



# 参考答案及解析

2016年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)初赛初二年级组试题  
听力部分

I. 1—5 ACDCB

II. 6—10 DBDBA

III. (A) 11. more trees 12. cut down 13. his friends 14. two / 2 hours 15. by car

(B) 16—20 DCBEA

IV. (A) 21—25 ACCBD

(B) 26. playground 27. skate 28. swimming 29. eight / 8 30. except

附:录音原文

## I. 句子理解

请听下面五个句子,选择与所听句子内容相符的图片。每个句子读两遍。

1. Gary decided to go to the beach for vacation.
2. My sister is dreaming of becoming a nurse.
3. Mr White bought his daughter a skirt for her birthday.
4. More and more people like riding bikes now.
5. I'm going to Chengdu by train next Friday.

## II. 问句应答

请听下面五个句子,选出能应答所听句子的最佳选项。每个句子读两遍。

6. Where did Alice go last weekend?
7. How often do you play computer games?
8. I think you'll be a good painter in the future.
9. Could I use your phone for a while?
10. What are you going to be when you grow up?

## III. 对话理解

(A) 请听下面两段长对话,根据对话内容完成句子,每空一词。每段对话读两遍。

请听第一段对话,完成第 11—12 小题。

W: Jack, I think there'll be more trees in the future.

M: I don't agree with you, Susan. I think there'll be fewer trees.

W: Why do you think so?

M: Because some people will cut down trees to earn money.

W: So we must protect trees and our environment.

M: Yes, you're right.

请听第二段对话,完成第 13—15 小题。

W: Hello, David. Do you like sports?

M: Yes, Lily. I like volleyball best. I often play volleyball with my friends on Saturdays.

W: I like it, too. There's going to be a volleyball match in our city gym.

M: That sounds great. When's it?

W: This coming Saturday. It starts at 9 am and finishes at 11 am.

M: Let's meet at 8:30 am outside our school gate.

W: OK! I'll take you there on my bike.

M: No, not on your bike. I can ask my brother Mike to take us there in his car. He likes volleyball, too.

W: That's great. See you then.

(B) 请听下面的对话,根据你所听到的对话内容,将下列信息进行归类。对话读两遍。

M: Hello and welcome to our TV programme. Today we have Mary and her sister, Anna, with us. I'm going to ask them some questions and we're going to find out whose lifestyle is healthier. First of all, Mary, how often do you eat fast food?

W1: Never. I don't like it.

M: And how often do you have breakfast?

W1: I have breakfast every day.

M: Good. And how often do you exercise?

W1: I go to the gym three times a week.

M: OK, and how many hours do you usually sleep?

W1: Well, I usually sleep for about eight hours.

M: That's great, Mary. And now it's your turn, Anna. Could you tell us something about your lifestyle?

W2: OK. I love chips and hamburgers. I eat fast food five times a week. I hardly ever have breakfast because I get up late. I go to the gym six times a month. And I go to bed quite late because I'm on my computer, so I guess I sleep for about six hours.

M: Thank you, Anna.

## IV. 短文理解

(A) 请听下面的短文, 根据你所听到的短文内容, 选择能回答所提问题的最佳选项。短文读两遍。

Cindy's family drove to the countryside for their vacation last May Day. There were a lot of cars on the road, so they had to move very slowly. It took them about one and a half hours to get out of their town. After some time, they came to the foot of a hill near a river. It was green and beautiful. And the river was long and wide. It was a good place for a picnic. They stopped and took out food, fruit and drinks. They sat down and began to eat. Suddenly a strong wind blew and soon it started to rain. They had to run back to their car and have their picnic in the car. Then they drove home. Everybody was unhappy that day.

(B) 请听下面的短文, 根据你所听到的内容填空, 每空一词。短文读两遍。

Superstar Sports Centre is for every family. You can do almost any sport you can think of. And you can also get help from the teachers there.

Outdoors, there's a baseball field for baseball fans, and there are also two football fields and a huge playground.

Indoors, there are lots of places for sports. You can skate on the ice or play table tennis. There's also a swimming pool where you can enjoy swimming.

Children under eight years old can get free tickets. Our centre opens every day except Monday evening.

Come and join us!

## 笔试部分

I. (A) 31. umbrella. 由第二句话可推知应填入“雨伞”一词, 结合音标可以拼读出该词。

32. hardly. 由 so... that... 可知该句含有结果状语从句的复合句, 表示“如此……以至于……”, 由句意知从句为否定句, 故用 hardly 表示“几乎不”。

33. accept. 考查近义词 receive 与 accept 的区别, 前者表示“收到”, 后者表示“接受”。

34. traditional. 用形容词作表语。

35. because of. 由后面的名词知应用词组表示原因。

(B) 36. B. 用不定冠词表示一个或某个; 乐器前用定冠词。

37. C. 用 not... until... 表示“直到……才……”。

38. A. 前句用不定代词作宾语, 后句用不定代词作宾语补足语; 由句意知前句是否定意义, 后句是肯定意义。

39. C. 由 than 知应用形容词 difficult 的比较级形式完成句子。

40. B. cut up 意为“切碎”, 是动词+副词型短语动词, 代词作其宾语时应放在两者中间。由不可数名词 meat 知其代词应用 it。

41. A. too much 表示“太多”, 后接不可数名词; much too 表示程度, 意为“非常”, 修饰形容词或副词等。

42. D. 对方提出建议, 表示委婉拒绝并提出理由, 这种应答用 can't 而不是 may not。

43. A. 问句是一般过去时态, 回答也应用相应的过去时态。

44. B. 用 there be 句型表示存在的状态, 主语在 be 动词之后, be 的单数形式与其后的主语保持一致; have 是动词, 意为“有”。there be 句型的一般将来时态是 there is going to be, 不能用 have。

45. D. 由前句句意知, 后句是对道歉的应答语。

(C) 46. C. 一般情况, 冠词 a 后不用形容词 different, 因为这里的 different 后没有名词; 这里应用 make a difference 表示“有影响, 有关系”之意。

47. D. teach 用作及物动词时, 其后的宾语可以是人或学科, 也可以用两者作其双宾语, 不可以用物主代词作其宾语。

48. A. 情态动词应用动词原形。

49. D. make 后接人作宾语, 其后用形容词作宾语补足语表示“使某人如何或怎么样”。

50. B. 此句中的 but 与 although 表达意义重复, 应去掉。

II. (A) 51. animals. 由前的 farm 及 but 一句中的 bull 提示可知应选 animal, 再根据 a lot of 应用其复数形式。

52. three. 公牛 Bernie 的年纪。

53. dangerous. 由前一句 be careful 提示可知, 在 be 后应用形容词作表语表示公牛如何或怎么样。

54. bought. 此句的主语与宾语之间缺谓语动词, 由上下文语境知用及物动词 buy 的过去式。

55. put on. 本空所在句当中含有并列连词 and, 根据此提示词可知此空应填一个与 and 后面 went 并列的谓语动词, 再根据所给的所有动词和本段第一句的句意“在 Jeff 的生日那天, 他的妻子给他买了一件昂贵的衬衫”可知此空应选 put on。

56. angrily. 由语境知 Bernie 因 Jeff 穿的红色衬衫刺激而愤怒, 用副词修饰动词 run。

57. could. as... as sb. can 表示“尽可能做某事”。can 的过去式用 could, 此搭配相当于 as... as possible。

58. climb over. 这里表示 Jeff 被 Bernie 追赶, 跑向大门时, 只能爬上去。

59. Fortunately. 由前后文知, Jeff 被钩住后, 跑起来, 最终甩掉了裤子, 幸运的是他获得了自由。

60. without. 句子需要介词短语补充说明 him 的情况, 由语意知没有了裤子。

(B) 61. nearly. 用作后面 all women 的修饰语, 表示“几乎, 接近”。

62. among. 此句的主语是 fans, 应用介词与 woman 构成介词短语, 对前面的情况加以说明。

63. made. be made of 表示“由……制成”(能看出原材料)。

64. either. 表示扇子其他部分的制作材料, 用 either... or... 意为“或者……或者……”。

65. more. 由语境及比较级前用 even 作修饰语知, 用 attractive 的比较级形式。

III. (A) 66. C. 通读全文可知, Tim 与信贷员交涉的不是借钱和旅行, 他的真正目的是存车。

67. A. 由第二段第一句可知。

68. D. 用自己的车作抵押贷款, 即把车存在银行了。

69. F. 由信贷员说的“we'll keep your car until you can pay back the money.”可知。

70. F. 由倒数第二段最后一句中的“two weeks”可知。

(B) 71. D. 本文前两段提及的地方主要是开普敦 (Cape Town), 其他信息如南非 (South African) 及桌山或平顶山 (Table Mountain) 也是围绕开普敦描述的; 此句中的坐缆车上山和后句的 also walk 相对应。

72. G. 此句中的 the most dangerous animal 与本段中描述的鲨鱼对应。



73. A。本段描述的是购物方面的情况。  
 74. C。本段描述的是五星级大酒店的情况。  
 75. F。本段描述的是开普敦夜总会的娱乐情况。  
 (C) 76. on farms。由题目句子结构推断缺少地点状语,由第一段第二句可知其信息。  
 77. work outside。题目句中有时间和部分地点信息,由从句的主语 most parents 可找到题目的信息在第三段第二句中。  
 78. France。由柱状图对应的数字 185 可知。  
 79. reading skills。通过题目中句子的主语 Experts 找到此题的信息在第二段第四句中。  
 80. less vacation time。题目中句子的主语 Mr Walsh 即给 Editor 写信的人,本题信息由最后一段倒数第二句可知。  
 (D) 81. Half a kilogram (of rice)。由第一段中间部分举例说明在缅甸每人每天吃的米饭用量可知。  
 82. In the Middle East and Southern Europe。第一段后半部分说明各地不同食物与米饭搭配饮食的情况,其中提到米饭与蔬菜搭配食用的地区。  
 83. People can make wine, bread and even toothpaste (with rice)。题目问及大米的用途,第二段最后一句作了具体说明。  
 84. More than 140,000 different types。题目问及世界上大米的种类,由第二段倒数第三句可知。  
 85. Because they need rice to survive。对于贫穷的人们来说,大米是生存的基本需要。由最后一段第二句可知。  
 IV. 86. How; like。前句中 what 用作 think of 的宾语;后句用疑问副词 How 提问并修饰谓语动词 like,二者均表示对某人或某事的看法如何。  
 87. Will he。句中的助动词是 will,可以提前构成疑问句式。  
 88. didn't do anything interesting。肯定句中的 something 在疑问句中改为 anything。  
 89. Don't bring。祈使句是省略主语 you 的句子,否定形式在动词原形前加 don't。  
 90. How often does their。前句中的画线部分表示频率,提问用 how often 表示“多久一次”。  
 V. (A) 91. 她说她的女儿太小还不能独自去旅行。too... to... 表示“太……而不能……”;by oneself 意为“独自,靠自己”。  
 92. 艾米昨天游泳的时候感觉(自己)像一条鱼。feel like“感觉像……”。  
 (B) 93. I'm looking forward to meeting my old classmate(s)。look forward to 意为“盼望”,后接动词表示做某事时,动词用-ing 形式。

94. Don't forget to take your bag when you leave。用祈使句的否定句作主句,从句用时间状语从句。  
 95. That's why he often gets better grades than I / me。用比较级 better 与动词 get 和名词 grades 表示取得更好的成绩。

- VI. 96. Where did you go。由后句答语可推知问的是地点。  
 97. Who(m) did you go with。由后句答语可推知问同去长城的人。  
 98. How did you go there。由后句答语可推知问到长城去的方式。  
 99. Yes, we did / Yes。由后文语境知在长城那里过得很愉快。

100. Are you free this evening。由答语知此句用一般疑问句。

VII. 101. gloves。My pet pig loves hamburgers。

102. He loved Vienna。He hated places whose names are made up of two three-letter words: MAD-RID, WAR-SAW。

103. CHICAGO。经过重新安排字母可以得到 CHICAGO(芝加哥),芝加哥是美国的一个城市。

104. £300。图中共 15 个  标志,每个标志代表 5 个人,共 75 人。每人 £4,共 75×4=300。

105. 30。通过分析前两幅图可知:6×8+9=57;12×3+7=43;所以第三幅图问号处为:7×4+2=30。

VIII. (A) One possible version:

Last Friday, I saw a girl crying loudly at the train station. I walked to her and asked her what happened. She told me she couldn't find her mother. Then I took her to the police station. The policewoman there was very kind. She helped the girl find her mother. Her mother was very glad to see her daughter and thanked us.

(B) One possible version:

#### I want to be a reporter

I want to be a reporter when I grow up, because doing reports is an interesting job. If I'm a reporter, I can travel all over the world and make many friends. To make my dream come true, I'm going to read many books and practise writing every day. And I'm going to write articles and send them to magazines and newspapers. I'm going to study in Beijing after high school.

I hope my dream can come true one day.

### 2016 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛 (NEPCS) 决赛初二年级组试题 听力部分

I. 1—5 ADBCA

II. 6—10 CDDAB

III. (A) 11. played volleyball 12. piano lesson 13. watch TV 14. new clothes 15. entrance; 11 / eleven

(B) 16—20 DBEAC

IV. (A) 21—25 DBCAB

(B) 26. December 27. 8 / 8:00 28. backyard 29. pizzas 30. competition

附:录音原文

#### I. 句子理解

请听下面五个句子,选择与所听句子内容相符的图片。每个句子读两遍。

- Grace went swimming yesterday afternoon.
- Eric had a toothache and he went to see a doctor.
- I think there will be a robot in every home in the future.
- Dave had two glasses of orange juice and one hamburger for lunch.
- Jim's going to be an English teacher when he grows up.

# 2021年版

## 全国中学生英语能力竞赛真题及解析

### II. 问句应答

请听下面五个句子,选出能应答所听句子的最佳选项。每个句子读两遍。

6. Can you close the window, please?
7. What do you usually do at weekends?
8. How long does it take you to get to the zoo?
9. When are you going to visit your grandmother?
10. Let's go to the concert this Friday evening, shall we?

### III. 对话理解

(A) 请听下面两段长对话,根据对话内容完成句子,每空一词。每段对话读两遍。

请听第一段对话,完成第 11—12 小题。

W: Hi, Steven. What did you do yesterday evening?

M: Well, I played volleyball together with a classmate for a couple of hours.

W: That sounds good. Do you often do that?

M: Not very often. Once or twice a month, but I play better than my classmate. What about you, Jane? What did you do yesterday evening?

W: I had a piano lesson.

M: Oh, you're learning to play the piano! That's great!

请听第二段对话,完成第 13—15 小题。

W: What are you going to do this weekend, Eric?

M: I'm not sure. I don't have any plans yet. What about you, Lisa?

W: Well, tonight I'm just going to stay at home. I might study some English. It depends how I feel. If I feel lazy, I think I'll probably just watch TV instead. And I think I'll go shopping for some new clothes tomorrow.

M: Oh, really? That sounds fun.

W: Well, why don't you come with me? I don't really like going shopping on my own.

M: OK. So where are we going to meet?

W: Let's meet at the entrance to the shopping centre.

M: OK. What time?

W: Is 11 am OK or is that too early?

M: That's fine with me.

W: Well, I'll see you tomorrow.

(B) 请听下面的对话,根据你所听到的对话内容,将下列信息进行归类。对话读两遍。

(Phone rings ...)

W: Hello. How can I help you?

M: I'd like to check the train times to Edinburgh, please.

W: Certainly, what station are you travelling from?

M: London.

W: Yes. And what day are you travelling?

M: We're going up there on Friday and coming back on Sunday.

W: OK, and what time would you like to travel?

M: Early morning. What's the earliest train?

W: The first train from London leaves at 6:15 am and arrives at 11:10 am.

M: OK, and what's the last train back from Edinburgh?

W: That's at 7 pm and the train arrives in London at 11:50 pm.

M: That sounds fine. So how much are the tickets?

W: The ticket from London to Edinburgh is 49.50 pounds, and the ticket back is 45 pounds. So the round trip ticket is 94.50 pounds.

M: Really? That's quite expensive. Is that the cheapest ticket you have?

W: You can get a saver return and that costs 83.50 pounds, but you can't travel on any trains before 10 am. The earliest train you can get with that ticket is the 10:15 am and it arrives in Edinburgh at 3:05 pm.

M: Oh, that's a bit too late. Well, thank you. I'll ring you back.

### IV. 短文理解

(A) 请听下面的短文,根据你所听到的短文内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳选项。短文读两遍。

Hello, my name's Lucy and I live in Chicago. My dad has a restaurant and we live in the apartment above it. The restaurant is my home, my workplace and a great place to hang out with my friends.

During the week I usually wake up at 6:30 am and help my mum in the restaurant. Then, I go to school by bus. I get home at about 4:00 pm in the afternoon. Since there aren't many people in the restaurant at that time, I do my homework there. Then, I have dinner with my parents. In the evening my friends sometimes come to the restaurant. We just sit around and talk. I don't work in the restaurant every evening. I work three times a week. Twice a week I work till 8 pm and once a week, on Saturdays, till 10 pm. I enjoy working there, but after working, I always take a long shower because I smell like fried food! I hate that!

(B) 请听下面的短文,根据你所听到的内容填空,每空一词。短文读两遍。

Dear Mary,

How's life? I'm writing to invite you to my party on Sunday, December 18th. Won't that be a good way to end the school year?

It's going to be in my backyard and hopefully the weather will be OK. I'll order some pizzas and get some soft drinks. I'm not going to hire a band or anything. You see, my cousin is going to be a musician. She's going to play some great music so we can



dance. I'm thinking of having a competition, too. How about having a competition for the best dancer? Won't it be lots of fun?  
Anyway, the party starts at 8 pm. I really hope you can come. If you can't make it, write back and tell me.

