

机密★启用前

2024 年呼和浩特市中考考试卷

英语

注意事项:

- 1.考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡的规定位置。
- 2.考生要将答案写在答题卡上,在试卷上答题一律无效。考试结束后,本试卷和答题卡一并交回。
- 3.本试卷满分 120 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第一卷(选择题,共计 85 分)

I. 单项选择(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

1. —Who left this bottle in the lab?

—It's _____, sir. I'll be careful with my things from now on.

- A. my B. mine C. yours D. your

2. Nowadays, WeChat is one of the most convenient ways of _____ in our daily life.

- A. information B. competition C. communication D. pollution

3. To many Chinese, preparing the dinner on the eve of the Spring Festival is even _____ than the dinner itself.

- A. less important B. the most important C. as important as D. more important

4. —Must I come before 6:00 tomorrow morning?

—No, you _____. The meeting will begin at 8:00.

- A. mustn't B. needn't C. can't D. shouldn't

5. Huangmei Opera is _____ thought to be a symbol of Anhui Province. Don't miss it during your stay there.

- A. hardly B. widely C. suddenly D. badly

6. —_____ of the students in our class have passed the exam.

—Oh, that means 20% of them should work harder.

- A. One fifth B. Four five C. Four fifths D. One five

7. *Lixia*, or the Start of Summer, is a time when the temperature increases quickly _____ heavier rainfall.

- A. against B. with C. except D. among

8. The mascots for the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games share a motto (座右铭): Alone we go faster, _____ together we go further.

A. but B. because C. although D. so

9. —Tony, come over. What do the letters “KIT” mean in the text message?

—Don’t you know that, Amy? They _____ “keep in touch”.

A. ask for B. go for C. stand for D. search for

10. In China, hotpot has a history of over 1,000 years. It first _____ in the Mongolia area, and then became popular in the southern part of China.

A. has appeared B. appears C. will appear D. appeared

11. In Chinese culture, children born in the Year of the Monkey _____ to be smart.

A. say B. is said C. says D. are said

12. —Mom, when can I have an ice cream?

—When you _____ your meal. But don’t rush it.

A. finish B. will finish C. finishes D. finished

13. Some people think that success is only for those with talent or those _____ grow up in the right family, while others believe that success mostly comes down to hard work.

A. who B. whose C. which D. whom

14. —I don’t know _____.

—Let’s ask the locals here.

A. when will the exam start B. if this is the right way to the station

C. where is he going D. why you didn’t show up

15. —The game is too hard for me. I will certainly lose.

—_____ You should never say no before you try.

A. Never mind. B. What a pity! C. Come on! D. Forget it.

II.完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

A

There was a girl named Jenny. She came from a musical family. Her father was a famous pianist and her mother was a (n) 16. However, Jenny was not good at playing any instrument. Jenny felt that she wasn’t part of her family. It was her 17 to become just like the rest of the family. So she tried her best to practise the piano, but she was 18 unable to do it well. It was a 19 for Jenny when her father pushed her to learn to play the piano.

Instead of playing the instrument, Jenny enjoyed 20 in her spare time. Her paintings 21 how

much her parents loved music. The paintings also revealed (揭露) the things Jenny was skilled at. But her family didn't discover her talent. And they weren't satisfied with her at all.

Things began to change when a teacher of Jenny's saw her talent for art. Jenny was encouraged to take part in different art activities and competitions. As a result, she got many awards and medals for her excellent art works. When her parents saw her achievements, they didn't 22 pushing Jenny to play music any more. Jenny 23 discovered her own style.

Being different doesn't mean that you don't have any talent, but it means that you have something 24 to share with the world. Don't try to be the same as others. Just be yourself! You will 25 the differences and make yourself unique (独一无二的).

