But I am a bit worried about my future.’”可知,Robert 担心他的未来。故选 D。

55. C 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,三个人分别介绍了自己的工作内容、工作压力、薪资等。所以他们主要谈论了自己的工作。故选 C。

#### C

56. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“‘When

you walk into a room full of people and greet someone, be sure to smile.”可知,和别人打招呼时,一定要微笑。故选 A。

57. C 细节理解题。根据“• Smiling can make you full of energy.”部分中的“When you smile and smile more often, you can feel happy and get relaxed.”可知,微笑能使人放松。故选 C。

58. B 细节理解题。根据“• Smiling can help you make friends.”部分中的“A person with a true smile is more popular in a group.”可知,真诚微笑的人在团队中往往更受欢迎。故选 B。

59. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“Let’s smile a lot and stay happy every day!”可知,作者呼吁人们经常微笑,每天都保持快乐! 故选 D。

60. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章通过阐述微笑能让人充满能量、帮助交友以及助力获得工作等方面,来说明微笑在生活和工作中的重要意义,因此本文的主题是关于微笑的。故选 A。

#### D

61. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“October 16 is the World Food Day.”可知,世界粮食日是10月16日。故选 D。

62. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Food shortage (短缺) is a big problem in the world.”可知,食物短缺是大问题。故选 B。

63. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“There are several reasons why there is food shortage. First, there have been more droughts and floods (干旱和洪灾) recently. Also, a growing population makes feeding (让……吃饱) everyone more difficult.”及第四段中的“Another big reason is food waste.”可

知,食物短缺的原因有干旱、洪灾、不断增长的人口和食物浪费。故选 D。

64. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“According to the UN, 15 million children die of hunger each year.”可知,每年有1500万儿童死于饥饿。故选 A。

65. C 推理判断题。根据第一段中的“The UN started the day in 1979. It’s used to remind people not to waste food.”及全文内容可知,作者写这篇文章的目的是提醒人们不要浪费食物。故选 C。

#### E

66. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Many people want others to be their friends, but they don’t give friendships back. That is why some friendships don’t last long.”可知,友谊不长久是因为有些人不给别人友情,也就接受不到别人的友情。故选 D。

67. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Honesty is where a good friendship starts.”可知,诚实是友情的基础。故选 B。

68. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“You don’t have to give your lunch money or your clothes, or enjoyments, like your hobbies and your interests.”可知,C选项说法错误。故选 C。

69. A 代词指代题。根据第三段中的“Naturally you will want to share your ideas and feelings. These can be very valuable to a friend. They tell your friend what is important to you. By sharing them, you help your friend know you better.”可知,分享想法和感受,能使朋友更了解你,them指 your ideas and feelings。故选 A。

70. A 主旨大意题。根据第一段中的“To have

a friend, you must learn to treat your friend the way you want your friend to treat you.”和第五段中的“If you plan to keep your friendships, you must practise honesty, generosity and understanding.”可知, 本文主要讲述了如何做一个好朋友, 如何保持友谊。故选 A。

#### IV. 情景对话

##### A

71. E 72. D 73. A 74. B 75. C

##### B

76. G 77. E 78. F 79. C 80. A

### 第 II 卷 非选择题

#### V. 书面表达

Dear Mike,

From your e-mail I get to know that you don't feel well recently because of the coming exam.

Here are some suggestions which I hope can help you. First, try to relax and take it easy. Listening to music can make you relaxed. Besides, a good sleep can make you full of energy and make it possible for you to perform better in exams. There is no doubt that exams are important to us, but it is more important to have a right attitude towards them. Only by doing so can you avoid suffering from the pressure of exams. Last but not least, doing exercise can also benefit you a lot. I hope my advice can be of help to you.