Bye for now,  
Jim

### 笔试部分

- I. (A) 31. someone. 由句意及音标可以得出该词意指“某人”。  
32. success. 句中 lead to 表示“导致;引起”,由前后句意推知勤奋带来成功。  
33. quietly / quickly. 原因状语从句句意提示主句中的动作应该安静或者快速。  
34. prepare. 与介词 for 构成常用搭配。  
35. In fact. 为固定搭配形式。  
(B) 36. B. 用不定冠词表示一个或某个;乐器前用定冠词。  
37. C. 用情态动词 may 表示对某种可能性的推测。  
38. A. 并列句之前句中的 smart 与后句动词不定式表达的意义表明 Bill 的足够成熟。  
39. C. 否定句中用 any 而不是 some,前后句句意表明是转折关系。  
40. D. 与 story 搭配,其谓语动词应用 make up,意为“编造”。  
41. D. 三者之中比较,即用形容词的最高级形式。  
42. C. 由句意及时间状语 now 知,应用现在进行时态。  
43. A. 主从句的时态应对应,即主句用一般将来时,if 条件状语从句用一般现在时。  
44. B. 由后一句答语知不能接受对方的邀请,其余选项均为同意的应答。  
45. D. 由对话的语境知,双方谈论使用的高频词是 e-mail。  
(C) 46. C. 此句型是用动词不定式表示“做某事花费多少时间”。  
47. B. 修饰名词 noise 用 a lot of 或 lots of 形式,修饰动词可以用 a lot,如 eat a lot 等。  
48. B. 表示原因的 because 是连词,用于连接原因状语从句,名词表示理由时与 because of 搭配使用。  
49. A. 后句是表示结果的状语从句,前句的主句中用 so 与 that 搭配,表示“如此……以致于”。  
50. D. 句子的主语是 number 而非 students, the number of 表示“……的数量”;而 a number of 表示“许多,很多……”。  
II. (A) 51. watch. 用 to do sth. 作 like 的宾语, fly over 是省略到的不定式作 the plane 的补足语,故用 watch sth. do sth. 表示“观看……做……”。  
52. biscuits. 句子需要名词作宾语,由后面的内容知是吃的与喝的, biscuit 同 cake 均用作可数名词。  
53. loud. 句子的 cry 是名词,其前需用一形容词作修饰语。  
54. fell off. 由语境知二人受到惊吓,从椅子上摔倒。  
55. broken. 桌子定被伞兵踏破,应用形容词作修饰语。  
56. did. 用助动词帮助构成否定,由语境知用过去时态。  
57. strangely. 用副词作修饰语,说明二人看到伞兵解释情况时的情形。  
58. any. 否定句且修饰不可数名词 tea。  
59. were. 由文章语境知用过去时态,此句需要用系动词。  
60. came back. 句子需要谓语动词才能完整。  
(B) 61. most/many. 用作后面 people 的修饰语,表示“大多数”或“很多”。  
62. For. 句子的 this reason 表示以上所述的原因,用介词短语说明此句中 14 岁结婚的理由。  
63. but. 表示使用叉子和用手两个介词短语之间应使用介词,与 not 搭配构成 not... but... 结构,表示“不是……而是……”。  
64. became. 句中 common 是形容词,用作表语时其前应该是系动词,构成系表结构。  
65. chopsticks. 由语境、图示及 common 知,用筷子的复数形式。  
III. (A) 66. D. 第一部分第二段第一句提到中央公园的开放时间,通过从早上 6 点到第二天凌晨 1 点计算得知。  
67. A. 由第二部分第一段第一句可知。  
68. C. 结合全篇内容可知,纽约中央公园是城市之肺,不是最大的可能是最著名的;伦敦海德公园是伦敦最大的公园之一,其 1.5 平方公里的面积远不及中央公园 3.4 平方公里大;二者的开放时长一样,一个是 6 am to 1 am the next day,另一个是 5 am to midnight。  
69. F. 由第一部分第二段最后一句知那里有 130 种动物和 275 种鸟。  
70. T. 由第二部分第一段第一句知海德公园于 1536 年开始使用,至今已经将近五百年。  
(B) 71. B. 此句前面提到 fortune cookie,此句后面一句中的 inside 起重要的提示作用。  
72. G. 本句既是以上一段的总结句,又是下面一段的启示句。第一段说明人人喜爱幸运饼,第二段说明它的由来。  
73. F. 说完中国的传统月饼后,再说说日本的米饼。后一句中的 Senbeis 起到提示作用。  
74. E. 本段说明的是幸运饼的起源,最后一句概括本段主要内容。  
75. A. 后句中的 However 表示转折,其后提到的地点是美国,那么对应的应该是别的地点,所以使用前面提到的是中国的句子。  
(C) 76. next Saturday. 由第一段第一句可知。  
77. two kids/children. 由第二段中间的内容可知,新房有四个房间,根据各个房间的使用得知,有两个房间是分别给孩子居住的。  
78. (small) garden. 由第三段第一句和第二句可知。  
79. in the centre. 最后一段首先提到新房的不方便之处,然后说到市中心需要 45 分钟,由此可推断新房与伦敦市中心的  
关系。  
80. round/around the corner. 由最后一段倒数第二句可知。  
(D) 81. The UK/Britain. 由第二段第一句可知。  
82. In the 1990s. 由第二段第三句可知。  
83. Because they're (more) comfortable. / Because she wants to be different. 由 Jessica 所说的话可知,她不喜欢穿校服而喜欢

回到家里换上喜欢的衣服,然后道出原因。

84. It helps him save time. / It helps him not need to choose what to wear. 在 Darren 所说的话中,第四句提到早晨穿校服的好处。

85. Darren. Jessica 是校服的反对者, Darren 是支持者; 另由 Darren 所说的 “Uniforms used to be very boring in the past but mine’s not too bad.” 可推知。

IV. 86. What about / How about. 表示提建议做某事时,肯定的祈使句可以用 Let’s do sth.; 一般疑问句可以用 Shall we do sth.; 特殊疑问句用 What about / How about doing sth?

87. are few / aren’t any / are no. few 表示“很少”,几乎没有,表示否定意义,其后接可数名词复数,相当于 not any 或 no.

88. Did; have. 动词短语 have a good time 中的 have 是行为动词且不是“有”的意思,要用助动词帮助构成疑问或否定形式。

89. When will. 原句的画线部分是一般将来时态的时间状语。

90. Don’t drink. 祈使句是省略主语 you 的句子,其否定形式在动词原形前加 don’t.

V. (A) 91. 只要明天不下雨,我们就去参观长城。unless 表示“如果不,除非”。

92. 他说他一得到信息就立即让我知道/告诉我。as soon as 表示“一……就……”。

(B) 93. I think Mo Yan is one of the most famous writers in China. One of + 形容词最高级 + 名词复数表示“最……之一”。

94. It’s good for your health to do exercise for an hour every day. / To do exercise an hour every day is good for your health. 动词不定式作主语, be good for sth. 用作系表结构。一般情况,多用 it 作形式主语,不定式结构作真正的主语。

95. When you are in trouble/difficulties, you can ask your teacher for help. 时间状语应用从句表达, be in trouble/difficulties 表示“处于困境或麻烦中”。

VI. 96. Could / May I speak to your sister (Susan). 由上文知是打电话的交流形式,由下文知是通过电话找 Susan。

97. Can I take a message (for her) / Could you leave a message. 表达请对方留信息或替 Susan 捎口信。

98. When will it / the party start. 由后句答语内容知问生日晚会开始的时间,由答语句式知应用助动词 will 的一般将来时形式。

99. Where are you going to have it. 由答语内容知问晚会举行的地点,由答语句式知应用 be going to 的一般将来时形式。

100. Where is the restaurant / What’s the restaurant’s address. 由答语知问前句中饭店的地点。

VII. 101. Teapot. (最后一个 T 的音同 tea(茶),这句话的意思是,以 T 开头,以 T 结尾,装满了 T(茶)的是什么? 当然是茶壶(Teapot)了。)

102. “冷酷无情的人”。(由 he never helped others “他从不帮助别人”可知 cold fish 在此并非指冻鱼,而是说他缺乏爱心,冷酷无情。)

103. Sally. (由 George said, “I didn’t order the pizza.” 可知 George 没有点 pizza; 又由 The boy who ordered the fries said 可知是个男孩点的 fries, 而三个名字中只有 Sally 是女孩名,因此可以推断出 Sally 点的 pizza, Frank 点的 fries, 剩下的 burger 只可能是 George 点的。)

104. 24. (通过上面两个图可以得出规律:  $7 \times 4 \div 2 = 14$ ,  $9 \times 8 \div 2 = 36$ 。所以问号处应该为  $6 \times 8 \div 2 = 24$ 。)

105. L. (通过观察可知,图中字母 T, O, C, U, J 均有 8 个角,只有 L 有 6 个角。)

VIII. (A) One possible version:

November 5th, Saturday

Sunny

It was sunny today. We decided to go to the Summer Palace. In the morning, we took the subway and got there soon. We took a walk and visited the old buildings there. We also took quite a few photos. The Summer Palace is so big that it took us a long time to walk around. We were tired, but we all had a great time.

(B) One possible version:

#### Spring is coming!

Spring is coming and it’s my favourite season because everything is so beautiful. The weather is usually warm and sunny in spring. Beautiful flowers grow everywhere and birds sing in the trees. However, the weather changes quickly. Sometimes, dark clouds appear in the sky and it rains.

In spring, I can spend a lot of time outdoors. I can ride my bicycle and play with my friends in the park. The countryside is lovely in spring, so my family and I can go on picnics on Sundays.

I love spring. It makes me feel happy and energetic.

### 2017 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛 (NEPCS) 初赛初二年级组试题

#### 听力部分

I. 1—5 DCACB

II. 6—10 BDADB

III. (A) 11. once 12. mother / mum; Sundays 13. bad weather / terrible weather / heavy rain 14. one; three 15. taxi

(B) 16—20 CBAED

IV. (A) 21—25 BCABD

(B) 26. mouth 27. loudest 28. 110 29. Elephant 30. ears

附: 录音原文

#### I. 句子理解

请听下面五个句子,选择与所听句子内容相符的图片。每个句子读两遍。

- Kate lost her dictionary on her way to school yesterday.
- Tony is flying to Dalian with his father and mother.
- Helen wants to cook a meal for her parents.
- My little sister usually plays the violin at weekends.
- Bill had a stomachache and his mother took him to see the doctor.



## II. 问句应答

请听下面五个句子,选出能应答所听句子的最佳选项。每个句子读两遍。

6. How was the volleyball match yesterday?
7. Where did you go last summer holiday?
8. What colour is your new handbag?
9. How often do you go to the cinema?
10. Can you come to my party on Sunday?

## III. 对话理解

(A) 请听下面两段长对话,根据对话内容完成句子。每空一词。每段对话读两遍。

请听第一段对话,完成第 11—12 小题。

W: Hector, what did you do yesterday?

M: I went to the teahouse with my father.

W: Do you often go to the teahouse?

M: Yes, we go there every Saturday. What do you do at weekends, Eliza?

W: I often go to the cinema with my brother on Saturday evenings. On Sundays I help my mother clean the house.

请听第二段对话,完成第 13—15 小题。

W: David, it was fine in the morning, but now it's raining so hard.

M: Yes, Helen. I'm afraid I have to stay at home today.

W: I know you want to play computer games. But I have to meet my aunt at the train station. How can I get there? She's arriving at four in the afternoon.

M: Maybe the rain will stop later. You still have three hours to wait.

W: But the radio says it'll rain until this evening.

M: Oh, that's too bad. So you'll have to take a taxi there.

W: I think so.

(B) 请听下面的对话,根据你所听到的对话内容,将下列信息进行归类。对话读两遍。

W: Hi, Dan. Can you tell me something about your hometown?

M: Sure, I come from Los Angeles, the second largest city in the USA.

W: What's the population of your hometown?

M: About 4 million.

W: What about the climate there?

M: It's sunny most of the year, and seldom rains or snows. It's very hot during the day in summer. But at night, it's really cool. What about your hometown, Sue?

W: I'm from Kunming, a very beautiful city in China. It has a population of about 6.7 million.

M: What about the climate there?

W: Kunming is well known as a spring city. It rains a lot in summer, so the average temperature in summer is about 22°C.

M: Really? It's much more comfortable than my city. I want to go there next summer holiday.

W: Welcome to my hometown.

## IV. 短文理解

(A) 请听下面的短文,根据你所听到的短文内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳选项。短文读两遍。

In the future we won't drive cars. We'll use carplanes. The carplanes fly three metres above the ground and will carry six people. They won't have a pilot because a computer will fly them. There will be a small round table and six armchairs inside, like a small living room. There will be TV and computer screens for us to watch our favourite films or surf the Internet. There won't be any normal doors. The sides of the carplane will open by moving slowly down under the floor of the car. There won't be any maps, and we'll never get lost because carplanes will always know where to go.

(B) 请听下面的短文,根据你所听到的内容填空。每空一词。短文读两遍。

Here are some amazing facts about the animal kingdom. You probably know that the blue whale is the largest and heaviest animal on the earth. It also has the biggest mouth. And you can hear the blue whale from a very long distance because it has the loudest voice. The fastest fish in the world is the sailfish. It can swim at 110 kilometres per hour. It can jump very high out of the water. The elephant isn't the heaviest animal in the world, but it's the heaviest animal on the land. It weighs between three and six tons and it also has the biggest ears!

### 笔试部分

I. (A) 31. invitation. 此题是根据音标写单词,主要考查同学们的语音和词汇知识,根据音标及句子意思可知,应填 invitation,意为“请柬;请帖”。

32. though. 观察题干可知这个句子是一个从句,主句“The old man is still in good health”和从句“he's eighty years old”之间有“虽然;纵然”之意,可以判断出此句应该是让步状语从句,通常引导让步状语从句的连词(仅限单词,非短语)有:though, although, while, as 等,由于首字母为“t”,所以此处应填“though”。

33. enough. 看题干可猜测句意为:萨姆喜欢海边的房子,但是他没有“足够的”钱购买。此题的关键词为“but”,表明了转折关系,就不难猜出此并列句的前一个分句所表达的意愿应该是“很难实现的”,所以萨姆应该是负担不起那座房子,根据首字母提示,应该填 enough。

34. possible / probable / likely. 根据汉语提示可知此处需要填一个形容词,题干中并没有明确的比较级和最高级的标识,所以此处应填形容词原级。此题答案不唯一,可填 possible, probable 或 likely。

35. magazines. 根据汉语“杂志”,可知此处应填单词 magazine 的某种形式,“汤姆的妈妈经常看杂志”,没有具体指哪一本杂志,所以此处应该用名词复数形式 magazines。

(B) 36. B. 此题考查的是冠词的用法,第一个空后面是“Children's Day”,其前不需要加任何冠词;honest 是以元音音素开头的单词,修饰名词时,其前应用 an。

37. C。此题考查不定代词的含义。something 意为“有些事”；anything 意为“任何事”，可以用在肯定句、否定句或疑问句中；everything 意为“所有事”；nothing 意为“什么事都没有”。根据对话意思可知此题应该选 C。

38. A。此题考查副词的用法，句意为：“一带一路”为更多外国学生来中国留学提供了一个好机会。显然这是一件好事，B, C, D 三个选项都含有否定的意思，只有 A 选项“really”能表达对“一带一路”的肯定。

39. C。此题考查 thousand 的用法。thousand 用在前面有具体数词时，不加-s，后面可以直接接名词的复数形式，表示“千”；而 thousands 前面无明确数字，表示“数以千计的；成千上万的”，后接名词的复数形式。

40. B。“船只沿着河流行驶”应该用介词 along，而“汽车在城市中穿行”应该用介词 through，故选 B。

41. C。此题考查的是固定搭配，通过阅读题干我们可以猜出句意应该是：在语言学习过程中，养成良好的阅读习惯是很有帮助的。“养成某种习惯”是一个固定搭配：develop a habit of ...，故选 C。

42. B。此题考查时态。根据对话上句中的 last Sunday 可知，要用一般过去时。

43. D。此题考查的是情态动词的用法，从语法角度看四个选项都符合，接下来我们看句意，甲提出了爬山的建议，而乙的回复是：难道你不知道我恐高吗？言外之意乙不可能去爬山，那么对于甲的这个建议，乙就会觉得他“绝对”是在开玩笑，表示完全肯定，应选 must。

44. A。此题既考查了宾语从句的简化，也考查了情景交际。根据答语“在我家附近的超市里”，可知问句询问的应该是某个“地点”，只有选项 A 符合此语境。

45. B。此题考查 4 个短语的意思。in two years 指“在两年内”，强调未来两年内的变化；two years ago 表示“从现在起的两年以前”，需和过去时或过去进行时连用；before two years 泛指“从过去起的两年以前”，常和完成时连用；after two years 是指“过了两年”。

(C) 46. B。there be 句型中，there be 与 have 不能同时出现，there be 本身就有“存在；有”的意思，所以 B 是错误选项，此处应为 be。

47. C。表示“能”可以用短语 be able to，C 选项缺少一个系动词 was。

48. A。tell sb. to do sth. 的否定形式应该是 tell sb. not to do sth.，不能用 don't，故 A 为错误选项。

49. C。“花费时间做某事”应该是 spend some time (in) doing sth.，C 为错误选项，此处应为 reading。

50. D。by 在此处是介词，意为“通过(某种方式)”，其后接 V-ing 形式，D 处应该是 selling。

II. 51. had better not cook。此题考查 had better 的否定句结构，即直接在 better 后加 not。

52. has more。此题考查反义词，less 的反义词为 more。

53. Did; buy。此题考查一般过去时的肯定句变为疑问句的构成，即把助动词 Did 提到句首，动词的过去式 bought 改为动词原形 buy。

54. How long。表示“多长时间”，用来对一段时间进行提问，应该用 how long。

55. Both of。表示“两者都”要用 both of。

III. (A) 56. hard。此处句意应是“踢得太用力”，判断依据是后面的句子“它(球)破窗而入”。

57. back。上下文的意思应该是男孩“想把他的球要回来”。

58. knocked at。此处应该填一个动词或动词短语，空格后面是 the door of the house，根据方框中所给的备选答案，应该填 knocked at，表示“敲门”。

59. window。fix 意为“修理”，通过前文可知男孩把窗户弄坏了，那么显然应该是“修理窗户”，所以填 window。

60. in his hand。“工具”应该是“在手中拿着”。

61. When。这是一个时间状语从句，此处缺少一个引导词，应填 When。

62. cost。根据空格后面的 ten dollars 可推测空格应表达“花费”的意思，由于句子是一般将来时态，所以填 cost。

63. of。考查了名词所有格的用法。

64. looking。女士问男士：“难道你不是小男孩的父亲吗？”，是反问的语气，可知她应该是很惊讶的，look surprised 可以表示“看起来惊讶”，文中用逗号把此短语与前文隔开，可判断这个短语应是伴随状语，所以要用 V-ing 形式，填 looking。

65. mother。男士的回答：我不是(他父亲)。显然，男人以为这个女人是男孩的母亲，所以此处应该填 mother。

(B) 66. first。文章首句就介绍了人的一生中有 two sets of teeth，根据生活常识：milk teeth(乳牙)显然是 the first set of teeth，故填 first。

67. bed / sleep。此处是一个自由填空，我们应该“早晚刷牙”，那么晚上刷牙应该是在“睡觉”前，所以此处填 bed 或 sleep 都可以。

68. Eating。根据句意可以猜测，这个句子表达的意思应该是：吃太多的糖对你的牙齿有害……，根据首字母提示可知应用动词 eat，此处动名词短语 eating too many sweets 在句中作主语，所以应该填 Eating，注意首字母应大写。

69. If / When / Once。“……你的牙齿被腐蚀了，牙医就会将它们拔出来。”很显然这是一个从句，此处缺少一个连接词，可以填 If, When 或 Once，都符合句意。

70. carefully。全文都在讲述保护牙齿的重要性，那么我们当然要“仔细地”照看我们的牙齿了，表示“仔细地；细心地”应用 carefully，由于是修饰 look after 这个动词短语，所以要用副词形式。

IV. (A) 此篇阅读理解是一个小故事，讲述了一位盲人老人帮助警察破案的经过。

71. D。根据文章第一句话“An old man who was blind had a newspaper stand.”可知老人有一个报刊摊，那很显然，他应该以卖报刊为生，故选 D。

72. B。文章中间部分，当警察询问案情时，老人说了这样一句话：“Three men took the money,” he said. “I heard the sound of their steps.” 判断老人应该是“听”出来的，故选 B。

73. B。根据文章最后一段“Two weeks went by. The three men were caught.”可知选 B。

74. F。通读文章可知警察是从老人那里得到了破案的线索，并没有从校方得到任何有效的破案线索，所以此题题干的陈述是错误的。

75. T。老人是一个盲人，但是从文章内容可知，他能通过听脚步声判断出窃贼的人数，可知老人的听觉很好。所以这道题的陈述是正确的。

(B) 此篇阅读理解讲述了电子图书的发展史，以及与纸质图书相比电子图书的优缺点。

76. B。根据横线后面的“At that time ...”可以判断出横线上应该是提到一个时期，选项 B 符合条件。



77. C。第二段整段介绍了电子图书的发展史,该空前一句话主要介绍了可以阅读电子图书的各种工具,这些工具外形小巧,便于携带。故选 C。

78. E。该空前一句话是一个设问句:电子图书都有什么好处呢?显然后面是要介绍它的各种优点,E选项“*Well, they're better than real books in several ways.*”填在此处合适,接下来读短文,横线后面分别从外形、重量、价格等方面将电子图书和纸质书进行比较,陈述了电子图书的几个优点,更加印证了 E 选项为正确选项。