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 16. A. astronaut | B. artist | C. dancer | D. composer |
| 17. A. hobby | B. shame | C. dream | D. promise |
| 18. A. even | B. also | C. still | D. only |
| 19. A. lesson | B. pain | C. chance | D. pity |
| 20. A. drawing | B. dancing | C. singing | D. writing |
| 21. A. realized | B. showed | C. included | D. told |
| 22. A. prepare | B. stop | C. keep | D. regret |
| 23. A. hardly | B. especially | C. exactly | D. finally |
| 24. A. strange | B. difficult | C. important | D. special |
| 25. A. refuse | B. become | C. create | D. receive |

B

My name is Murray Wenzel. But my friends call me Muz, Muzza, Wenz or even Moon. Yes, I have lots of nicknames (昵称). But in Australia, where I am from, that's quite 26.

In fact, most men in Australia call their friends something other than their 27 names. It is part of our culture to 28 or make up names for those we know and love. For example, one of my friends is called Alex, but we call him Al. 29 is named Jayson, but everyone knows him as Jase. In Australia most men called William are 30 Bill, while Jeremy is Jez, James is Jim and Joseph is Joey.

Sometimes we use the person's 31 in his or her nickname, like my friend Karl Schussig who we call Schuzza.

Sometimes we join them together, like my friend Troy Cassels being called TC.

And we sometimes 32 a new name for our friends. My friend Nathan's nickname is "Prez", 33 when we first met he joked that I should call him "Mr President".

Even more interesting is when we are given opposite nicknames. For example, a man with red hair will be known as Bluey, and a 34 man will be called Shorty.

Most of my friends call me Muz, but those who I play football with call me Moon. So, I have different names 35 who I am talking to.

26. A. positive B. simple C. common D. close
27. A. real B. funny C. active D. small
28. A. create B. shorten C. borrow D. choose
29. A. Other B. Others C. The other D. Another
30. A. popular with B. famous for C. known as D. similar to
31. A. new name B. first name C. given name D. family name
32. A. turn on B. make up C. look up D. set out
33. A. yet B. but C. because D. however
34. A. tall B. strong C. fat D. short
35. A. looking after B. listening to C. agreeing with D. depending on

III. 阅读理解 (共 25 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 50 分)

A

The Potala Palace	
<p>This world-famous palace is on the Red Mountain in Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. It is the highest palace in the world and its highest point reaches 3,750 meters above the sea level. If you don't visit the Potala Palace during your trip to Tibet, you'll regret it!</p>	
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It was built by the Tibetan king Songtsen Gampo for his wife Princess Wencheng during the Tang Dynasty. ● It has been rebuilt and enlarged several times.
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It covers almost the whole Red Mountain, from its foot to its top. ● There are more than 1,000 rooms: The central part: the Red Palace (a house for making wishes);

	<p>The east and west parts: the White Palace (the place for work and life, with the largest hall of 717 square meters for holding some important events).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are seven high shining golden roofs which can be seen from kilometers away.
Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is one of the most popular museums in the world with lots of artworks showing the history and culture of Tibet: <p>2500-square-meter murals (壁画), including themes about historical people, ancient stories, local customs, sports and more;</p> <p>A large number of sculptures (雕刻品) from the 7th century made of stone, wood and clay.</p>
Maintenance ("painting project")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The project begins around the ninth month of the Tibetan calendar (after the rainy season) every year to make the palace look new. ● It takes a week. (It took about a month in the past.) ● The paint is the mixture of lime, honey, milk and sugar. ● Many locals line up to paint the palace, considering it as an honor.

36. Which of the following is TRUE about the Potala Palace?

- A. It was built by Princess Wencheng.
- B. It is at the foot of the Red Mountain.
- C. It's higher than any other palace in the world.
- D. The palace today is as large as when it was first built.

37. Which part should you go to if you want to make a wish?

- A. The Red Palace.
- B. The White Palace.
- C. The largest hall.
- D. Any room in the palace.

38. From the artworks in the Potala Palace, you can get to know something about Tibet EXCEPT _____.

- A. local customs
- B. animals to be protected in Tibet
- C. historical people
- D. ancient stories

39. If a local wants to join in the "painting project" to make the Potala Palace look new, what should he or she do?

- A. Go to the palace in spring.
- B. Bring some common paint.
- C. Wait in line until he or she is allowed in.
- D. Get to the palace within a month during the “painting period”.