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

## 英语考前决胜巅峰卷(二)

### 参考答案及解析

#### 第 I 卷 选择题

##### I. 单项选择

1. C 考查交际用语。“Very well.”意为“非常好。”“Thank you.”意为“谢谢你。”“No problem.”意为“没问题。”“It doesn't matter.”意为“没关系。”句意：——你能自己擦窗户吗？——没问题。故选 C。
2. C 考查代词。this 意为“这个”；one 意为“一个”；it 意为“它”；that 意为“那个”。在本句中，it 作形式宾语，真正的宾语是后面的动词不定式短语。句意：她所做的事情使得她有可能通过考试。故选 C。
3. B 考查时态。根据句意和 last Sunday 可知，此处表示过去发生的动作，用一般过去时。句意：上周日我爷爷在院子里种了一些花。故选 B。
4. C 考查冠词。根据 interesting book 和 useful one 可知，两处均为可数名词单数，且表示“一本”，应用不定冠词 a 或 an；interesting 以元音音素开头，应用 an；useful 以辅音音素开头，应用 a。句意：这不仅是一本有趣的书，还是一本有用的书。故选 C。
5. B 考查介词。for 意为“为了”；as 意为“当作，作为”；with 意为“和……一起”；to 意为“向”。根据句意可知，此处表示“把……当作……一样对待”，用 as。句意：我们的老师很和蔼，他把我们当作自己的孩子一样对待。故选 B。
6. B 考查名词。effect 意为“影响”；role 意

为学生,我们最好多练习来提升我们的技能。故选 A。

21. A 考查动词短语。turn off 意为“关掉”; turn down 意为“调低”; turn out 意为“结果是”; turn up 意为“调高”。句意:当你离开房间的时候,请记得关灯。故选 A。
22. B 考查连词。while 意为“当……时”; and 意为“并且”; or 意为“或者”; but 意为“但是”。根据句意可知,此处用表示顺承关系的连词 and。句意:永远不要放弃,你总有一天会成功的。故选 B。
23. A 考查副词。early 意为“早地”; exactly 意为“精确地”; patiently 意为“耐心地”; seriously 意为“认真地”。句意:我们明天早上早点出发,否则我们会错过火车。故选 A。
24. A 考查同位语从句的引导词。根据句意可知,消息的内容是我们学校篮球队获胜,用 that 引导同位语从句。句意:我们学校篮球队获胜的消息传得很快。故选 A。
25. C 考查交际用语。don't worry 意为“别担心”; congratulations 意为“祝贺”; take care 意为“保重”; come on 意为“加油”。句意:——爸爸,我要和同学们去徒步旅行了。——保重,玩得开心。故选 C。

## II. 完形填空

26. C 考查动词。ask 意为“询问”; complain 意为“抱怨”; explain 意为“解释”; guess 意为“猜测”。根据下文老师说的话可知,此处是老师在进行解释,所以用 explained。句意:他面带微笑地解释道……故选 C。
27. D 考查形容词。difficult 意为“困难的”; boring 意为“无聊的”; easy 意为“容易的”; special 意为“特别的”。根据倒数第三段中的“Finally they understood this special test.”可知,此处老师表达的是“考试很特别”,所以用 special。句意:但今天的考试很特别。故选 D。
28. A 考查动词。wait 意为“等待”; look 意为“看”; search 意为“搜寻”; care 意为“关心”。根据下文 for the test to begin 可知,学生们在等待考试开始,所以用 waited。句意:听完老师的话后,所有学生都坐直了身子,等待考试开始。故选 A。
29. C 考查动词短语。sell out 意为“卖光”; bring out 意为“拿出;使显现”; give out 意为“分发”; put out 意为“扑灭”。根据下文 the test papers to each student 可知,此处表示老师分发试卷,所以用 give out。句意:老师开始把试卷分发给每个学生。故选 C。
30. B 考查连词。before 意为“在……之前”; after 意为“在……之后”; while 意为“当……时”; until 意为“直到”。根据下文 he asked them to begin 可知,此处表示在分发完试卷之后,老师让学生们开始考试,所以用 After。句意:在分发完试卷之后,老师让学生们开始考试。故选 B。
31. C 考查形容词。happy 意为“高兴的”; sad 意为“悲伤的”; surprised 意为“惊讶的”; relaxed 意为“放松的”。根据下文“... the students' surprise”可知,学生们看到试卷后感到惊讶,所以用 surprised。句意:学生们看到试卷后非常惊讶。故选 C。
32. D 考查动词。hate 意为“讨厌”; forget 意为“忘记”; remember 意为“记得”; notice 意为“注意到”。根据上文学生们惊讶的表情以及下文老师说的话可知,此处表示老师注意到了学生们的惊讶,所以用