79. G。根据横线后面的“*There are a few problems ...*”可知这一段应该是讲述电子图书的一些弊端,故选项 G 符合。

80. D。第四段整段都是陈述电子图书的弊端,所以此空也应该是关于电子图书的“缺点”,D 选项放在此处最为合适。

(C) 81. *living; honey*。根据诗歌第一小节“*There was a big bear who lived in a cave*”可知此题第一个空填 *living*; 由“*His greatest love was honey.*”可知熊最喜欢吃的应该是 *honey*。

82. *every week / a week / each week*。在诗歌第二小节开头“*He had twopence a week*”就可以找到答案。

83. *his money / the money*。第三小节讲的是作者给这头熊买了一个 *money box*,里面装的一定是 *his money / the money*。

84. *red; round / round; red*。根据“*I bought him a money box, red and round ...*”可知此处 *red and round* 作定语修饰 *money box*,两个形容词位置可以互换。

85. *saved / got / had; honey*。根据诗歌最后一小节可知,熊把攒的钱都花在了购买蜂蜜上,所以此题第一个空应填 *saved / got / had*,第二个空填 *honey*。

(D) 此篇短文选材立足于中国文化,介绍了关于王府井大街的一个有趣的传说。

86. *It's in Beijing (in China)*。根据第一段第一句“*Wangfujing Street is a famous shopping street in Beijing.*”可知。

87. *Around / About 700 years old*。根据第二段第一句“*The street is around 700 years old.*”可知。

88. *Because there was little rain (that year)*。根据第二段第四句“*One year, there was little rain.*”可知。

89. *An old man*。根据第三段第三句“*He asked an old man to stand in front of the well and stop people fetching water.*”可知。

90. *He offered the poor people water*。根据第三段最后两句“*However, the old man was very kind. He always offered the poor people water.*”可知。

V. (A) 91. 例如,红色能使人感觉兴奋。*cause sb. to do sth.* 意为“使某人做某事”。

92. 因此,一间有红黄配色的房间会是一个让人增进食欲的好地方。*with* 表伴随,意为“带有”;*red and yellow* 意为“红黄相间的”。

(B) 93. *I'll / I'm going to take a trip to Shanghai next week*。一般将来时的结构是“*will / be going to + 动词原形*”。

94. *I don't think maths is as interesting as history.* *think* 的否定形式应该前置,即 *don't think*。

95. *Doing sports / exercise not only keeps people healthy / fit, but also makes people happy.* *not only ... but also* 是英语中比较常见的一个关联词组,用于连接两个表示并列关系的成分,着重强调后者,意为“不仅……而且……”,其中的 *also* 有时可以省略。

VI. 96. *Sure, go ahead / Of course / Certainly / Yes*。由上句“*Can I ask you some questions?*”及下文内容可知,此处应该作肯定回答。

97. *Yes, I do*。由上句“*Do you like smoking?*”及下句“*But smoking is bad for your health.*”可知,此处应该作肯定回答。

98. *Do you often exercise*。由下句“*No, I seldom exercise.*”可知,此处应该是询问“你经常锻炼吗?”。

99. *Must I drink water before exercising / doing exercise*。由下句“*Yes, you must. Drinking water before or while exercising is good for your health.*”可知,此处应该填以 *must* 引导的一般疑问句。

100. *You're welcome / That's all right / That's OK / It's a pleasure / It's my pleasure / My pleasure*。由上句“*OK, thank you for telling me this.*”可知,此处是对表示感谢作答。

VII. 101. D。观察十边形可以看出,相对的每两个三角形中的图案都是一样的。

102. 欲速则不达。*haste* 意为“匆忙;轻率”;*waste* 意为“废弃的;多余的”。字面意思为“匆忙使之成为废弃的”,可引申为“欲速则不达”。

103. *When I'm in it*。此题是脑筋急转弯。“只有当人在车里时,才能跟赛车跑的一样快”。

104. 3。三角形顶角的数字减去左侧底角的数字,再减去三角形中间的数字,即可得出右侧底角的数字,所以  $9-3-?=3$ ,问号代替的数字应该是 3。

105. *TEAM, SEAT / TEAM, EATS / TEAM, EAST*。将第一个单词中的 S 移出,保证其他字母顺序不变,将其加入到第二个单词中,组成两个新单词。

#### VIII. (A) One possible version:

Dear Tony,

I'm glad to hear that you'll come to visit China. Now let me tell you some customs in China.

When you're in China, you must walk or drive on the right. You can just say hello or wave to somebody when you meet him or her instead of shaking hands often. When you have meals, you use chopsticks instead of knives and forks. After eating, the host often makes tea for you. When you leave the house, you should say goodbye to the host politely.

I hope you'll have a good time in China.

Yours,  
Zheng Xuan

#### (B) One possible version:

##### My family rules

I have a happy family but my parents are very strict with me, and they made some basic rules. Firstly, I can't play games on the computer or on the mobile phone, even in my free time. Secondly, I have to do some housework, such as making the bed and tidying my bedroom. Thirdly, I must finish my homework on time. Thanks to these rules, I can live a healthy and successful life.

I hope my parents will allow me to play computer games for a while, because it'll make me happy and relaxed.

# 2021年版

## 全国中学生英语能力竞赛真题及解析

2017年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)决赛初二年级组试题  
听力部分

I. 1—5 CABBA

II. 6—10 BCDAC

III. (A) 11. something wrong 12. his sister 13. by car 14. two / 2 blocks 15. advice; high

(B) 16—20 DBEAC

IV. (A) 21—25 CBADC

(B) 26. keep fit 27. reading; talk 28. playing chess 29. outdoor activities 30. watching films

附:录音原文

### I. 句子理解

请听下面五个句子,选择与所听句子内容相符的图片。每个句子读两遍。

1. They're lost because of the problems with the map.
2. Tomorrow I'm going to get up at a quarter to six.
3. Mr Smith watches football matches on TV every Friday.
4. Mum was preparing lunch when Dad got home.
5. The wind blew so strongly that some of the trees fell down.

### II. 问句应答

请听下面五个句子,选出能应答所听句子的最佳选项。每个句子读两遍。

6. How soon will your mother come back?
7. Where do you think people may live in 100 years?
8. How many bananas did you peel just now?
9. Who can help you if you're in trouble?
10. Why do you choose Showtime Theatre?

### III. 对话理解

(A) 请听下面两段对话,根据对话内容完成句子,每空一词。每段对话读两遍。

请听第一段对话,完成第11—12小题。

M: Oh, no! My watch has stopped working again!

W: I think it's time for you to get a new watch.

M: What time is it, anyway?

W: I'm not sure, but I left the office at four, so it should be a little after four.

M: Four? I was supposed to pick up my sister at 3 o'clock. I'm really late.

请听第二段对话,完成第13—15小题。

M: I can't believe it! The petrol price is so high! I can't afford to drive to work every day.

W: Do you live close to a bus stop?

M: Yeah, about two blocks away.

W: Why don't you take the bus then? It'll save you a lot of money.

M: I think you're right. Maybe I should follow your advice.

(B) 请听下面的对话,根据你所听到对话中的信息,将下面广告中的空缺处补充完整。对话读两遍。

W: Hello, Super Pizza.

M: Hi! How much is a large beef and tomato pizza, please?

W: That's £8.95.

M: OK. Do you have a seafood and pineapple pizza?

W: Yes.

M: How much is a large one?

W: £8.50.

M: Fine. I'd like a large one.

W: Any other orders?

M: How much is a small tomato salad?

W: £2.45. And a large tomato salad is £3.50.

M: A small tomato salad, please. What about coffee?

W: A small is £2 and a large cup is £2.75.

M: A small one, please. How much is that altogether?

W: £12.95.

M: Can I pay by credit card?

W: Yes, of course.

### IV. 短文理解

(A) 请听下面的短文,根据你所听到的短文内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳选项。短文读两遍。

Here's some important information for you, Helen. I know you're going to New York next month to stay with a host family for two weeks. You should take about 550 dollars with you. That will be enough. When you arrive, the host family will meet you at the airport. Please remember to wear a red shirt, so the family can find you easily. While you're in New York, if you have any problems, you can call Mrs White at 4903865 and she'll be able to help you. She's in her office from 9:00 in the morning until 5:00 in the afternoon every day. Have a good trip!

(B) 请听下面的短文,根据你所听到的内容填空,每空一词。短文读两遍。

Kim, Mandy, Tim, Julia and Ronny are good friends. But they have different hobbies. Kim wants to join a sports club. She'd like to know how to keep fit. Mandy loves reading. She'd like to make some new friends but she finds it difficult to talk with people. Tim is very good at playing chess. He'd like to push himself to a higher level of skill now. Julia likes spending time outdoors. She'd like to



do some outdoor activities, but she doesn't like doing sports. Ronny loves watching films. He isn't interested in knowing how films are made but he'd love to spend time talking about films with people.

#### 笔试部分

I. (A) 31. personal. 此题是根据音标写单词,主要考查同学们的语音和词汇知识,根据音标及句子意思可知,应填 personal, 意为“个人的;私人的”。

32. active. 根据句意及所给提示字母可知,应填 active, be active in 意为“对……很积极;积极参加”。

33. competition / contest. 根据句意及所给首字母提示可知,应填 competition / contest, 意为“比赛;竞赛”。

34. as long as. 根据句意及所给汉语“只要”可知,应填 as long as, 引导条件状语从句。

35. looking forward to. 根据句意及所给汉语“期待”可知,应填 looking forward to, to 在这里是介词,后接名词或动名词。

(B) 36. B. 此题考查定冠词 the 和不定冠词 a 的用法。序数词前要加定冠词 the; a 用于以辅音音素开头的单词前。

37. C. 此题考查形容词的最高级,根据对话意思及空格后的 days 可知,要用 few 的最高级 fewest, 且其前要加定冠词 the。

38. A. 此题考查固定短语。get off 意为“下(车、马等)”; run into 意为“偶然遇见”。

39. D. 此题考查 not... until 句型,意为“直到……才”,此句意思是“有些人直到失去健康才意识到健康的重要性”。

40. A. 此题考查不定代词的用法。everybody 意为“每个人”,用于肯定句; anybody 意为“每个人;任何人”,用于否定句或疑问句; somebody 意为“有些人”,用于肯定句; nobody 意为“没有人”,用于否定句。根据对话意思可知此题选 A, 意为“要有信心!如果你不相信自己,没有人会相信你。”

41. B. 此题考查固定短语。the number of 意为“……的数量”,中心词为 number, 指的是 of 后面名词的数量,数量是个抽象概念,因此谓语动词用单数。a number of 为量词短语,意为“许多……”,中心词是这个短语所修饰的复数名词,所以作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。a quarter of 意为“四分之一”,其后接名词时,如果在句中作主语,则谓语动词用单数还是复数取决于名词,即与分数所修饰的名词保持一致。

42. C. 此题考查情态动词的否定形式所表示的含义。mustn't 语气强,表示“禁止;千万不要”; needn't 表示“不必这么做”,常作 must 问句的回答; can't 意为“不能”; wouldn't 是 won't 的过去式,用于过去将来时,即以过去为出发点将要发生的事情。

43. D. “解决”问题应该用动词 solve。

44. D. 根据对话意思可知,下句应该用过去进行时,其结构为“主语 + was / were + doing”。

45. A. 对于某人的询问表示“不知道”时,首先要用“Sorry, I don't know.”来作答,然后再给出具体的原因。

(C) 46. C. “花费时间做某事”用 spend time (in) doing sth. 来表示。

47. B. “回家”是 go home, 此处 home 是副词,不需要介词 to。

48. D. 因前面名词 comedies 为复数,所以后面应该用 them 来代替。

49. C. enough 修饰形容词时,要放在形容词的后面。

50. A. 英语中, because 和 so 不能同时出现在一个句子中。

II. 51. Did; put. 含有实义动词的一般过去时的肯定句变成一般疑问句时,要在句首添加助动词 did, 后面的词语顺序并不需要调整,但其后的动词要变成原形。

52. What does; think of. 提问“觉得某人或某物如何”时可用句型 What do / does sb. think of sb. / sth. 或 How do / does sb. like sb. / sth.。

53. How fast. how 引导的感叹句结构为 How + 形容词/副词 + 主语 + 谓语!

54. he helps. 根据题意可知这里是变成 if 引导的条件状语从句,主句中含有情态动词, if 从句用一般现在时态。

55. too; to. 此题考查“too ... to”句型,其形式上是肯定的,但在意义上却是否定的,意为“太……而不能……”。

III. (A) 56. difficult. 此处表达的意思是“一些男孩儿留着长发,因此很难说出他们是不是男孩儿”,所以填 difficult。

57. went for a walk. 根据句意可知此处应选用短语 go for a walk, 意为“去散步”,因句子是一般过去时,所以填 went for a walk。

58. tired. 根据前后句的意思可知此处表达的是当这位老人“累了”时。

59. side. on the other side of 意为“在……另一边”。

60. sitting. 此处应填 sit 的现在分词形式 sitting, 作定语,表示被修饰名词正在进行的动作。

61. with. 此处是 with 引导的短语作状语,表伴随。

62. or. 此处表示选择,应用 or。

63. my. 根据上下文意思可知,坐在旁边的那个人回答老人的问题“这是我的女儿”,故选填所给单词 I 的形容词性物主代词 my。

64. quickly. 修饰动词应该用副词,故用 quick 的副词形式 quickly。

65. father. 根据上下文意思可知,坐在老人旁边的那个人是小女孩儿的“父亲”。

(B) 66. in / inside. 此处是一个自由填空,根据句意可知这位男士注意到“车内”有一张钞票,所以填 in 或 inside 都可以。

67. took. 句意为“一个贼闯入小汽车并且要拿走钞票,但是被人看到报了警”。根据首字母提示可知应用动词 take, 因为是一般过去时,所以填 took。

68. for. 表示“整个晚上”前面要加 for。for the whole night 作时间状语,一般放在句末。

69. fact. 根据句意及所给首字母提示可知,应填 fact。in fact 意为“实际上”。

70. win. 根据句意及所给首字母提示可知,应填 win, 意为“赢得”。

IV. (A) 此篇材料讲述的是关于在伦敦度假所见到的一些有趣的地方和事情。

71. B. 由所给材料第 4 幅图中的“Rudyard Kipling wrote *The Jungle Book* here.”可知。

72. C. 由所给材料第 3 幅图中的“This is the New Globe Theatre. It's famous because William Shakespeare showed his plays here.”可知。

73. D. 由所给材料第 5 幅图中的“It's called the Tower of London. It looks beautiful now, but for many years it was a terrible prison (监狱).”可知。

74. F. 由所给材料第 2 幅图中的“This is the British Museum. There are over eight million objects here. One of them is the Rosetta Stone.”可知此题题干的陈述是错误的。

75. F. 由所给材料第 6 幅图中的“Drivers of black cabs have to pass a test to show that they know all the streets in London.”可

知此题题干的陈述是错误的。

(B) 此篇阅读理解讲述的是关于巧克力的发展史。

76. D。由前后句的意思可以判断出空格处应该是提到某个国家每年巧克力销量的情况,是一个很大的数字,选项 D 符合。

77. C。根据空格前面句子的意思及其后的“Today you can find them all over the world.”可知此处应该是介绍可可树起初是在哪里种植的,选项 C 符合。

78. A。空格前面介绍的是墨西哥人很喜欢巧克力,人们甚至封了一个叫 Ek-Chuah 巧克力神。空格处应该是介绍每年人们都会为取悦巧克力神做些什么,选项 A 符合。

79. F。第三段介绍很久以前人们喜欢喝巧克力,1847 年后才开始“吃巧克力”来代替仅仅是喝巧克力,F 选项放在此处最为合适。

80. G。最后一段介绍可可树及巧克力的主要产地,G 项符合空格处所要表述的内容。

(C) 81. twins。根据诗歌内容及第二节中的“*It's nice to have a twin sister*”可知 Katie and Anne 是一对儿双胞胎姐妹。

82. trouble / problems。根据诗歌内容可知,双胞胎姐妹会带来一些“麻烦”或“问题”。

83. boy。根据诗歌第三节中的“*My aunty wishes ... Had been the other's brother!*”可知。

84. Anne's; tea。根据诗歌第四节的内容可知安妮的朋友吉尔有时去她们家喝茶并且把双胞胎姐妹弄混。

85. two front teeth。根据诗歌最后一节的内容可知由于凯蒂掉了两颗牙,现在每个人知道她们谁是谁了。

(D) 此篇短文介绍的是国际和平日的由来及人们会如何来庆祝这个节日。

86. To make the world a safer and friendlier place for everyone。根据第一段第二句“*The idea of Peace Day is to make the world a safer, friendlier place.*”可知。

87. In 1982。根据第二段第一句“*The first Peace Day was celebrated in 1982.*”可知。

88. At the United Nations headquarters in New York。根据第二段第二句“*Since then, on the morning of that day, the peace bell rings at the United Nations headquarters in New York.*”可知。

89. Children from all the continents。根据第二段第三句“*The bell is made of coins that children from all the continents donated.*”可知。

90. They do some very noisy activities. / They organize music concerts, comedy evenings, parades and poetry competitions。根据第三段第二句“*Sometimes they do it with noisy activities, such as music concerts, comedy evenings, parades and poetry competitions.*”可知。

V. (A) 91. 但她太累了以至于游不动了,溺水而亡。此题考查“*too ... to*”句型的含义,表示“太……而不能……”。

92. 她许了一个愿望,希望同她的父亲再在一起玩耍。此题考查短语 *make a wish*,意为“许愿”,后面可以接从句,也可接是“系表结构”,即“*主语+系动词 be+表语*”。

(B) 93. Our school is in Qingdao, a city not far from Jinan。此题考查短语 *far from*,意为“离……很远”,其后一定要接宾语。

94. Children, you'd better keep the room in good order so that you can have more space to play in。短语 *in good order* 意为“有条不紊;井然有序”;*so that* 引导目的状语从句,表示“以便;为了”。

95. The earth is becoming more and more crowded because of the rapid increase in population。because of 是个短语介词,不可以引导原因状语从句,而应该接名词、代词、动名词或者 what 引导的名词性从句;表示“越来越”用 *more and more*。

VI. 96. Yes, please / Yes / Sure / Of course。Can I help you? 为日常情景会话用语,意为“我能帮助你吗?”可用 *Yes, please / Yes / Sure / Of course*。等来作肯定回答。

97. What colour do you want / would you like / are you looking for / What colour (, sir)。根据下面的答语“*Blue, if you have it.*”可知此处应该是询问对方喜欢或寻找的“颜色”。

98. OK / Certainly / Of course / Yes, of course。根据上下句意思可知,此处应作肯定回答,表示“同意”顾客试穿。

99. I'll take / get / have it。英语中,表示“我要买了”可用“*I'll take / get / have it.*”作答。

100. You're welcome / Not at all / It's my pleasure。此处考查“感谢”的答语,可用“*You're welcome / Not at all / It's my pleasure.*”作答。

VII. 101. 7.1%。购买单双短袜价钱为 3.50 美元,整包购买平均每双短袜价钱为 3.25,这样每双短袜可节省 0.25 美元,  $0.25 \div 3.50 \approx 7.1\%$ 。

102. NXF。通过观察可知其他每组各个字母的线段数都是一样的,只有 NXF 这组中既有 2 条线段组成的字母,也有 3 条线段组成的字母。

103. 机不可失,时不再来。此题考查谚语。A lost chance never returns。字面意思是“错过的机会永不再来。”引申为“机不可失,时不再来。”

104. D。观察三个图形可以看出规律:五边形顺时针旋转,阴影部分也是按顺时针逐个呈现。

105. Cloud。此题是英语谜语。“我想飞,但是我没有翅膀。我想哭,但是我没有眼睛。”根据常识可知应该是“云朵”。

VIII. (A) One possible version:

#### How students spend their weekends

Now students have more free time on Saturdays and Sundays than before. Our school has invited me to do an investigation into how the students spend their weekends. About 40% of the students usually study at home. But nearly 30% of them like to surf the Internet, while 20% of them help their parents do housework. Only a few students do outdoor activities.