40. In which part of a magazine can you most probably find the text?

- A. Nature.
- B. Science.
- C. Food.
- D. Travel.

B

Tom was a lazy boy. He hated going to school, studying and doing homework. One day, when Gluebeard, the famous captain, came to town in search of young sailors, Tom made sure he was the first in line.

On Gluebeard’s ship, every minute of every day was spent looking for treasure and if anyone was found reading or studying, they would be locked in a small room full of mice. And so Tom began his life as a treasure-hunting sailor, but it wasn’t easy. They hardly had enough money to buy food and clothes.

One day, someone on the ship stole the only food Tom had left. Two days later, Tom was so hungry that he secretly went to the room full of mice to find one and eat it. But when he entered, he couldn’t find a single mouse. He did find a secret room, one that was full of... books! Suddenly he heard some voices and he hid away to listen...

Tom was very angry. He heard Gluebeard laugh at how stupid the crew (全体船员) were, how easy it was to fool them, and how foolish and poor they would always be after leaving their studies behind.

From that day on, Tom waited every night until everyone was asleep. Then he visited the room full of books, where he spent his time studying all kinds of books. Soon he found that learning about so many things gave him better ideas.

After a few years, he left Gluebeard’s ship, used the money he made to buy his own boat and found his own crew. Unlike Gluebeard, however, he only chose people who studied. And instead of fooling them, he encouraged them to search for treasure with him. With so many clever people, _____.

41 Tom was able to become a sailor on Gluebeard’s ship mainly because _____.

- A. he was lazy
- B. he was young
- C. he didn’t like studying
- D. he was the best

42. Tom first walked into the small room to _____.

- A. read a book
- B. hide away
- C. catch a mouse
- D. find the secret room

43. Why didn’t Gluebeard allow his crew to read or study?

- A. Because he wanted his crew to spend all their time working.

B. Because he could cheat his crew easily in this way.

C. Because there weren't enough books on the ship.

D. Because he thought it was no use reading books.

44. Which of the following can be put into _____?

A. they did not need a captain

B. the crew were not easy to lead

C. they found new treasure much faster

D. they decided to start other businesses

45. What does the story mainly tell us?

A. Travel broadens the mind.

B. Knowledge is power.

C. Better late than never.

D. Every coin has two sides.

C

When you think of the sea, you may not think of Xinjiang or Inner Mongolia. But recently, the “seafood” produced in these places has become popular, especially after Japan put nuclear- contaminated water (核污染水) into the sea, reported *China Daily*.

In Nilka county in Xinjiang, about 6,000 tons of rainbow trout (虹鳟鱼) will be produced this year. Rainbow trout belongs to the same family as salmon, which is a kind of well-known seafood. It tastes like salmon too.

Why do farmers there choose to grow fish? The weather in some parts of Xinjiang is seldom hot, and the rivers are fed by meltwater from the Tianshan Mountains. Water deeper than 6 meters always stays at 10°C. As the meltwater is very clean and cold, it's a “comfortable” home for fish, Li Chunyu, a worker at a fish company in Xinjiang, told *China Daily*.

To make sure the river stays clean, the company uses machines to clean fish waste in the water. They also use net cages (网箱) that are good for the environment. The nets are about 51 meters wide and lie 25 meters deep in the river.

Meanwhile, in Inner Mongolia, whiteleg shrimps, another kind of seafood, grow well. In this area, saline soil (盐碱土) covers a large part of the desert where few plants are able to grow. Farmers used to put water from the Yellow River onto the farmland to wash away the salt. This was a waste of salty water.

Scientists then decided to create “seawater” with the salty water by adding in some other components (成分). Whiteleg shrimps can live well in this kind of water. They taste no different from the same kind of shrimps that grow in the sea.