- noticed。句意:老师注意到了学生们的惊讶。故选 D。
33. C 考查动词。hear 意为“听见”;worry 意为“担心”;write 意为“写”;learn 意为“学习”。根据下文“All the students wrote down their answers.”可知,此处是老师让学生们写下他们看到的内容,所以用 write。句意:我想让你们写下你们看到的内容。故选 C。
34. A 考查反身代词。yourselves 意为“你们自己”;ourselves 意为“我们自己”;myself 意为“我自己”;themselves 意为“他们自己”。根据 You 可知,此处用 by yourselves 表示“靠你们自己”。句意:你们必须自己完成。故选 A。
35. B 考查代词。none 意为“没有一个”;all 意为“所有的”;neither 意为“两者都不”;both 意为“两者都”。根据下文“Everybody only paid attention to the black ‘X’...”可知,此处表示所有学生都描述了那个黑色的“X”,所以用 All。句意:所有学生都描述了那个黑色的“X”。故选 B。
36. B 考查不定代词。somebody 意为“某人”;nobody 意为“没有人”;everybody 意为“每个人”;anybody 意为“任何人”。根据 but 可知,此处与上文是转折关系,表示没有人写关于白纸的内容,所以用 nobody。句意:但是没有人写关于白纸的内容。故选 B。
37. D 考查副词。quickly 意为“快速地”;hardly 意为“几乎不”;angrily 意为“生气地”;carefully 意为“认真地”。根据下文“because they worried that they might fail the exam.”可知,此处表示学生们都在认真地听,因为他们担心会考试不及格,所以用 carefully。句意:全班都在认真地听。故选 D。
38. A 考查名词。result 意为“结果”;suggestion 意为“建议”;present 意为“礼物”;job 意为“工作”。根据上文学生们担心考试不及格以及下文老师让学生们思考他们的生活可知,此处是指老师让学生们不要担心这次考试的结果,所以用 results。句意:不要担心这次考试的结果。故选 A。
39. A 考查介词。like 意为“像”;in 意为“在……里”;at 意为“在(某处)”;with 意为“和”。根据上文“The white paper is like our whole life...”可知,此处表示试卷上黑色的“X”就像我们每天面对的问题一样,所以用 like。句意:黑色的“X”就像我们每天面对的问题一样。故选 A。
40. C 考查形容词性物主代词。her 意为“她的”;his 意为“他的”;their 意为“他们的”;your 意为“你的,你们的”。根据上文“Then the students discussed...”可知,此处表示学生们讨论并分享了他们的观点,所以用 their。句意:然后学生们讨论并分享了他们的观点。故选 C。
41. C 考查名词。problem 意为“问题”;challenge 意为“挑战”;gift 意为“礼物”;window 意为“窗户”。根据下文 with love and care 可知,此处表示我们的生活是一份充满爱和关怀的礼物,所以用 gift。句意:我们的生活是一份充满爱和关怀的礼物。故选 C。
42. B 考查副词。except 意为“除了”;however 意为“然而”;also 意为“也”;besides 意为“除……之外(还有)”。根据上文“Our life is a 41 with love and care.”以及下文“we just care about the problems like



illness and hunger...”可知，此处表示转折关系，所以用 However。句意：然而，我们只关心疾病和饥饿等问题……故 B。

43. C 考查形容词的比较级。根据下文“than everything else we have in our life.”可知，此处表示这些问题比我们生活中的其他一切都小得多，所以用 smaller。句意：这些问题比我们生活中其他的一切都小得多。故 C。