In my opinion, we should make good use of our time, learning more and developing our interests. It's not a good idea to spend too much time indoors on the Internet.

(B) One possible version:

#### My low-carbon life

My name is Ye Nan, and I'm a middle school student. I walk to school every day. I always remember to turn off the lights when I leave the classroom. When I'm not using water, I always turn off the tap. And I often reuse water. For example, every time I finish washing my clothes I'll use the water again to wash the floor. I also think saving paper is necessary, so I try not to waste it. It's important for us to live a low-carbon life to help protect the environment.



2018 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛 (NEPCS) 初赛初二年级组试题  
听力部分

I. 1—5 DACBB

II. 6—10 BDCAC

III. (A) 11—15 ADCBD

(B) 16. London 17. eight / 8 pounds 18. his dad / father 19. in July 20. birthday money

IV. (A) 21—25 ACCBD

(B) 26. mobile phone 27. loud 28. notes 29. weekly 30. slower

附: 录音原文

I. 句子理解

请听下面五个句子, 选择与所听句子内容最相符的图片。每个句子读两遍。

1. It's cold so you'd better wear something warm.
2. Meet us outside the cinema at eight and don't be late.
3. Look, Alex is the first to cross the finish line.
4. Jack began to work as soon as he went into his room.
5. John likes maths and he'd like to be a maths teacher in the future.

II. 问句应答

请听下面五个问句, 选出能应答所听问句的最佳选项。每个问句读两遍。

6. How many eggs do you need to make a cake?
7. When did you buy the new blue cap?
8. How often does your mother go to the supermarket?
9. What's Tom doing at the moment?
10. Could you please help me carry the box?

III. 对话理解

(A) 请听下面五组小对话, 根据你所听到的对话内容, 选出能回答所提问题的最佳答案。每组对话读两遍。

11. M: What time should I be at the airport?  
W: No later than five.
12. M: You look very happy today, Jane. What's up?  
W: I'm so excited about the picnic in the park this Saturday. It'll be lots of fun.
13. M: How much is a cup of coffee?  
W: 2.5 dollars.  
M: Give me three cups, please.
14. W: Hi, Jim! Why did Janet call you?  
M: She wanted to tell me she couldn't come to my party next Sunday. It's her father's birthday that day.
15. W: Excuse me. Could you tell me where the post office is?  
M: It's just ahead on the left.  
W: I have to cross Maple Street, right?  
M: No, you don't. It's right over there, next to the police station.

(B) 请听下面两段长对话, 根据对话内容完成句子, 每空一词。每段对话读两遍。

请听第一段对话, 完成第 16—17 小题。

M1: Can I have two train tickets to London, please?

W: Yes, of course.

M1: How much are the tickets?

W: They're 12 pounds. Are you students?

M1&M2: Yes, we are.

M1: Here's my student ID.

M2: And here's mine.

W: Thanks. Student tickets are 8 pounds. So that's 16 pounds in total.

M1: Great. Here's 20 pounds.

W: OK. Here are your tickets ... and here's your 4 pounds change.

M1: Thank you.

W: You're welcome. Enjoy your day.

请听第二段对话, 完成第 18—20 小题。

M: Mum, can I ask you something?

W: Yes. What is it, Tommy?

M: Well, I was at Joe's house yesterday, and he had a holiday with his dad in Italy last month.

W: That's nice. Where?

M: They were in Florence and they had a really nice time.

W: Florence—how lovely! Did they have fun?

M: Yes, they did, but Joe didn't have a friend with him, so he wants me to go with him next time. Can I go with him in July?

W: I'm sorry, but you can't. We are on holiday in July.

M: Well, is it OK if I go in August, then?

W: No, not really. It's probably too expensive.

# 2021年版

## 全国中学生英语能力竞赛真题及解析

**M:** Mum, the flight and hotel are both really cheap. Joe flies to Florence and then goes by bus and taxi to the hotel. Is it all right if I use my birthday money to pay for it?

**W:** Well, OK. Sure.

**M:** Thanks, Mum!

### IV. 短文理解

(A) 请听下面的短文,根据你所听到的短文内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳答案。短文读两遍。

There are so many different types of pizzas! Most of them have tomatoes and cheese but there are more than a hundred other things you can put on a pizza! Some people like them with beef, some with chicken, and others like seafood on their pizzas! People like pizzas because they come in many different sizes. You can get a big pizza or buy a small piece if you are not very hungry. There are thousands of pizza restaurants all over the world. In the US there are more than 100,000! But where does pizza come from? Well, the first pizza restaurant was opened in Italy. It's 200 years old and, of course, they cook their pizzas in an old Italian way. It's still open and you can go there today and enjoy a fantastic pizza.

(B) 请听下面的短文,根据你所听到的短文内容填空,每空一词。短文读两遍。

Are you always worried about your studies? Do you know how to get better results? Here, I have some tips for better results:

Turn off the TV and leave your mobile phone away from you. You can listen to music, but relaxing music is better than loud music.

We're all different, so we write our notes differently. Some people like lists of words, but other people prefer important sentences. Anyway, you must keep your notes tidy and read them every day.

Many students get bad results because they don't organise their time well. So write a weekly study timetable and follow it.

When you're studying hard, it's easy to forget to exercise. But you can only work better if you keep healthy. Don't forget to sleep well!

Have healthy food such as fresh fish, meat, fruit and vegetables. Drink enough water. Don't eat lots of junk food. It may make you think slower.

### 笔试部分

I. (A) 31. medicine. 此题是根据音标写单词,主要考查同学们的语音和词汇知识,根据音标及句子意思可知,应填 medicine, take medicine 意为“吃药”。

32. reach. 这是一个原因状语从句,因为女孩太矮了,所以“够”不到树上的苹果。根据提示首字母“r”可知应填 reach,其前是情态动词,所以用原形。

33. promise. 此句是一个条件状语从句,根据句意可以推测整句应该是:如果你向别人“承诺”某件事,那么你就应该尽全力实现自己的承诺。

34. appeared. 根据后半句可知时态为一般过去时,所以此处应填 appear 的过去式 appeared。

35. famous / well-known. 由空白处后面的 village 可知,此处需要一个形容词来修饰 village,我们学过的表示“著名的”的形容词有 famous 和 well-known,注意 well-known 中间有连字符连接。

(B) 36. B. 此题考查冠词的用法。特指双方都明白的人或物要用定冠词 the;代表一类人或物且用于以辅音音素开头的单词前要用不定冠词 a,意为“一个”。

37. A. 此题考查的是形容词比较级的用法,题干中问句的意思是:当别人在客厅看电视的时候,你怎么学习?因此需要一个“更安静”的地方,故选 A。

38. C. 此题考查疑问词的含义。题干的意思是:谁能告诉我这四个电台中哪一个最好?因此应该用疑问代词 which,意为“哪一个”。

39. B. 此题考查介词的用法。be happy with sth. 表示“喜欢或满足某事”,be unhappy with 则表示“不喜欢或不满足某事”。in ... condition 意为“在……条件下”。全句意为:我们没有必要不满足于我们的日常生活,因为在世界的一些地方人们仍然在贫穷的条件下生活。

40. D. 此题考查固定搭配。take sb. to do sth. 意为“带某人去做某事”。

41. A. 表示把握不大的推测,即可能性时,用 may 或 can,常译为“也许;可能”。may 用于肯定句或否定句,一般不用于疑问句;而 can 常用于疑问句,一般不用于肯定句。

42. D. 此题考查的是不定代词的用法,根据题干可知,应答人非常爱自己的父母,“没有什么”能比他的父母更重要,所以应选 nothing。

43. C. 此题考查的是短语动词, give away 意为“赠送;泄露”, take away 意为“拿走;带走”, send out 意为“发出;寄出”, work out 意为“解决”。根据题干可知 Mary 要把请柬发给自己的朋友们,故选 C。

44. B. 此题考查的是时态,问句询问的是 Linda 现在在哪里,显然应该用现在进行时,故选 B。

45. C. 此题考查日常情景会话用语。对话中的上句意思为“医院里一切都好吗,亲爱的?”根据所给选项意思可知, C. Not too bad, I guess(我想还不错)符合该情境。

(C) 46. B. B 处表示的应该是“一个有趣的城市”,应用 interesting 来修饰。

47. C. 短文中的第五个句子中列举的 museums, theatres, restaurants 都是并列的关系,且此句是肯定句,所以 C 处是错的,应用 and。

48. E. E 处 other 应改为 another。句中的 another large, beautiful city 是 Glasgow 的同位语,用于解释说明 Glasgow 这个城市。

49. G. G 处是错误的,表示“在……的中心”,应用介词 in。

50. I. I 处是错误的, much 不能用于修饰可数名词的复数,应该用 many。

II. 51. don't need. 此题考查 need 的否定句构成。need 在此句中是实义动词,需借助助动词 do 来构成否定句。

52. Will, be. There will be... 句型的一般疑问句结构为 Will there be...?

53. It seems. seem 用于“seem to do sth.”结构中,意为“似乎要做某事”,可与“It seems + that 从句”替换。

54. How, go. 根据句意及画线部分可知此题是询问方式,应用 how。

55. will visit. 英语中一般将来时的结构有“will + 动词原形”或“be going to + 动词原形”,根据所给空格可知,此题应该填 will visit。



III. 56. No, I didn't. 问句是:你昨晚看电视上播放的卡通电影了吗?根据56题后面的句子“I went out with my cousin.”可知此处应该是否定答语,所以填“No, I didn't”。(注意:对话中横线后已给出标点符号,所以答案中不必写标点符号。)

57. Where did you go. 根据所给标点可知应该填写一个问句,再看下文 Mary 的答语,叙述的是她们所去的地方,所以问句应该是询问对方去了哪里。

58. We saw a musical comedy / A musical comedy. 问句是:你们看了什么?根据下文 Mary 说的“You know the musical comedy?”可知她们看的是 a musical comedy。

59. It's very interesting / It's very funny. 此处较前几个空白处稍稍有些难度,根据上下文我们可以推断出此处应该是对这部音乐喜剧的一句评价,由于是喜剧,所以肯定是“有趣的”。答案可以填 It's very interesting 或 It's very funny。

60. I agree with you / Yeah / Yes / Yeah, I agree / Yes, I agree. 根据对话的最后两句可以看出 Peter 也很喜欢这部音乐喜剧,所以他对 Mary 的观点一定是“赞同”的。答案可以有很多种,只要能表达出对对方观点持赞成的态度,都是正确答案。

IV. (A) 61. successful. 由空白处后面所说的“他带了许多钱”可知这个人应该是“成功的”,注意此处应用形容词形式,填 successful。

62. sitting. 观察图片可以看出,那个年轻人应该是“坐”在他旁边。此处有系动词 was,所以应用过去进行时。

63. sorry. 此处需要一个形容词来表达这个男人看到那只可怜的小狗时的感觉,方框中只有 sorry 符合,表示“遗憾的”。

64. When. 通读整个句子,可以判断出此句是一个时间状语从句,所以填 When,因为是在句首,所以要注意首字母需要大写。

65. a. nearby police station 是一个名词短语,此处需要一个不定冠词来修饰这个短语。

66. without. 根据句意可知那条狗在不停地叫,再由 stopping 可以判断此处应填 without,介词后接动词的 V-ing 形式。

67. At last. 根据横线后的逗号可以看出此处缺少一个状语,可能是一个短语也可能是单独一个副词,at last 意为“最后”,在此处可作时间状语,且意思也很贴合上下文。

68. body. 根据上文可知商人是被年轻人杀害了,所以小狗应该是带着警察找到了商人的遗体,所以此处应填 body。

69. them. 此处填 them,指代上文中提到的 policemen。

70. came in. 小狗先跑进了房子,然后等待警察进入房间,注意此处应用 come in 的一般过去式 came in。

(B) 71. time. 文章第一句话表明 Mattie 的妈妈找到了一份工作,那么很显然她在家陪 Mattie 的“时间”就会更少了,所以此处应填 time。

72. because. 分析文章第三句话,横线前后是两个结构完整的句子,所以这个句子应该是一个从句,根据句意可以判断横线前后是因果关系,所以应该是原因状语从句,此处应填 because。

73. next. 此题给出了首字母提示,上一句提到了“第一天”发生的事情,那么后面接下来就应该是“第二天”的情况,根据提示字母 n 可知填 next。

74. with. talk with sb. 意为“与某人交谈”。

75. became. 通读整篇文章,可知最后两个女孩成为了好朋友,所以应填 became,此空要注意动词的时态。

V. (A) 此篇阅读理解讲述了天气对我们健康和情绪的影响。

76. B. 根据第一部分 The sun 中的第三句话可知 vitamin D 对成长中的青少年是很重要的,故选 B。

77. A. 根据 Hot weather 部分第二段第二句话“In hot weather people often get tired, ...”可知。

78. D. 根据 Cold weather 部分最后一句话可以选出此题答案。

79. F. 根据 Hot weather 部分的第一段可知,在炎热的天气中,人们应该多喝水,而不是吃大量的食物,所以此题表述的内容是错误的。

80. T. 根据文章最后一句话“People usually feel very strong and healthy in the mountains because the cold air is very clean and relaxing.”可知此题表述的内容是正确的。

(B) 本篇阅读理解的体裁是诗歌,整篇诗歌分为四小节。

81. C. 与第一句 your castle 是并列成分。

82. A. 从语法上看此题 A、E 两个选项都不错,但是下面的 83 题中提到了“播放音乐”,那么很显然 E 选项应该回填到 83 题中,所以 82 题应该选 A。

83. E.

84. D. 此处是动词不定式作后置定语。

85. B. 整篇诗歌都在描述“我们”在自己的房间里能做的事情,此题是考查对诗歌主旨大意的理解。

(C) 此篇阅读理解介绍了中美两国父母如何庆祝新生儿的一些仪式和活动。

86. tiger shoes. 根据文章第二段中“Usually, the baby wears a tiger hat and tiger shoes.”可知。

87. first birthday. 根据文章第二段的倒数第二句话可知在宝宝的 first birthday 时家人会准备书、笔、墨水、纸、钱币等各种物品,供宝宝“抓周”使用。

88. what / the things / the objects. 家人是根据宝宝所抓的东西来预测孩子将来要从事的职业,此处所填的内容应该是 pick up 的宾语,填 what, the things, the objects 均可。

89. with balloons. 根据文章第三段第三句话可知,在美国,父母会在门上挂满气球,来和邻居们一起分享宝宝出生的喜悦,所以应该用 balloons 来装饰前门,decorate ... with 意为“用……装饰……”,故此处还需要一个介词 with。

90. receive (some) presents / gifts. 根据文章最后几句话可知在美国,孩子出生后父母会收到亲戚和朋友送来的各种礼物,所以此空填 receive (some) presents 或 receive (some) gifts 都可以。

(D) 此篇短文讲述了华莱士夫人为她的两个孙子制作兔笼的故事。

91. Mrs Wallace / She was good at making things. / Making things. 由文章第一段第四句话可以找到此题的答案。

92. Their grandma. / Mrs Wallace. / Mrs Wallace made the hutch for them. 根据文章第二段可知,孩子们的祖母说可以为他们制作兔笼子。

93. They went to their grandma's house. / Their grandma's house. 根据文章第七段倒数第二句话“After school they came to watch and help.”和前一句“She worked all day at home ...”可知孩子们放学后去了祖母家。

94. Two / 2. / The children's parents allowed them to keep two rabbits. 文章第六段可以找到答案:父母允许他们养两只小兔子。

95. She put it on a wheelbarrow and wheeled it there. / By (using a) wheelbarrow. 根据文章倒数第五段中“I'll put it on the wheelbarrow ...”可知祖母是用独轮手推车把笼子送到了孩子们家里。

VI. (A) 96. 她的妈妈把车停在了一个“禁止停车”的区域。此题关键是对 NO PARKING 这个常用标志语的考查,意为“禁止停车”。

97. 海伦和她的妈妈回到停车的地点,看见一个交警正站在她们的车附近。此句是一个并列句,standing near their car 在句中作伴随状语,表示交警此时的状态。

(B) 98. We play football at least once a week. 首先确定此句的时态为一般现在时,“每周一次”要用 once a week,用于表示频率。

99. Do Wang Lei and Li Bing have any hobbies in common? 此句考查的重点是 in common 作后置定语修饰 hobbies。

100. I believe you can do it well as long as you try / do your best. 此句考查宾语从句的用法,注意动词 do 要用副词 well 来修饰,不能用形容词 good。

VII. 101. Baseball. 每一条线索都能找到一个字母,按照顺序将字母排列,就可以得出单词 baseball。

102. C. 观察图片可以看出其余四个图形中,每个图中的两个小图形是将大图形分割而形成的,只有 C 不符合这个规律。

103. M, X. 第一组的字母规律是:按照字母表顺序,字母之间间隔两个字母;第二组的字母规律是:按照字母表顺序,字母之间间隔三个字母。

104. 4. 观察框中的这几个数字,可以发现每行或每列三个数字的和都是 15。

105. Four. 只有 four 这个单词所包含的字母的个数和自己本身的意思是相同的。

VIII. (A) One possible version:

Dear Sir,

My friends and I are planning a holiday to New York. I got some information about your hotel from the Internet, but I still have some questions.

We are going to arrive on December 23rd and we plan to stay in your hotel for 5 days. Would you please tell me how far it is from the airport to your hotel? And we'd like to know how we can get there. Do you offer free breakfast? Last but not least, would you mind telling me whether there is a discount for a long stay?

Thanks for your time. I'm looking forward to your reply.

Jane

(B) One possible version:

#### My Ideas on Protecting the Environment

The earth is our home. We have only one earth so we must take care of it. Here are some suggestions. First, we can go to school or work on foot or by bus instead of driving a car. Not only can it protect the environment, but also it is good for our health. Second, we should save paper, water, food and so on. Third, we should plant more trees. I think if everyone does something to protect the environment, our world will be much better.

#### 2018 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)决赛初二年级组试题 听力部分

I. 1—5 DACBD

II. 6—10 CADDA

III. (A) 11—15 BCADA

(B) 16. five minutes' / 5 minutes' / a five-minute / a 5-minute 17. speak English 18. tomorrow 19. library 20. 27

IV. (A) 21—25 ADBDC

(B) 26. money 27. easier jobs 28. save up 29. by themselves 30. on trees

附:录音原文

#### I. 句子理解

请听下面五个句子,选择与所听句子内容最相符的图片。每个句子读两遍。

- I'd like to cook some noodles for you, Mum.
- My father smokes often and coughs a lot.
- It's Peter's first time to take part in the relay race.
- We should brush our teeth at least twice a day.
- You'd better go to English Corner to practise English.

#### II. 问句应答

请听下面五个问句,选出能应答所听问句的最佳选项。每个问句读两遍。

- Shall I take my little brother with me?
- Why do you enjoy collecting coins?
- When did Michael learn to ride a bicycle?
- How about going to play basketball now?
- Where are you going to play tennis this afternoon?

#### III. 对话理解

(A) 请听下面五组小对话,根据你所听到的对话内容,选出能回答所提问题的最佳答案。每组对话读两遍。

11. M: We're going to have a football game this Friday afternoon. Can you come and cheer us on?

W: Sure, I'd love to.

12. W: Please write your name here and the date here.

M: OK. Er ... sorry, what's the date today?

W: It's the seventh of July.

M: Thanks. Here you are.



13. M: Hello, Maria, bad weather, isn't it?

W: Yes, Mike. Will it last long?

M: The radio says it will last for three days.

W: Then we have to stay at home and watch TV.