Most surprisingly of all, plants have an amazing system of communication that can connect nearly every plant in a forest. Scientists call this system the “wood wide web”. The wood wide web is connected underground by fungi (霉菌). It connects the roots of different plants to each other. It is in some ways similar to the Internet we use. Using the wood wide web, plants can share information and even food with each other. However, it can lead to bad effects. Plants can use it to steal food from each other, or spread chemicals to attack other plants. Perhaps one day scientists will learn how to create a “firewall” to help prevent these attacks within the wood wide web.

Scientists are learning more every day about the secret ways in which plants talk to each other. Maybe one day we will know enough about plant communication to be able to talk with them ourselves.

51. What will plants do when they are being attacked by insects according to the passage?

- A. They will kill the insects by themselves.
- B. They will control the wasps to kill the insects.
- C. They will let their neighbors know what’s happening.
- D. They will produce chemicals to drive the insects away.

52. What do we know about the system of communication of plants in a forest?

- A. The plants in a forest are connected by the Internet we use.
- B. The “wood wide web” is built by joining the roots of the plants.
- C. Scientists hope to make a “firewall” to protect the system from being attacked by insects.
- D. The “wood wide web” can be both helpful and harmful to the connected plants.

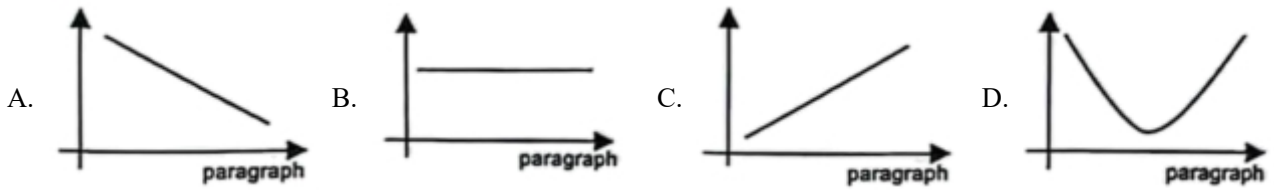
53. What is the writer’s purpose of the last paragraph?

- A. To give people hope for further studies.
- B. To praise scientists for their great achievements.
- C. To call on people to do deeper research on nature.
- D. To encourage people to talk to plants.

54. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about plants according to the passage?

- A. Some trees make clicking sound when they need water.
- B. Scientists suggest that people should create a better environment for plants to grow well.
- C. Usually the same harm cannot be seen on a plant and its neighboring plants.
- D. All the plant communication methods mentioned in the passage can hardly be noticed by people.

55. How does the writer’s “surprise” about the plant communication develop?



E 日常对话

根据对话内容，选出能填入空白处的最佳选项补全对话，其中有两个为多余选项。

A: 56

B: I'm making a to-do list for the coming summer holiday.

A: Wow! We are finally at the last stop of our junior high. How exciting it is! 57

B: Well, I'll travel around for some time first. I can't wait to experience the life in different places and get relaxed.

A: That sounds wonderful. How long will you spend travelling?

B: 58

A: You'd better make that clear. A meaningful holiday needs to be well planned.

B: Exactly! I will think it over. 59

A: Great. And remember to read more! These are all important in shaping our personalities.

B: You are right. 60

A: Anyway, don't forget that we still have a big exam to take tomorrow.

B: OK! Let's get back to work.

A. Do you enjoy your summer holiday?

B. Maybe a week or two.

C. What are you up to?

D. I'll put it into my list.

E. So, what's the top one on your list?

F. Don't worry about it.

G. I'm also going to learn some practical skills, like cooking and planting.

第二卷（非选择题，共计 35 分）

用所给词或短语的适当形式填空。

as well as; total; save; recycle; somebody else; set up; green; share; follow; use

61. The great writer Maya Angelou once said, "Be a rainbow in _____ cloud." So, give your friends a hand

when they need it.

62. The government will continue to encourage people to go for electric cars, as they are much _____, compared to gas-powered ones.