44. A 考查动词。enjoy 意为“享受”；waste 意为“浪费”；invite 意为“邀请”；throw 意为“扔”。根据上文 We should try to take our eyes off problems 可知，此处表示我们应该试着把注意力从问题上移开，享受生活带给我们的每一刻，所以用 enjoy。句意：我们应该试着把注意力从问题上移开，享受生活带给我们的每一刻。故 A。

45. D 考查名词。door 意为“门”；spirit 意为“精神”；skill 意为“技能”；journey 意为“旅程”。根据下文 and find real happiness 可知，此处表示只有这样我们才能开始一段美好的旅程，找到真正的幸福，所以用 journey。句意：只有这样我们才能开始一段美好的旅程，找到真正的幸福。故 D。

### III. 阅读理解

#### A

46. B 细节理解题。根据 The City School Library 可知，这是城市学校的图书馆，所以是在 City School 有一个图书馆。故 B。

47. C 细节理解题。根据“Monday 09:30-17:30 Tuesday 09:30-17:30 Wednesday 09:00-20:00 Thursday 09:30-17:30 Friday 09:00-15:00 Saturday 10:00-14:00

Sunday Closed”可知，图书馆的开放时间为周一至周六。故 C。

48. A 细节理解题。根据“All students must have a library card.”可知，所有学生都必须持有借书证。故 A。

49. C 细节理解题。根据“Students can borrow 3 books at one time.”可知，学生一次可以借 3 本书。故 C。

50. D 细节理解题。根据“LIBRARY RULES All students must have a library card. Computers are for schoolwork only. No food or drink is allowed in the library. Mobile phones must be turned off. Students can borrow 3 books at one time.”可知，学生在图书馆内需遵守 5 条规则。故 D。

#### B

51. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Jane has an old cat named Sunny. It's a lovely white cat.”可知，Jane 有一只名叫 Sunny 的白猫。故 D。

52. C 细节理解题。根据第五段“‘I can take Sunny to the village,’ says Kate.”可知，Kate 打算带 Sunny 回村庄。故 C。

53. B 细节理解题。根据第六段中的“‘She puts on her hat and jacket and puts Sunny in a box.’”可知，Kate 戴上她的帽子，穿上她的夹克衫。故 B。

54. A 细节理解题。根据第六段中的“‘It's time for Kate to go home...Then she walks to the bus stop.’”可知，Kate 坐公共汽车回家。故 A。

55. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“‘After she gets home, she remembers she left the box on the bus.’”可知，当 Kate 回家后，她才想起来她把箱子落在了公共汽车上。故 B。

C

56. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“*They like it because they can invent their own moves.*”可知,年轻人喜欢街舞的原因是创造自己的动作。故选 C。
57. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“*It was first seen in New York and Los Angeles in the early 1980s. At that time, many young people often danced to the music in the streets.*”可知,街舞首次出现是在大街上。故选 B。
58. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“*Hip-hop dancing became well-known all over the world because of the 1983 movie Flashdance.*”可知,是《闪电舞》这部电影使得街舞出名。故选 B。
59. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“*They believe that it is a good way to exercise their bodies, and that is good for their health.*”可知,人们对于街舞的看法是街舞对身体健康有好处。故选 C。
60. B 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章围绕街舞展开叙述。作者主要讲述了它的起源和历史,所以写此文章的主要目的就是介绍街舞。故选 B。

D

61. D 细节理解题。根据第一段“*Millions of hearts are melted when people watch Luna's videos on social media about her son Otto and a young crow (乌鸦).*”可知,视频是关于一个男孩和一只小乌鸦的。故选 D。
62. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“*We named it Russell Crow.*”可知,这里的 it 指代乌鸦,所以是给乌鸦取的名字。故选 B。