14. W: Can I help you?

M: I'd like to buy a pair of trousers for myself.

W: What colour do you like?

M: Blue.

15. W: My grandparents just bought a house in the countryside. It's so peaceful and quiet.

M: But won't they get bored there? I'd prefer to live in a city.

W: Well, they say they enjoy the fresh air.

M: Yeah, but you live in the centre of the city, so it's a long drive to get there.

(B) 请听下面两段长对话,根据对话内容完成句子,每空一词。每段对话读两遍。

请听第一段对话,完成第 16—17 小题。

M: What's your new flat like, Jane?

W: It's lovely, Peter. It's small but it's in a great place.

M: Where is it?

W: It's near the park. And there's a great restaurant five minutes' walk from the flat.

M: And what are your neighbours like?

W: They're very friendly but their English isn't that good.

M: Oh! Where are they from?

W: I'm not sure. But they're a nice family and their children are lovely.

请听第二段对话,完成第 18—20 小题。

W1: Hi, Sarah. Did you ask your mum about coming to our house for dinner tomorrow? Can you come?

W2: Yes, I can! But what's the best way to your house? I live near the supermarket.

W1: OK, well, go along High Street, pass the library, and then turn right at the crossroads.

M: I think you mean left, Amy!

W1: Oh, yes, I do. Sorry!

M: OK, I'll give you the right direction, Sarah! Turn left at the crossroads into Palace Street and go straight on. Go past the school and then turn left, into Kings Road. Amy's house is at No. 27, behind the Swan Hotel.

W2: Great, I know where that is. Thanks, Bob!

#### IV. 短文理解

(A) 请听下面的短文,根据你所听到的短文内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳答案。短文读两遍。

Mark Foster is a famous magician and he's only seventeen years old. He performed his first trick when he was five years old and began to perform in the theatre at the age of eleven. He usually appears in TV shows and performs all over the country. When I asked him what he liked doing in his spare time, he said that he liked sleeping in his own room. Mark regularly appears on TV in front of half a million viewers. I asked him if he was afraid of anything and he told me, "I may be worried if I run out of ideas or forget my tricks, but I love being on TV." Mark has over 50,000 followers on the Internet. He said, "I love my followers, but some people can be quite rude about my card tricks." What would Mark be if he wasn't a magician? "I'd be an artist of some kind. I like designing and painting," he said.

(B) 请听下面的短文,根据你所听到的短文内容填空,每空一词。短文读两遍。

It is a good idea for children to earn their own pocket money. If children are asked to do little jobs to earn their pocket money, it helps them to understand what money is worth. Most parents have to earn their money, so it makes sense for children to earn their pocket money too. Children and their parents can work out a list of jobs to do. Younger children can do the easier jobs for less money. Then as they get older, the jobs they do can be harder and they can earn more money. When children become teenagers, they can save up their pocket money for clothes, books, outings with their friends and other big things that they like to have. If children can earn pocket money by themselves, it may make them feel independent. They will begin to understand that "money doesn't grow on trees"!

#### 笔试部分

I. (A) 31. crowded. 此题是根据音标写单词,主要考查同学们的语音和词汇知识,根据音标及句子意思可知应填 crowded,意为“拥挤的”。

32. necessary. 根据句意及所给首字母提示可知应填 necessary,句意为“对于我们而言,关注污染问题是必要的。”

33. though. 根据句意及所给首字母提示可知应填 though,表转折。句意为“今天晚上我会去看你,虽然我只能待几分钟。”

34. planets. 根据所给汉语“行星”可知应填 planets. 注意“other+可数名词复数”结构。

35. added. 根据所给汉语“添加”及句子时态可知应填 added. add ... into 意为“把……加入……中”。

(B) 36. C. 第一个空是表达“一个有教育意义的节目”,educational 以元音音素开头,所以其前要加不定冠词 an;第二个空考查“one of + the + 最高级 + 名词复数”结构。

37. D. 本题考查词义。句意为“这不是我的过失,你没有理由对我喊叫。”rule 意为“规则”;way 意为“方式;方法”;problem 意为“问题;困难”;reason 意为“理由”。

38. B. 本题考查固定搭配。the same as 意为“与……相同”;be similar 意为“与……相似”。

39. D. 本题考查不定代词的含义。句意为“电影中没什么有趣的东西,所以没有人对它感兴趣。”something 意为“某事;某物”;anything 意为“任何事物”;nothing 意为“没有什么事物”;somebody 意为“某人”;anybody 意为“任何人”;nobody 意为“没有人”。

40. A. more careful 构成比较级,而 much 用来修饰比较级;as ... as ... 结构中间加原级,mistakes 是可数名词复数,要用 few

来修饰。

41. A。句意为“那个护士今天感觉不舒服,但是她仍然很努力地工作。”表示“身体好”要用 well;第二个空选转折连词 but,意为“但是”。

42. C。the number of ... 表示“……的数量”,谓语动词用单数;表示“六百”要用 six hundred,有具体数词修饰时,hundred 不能用复数;第三个空表示“三分之二”,分子用基数词,分母用序数词,当分子大于1时,分母序数词要用复数。

43. B。sb. spend(s) some time on sth. / doing sth. 意为“某人在某方面花费时间/某人花费时间做某事”。

44. C。对话意思是“你看起来很焦虑,怎么了?”“我昨天参加了求职面试,我正在等待结果。”现在进行时表示现在正在进行的动作或存在的状态。

45. D。对话意思是“Alan 将要来参加派对吗?”“我希望如此。Alan 相当忙,我不知道他现在正在做什么。”

(C) 46. B。B 处 use 应改为 uses。此句的时态为一般现在时且主语 the school 为单数,因此谓语动词要与其保持一致。

47. D。D 处 the 应改为 a。英语中,首次提到及的单数可数名词前要加不定冠词 a 或 an,因 poem 是以辅音音素开头的单词,故其前要用 a。

48. F。F 处 word 应改为 words。句意为“我不想忘记任何一句话。”

49. H。H 处 to feel 应改为 feeling。表示“停止做某事”要用 stop doing sth. 来表达。

50. I。I 处 No one 应改为 Everyone。根据前后句意思可知,此处应该用 everyone,表示“在场的每个人”。句意为“当我演讲结束时在场的每个人都鼓掌了。”注意单词首字母要大写。

II. 51. sent, to。send sb. sth. = send sth. to sb.,意为“送给某人某物”。

52. No, needn't。以情态动词 must 开头的一般疑问句,因为 must 的否定式 mustn't 的含义过于强硬——“不准”。所以,这样的句子的否定回答,不用 mustn't,而要用 needn't 或 don't have to。

53. to do。由疑问词引导的含有宾语从句的复合句改为简单句,其结构为“疑问词+to do”。

54. Please sing。祈使句通常用来表示命令、请求、禁止、建议、警告等语气,主语 you(听话人)通常被省略,谓语动词用原形,故填 Please sing。

55. will read。英语中一般将来时的结构有“will + 动词原形”或“be going to + 动词原形”,根据所给空格可知,此题应该填 will read。

56. How often。用来提问某动作或状态发生的频率要用 how often,意为“多久一次”。

57. doesn't, or / and。陈述句中只有一个实义动词,变为否定句时要在动词前面加 don't 或 doesn't。因该句的主语 Alex 为第三人称单数,所以用 doesn't,其后的连词 and 可以改为 or 或者保持不变。

58. To, surprise。此题考查 to one's surprise 的用法,在句中作伴随状语,意为“令人吃惊的是”。

59. colder than。此题考查比较级的用法。两者之间的比较要用“A + 动词 + 形容词的比较级 + than + B”来表达。

60. How far。对“距离”进行提问要用疑问短语 how far,意为“多远”。

III. 61. May I come in / Is anyone in。根据下句意思“请进。我在书房。”可知,问句应该是询问“我可以进来吗?”或是“有人在吗?”

62. What are you doing / looking at。根据下句意思“我正在看照片。”可知,问句应该是询问“你正在做什么?”或是“你正在看什么?”

63. Sure / Certainly / Of course。根据问句“Can you show them to me?”及答语的后一句“Here you are。”可知,应该是对问句作肯定回答。sure / certainly / of course(当然)均符合题意,注意首字母要大写。

64. When did you go there / When did you go to Beijing / When did you go to China。根据前句“Oh, you went to China!”及答语“During our summer holiday。”可知,此处应该是询问“什么时候去的北京”,故可填 When did you go there / When did you go to Beijing / When did you go to China。

65. How much did it cost / How much is it / What's the price of it。根据答语“It cost me 300 dollars。”可知,此处应该是询问“价格”,故可填 How much did it cost / How much is it / What's the price of it。

IV. (A) 66. broke up。此处表达“杰克用铁锹翻地,使土地变得松软”之意,故选用 break up,意为“(使)分裂;拆散”,注意要用一般过去时。

67. rows。straight(笔直的)为形容词,其后应该接名词,所给词语中只有 row 为名词,意为“一排;一行;一列”。该句意思是“他排了四直列。”注意 row 要用复数。

68. grew。此处缺少谓语动词,从所给剩余词语中可知应该选动词 grow,注意要填其过去式 grew,句意为“树叶长大了。”

69. and。根据句意可知,此处应填并列连词 and,意为“和;又”,表示并列关系,常用来连接表示对等成分的单词、短语或者句子,表示意思的顺延或增补。

70. both。根据句意可知此处填 both,意为“(两者)都”,作同位语时,一般用在助动词、系词之后,实义动词之前。

71. either。either 用作副词时,意为“也”,只用于否定句中。

72. Why。此处考查 Why don't you 句型,意为“你为什么……”,用于表示建议或劝告。

73. a。以辅音音素开头的单词前要用 a。

74. Surprise。Surprise! 是一句简短的英语口语,表示未曾预料的事物使人产生某种惊讶。

75. above。根据句意可知此处填 above。句意为“胡萝卜在地下生长。只有叶子露出地面!”

(B) 76. long。根据句意及所给提示字母 lo 可知,此空填 long,表示消防车有“长梯”。

77. climb。根据句意及所给提示字母 c 可知,此空填 climb,句意为“消防队员爬上梯子到达建筑物”。

78. from。save ... from ... 为固定搭配,意为“从……中救出……”。

79. easily。根据句意及所给提示字母 ea 可知,此空填 easily,句意为“这些衣服不容易着火”。

80. heads。根据句意可知,消防员戴上安全帽是为了保护他们“头部”,所以此空应填 heads,要注意名词的单复数。

V. (A) 此篇阅读理解是对我们平时见不到的树根及其作用的详细介绍。

81. D。根据短文第二段中的“It goes deep down into the ground。”可知。

82. A。根据短文第五段中的“Roots are for getting water, too. The water a tree needs is in the ground。”可知。



83. C. 根据短文第五段中的“*There are many tiny hairs on the ends of the roots.*”可知。
84. F. 根据短文第四段中的“*But most trees can keep standing even in windstorms. That's because of their deep, strong roots.*”可知此句表达的内容与短文不符,因此是错误的。
85. T. 根据短文第三段中的“*It's almost like an upside-down tree.*”可知此句表达的内容与短文相符,因此是正确的。
- (B) 此篇阅读理解的体裁是诗歌,整篇诗歌分为四小节。
86. C. 与第一句构成排比句,因此选 C。
87. A. 空格前表达的意思是“当人们感到无聊、悲伤或生病时,总是希望时间快点儿过去”,根据所给选项可知此处应该选 A,表达“与所期望的正好相反,时间似乎静止了一样,过得很慢,觉得时间忘了做我们的朋友”之意。
88. D. 与上一节形成对比,表达“当我们享受快乐的时光,想要时间过得慢一点儿时,时间却过得飞快”之意,从所给选项意思可知 D 项符合题意。
89. E. 根据所给的剩余选项可知,此处应选 E,表达“我们要合理利用时间去选择所做的事情,因为时间不会等待我们”之意。
90. B. 此题考查对诗歌主旨大意的理解,诗歌描述了“时间”的宝贵和重要性,我们要充分利用、合理分配时间,因为时间一去不复返,故选 B。
- (C) 此篇短文介绍了希腊九头蛇岛、中国香港和巴西玛瑙斯市的概况。
91. big shops. 根据短文第一段中的“*Hydra doesn't have any big shops. The streets are full of little white houses and small shops.*”可知。
92. wonderful views. 根据短文第一段中的“*And there are some wonderful views over the sea.*”可知。
93. Cat Street. 根据短文第二段中的“*My favourite market is in Cat Street. It has lots of antiques (古董)—old watches and pictures.*”可知。
94. shopping. 根据短文第二段中的“*Shopping is my favourite thing and Hong Kong is my favourite place!*”可知。
95. by ship / by boat. 根据短文第三段中的“*Manaus has an airport but the river is the best way to travel to the city.*”可知。
- (D) 此篇短文讲述了美国优秀的中长跑运动员格伦·坎宁安励志的人生经历。
96. He wanted to be a runner / the fastest runner in the world. 根据短文第一段中的“*Glenn wanted to be the fastest runner in the world when he was a child.*”可知。
97. He was burned very badly. / His legs were hurt most of all. 根据短文第二段中的“*He was burned very badly. His legs were hurt most of all.*”可知。
98. After staying in bed for a year. 根据短文第三段中的“*He stayed in bed for a year. Then he made up his mind that he could walk again.*”可知。
99. His fellow Olympians. 根据短文第六段中的“*In 1936, he was voted 'Most Popular Athlete' by his fellow Olympians.*”可知。
100. In 1938. 根据短文第六段中的“*He also set world records in the 800m in 1936 and in the indoor mile in 1938.*”可知。
- VI. (A) 101. 如果你不锻炼,你的肌肉就会萎缩。该句是 if 引导的条件状语从句,if 从句用一般现在时,主句用一般将来时。
102. 要锻炼你的心脏,你需要做一些诸如游泳、跑步或者球类的运动。动词不定式 to exercise your heart 在句中作目的状语。
- (B) 103. He only thinks of himself, and doesn't care about others. 此题考查固定短语的含义。think of 意为“想着;考虑”;care about 意为“关心”。
104. There will be fewer and fewer fish in the river because of water pollution. / The fish in the river will be fewer and fewer because of water pollution. because of 意为“因为;由于”,是复合介词,其后可接名词、代词、动名词或由 what 引导的从句。表示“越来越少”用 fewer and fewer。
105. I don't think Zhao Na will go to Hangzhou tomorrow. 考查否定转移。此句中含有动词 think,否定形式应该在表示“看法”的谓语动词上,即 don't think,语义上却是否定后面的宾语从句。
- VII. 106. C. 其余的图形都是左右对称图形,只有 C 不是。
107. A blackboard. 脑筋急转弯题。根据题意“什么东西黑色的时候是干净的,脏的时候是白的?”可知是黑板。
108. Ten. / 10. 2 个苹果可以做 1 个蛋糕,4 个苹果重 1 公斤,那么 5 公斤苹果应该是 20 个,能做 10 个蛋糕。
109. H. 横向观察这些字母,按照字母表顺序,每两个字母中间都是空了三个字母,那么 D 后面空三个字母所得到的字母应该是 H。
110. 16. 按照顺时针方向看这些数字,后一个数字是前一个数字的 2 倍。

#### VIII. (A) One possible version:

##### How to protect our eyes

We use our eyes to see everything. Without eyes, nothing is around us but darkness. So we must protect our eyes.

First, don't read books or study for too long. Second, don't play games on your mobile phone. Third, eat more fruit and vegetables. Last, keep doing eye exercises every day. If you follow my advice and form a good habit, you won't need to wear thick glasses.

#### (B) One possible version:

##### Should students do housework?

Some people think students needn't do any housework. They think the only thing students need to do is to study well. But I don't think so.

First, to do housework can make you independent. We can't depend on others all our life. So, we should learn to do housework now.

Second, to do housework can keep us healthy and strong.

Finally, to do housework can share our parents' work. They will be happy if we say “Have a rest, and I will do the housework”. So I think it is good for us students to do some housework.

# 2021年版

## 全国中学生英语能力竞赛真题及解析

### 2019年全国中学生英语能力测评(NEPTS)初评初二年级组试题 听力部分

I. 1—5 BBDDC

II. 6—10 BACBD

III. (A) 11—15 BCDAB

(B) 16. much bigger 17. park; school 18. Dr / Doctor Johnson's office 19. stomachache 20. noodles; warm water

IV. (A) 21—25 CBCAD

(B) 26. every two years 27. red noses 28. hair 29. having lessons / classes 30. important / some medicine

#### 附:录音原文

##### I. 句子理解

请听下面五个句子,选择与你所听句子内容最相符的图片。每个句子读两遍。

1. The dictionary is on the top of the bookshelf so I can't reach it.
2. Alex called Mary last Saturday to invite her to the museum.
3. Our new English teacher is a tall young man with brown hair.
4. Peter, you must finish your homework before you watch TV.
5. Jenny's uncle bought a new car but it broke down in the first month.

##### II. 问句应答

请听下面五个问句,根据所给图片信息,选出能应答所听问句的最佳选项。每个问句读两遍。

6. How many people are there in the picture?
7. Who's swimming in the lake?
8. How's the girl feeling at the moment?
9. What's the boy going to do?
10. Which animal is the heaviest in the picture?

##### III. 对话理解

(A) 请听下面五组小对话,根据你所听到的对话内容,选出能回答所提问题的最佳答案。每组对话读两遍。

11. M: When will the film be on, Mum?  
W: It'll begin at 8 o'clock and you only have 15 minutes to go to the cinema.
12. W: Tom, you look so sad. Did anything go wrong?  
M: No, I want to buy a T-shirt, but I don't have enough money.
13. M: What did you do last Saturday, Lucy?  
W: I went mountain-climbing with my friends and the next day I went to the beach with my parents and took many photos.
14. W: Hello, is that 120?  
M: Speaking, please.  
W: One of my classmates, Bill, fell off his bike and hurt himself. Can you help us?  
M: Don't worry. We'll arrive soon.
15. W: Excuse me, where can I buy some stamps?  
M: I know there's a post office on Renmin Street.  
W: I think I know where it is. Is it next to the bank?  
M: No, it's actually between the bookshop and the school.

(B) 请听下面两段长对话,根据你所听到的对话内容,完成下列句子,每空一词。每段对话读两遍。

请听第一段对话,完成第16—17小题。

- M: Oh, Jane, my back is killing me.  
W: Sorry about that, but we're finally in our new home!  
M: Thank goodness!  
W: Oh, Andy! I love this house! It's much bigger than our old one.  
M: Yes, it's great. It's in a nice neighbourhood, too.  
W: And it's perfect for the kids. There's a park right opposite us and the school's just down the road.  
M: The only thing is, it's a bit expensive around here.  
W: Hmm, I know, but it's worth it. We've got a pretty good lifestyle here. We're very lucky.

请听第二段对话,完成第18—20小题。

- W: Dr Johnson's office. This is Betty.  
M: Hi, this is Sam Smith, Jane Smith's father.  
W: Hello, Mr Smith. Jane came in yesterday for a stomachache. How's she now?  
M: She's much better. I just called to see if it's OK for her to have some noodles today.  
W: Yes, no problem. Just make sure that she drinks plenty of warm water.  
M: OK. Thank you.

##### IV. 短文理解

(A) 请听下面的短文,根据你所听到的短文内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳答案。短文读两遍。

Hi, Rob,  
How are you? Sorry I didn't write earlier, but as you know I was away at the summer camp and there just wasn't any time for letter writing. The camp lasted for about two weeks. It was a great experience this year. They made me a group leader. I think it was because I am sixteen now. We older guys had to make sure the kids didn't injure themselves. Why did you refuse to go to the summer camp? It was really an exciting experience. I learnt how to cook and build a safe campfire. I also got the chance to sleep under the stars with nothing more than a sleeping bag to protect myself! You really should try it—there's more to life than video games, you know! I must go now. Make sure you write to me soon.

Sam



(B) 请听下面的短文,根据你所听到的短文内容填空,每空一词。短文读两遍。

Red Nose Day is a charity day which happens every two years in the UK. On this day, lots of people in Britain wear red noses and do something funny. They ask other people to give them money, and the money goes to a charity to help people all over the world.

Think of something unusual you would like to do. How about having red hair for the day? You can do all kinds of cool things at school, too. Perhaps wear something red to school instead of your school uniform. Or you could play Red Nose Day games instead of having lessons. And where does the money go? In the UK, it can help to find homes for people who are living on the street. In Africa, the money can buy important medicine for villagers.

#### 笔试部分

I. (A) 31. share. 此题是根据音标写单词。这道题主要考查同学们的语音和词汇知识,如果读不出来,那么就一定答不出此题,这就要求大家一定要在平时重视语音知识。

32. promised. 这是一个 but 连接的并列句,根据后面的分句“但是他没有履行诺言”可知“我的叔叔”应该是“承诺了”来参加生日聚会,因为动作已经结束,所以此处应填 promised。

33. least. 根据句意:为了保持健康,我们每晚的睡眠时间应该是“至少”7个小时,此题考查短语 at least 的意思。

34. situation. in such a situation 表示“在某种形势/情形下”。

35. billions. 此题考查固定搭配,“数以十亿计的”应用 billions of 来表示,注意 billion 要用复数形式。

(B) 36. D. 此题考查的是冠词的用法,“u”是辅音音素,所以用“a”来修饰,第二个空是特指,所以要用定冠词“the”来修饰,故选 D。

37. B. 根据句中的 but 可知要表达的是一个转折意思的句子,意思是“托尼是个强壮的男孩,但他在课堂上说话声音很低,我们几乎听不见他说话”。故选 B。

38. D. 此题考查介词和比较级的用法。时间前用介词 at;具体某一天的早、中、晚用介词 on;由 than 构成的比较级结构为: A + is / are + 形容词的比较级 + than + B 或 A + 行为动词 + 副词的比较级 + than + B。

39. A. 此题考查的是不定代词的用法,当形容词修饰不定代词时,应后置,再根据句意可以选出此题的答案为 A。

40. C. 此题考查的是连词的用法,通过句意可知,题干要表达的意思应该是:我的起居室如此乱,我不得不马上打扫一下。此句应该是一个由 so ... that 引导的结果状语从句,故选 C。

41. C. 此题考查的是数词的用法,表示“三百人”,应用 three hundred people,不需要用所有格形式,故选 C。

42. B. by + oneself 为固定搭配,意为“亲自;独自地”,how to do 意为“如何做;怎么做”;what to make / do 意为“做什么”。

43. D. have difficulty (in) doing sth. 意为“做某事有困难”;ask sb. for advice 意为“向某人寻求建议”。

44. A. 第一个 if 意为“是否”,引导宾语从句,结合语境可知前文描述的是将要发生的动作,故用一般将来时态(will succeed);第二个 if 意为“如果”,引导条件状语从句,主句用一般将来时,从句用一般现在时(study)。故 A 为正确答案。

45. A. 根据答语“I want to play basketball outside.”可知是“希望雨会停的”,只有 A 项“I hope so(我希望如此).”能作为问句“Do you think the rain will stop soon?”的最佳答语。

(C) 46. B. 此处表示的应该是“美国”,应用名词 America 而不是形容词 American。

47. C. first 是序数词,表示“第一个的”,其前应用 the 修饰。

48. G. 此处 Nothing 应改为 Something,阅读上下文可知有东西砸碎了玻璃,所以应该是 Something。

49. I. 此处是错误的,根据前文可知,此处表达的是转折关系,所以应将 and 改为 but。

50. J. 此处是错误的,应将 be 改为 to be,表示“他活下来是很幸运的”。

II. 51. Did you, any, your. 注意陈述句改为一般疑问句时,实义动词作谓语时,要借助助动词。此句为一般过去时,所以要借助 did 提问,陈述句中第一人称相对应改为第二人称,some 也要改为 any。

52. shall we. Let's 开头的祈使句,在反意疑问句中,反意疑问部分用 shall we;而 Let us 开头的祈使句,在反意疑问句中,反意疑问部分用 will you。

53. Are, free. 句意是“你下星期日有时间吗?”言外之意就是问“你下星期日有空吗?”

54. How quickly. 此题考查由 how 引导的感叹句的用法,其结构为“How+形容词/副词+主语+谓语!”。

55. How far. 画线部分是距离,就距离提问,应用 how far。

III. 56. What is it? / What's it? 上文说有一个好消息,显然此处应该是回问:“是什么消息?”

57. It's for the whole family. / For the whole family. 此处是回答一个选择疑问句,这道题需要学生仔细观察所给图片,图片下方有一句话:Lots of fun for the whole family! 由此可知此题答案。

58. I don't think so. / I'm afraid you can't. / Sorry, you can't. / No. 此题也是需要从图片中找寻相应的信息,图片中并没有 Play tennis 这一项活动,所以此处应该给出否定回答。

59. You can also ride a bike or play volleyball. 根据图片中所给的四项备选活动,就可以写出此题答案:You can also ride a bike or play volleyball.

60. Yes, they have. / Yes, of course. / Certainly. / Of course. 根据图片中最下方可以知道此活动的网址信息,所以当 Shirley 问主办方是否有网址时,答语应为肯定答语。

IV. (A) 61. are. 此处缺少一个系动词,根据后面的 ideas 可知此处应填 are。

62. how many. 根据后面的“Don't invite too many ...”可知此处应填 how many。

63. a. 此句表达的是:4 人是一个不错的人数,故填 a,修饰 good number。

64. everyone. 打电话或发邮件邀请朋友并定好时间应该是对“大家”都有益的,所以此处应填 everyone。

65. on. decide on your menu 意为“确定你的菜单”,此处应用介词 on。

66. how. 此句的意思是:只选择那些你知道“如何”烹饪的食物,表示“如何”,应填 how。

67. dishes. 紧接上句:不要选择那些新式或者难的“菜式”,此处应填 dishes,注意要使用复数形式。

68. Finally. 前几段出现了递进的词汇:first, next, after that, 所以此处应该也是此类词语,故填 finally,表示“最后”。

69. before. 观察句子成分可知此处需要填一个连词,before 填在此处符合句意。

70. Cooking. 整篇文章都是在叙述为朋友烹饪这一话题,最后一段总结全文,所以此处应填 Cooking,注意要用 V-ing 形式作主语,且首字母要大写。

(B) 71. Africa. 此题是一道地理常识题,撒哈拉沙漠是世界上最大的沙漠,位于非洲,故此空应填 Africa。

72. down. 通读上下文可知这句话要表达的是:人们砍伐树木,此处应用固定短语 cut down。

73. leave。由于人们无法在沙漠中建造房屋等,所以他们必须“离开”他们的家园,因为空白处前是情态动词 must,所以此处填动词原形 leave。

74. somewhere。此题是紧接着 73 题的叙述,那么人们就必须住在 somewhere else (其他地方)。

75. strong(er)。此处应填 strong 或 stronger,前面文中提到了 These make the soil weak.,那么为了避免沙漠扩大化,人们植树造林和限制农耕都是为了让土壤变得 strong / stronger。

V. (A) 本文主要讲述了两个女孩之间发生的故事,Joyce 和 Helen 要爬山,其间发生了一些小插曲,但是这些并没有影响两人之间的友谊。

76. B。根据短文第四段第一句话“The next morning, Joyce got up at five while Helen was still asleep.”可知。

77. C。由文中 Helen 给 Joyce 的留言条可以看出,Helen 提前爬到山顶,并写下了留言条,显然她是炫耀她是第一名。

78. D。由文章最后一段可以看出,Joyce 起初确实有些生气,但是后来她想通了,下山去找 Helen 了,所以她们的友情并没有因为这次小插曲而破裂。

79. T。Joyce 早早起床就是为了第一个到达山顶,所以此题是正确的。

80. T。由短文第四段中的“At times, the hill almost seemed to go straight up. Twice she almost fell.”可知此题是正确的。

(B) 本篇阅读理解体裁是诗歌,整篇诗歌分为四小节。

81. E。小作者把弟弟抱到妈妈跟前,是想要换一个弟弟。

82. A。根据妈妈说的话可知小作者并没有达成心愿,所以他又来到了爸爸跟前。

83. C。但是爸爸却说:“弟弟都是大同小异的。”

84. B。小作者在爸爸妈妈那里都没有实现“换弟弟”的想法,所以最后还是把弟弟放回了小床里。

85. D。通读整篇诗歌可知,小作者先去找妈妈,再去找爸爸,再由 82 题已选出 A 为正确答案,所以很显然,诗歌第三节中的 he 指代的应该是“爸爸”。

(C) 本篇阅读理解讲述的是农贸市场的起源及其对顾客和社区有利方面的话题。

86. About 12,000 years ago。根据短文第一段中的第二句话“The earliest farmers markets go back about 12,000 years!”可知。

87. They / Today's farmers sell their crops directly to shoppers。根据短文第一段中的最后一句话“Farmers sell their crops directly to shoppers.”可知。

88. Yes, they will. / Yes。根据短文第二段后半部分内容可知,农民和购买者互相熟知后,人们之后就会在同一个农民那里购买农作物,所以此题应为肯定答语。

89. They / The crops come from nearby farms。根据短文第二段倒数第四句话“The crops come from nearby farms.”可知。

90. They / Farmers markets are a good meeting place for neighbours. / They / Farmers markets link people from the country and the city. (Any reasonable answer is acceptable.) 此题为开放性试题,要求学生写出 farmers markets 的优点,答案可以在短文最后一段后半部分总结提炼,学生也可以写出自己的观点,只要不背离文章主旨即可。

(D) 本篇阅读理解谈论的是“人类的心灵之窗——眼睛”话题,通过阅读文章我们可以了解人类如何通过眼睛看事物、接收信息及我们要保护好视力的重要性。

91. different。根据短文第一段中的第二句话“They help us to do almost everything.”可知。

92. together。由文中第二段可知如果想看到东西,我们的眼睛和大脑是需要同时工作的。

93. (in) seeing (something)。这道题是前面所讲内容的一句总结,如果眼睛和大脑不能同时工作,那么我们就无法看到东西。

94. brain。根据短文第三段中的第四句话“At other times, part of the eye doesn't work and information is not sent to the brain.”可知。

95. wear glasses。如果人们视力有问题,那么他们就需要戴眼镜。

VI. (A) 96. 甚至连赵国人走路的方式都比燕国人好看得多。这个句子主要考查比较级的常用句型,注意句子后半部分 than that of the people in the State of Yan 中的 that 是指代前面出现的 the way of walking,即“走路的方式”。

97. 无论他如何努力尝试,都无法学会赵国人走路的步态。本句有两个关键词语: no matter how 意为“无论多么……”, be unable to 意为“不能”,只要将这两个短语翻译准确,那么整句的意思就一目了然了。

(B) 98. The bus stopped and the children couldn't wait to get off. 此句考查的是 can't wait to do sth., 需要注意本句的时态为一般过去时,所以句中的 stop 和 can't 需要用其过去式形式。

99. How are you getting on with your new classmates? get on with sb. 意为“与某人相处”,问句是询问对方与同学们的相处现状,所以要用现在进行时态,注意 getting 需要双写“t”。

100. Watching English films is a good way to improve your English. 本题考查的是动名词短语作主语,需要注意:当一个动名词短语作主语时,谓动词要用第三人称单数形式。

VII. 101. 人无远虑,必有近忧。本题考查谚语。根据“This proverb advises us to make long-term plans in order to avoid troubles in the near future.”的意思“这句谚语建议我们制定长期计划,以避免在不久的将来发生麻烦。”可知。

102. Reed。这道题主要考查对句意的理解:Green 仅仅是个孩子。Reed 是个独生子。问题是:谁没有兄弟姐妹?很显然答案应为 Reed。

103. serious。本题为考查单词题。根据所给的英文释义可知道 a—e 所表示的单词及每个单词所缺的字母是什么,由此可确定组成的新单词为 serious。

104. 18。8×8=64(个位和十位互换得出 46);5×5=25(个位和十位互换得出 52);4×4=16(个位和十位互换得出 61);7×7=49(个位和十位互换得出 94);6×6=36(个位和十位互换得出 63);故 9×9=81(个位和十位互换得出 18)。

105. B。观察图片可以看出 A 和 E 重叠后阴影部分没有重合,且无空缺;C 和 D 重叠后阴影部分没有重合,也无空缺,只有 B 与任何选项都无法完全重合。

VIII. (A) One possible version:

Dear Sir or Madam,

I learned from an advertisement that your company is in need of an engineer. I would like to apply for the job. My name is George. I was born in Edinburgh in 1984. When I was 11, my family moved to London and I went to school there. In 2003, I went to university in London and studied engineering. Then in 2010 I got a job as an engineer in Africa. Last month I came back. I like your job very much. If I have the opportunity to get the job, I'll be very appreciative.



Thank you for your consideration. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,  
George

(B) One possible version:

How to deal with pressure

Hello, everyone!

Nowadays, more and more students are under great pressure. Some students can't get on well with their classmates, while others may worry about their exams.

How can we get away from the pressure? I think communication can help us reduce the pressure. When I share my worries with others, I'll feel less stressed. Besides, we can also find suitable ways to relax ourselves. For example, we can listen to some soft music or go for a walk with our friends. We can also have a talk with our parents. Sometimes a conversation with them is the best way to solve the problem.

That's all. Thank you!

2019 年全国中学生英语能力测评 (NEPTS) 终评初二年级组试题  
听力部分

I. 1—5 DABCA

II. 6—10 BADCB

III. (A) 11—15 CBADD

(B) 16. tennis 17. seven / 7; older 18. this / on Saturday 19. by / beside / near the river 20. camera; lend

IV. (A) 21—25 DABCA

(B) 26. three / 3 wheels 27. doors 28. taking a taxi 29. pass through 30. interesting / fun

附: 录音原文

I. 句子理解

请听下面五个句子, 选择与你所听句子内容最相符的图片。每个句子读两遍。

1. Vicky didn't want to play outside because it was raining heavily.
2. Sam made a pizza for lunch and Betty brought some milk to drink.
3. We had to drive more than three hours to get to the foot of the hill.
4. You can borrow all kinds of books here, but you can't buy them.
5. The policewoman asked me a lot of questions and I explained what happened.

II. 问句应答

请听下面五个问句, 根据所给图片信息, 选出能应答所听问句的最佳选项。每个问句读两遍。

6. How many children can you see in the picture?
7. Is there a picture on the wall?
8. Where's the computer?
9. What colour is Jane's T-shirt?
10. Who's putting away the books and the toys?

III. 对话理解

(A) 请听下面五组小对话, 根据你所听到的对话内容, 选出能回答所提问题的最佳答案。每组对话读两遍。

11. M: What can I do for you, Madam?  
W: I can't see clearly. I'd like you to give me a test before I buy a pair of eyeglasses.
12. W: Look, Liu Ming! A lot of heavy smoke is rising from that factory.  
M: You're right, Li Jing. We must call the fire department.
13. W: Hi, Peter! I saw you walk past me this morning. Don't you usually come to work by bike?  
M: Yes, I do. But my bike is broken.
14. W: Mr King is on his way to the museum to see you.  
M: Good. But how will I find him among so many people?  
W: He wears a black hat and a grey suit.  
M: OK. Thanks for telling me.
15. M: How much is this year's special Christmas card?  
W: 5 dollars each. But if you buy a pack of 5 cards, that will be much cheaper. They cost only 15 dollars.  
M: Wow! That's a good price. Give me 2 packs. I'll give them to my best friends as gifts.

(B) 请听下面两段长对话, 根据你所听到的对话内容, 完成下列句子, 每空一词。每段对话读两遍。

请听第一段对话, 完成第 16—17 小题。

- W: Who's that?  
M: That's Lionel Messi. He's a famous football player.  
W: When was he born?  
M: He was born on June 24th, 1987.  
W: Who's the woman?  
M: That's Venus Williams. She's a famous tennis player.  
W: When was she born?  
M: She was born on June 17th, 1980.

请听第二段对话, 完成第 18—20 小题。

- M: Hi, Alice! Where are you going this Saturday?

W: Hi, Jack. I'm going to New Century Park with my parents.

M: What time are you leaving?

W: At half past seven in the morning.

M: You'll go boating on the lake, I guess.

W: Yes, if we can get a boat. Then we'll have a picnic by the river.

M: That'll be very interesting. The park is very lovely. Why don't you take some photos?

W: We'd love to. But we don't have a camera.

M: I have one. You can take it.

W: Great! Thank you very much.

M: You're welcome.

#### IV. 短文理解

(A) 请听下面的短文,根据你所听到的短文内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳答案。短文读两遍。

Hi Steven,

I'm in Dubai and I'm having an amazing time! Our hotel is really wonderful. It's very hot here—it's nearly 40°C! But all the buildings have air conditioning, of course. I'm writing this postcard from the 124th floor of one of the world's tallest buildings.

Yesterday afternoon we went to a huge shopping centre. Dubai is a fantastic place for shopping so I haven't got much money left! I took a trip in a boat to Old Dubai—it's got old streets and lovely markets—the people there were very friendly, too.

Early tomorrow I want to go on a half-day desert trip. You can check out my blog for photos later! Write and tell me about your holiday!

Ruby

(B) 请听下面的短文,根据你所听到的短文内容填空,每空一词。短文读两遍。

In countries like India and Thailand, some people drive something special. It's not a car. And it's not a motorcycle. It's a tuk-tuk. People use tuk-tuks as taxis in some South Asian countries. They have three wheels and a backseat for passengers. Tuk-tuks usually don't have any doors. But they do have a roof. Their funny name comes from the sound of their noisy engines. Tuk-tuks are popular because they're cheaper than taxis. Also, they can easily pass through traffic jams. Tourists especially enjoy them. Riding in a tuk-tuk is an interesting way to look around a new city. So, if you get a chance, take a ride in a tuk-tuk. It may not be as comfortable as a taxi, but you'll have much more fun! It's an adventure!