63. C 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“*And indeed, in all of her shared videos, people can see how Otto is patiently followed by Russell no matter where the little kid goes or what he does.*”可知,当男孩在外面的时候,这只乌鸦一直跟着他。故选 C。
64. A 词句猜测题。根据第四段中的“*Some scientists compare the intelligence (智力) of a crow even to a seven-year-old human child's.*”可知,乌鸦很聪明。故选 A。
65. D 主旨大意题。根据最后一段“*Otto and Russell's special bond (感情纽带) proves that where there is care, attention, and understanding, there is true love and pure joy.*”可知,这篇文章最好的标题是“特殊的纽带”。故选 D。

E

66. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“*First aid is help that you give to someone who has suddenly fallen ill or who has had an accident.*”可知,当有人发生事故时,急救人员应该对其进行帮助。故选 D。
67. C 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“*That's exactly what we've done in our school.*”可知,作者可能是一名老师。故选 C。
68. A 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“*Every year, nurses from a local hospital teach our children the necessary skills to save lives.*”可知,当地医院的护士每年都去作者的学校是为了教孩子们拯救生命的必要技能。故选 A。
69. B 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“*Although his friend was in great danger, Mike was not frightened. With one move, he took the apple out and saved Joe's life.*”可知,是

Mike 救了 Joe。故选 B。

70. B 细节理解题。根据第五段中的“Kim knew exactly what to do. She called an ambulance and took care of her mum until help arrived.”可知, Kim 首先叫了救护车。故选 B。

#### IV. 情景对话

##### A

71. C 72. D 73. B 74. E 75. A

##### B

76. C 77. F 78. G 79. E 80. B

### 第 II 卷 非选择题

#### V. 书面表达

Dear Lisa,

Thanks for your letter. Now, I would like to tell you about my ideal job.

I want to be a teacher in the future. I love learning new things and sharing my knowledge with others. Plus, I believe that teachers play a really important role in shaping kids' futures and making a positive impact on their lives.

To prepare for this job, I'm going to focus on my studies and try to get good grades in all my subjects. I'll also look for opportunities to do some teaching practice, like helping out in a classroom. I know it's going to be a challenging job, but I'm ready to work hard and make a difference.

What's your ideal job? Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

## 英语考前决胜巅峰卷(三)

### 参考答案及解析

#### 第 I 卷 选择题

##### I. 单项选择

1. D 考查交际用语。“I am sorry to hear that.”意为“听到那个我很难过。”“Take it easy.”意为“放轻松。”“Help yourself.”意为“请自便。”“Have a good time.”意为“玩得开心。”根据句意可知,此处表示对对方周六计划的回应,用“Have a good time.”表示“玩得开心”。句意:——Tom,我们周六要去野餐!——玩得开心。故选 D。
2. C 考查代词。either 意为“(两者中的)任何一个”;both 意为“两者都”;neither 意为“两者都不”;all 意为“所有的”。根据句意可知,此处表示两者都不喜欢,用 Neither。句意:——这两本小说你更喜欢哪一本?——都不喜欢。因为它们很无聊。故选 C。
3. D 考查冠词。on weekends 为固定短语,意为“在周末”,中间不加冠词。句意:让我们周末去游泳吧! 故选 D。
4. A 考查时态。根据 every week in winter 可知,此处表示经常发生的动作,用一般现在时。句意:Sam 在冬天每周都和他的同学去滑冰。故选 A。
5. C 考查数词。in one's twenties 为固定短语,意为“在某人二十多岁时”。句意:他成为著名演员时只有二十多岁。故选 C。
6. A 考查情态动词。can't 意为“不可能”;needn't 意为“不需要”;mustn't 意为“禁止”;may not 意为“可能不”。根据句意可