#### 笔试部分

I. (A) 31. politely. 此题是根据音标写单词,主要考查同学们的语音和词汇知识,根据音标及句子意思可知,应填 politely, 副词修饰动词。

32. against. be against the law 意为“违反法律”。

33. finishing. finish one's homework 意为“完成作业”;sb. spend some time doing sth.意为“某人花费时间做某事”,所以填 finishing。

34. decision. make the decision 意为“做了那个决定”,指听者知道说话者决定的内容。

35. compared. compare ... with ...为固定短语,意为“和……相比”,此处要用过去分词短语作状语。

(B) 36. C. 此题考查冠词的用法。形容词最高级前要用定冠词 the;发明物前要用定冠词 the。

37. A. 此题考查的是名词辨析,sense 表示“感觉官能”,本句中的 sense of smell 表示“嗅觉”;idea 表示“主意;想法”;feeling 表示“感觉;感情”,侧重于主观;taste 表示“味觉;味道”。

38. B. 此题考查的是副词辨析。题干的意思是:Tony 是一个又高又壮的男孩,但是他在课上说话声如此的小以至于我们几乎听不见他说话。因此应该用 hardly,意为“几乎不”。

39. C. 此题考查固定搭配。on one's own 意为“独自地;独立地”;of one's own 意为“自己的”。

40. D. 此题考查情态动词的含义。句意为“车停前你禁止开门。”needn't 意为“不必”;wouldn't 意为“不会”;won't=will not,意为“不会”;mustn't 意为“禁止”。

41. B. tell sb. not to do sth.意为“告诉某人不要做某事”,healthy 的比较级是 healthier,而 more 不能用来修饰比较级。

42. B. 此题考查 so ... that ... 句型。so + adj. / adv. + that +从句,such + (a / an) + adj. + n. + that +从句。

43. D. 此题考查的是短语动词,put down 意为“放下”,turn off 意为“关掉”,work out 意为“算出;解决”,give up 意为“放弃”。根据题干意思可知告诉孩子们不要放弃,故选 D。

44. A. 此题考查的是否定前移,I believe 的宾语从句需要否定前移。同时注意主句是一般现在时,从句根据语境确定时态;若主句是过去时,从句要用与过去有关的时态。

45. A. 此题考查日常情景会话用语。对话中的上句意思为“你介意打扫一下你的房间吗,Tim?”根据所给选项意思可知,A. No, not at all(不,一点儿也不介意)符合该情境。

(C) 46. A. A 处是错误的,be easy to do sth.。

47. B. B 处是错误的,短文是讲怎样预防,用 how。

48. E. stay 是系动词,后面要用形容词 active 作表语。

49. F. F 处是错误的,应将 to 改为 for。be good for doing sth. 意为“有助于做某事”,此处用了 good 的比较级 better,故全句意为:健康的身体更有助于防止感冒。

50. G. G 处是错误的,洗手 hand 要用复数 hands。

II. 51. more, once. once again 可以和 more than once 进行同义转换。

52. will take. next week 意为“下周”,要与一般将来时连用,即 will+动词原形。

53. Don't take. 本题考查否定祈使句。否定祈使句的构成:Don't+动词原形。

54. as well. as well 意为“也;还”。

55. How far does, live. 就距离提问要用“How far”,原句变成疑问句借助助动词 does。

III. 56. Three times a day. 由于上一句的问题是 How often do you drink water? 所以是第一幅图片的内容。

57. I always drink coffee / Coffee, of course / Coffee. 因上句问:Do you drink tea or coffee? 所以 57 题与第二幅图片相关。



58. How often do you eat fruit / What about fruit. 因 57 题下面的句子就 red meat 的问题来询问,且 58 题下面的答语是 Once or twice a week. I think. 所以询问的应该是水果。

59. Twice a day. 因上句的问句是:How often do you eat vegetables? 所以与蔬菜图片信息有关。

60. That's not good / That's too bad / You should do sports every day / That's unbelievable. 由上一句 I never do sports! 及下文 So, let's start ... 可知。

IV. (A) 61. goes down. 由空后的句子 it doesn't come up again until January (直到 1 月份才出来)可断定此空指太阳下山。

62. That. that 指代上文 the sun goes down and it doesn't come up again until January 这种状况。

63. highest. 因前句 these are the coldest month of the year (这是一年中最冷的几个月),与下一句属递进关系,且空前有定冠词 the,所以填 highest。

64. because. 因上一句 we seldom go outside without our parents (没有父母,我们很少出去)是因为天太黑的结果。

65. no. 由前句 the sun stays up (太阳悬在天空),所以 85 天没有夜晚。

66. somewhere. 根据前文语境描述可知,此地有极昼极夜现象,所以后文提议“为什么不搬到暖一点的地方呢?”

67. fishermen. 由后文 with their seafood 可知此处填 fisherman。

68. A. dancer 是可数名词单数,其前要用冠词 a,由于在句首,故大写。

69. into the air. 根据空前的 throw him 及后文的 When the dancer is in the air ... 可知,throw ... into 意为“把……扔进”。

70. so. 因空前 It's fantastic (太棒了),所以和后面构成因果关系。

(B) 71. changed. 因前文语境是“我认为蹦极对我来说太可怕了”及 But in 2018 与前文构成转折;change one's mind 意为“改变主意”。

72. top. 此句表达爬 122 级台阶,爬到顶部,此时,top 是名词词性。

73. turn. it's one's turn to do sth. 意为“轮到某人做某事”。

74. able. 本题考查固定短语 be able to,意为“能”。

75. from. 根据语境表达“当作者跳下去时,作者从河岸上看到父母向自己挥手”可知。

V. (A) 本阅读理解是关于三位在英国工作的 Zara, Suzie 和 Carl 谈论他们夜生活的话题。

76. B. 根据短文第二段中“But she also has to work at night for two days every week.”可知。

77. D. 根据短文第五段中“... but I never go to concerts because I'm always asleep in the evening!”可知。

78. C. 根据短文最后一段中“But when my friends finish college in the afternoon, we often have a coffee or sometimes play computer games.”可知。

79. T. 根据文章内容可知,Zara 夜间工作时间为 12 小时,Suzie 夜间工作时间为 4 小时,Carl 夜间工作时间为 8 小时,因此该句是正确的。

80. F. 根据短文内容可知此句是错误的。

(B) 本阅读理解的体裁是诗歌,整篇诗歌分为四小节。

81. C. 根据语境及后文“Although it's dark my eyes are bright”可知,妈妈让我睡觉,因此,关门了。

82. E. 通过后面的句子“To watch who comes.”可推断前一句句意是我打算睡觉。

83. D. 根据该空下一句意思“一定是圣诞老人来了”可推断此处应该选 D。

84. A. 根据空格上一句表达的意思是“作者抬头偷看礼物的由来”,所以选 A。

85. C. 根据诗歌第三节中“A face appears near and then turns back. It's only Dad.”可知。

(C) 本篇短文介绍了古丝绸之路的起源、运输方式、交易的物品以及新丝绸之路的特点,从而可以了解古、新丝绸之路的不同。

86. More than 2,000 years ago. 根据短文第一段第一句“More than 2,000 years ago, China began selling products such as silk to Europe and Middle East.”可知。

87. About six months. / About half a year. / It would take about six months / half a year to walk through the Old Silk Road. 根据短文第一段最后一句“It was a long, difficult journey that could take about six months on foot.”可知。

88. They rode camels and horses (to travel the Silk Road). 根据短文第四段第一句“In modern times, the Old Silk Road is still used, but now it's crossed by trains instead of camels and horses.”可知。

89. The Silk Road Museum. 根据短文最后一段第一句“There is a Silk Road Museum in Jiuquan, China.”可知。

90. Ways of travelling along the Silk Road (are the main difference between the Old Silk Road and the New Silk Road). / Time people spend on the journey (is the main difference between the Old Silk Road and the New Silk Road). / Products people trade along the Silk Road (are the main difference between the Old Silk Road and the New Silk Road). (Any reasonable answer is acceptable.) 根据短文意思可知,古丝绸之路与新丝绸之路的主要不同有三点,答出任何一点即可。

(D) 本阅读理解是一个小故事,讲述的是一只可以说一点儿话的鹦鹉通过对话把一名水管工累晕倒的故事。

91. was something wrong. 根据故事第二段第二句话中的“There was something wrong with her sink (水槽), ...”可知。

92. forgot (about) it. 根据故事第二段第二句话中的“... and she forgot that a plumber (水管工) was coming to fix it that day.”可知。

93. again. 由上下文语境可判断此处应填 again。

94. When / As. 根据故事倒数第二段“Just then the old woman came back home. She saw a man lying on the ground. Her eyes opened wide.”可知此处应填 When 或 As。

95. the (pet) parrot. 根据故事最后一段中的“And the parrot yelled, 'IT'S THE PLUMBER!'”可知。

VI. (A) 96. 夏天的时候,我们所处地球的这部分是朝向太阳倾斜的。此处 when 为连词,意为“当……时;在……的时候”;lean 意为“倾斜”;toward 为介词,意为“朝向”。

97. 那么如果地球是直立的,会发生什么事情呢? 本题考查虚拟语气。虚拟语气用于非真实 if 条件句中时,假设与现在事实相反的情况,从句谓语用一般过去时,主句谓语用 would / should / could / might + 动词原形。

(B) 98. The police ask the drivers to drive slowly on rainy days. 首先确定此句的时态为一般现在时态,再结合句子结构 ask sb. to do sth. “要求某人做某事”可确定。

99. Thank you for showing us around the school. “感谢某人做某事”的结构是:thank sb. for doing sth., for 是介词,其后接动

词时,要用 V-ing 形式;show sb. around 意为“带领某人参观”。

100. The weather was so bad / terrible yesterday that we had to stay at home. 此句的时间状语是昨天, 因此要用一般过去时态;另外考查句式“如此……以至于……” so + adj. / adv. + that...的用法。

VII. 101. 花有重开日,人无再少年。本题考查谚语。根据“This proverb warns us that once youth is gone, it will never come back. So cherish your time!”的意思“这句谚语警告我们,青春一去不复返。所以珍惜你的时间!”可知。

102. Silence. 本题为英语谜语题。因为说一个词就可以打破“沉默”。

103. corner. 本题为考查单词题。根据所给的英文释义可知道 a—e 所表示的单词及每个单词所缺的字母是什么,由此可确定组成的新单词为 corner。

104. 41. 观察前两个图片可以得到下面的等式: $2 \times 9 + 3 = 21$ ;  $5 \times 7 + 8 = 43$ , 所以  $4 \times 8 + 9 = 41$ 。

105. E. 观察图片可以看出,只有 E 图中的小球是从四边形最短的边上延伸出来的,其他几个小球都是从四边形最长的边上延伸出来的。

### VIII. (A) One possible version:

Hi Amy,

I hope you're OK. Are you free this Saturday? Would you like to come to Inner Harmony Theatre with me? There is a free concert this Saturday, from 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm. It's a good way to relax. Remember to wear some warm clothes because it's a little bit cold in the theatre. It's at No. 55 King Street, Hastings. You can take the No. 6 bus there. I can meet you at the bus stop.

Hope you can come.

Let me know!

Helen

### (B) One possible version:

#### My after-school activities

As we grow, our after-school activities are changing and what we care about is becoming more. In the past, I watched TV and played computer games at home after school. But now, I have many different kinds of activities to do. I become a member of an English club because I want to improve my spoken English. I also do some volunteer work, such as helping my neighbour Granny Wang to clean her room or to wash some clothes for her. Sometimes I do some sports with my friends after school.

These activities make a big difference to my life. I learn how to help others. I feel happier and healthier.

### 2020年全国中学生英语能力测评(NEPTS)初评初二年级组试题 听力部分

I. 1—5 ACBDB

II. 6—10 BDACB

III. (A) 11—15 CADBC

(B) 16. hospital; legs 17. talk on the / a phone 18. library 19. keep the book 20. 5212

IV. (A) 21—25 CABCD

(B) 26. 14 to 19 / fourteen to nineteen 27. taller than 28. leaves; trees 29. easily 30. drinking water

附:录音原文

#### I. 句子理解

请听下面五个句子,选择与你所听句子内容最相符的图片。每个句子读两遍。

1. If you have any problem, you can ask the policeman for help.
2. Mum bought me a yellow sweater and it cost her 300 yuan.
3. Lucy's aunt works in a middle school and she goes to work at 7:30 every day.
4. Although it's snowy and cold today, children are playing happily outside.
5. Miss Smith is going to Hawaii tomorrow and now she's preparing for her trip at home.

#### II. 问句应答

请听下面五个问句,根据所给图片信息,选出能应答所听问句的最佳选项。每个问句读两遍。

6. Who are playing volleyball?
7. What colour is Bob's T-shirt?
8. How many dogs are there in the picture?
9. What's Darren doing now?
10. Where's Vicky sitting?

#### III. 对话理解

(A) 请听下面五组小对话,根据你所听到的对话内容,选出能回答所提问题的最佳答案。每组对话读两遍。

11. W: What's wrong, Mike?  
M: I'm worried about Ken. He can't find a full-time job.  
W: Why doesn't he search for some information on the Internet?
12. M: Mum, something is wrong with my bike. Would you please drive me to school this morning?  
W: It's still early. How about walking there?  
M: OK! I have to go now.
13. M: Mary, is this your backpack?  
W: Don't you know mine is blue, Tom? Maybe it's Helen's.  
M: I don't think so. Look! There's a book in it. Linda's name is on it.
14. W: The train is leaving soon. May I have a look at your ticket?  
M: Sorry, I can't find it.  
W: Isn't it in your pocket?



M: Let me see. Oh, it's here.

15. W: What about this coat? It looks nice.

M: Sorry, I don't like it.

W: What's the problem?

M: It's too dark. I want a brighter one.

(B) 请听下面两段长对话,根据你所听到的对话内容,完成下列句子,每空一词。每段对话读两遍。

请听第一段对话,完成第 16—17 小题。

W: Hello, Carl.

M: Annie! Are you OK?

W: Yeah, I guess so.

M: Where are you now?

W: I'm sitting in the hospital.

M: The hospital! What's the problem?

W: My legs are hurting. You're right—talking on the phone while riding a bike is a big mistake.

请听第二段对话,完成第 18—20 小题。

W: Hello. What can I do for you?

M: Do you have the book *King Lear*?

W: Let me see. Yes, we do.

M: How long can I keep it?

W: Two weeks. Can I see the number on your card, please?

M: Here you are. It's 5212.

W: A moment, please.

M: OK. Thank you.

#### IV. 篇章理解

(A) 请听下面的篇章,根据你所听到的篇章内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳答案。篇章读两遍。

Today, we'll go on with our story about daily life around the world with the Green family in India. One in six people in the world lives in India. Many of them live in big modern cities, but over 263 million of them work on farms across the country.

Martin Green is a farmer in a small village near Delhi. He lives with his wife, Liz, his children and grandchildren. They work in the fields every day. Martin and Liz get up at 4:00 am every day. They work in the fields from 7:00 am to 6:00 pm. They stop work for two hours at midday because the sun is very strong then. In the afternoon, their grandchildren usually help them. In the evening, the family go back home to have dinner. They often go to bed at around 9:00 pm, ready for the next busy day on the farm.

(B) 请听下面的篇章,根据你所听到的篇章内容填空,每空一词。篇章读两遍。

Giraffes are the tallest animals on the earth, about 14 to 19 feet tall. Even giraffe babies are huge. At birth, giraffes are about 6 feet tall. They are known for their long necks. Their legs are about 6 feet tall and the legs are taller than most adult humans. This height helps giraffes live in the wild. They can eat leaves from the tops of trees. Not so many animals can do that! So giraffes do not have to worry about food.

Being so tall sometimes may also bring giraffes trouble. It's difficult for them to drink water from the lake or river! It's very hard for them to do that and it's also very dangerous. Lions may easily catch them while they're drinking water. Luckily, giraffes do not need to drink a lot! They get most of their water from the leaves they eat.

#### 笔试部分

I. (A) 31. another. 此题是根据所给音标写单词,主要考查学生们的语音和词汇知识,根据音标及句意可知应填 another,意为“另一;再一”。

32. outside. 根据句意及所给提示字母可知此题应填 outside,意为“在……外面”。

33. possible. 根据句意及所给提示字母可知此题应填 possible,此题考查固定用语 as early as possible,意为“尽早”。

34. discussion. 根据汉语提示可知此题应填 discussion,意为“讨论”,注意前面动词习惯搭配 have。

35. accepted. 根据汉语提示可知此题应填 accepted,此题主要考查动词的过去式。

(B) 36. D. 此题考查学生对冠词的掌握。the front door 为特指, stranger 前面用 a 表示泛指。

37. A. 此题考查 interesting 的比较级。interesting 的比较级前面加 more, far 为副词修饰 more 表示“……有趣得多”。

38. B. 此题考查介词的用法。介词 in 放在国家前,表示“在……国家”, among 表示范围(在三个或三个以上的人或物前)。

39. B. 此题考查代词的用法。it 所指前文提到的事物, one 为泛指。one 替代由可数名词所表示的一类人或事物中的任何一个,即泛指中的强调,这时,替代词 one 前面不可加任何限定词。

40. C. find sth. to do sth. 为动词不定式,表示目的;第二个空考查连词的用法, and 表示并列关系。

41. D. 此题前句考查序数词,表示“第十五个”,后句考查年龄的表达方式,15 岁为 fifteen years old。

42. C. 此题考查情态动词, mustn't 表示“一定不要”, might 表示“可能”。

43. D. 此题考查动词不定式,表示目的。

44. A. 此题考查谓语动词和主语一致的表达。a number of 后加可数名词,作主语,谓语动词应为复数;后句的主语是 number,表示数字,因此谓语动词用第三人称单数。

45. C. 此题考查会话用语, don't worry 表示“不必担心”。

(C) 46. are. 此句描写客观事实,应为一般现在时,因此把 were 改成 are。

47. them. 介词后接物主代词时应该使用其宾格形式,因此把 they 改成 them。

48. but. 此题考查前后句的逻辑关系,根据语意可以判断为转折关系,因此把 and 改成 but。

49. no. 名词前没有修饰词,应该使用形容词 no 来修饰。

50. to visit. 此题考查动词不定式,在句子中充当主语。

II. 51. didn't have to stay。此题考查 have to 的否定形式,助动词 do + 否定词 not + have to,由于此句时态为一般过去时,故用 didn't have to stay。

52. This / The woman, washes her hands.此题考查句子的单复数。these 对应的单数词为 this 或者 the, women 的单数形式为 woman, 谓语动词也应该用第三人称单数形式,形容词性物主代词应该用 her。

53. How does。由于 by 在句子中充当方式状语,因此对此进行提问应用 how。

54. too young to。so + 形容词 + that 表达“如此;以至于”之意,too ... to ... 表示“太而不能”,两个短语表达相同语义。

55. went, without。with / without + doing 在句子中充当伴随状语。

III. 56. C。Wendy 拒绝了邀请,接下来她应该说明她拒绝的理由,因此 C 符合语境。

57. F。根据 Wendy 的回答,她在乐队中是吉他手,也是主唱,可知上句 Toby 应该是询问她在乐队中的角色。故选 F。

58. A。根据问句的引导词 where 可知下句回答应该是某地点,因此 A 符合。

59. D。根据 Toby 听到 Wendy 所去地方的惊讶表现,可知 Toby 和 Wendy 说的是同一场音乐会。

60. B。根据上句 Wendy 的话语可知下句回答应该是表达 Toby “急切期待他们的演出”。

IV. (A) 61. to ride。此处考查句型 it takes sb. some time to do sth.,意为“某人花费多少时间做某事”,所以应该用动词不定式。

62. a lot of。a lot of 意为“许多”,修饰可数名词的复数。

63. tired。tired 意为“疲劳的”,在句子中作表语。

64. on。knock on 意为“敲门”。

65. because。此句为原因状语从句。

66. a。for a moment 为固定短语,意为“一会儿”。

67. knife。根据前后语境可知“他需要一把刀,想要杀掉自己的马”。

68. why。根据前后语境可知“朋友问他为什么需要一把刀”。

69. together。together 为副词,意为“在一起”,在句中作状语。

70. your。your 为形容词性物主代词,在名词前作定语。

(B) 71. Why / When。根据句意可以判断缺少疑问副词,因此用 Why / When 均符合题意。

72. important。根据所给的字母提示和后面的形容词 serious 可知应用 important,表达相近含义。

73. break。根据所给的字母提示和后面的名词 window 可以断定此处应用 break。break the window 意为“打破窗户(玻璃)”。

74. Perhaps。根据句意和所给的字母提示可知此处缺少副词作状语,perhaps 意为“可能”。

75. example。for example 为固定短语,意为“例如”。

V. (A) 本文主要讲述了几个青少年的不同爱好。

76. C。此题为推断题。Emma 16 岁,她 7 岁时就开始骑自行车,因此可以推断是 9 年前。

77. B。根据本段落最后一句话可知跑酷运动具有危险性。

78. D。根据本段落最后一句话可知“Sarah 正为参加一个全国比赛而训练”。

79. F。根据原文中的“but he doesn't play an instrument”可知此句错误。

80. T。此题为推断题。同学们都让他设计 T 恤衫,可知大家都喜欢他的设计。

(B) 本篇阅读理解体裁是诗歌,整篇诗歌分为四小节。描述一个学生不怎么喜欢参加同学们的课间活动,表达了这个孩子内向腼腆、喜欢独处的性格。

81. C。根据上句可知宾语从句中缺少谓语,因此选 C。

82. A。当朋友们到达操场,才是游戏真正开始的时候。

83. E。朋友们叫我一起玩,但是他们总是叫来很多人,所以我情愿自己一个人靠在墙边。

84. B。我总愿意最后一个留在操场,并承诺第二天还会第一个到达操场。

85. C。此题为概括题,根据诗歌内容可知作者是一个腼腆的孩子。

(C) 本篇阅读理解讲述的是查理作为邮递员在村里投递的故事。

86. Six. / Six days. / He worked six days every week。根据短文第一段中“Six days a week he rode his bicycle from village to village delivering (投递) letters.”可知。

87. In his / the bag. / He kept them in his / the bag。根据短文第三段中“... and he would get off his bicycle and take a letter or a package out of the bag.”可知。

88. Because he was afraid of Mrs Taylor's dog. / Because he thought the dog might bite him。根据查理的答“I don't want it to bite me.”可知。

89. For five months. / She lived in this village for five months。根据短文第六段中“its owner, Mrs Taylor, moved to the village five months ago ...”可知。

90. Charlie stopped his bicycle far away from Mrs Taylor's house and shouted to her。根据第八段、第九段中“Charlie stopped his bicycle far away from Mrs Taylor's house. The dog started barking. Mrs Taylor came to the door. 'A letter for you!' Charlie shouted.”可知。

(D) 本篇阅读理解是关于保持大脑最佳状态的几种方式和益处。

91. new hobbies。根据短文第三段“Start using new parts of your brain. Take up new hobbies, like tennis, chess or dancing.”可知。

92. younger。根据短文第四段“Play memory games. This keeps your brain young.”可知。

93. where you are。根据短文第五段“Ask your brain to do old activities in new ways such as closing your eyes and guessing where you are by listening when you're on a train or bus.”可知。

94. eating some fish / eating fish / eating much fish / fish。根据短文第六段中“Eating lots of fish is good for the brain.”可知。

95. have / get enough sleep。根据短文第七段中“If you don't get enough sleep, it's harder for the brain to do some activities, like producing language and new ideas.”可知。

VI. (A) 96. 它会给称体重的人们带来健康和好运。bring ... to (sb.) 意为“把……带给(某人)”;good luck 意为“好运”。

97. 在中国古代,人们相信在立夏当天吃鸡蛋是对健康的美好期望。In ancient China 意为“在中国古代”;the Beginning of Summer 意为“立夏”;此句为 believe that 引导的宾语从句。



(B) 98. Wu Bin lives near the school, so he walks to school / goes to school on foot. “在……附近”用 near; “步行去上学”可译为 walk to school 或 go to school on foot.

99. Thanks a lot / Thank you very much for inviting me to your house. 此题考查 Thanks / Thank you for doing sth. 句型, 意为“感谢某人做某事”。

100. Why don't you write down the correct / right spelling(s) next to the mistake(s)? 此题考查 Why don't you do sth.? 句型, 意为“你为什么不做某事呢?”。

VII. 101. 耳听为虚, 眼见为实。本题考查谚语。根据字面意思“您听到的可能是错误的; 您看见的是真实的”可推知该谚语为“耳听为虚, 眼见为实”。

102. In the dark. 此题是一个脑筋急转弯题: 当灯熄灭的时候, 约翰在哪里? 显然应该是“在黑暗中”。

103. travel. 本题为词汇考查题。根据所给 5 条提示可知 5 个单词中所缺的字母分别是 t, a, v, e, l, 所以这个遗漏的单词为 travel。

104. 1000. 观察左侧圈中数字, 五个数字分别是 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 的平方, 右侧圈中数字是 6, 7, 8, 9 的立方, 那么问号代表的应该是 10 的立方, 即 1000。

105. E. 观察图片可以看出 A 和 F 经旋转之后是相同的; B 和 G 经旋转之后是相同的; C 和 D 是完全相同的。只有 E 无论怎样旋转都和其他的不同。

#### VIII. (A) One possible version:

Dear Simon,

How's everything? I hope you're fine. Here's what I do at weekends.

On Saturday mornings, I get up very early and do my homework at home. In the afternoon, I often go shopping with my mother. On Sunday mornings, I often watch a film or play games on my computer. In the afternoon, I often play football, but sometimes I go swimming with my friends. I usually get an early night on Sundays.

Well, that's all, I guess. Write soon and tell me what you like to do at weekends.

Best wishes,  
Gao Yi

#### (B) One possible version:

#### Live with a dream

Everyone has dreams. Without dreams, life is a broken-winged bird. But one's dreams are always changing as he grows older. When I was in primary school, I wanted to make more friends. I hadn't had another dream until I came to middle school. At the time I hoped to become a good child who was praised by my parents and teachers, and popular among my classmates. Now I dream of becoming an excellent teacher, because I think it's great to be with kids. To make my dream come true, I will work hard and never give up no matter how difficult it is. Let our dream not just be a dream. If we put our hearts into it, I'm sure we will achieve it.

### 2020 年全国中学生英语能力测评 (NEPTS) 终评初二年级组试题 听力部分

I. 1—5 BDBCA

II. 6—10 DCCBA

III. (A) 11—15 BDCCA

(B) 16. some strawberries 17. 1.75 pounds 18. two free tickets, Sunday 19. half past seven 20. Nicky's dad / father

IV. (A) 21—25 ACDBD

(B) 26. be perfect 27. why 28. Middle children 29. kind to people / others 30. taking care of

#### 附: 录音原文

#### I. 句子理解

请听下面五个句子, 选择与你所听句子内容最相符的图片。每个句子读两遍。

1. Mr and Mrs Smith live with their son at No. 37 Westlake Road.
2. Give up smoking, or you'll cough even more seriously.
3. Watching the news can help us know what's happening all over the world.
4. When little Tim got to school, it was already 9 o'clock.
5. It's wonderful to have a picnic with friends on such a sunny day.

#### II. 问句应答

请听下面五个问句, 根据所给图片信息, 选出能应答所听问句的最佳选项。每个问句读两遍。

6. How many dogs can you see in the picture?
7. Where's the basketball?
8. What colour is Jane's bag?
9. Who are shaking hands?
10. What's Mary doing?

#### III. 对话理解

(A) 请听下面五组小对话, 根据你所听到的对话内容, 选出能回答所提问题的最佳答案。每组对话读两遍。

11. M: Thanks for bringing me to the Great Wall, Mum. I'm really excited to be here.  
W: Great. But it's a long walk. You must look after yourself.
12. W: Do you know what David studies Chinese for?  
M: Of course. He's very interested in Chinese culture and he wants to learn more.
13. W: Could you give Ann some mooncakes, Jeff? She has fewer than you.  
M: Oh, yes, Alice. But Katy has more than me.

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## 全国中学生英语能力竞赛真题及解析

14. W: Why are you in such a hurry, Alex?

M: Oh, Maria, I'm going to Paris on business and my plane will take off at 3 pm.

W: Will you be back in four days? There's an important meeting this Friday.

M: Don't worry! I'll be back in two days.

15. W: Excuse me! Is this seat taken?

M: I'm afraid so. A boy left some books here and went to get his meal. You may take that one. A girl just finished her lunch and left.

W: Thank you very much.

M: You're welcome.

(B) 请听下面两段长对话,根据你所听到的对话内容,完成下列句子,每空一词。每段对话读两遍。  
请听第一段对话,完成第 16—17 小题。

W: Hello. Can I help you?

M: Yes, do you have any strawberries?

W: Not today, sorry.

M: Lemons?

W: Yes, we do. How many would you like?

M: Could I have 2 kilos, please?

W: Of course. Here you are. Can I get you anything else?

M: No, that's all, thanks.

W: That's £3.50, please.

M: Here you are. Thanks.

W: You're welcome. Have a nice day.

请听第二段对话,完成第 18—20 小题。

W: Nicky, would you like to go to a concert with me on Sunday evening?

M: Yeah, why not? Who's playing?

W: A pop rock band called "The Sweets". It's a new band. I've got two free tickets.

M: Sounds good, Betty! Where are they playing?

W: The Apollo Club, in Market Street.

M: OK. What time shall we meet then?

W: It starts at 8:30 pm. How about coming to my house at 7:30 pm?

M: OK. Shall I ask my dad to take us there in his car?

W: Oh, that'll be great!

M: OK. See you tomorrow, then.

W: See you!

### IV. 篇章理解

(A) 请听下面的篇章,根据你所听到的篇章内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳答案。篇章读两遍。

Charlie wanted a new bike. But he didn't have enough money. So, he started his own business. He walked other people's dogs around the park and they paid him. Soon, Charlie walked seven dogs each day. His friend Sandy offered to help. But Charlie said no. He wanted all the money for himself. Four days later, Sandy saw Charlie trying to walk many dogs at a time. He looked stressed. "Do you want some help now?" asked Sandy. "Yes!" answered Charlie. When they worked together, walking the dogs was much easier. That night Charlie offered Sandy half of the money. "I'm your friend," said Sandy. "I don't want money." But she wanted something else. She wanted a chance to ride Charlie's new bike. "That sounds fair," said Charlie, and they shook hands and smiled.

(B) 请听下面的篇章,根据你所听到的篇章内容填空,每空一词。篇章读两遍。

Are you a first-born child? Or are you a last-born child? People ask this question to know what you are like. Birth order may affect what type of person you will be like.

First-born children often want to be perfect. They want respect from their brothers and sisters. That's why they often become leaders.

Middle children usually make peace. They act as a bridge between the first-born and the last-born children. They hate fights and always try to stop them. Middle children are usually kind to people, so they have a lot of friends.

Last-born children want attention. They always hope their family shows interest in them. They are the babies of the family, so they are not good at taking care of things. They are creative and like to have fun.

### 笔试部分

I. (A) 31. beginning. 此题是根据所给音标写单词,主要考查学生们的语音和词汇知识。beginning 意为“开始;开端”。

32. quiet. 根据所给提示字母和语境可知应填 quiet, 构成短语 keep quiet, 意为“保持安静”。

33. against. 根据所给提示字母和句意可知应填 against, 构成固定搭配 fight against, 意为“与……作斗争;对抗”。

34. received. 根据汉语意思可知此处应填 received, 注意此句为一般过去时, 动词要用过去式。

35. comfortably. 根据汉语意思可知此处应填 comfortably, 副词, 修饰前面的谓语动词。

(B) 36. A. 此题考查冠词的用法, 定冠词 the 为特指, 修饰后面的 only child; a 为泛指, 修饰后面的 baby。

37. C. much 后面加比较级, 表示“……得多”; close 作为形容词, 意为“亲密的”。

38. D. through+宾语, 在句中作谓语, 表示一种方式; keep away 后面与 from 搭配, 意为“远离”。

39. B. any of + 限定词+名词, 意为“任何一个”; some of + 限定词+名词, 意为“其中的一部分”; none of 表示全部否定, 意为“……都没”; neither of 也表示全部否定, 但指否定两者, 意为“两者都不”。

40. C. succeed in doing sth. 表示“成功做某事”, 从句中用 if 引导条件状语从句。

41. D. thousand 前面加数词, 不管多少, 均不加-s, thousands 后面加介词 of 表示不特定数量, 意为“成千的”; 120-minute 构成合成词也不需要加-s, 120 minutes 则需要加-s。



42. C. 由 must 引导的一般疑问句的回答,肯定回答用 must(必须),否定回答用 needn't 或 don't / doesn't have to(不必)。mustn't 为否定谓语动词,意为“一定不能;一定不要;禁止”。

43. A. 此题考查短语辨析。put down 意为“放下”;put out 意为“扑灭”;look down 意为“向下看”;look out 意为“注意;向外看”。

44. B. why not 后接动词原形表示建议,意为“为什么不……”;practise doing sth. 意为“练习做某事”。

45. D. 此题考查会话用语,sorry 的答语可以用 that's all right(没关系)。

(C) 46. B; suddenly. 修饰谓语动词,应该用其副词形式。

47. C; Why. 根据后文描述的理由,可知这句应该是由 why 引导的问句。

48. D; an. island 是以元音音素开头的单词,因此前面的冠词应该用 an。

49. F; more changeable. changeable 为多音节形容词,其比较级应该在前面加 more。

50. G; blows. air 作主语,谓语动词应该用第三人称单数。

II. 51. not only, but also. 表示并列,可以连接两个宾语,意为“不仅……而且”。

52. How happily the children. 此题感叹句结构为:疑问副词 how+副词+主语+谓语。

53. Don't throw. 否定祈使句用“Don't+动词原形”来表达。

54. What, do. 此题考查对谓语动词进行提问。

55. Both, speak. both 意为“两者都”,其后的谓语要用复数。

III. 56. D. 根据上句可知,本句是寻求帮助,D 符合。

57. E. 根据答句 Medium “中号”可知本句询问尺码,E 符合。

58. G. 营业员得知尺码后,会帮助顾客寻找合适的尺码,故选 G。

59. A. 根据答句可知,此句询问“还有其他需要吗?”,故选 A。

60. C. 根据上文问句可知此处 C 项符合对话情境。

IV. (A) 61. eating. 固定表达 be busy doing sth. 意为“忙于做某事”。

62. back. push back 意为“推回”。

63. (to) care for. help 后面接动词不定式,可以带 to,也可以不带 to。

64. helper. 根据语境可知填 helper,意为“帮助者”。

65. of. of one's own 为固定短语,意为“自己的”。

66. why. 此句由 why 引导的表语从句。

67. safe. safe 为形容词,意为“安全的”,修饰后面的 place。

68. When. 此句是由 when 引导的时间状语从句。

69. grows up. 此句由 while 引导的伴随状语从句,注意时态为一般现在时。

70. two. 此处应用基数词修饰名词。

(B) 71. took. take a photo 意为“拍照”,此句用一般过去时。

72. a. make a fire 意为“生火”。

73. cook. 根据字母提示可知填 cook,名词,意为“厨师”。cook 也可作为动词,意为“做饭(菜)”。

74. tasted. 根据字母提示可知填 tasted,注意要用过去式,taste delicious 意为“尝起来很美味;好吃”。

75. On. 在具体的某一天要用介词 on。

V. (A) 本篇阅读理解是关于几个网友发布的奇特旅馆的描述。

76. A. 根据第 1 个介绍中的第二句“Open from December to April, it's the largest hotel made of snow and ice in the world.”可知。

77. B. 根据第 2 个介绍中的第二句“Every morning, they opened their curtains (窗帘) and saw the most beautiful fish in the world.”可知。

78. B. 根据第 3 个介绍中的第二句“During the summer holiday this year, we stayed at a treehouse hotel in a beautiful forest in Wales.”可知。

79. F. 根据第 1 个介绍中的“open from December to April”可知此题是错误的。

80. T. 根据第 3 个介绍中的倒数第三句“It was quieter and more relaxing and we did everything more slowly.”可知此题是正确的。

(B) 本篇阅读理解的体裁是诗歌,描述了朋友之间的友情。

81. B. 由 when 引导的时间状语从句。

82. E. 由下句的“比其他所有人都更加爱护我”,可知这是一个特殊的朋友。

83. A. 根据上下句可知三句头韵都非常整齐,都是由 who 开头的句式。

84. C. 介词短语在句中作伴随状语。

85. B. 此题是词汇考查题。可以根据 disputable 一词入手,disputable 意为“有争议的;可质疑的”,其加上前缀 in-和后缀 -y 后,意思相反,所以 indisputably 为副词,意为“毋庸置疑地”。

(C) 本篇短文介绍了 Kathy 购买了一辆破旧二手车并被警察拦下的经历。

86. She bought her car in a used car yard. / In a used car yard. 根据第三段第一句“She spent a day looking at cars in a used car yard.”可知。

87. Because it was cheap. / Because she could save some money. 根据第二段第一句“‘If I can buy a really cheap one that works,’ she thought, ‘I will save money on bus fares.’”可知。

88. A (young) policeman. / A (young) policeman stopped Kathy's car on the road. 根据第七段第一句“Unfortunately, a few days later, while she was driving to her factory, a police car drove up beside her and made her stop.”可知。

89. When she drove over 50 miles an hour. / Kathy began to make loud noises when she drove over 50 miles an hour in her car. 根据最后一段最后一句“Over 50 miles an hour, I make loud noises.”可知。

90. She will go and repair her car. / She will sell the car. (Any reasonable answer is acceptable.) 此题为开放式题目,答案只要符合题意即可。

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## 全国中学生英语能力竞赛真题及解析

(D) 本篇阅读理解讲述的是远离智利 3600 公里的复活岛的兴衰。

91. (large stone) statues. 根据第一段中“... people were living on the island and there were about 900 large stone statues.”可知。

92. a long time / much time. 根据第二段中“... the only way to get there was a very long journey by boat.”可知。

93. the number of. 根据第三段第三句“At one time, around 12,000 people lived here.”可知。

94. because of / due to / owing to. 根据第三段第四句“But at the start of the 17th century, the people were fighting with each other because there wasn't enough food.”可知。

95. build. 根据第四段第一句“When things were better, the islanders built the statues.”可知。

VI. (A) 96. 纸被发明以后,人们开始用这种新型材料制作风筝,而这种纸风筝被称为“纸鸢”。begin to do sth.意为“开始做某事”;“was + 动词的过去分词”表示的是一般过去时的被动语态。

97. 在唐代,中国风筝流传到了日本、马来西亚,而后又传到了欧洲和美洲。“在……朝代”用 in + the ... Dynasty 来表示;此句是由“were + 动词的过去分词”表示的是一般过去时的被动语态。

(B) 98. Which sport do you prefer / like better, swimming or running? 此题考查由 or 连接的选择疑问句。

99. It's easy for us to understand this novel. “对某人来说做某事怎么样”用 It's + 形容词 + for sb. + to do sth.来表达。

100. In order to keep your teeth healthy, you must eat less sweet food / dessert. in order to + 动词原形,意为“为了做某事”,表示目的。

VII. 101. 前人栽树,后人乘凉。本题考查谚语。根据字面意思“一代人种树,另一代人在树荫下休息”可知该谚语为“前人栽树,后人乘凉”。

102. short. short 是“短”的意思,加两个字母 er, 单词变成 shorter, 意思是“更短的”,所以加了字母之后反而“更短了”。

103. mistake. 本题为词汇考查题。根据所给 5 条提示可知 5 个单词中所缺的字母分别是 i, s, t, a, k, 所以这个遗漏的单词为 mistake。

104. N. 横向看每行字母,第一行两个字母中间被删掉了一个字母:C(H)I(J)K;第二行两个字母中间被删掉了两个字母:L(MN)O(PQ)R;第三行两个字母中间被删掉了三个字母:F(GHI)J(KLM)N,所以问号处是字母 N。

105. 12. 将五角星五个角上的数字相加所得数字除以 3,就能得出圆圈中的数字。

VIII. (A) One possible version:

Dear Lucy,

I'm sorry I can't go to your birthday party on Sunday. My mum is now out on business, so I have to take my brother to the dentist that morning. We should be there at 9:00 am. Then I will go to the supermarket to buy some food and drinks because my grandparents are coming to visit us at noon, and we'll spend the whole afternoon with them.

Thanks again for your invitation! Wish you a happy and wonderful birthday!

Yours,  
Tina

(B) One possible version:

Some students think we shouldn't spend time on hobbies because hobbies can affect our grades. But I don't think so. If we have no hobbies and study all day long, we'll get bored easily. I think hobbies are good for us. For example, when we are tired, we can play basketball or listen to music. From Monday until Friday most people are busy working or studying, but in the evenings and at weekends they are free to relax and enjoy themselves. Some can watch television, go to the movies or play computer games; others can take part in sports or learn to play musical instruments. It depends on individual interests.