63. As the technology gets more developed, AI products will surely better serve their _____.

64. The Hangzhou-Nanchang high-speed railway passes through nine top-level national places of interest, such as the West Lake and Mount Huang, _____ the world-famous “porcelain capital (瓷都)” Jingdezhen.

65. _____ history and culture bring 56 peoples in China closer like pomegranate seeds (石榴籽).

66. Chinese people _____ Confucianism for more than 2,000 years. We are deeply influenced by some of its important values like *ren, yi, li, zhi, xin*.

67. —Don't worry about the environment. We promise we'll pick up the litter after the picnic.

—Remember not to mix the _____ waste with other kinds so that they can be collected easily.

68. We can raise as much money as we can _____ as many animals as possible.

69. About a hundred vocational (职业的) high schools and colleges _____ across the country in the following years.

70. —Lost years are worse than lost dollars.

—I _____ agree.

V. 阅读理解填词 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分) 71-80 小题

根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词, 使短文意思完整。

The game of Go (围棋) is an important board game, which started in China more than 4,000 years ago. In China, Go is c71 as “hand conversations” as well, in which players communicate with each other. In other words, they “t72” through the placing of pieces on the board. The metaphor (比喻) was first used by Zhi Daolin, a Buddhist master of the Jin Dynasty. It shows the n73 of the game. While knowledgeable people of his time often lost t74 in philosophical (哲学的) discussions on life and universe, he p75 to play Go which he thought was full of philosophy of life.

Master Go players often feel like they are playing a game in r76 life. Sometimes one can move forward; sometimes one must slow down. Sometimes one can d77 face the challenger; sometimes one must take an indirect method. Proper placement of each tiny Go piece is similar to how one might s78 a difficult problem of life. The p79 of playing Go is not just to win but also, more importantly, to achieve wisdom in the game. The players work together to play a good game, instead of fighting as e80.

VI.初级写作（满分 15 分）

81. 假设你是李华，暑假即将到来，你校将举办一次“英国行”研学活动 (study trip)。你想竞聘学员队长，现请你给此次研学组织者 Mr Smith 用英语写一封信。

内容包括：

1. 你的优势（两条）；
2. 提出你对此次研学活动内容的建议，包括：
 - （1）寄宿在当地家庭；
 - （2）游览当地风景名胜；
 - （3）……

要求：

1. 要点齐全，结构清晰，语言流畅，书写规范，可适当增加细节；
2. 文中不得出现你的真实姓名和校名；
3. 词数 80—100 左右，开头、结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Mr Smith,

I'm Li Hua, a member of this study trip, writing to apply to be the team leader.

I'm looking forward to your reply and hope we'll have a wonderful trip there.

Yours,

Li Hua

参考答案

I. 单项选择（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

1 —Who left this bottle in the lab?

—It's _____, sir. I'll be careful with my things from now on.

- A. my B. mine C. yours D. your

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——谁把这个瓶子留在实验室的？——是我的，先生。从现在起我会小心我的东西。

考查物主代词。my 我的，形容词性物主代词；mine 我的，名词性物主代词；yours 你的，名词性物主代词；your 你的，形容词性物主代词。空后无名词，应用名词性物主代词，排除 AD；根据“I'll be careful with my things from now on.”可知，是“我的”瓶子。故选 B。

2. Nowadays, WeChat is one of the most convenient ways of _____ in our daily life.

- A. information B. competition C. communication D. pollution

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：如今，微信是我们日常生活中最方便的交流方式之一。

考查名词辨析。information 信息；competition 竞争；communication 交流；pollution 污染。根据“WeChat is one of the most convenient ways of...in our daily life.”和常识可知，微信是一种交流方式，故选 C。

3. To many Chinese, preparing the dinner on the eve of the Spring Festival is even _____ than the dinner itself.

- A. less important B. the most important C. as important as D. more important

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：对许多中国人来说，准备除夕晚餐比晚餐本身更重要。

考查形容词比较级。less important 不太重要的；the most important 最重要的；as important as 一样重要；more important 更加重要的。根据“preparing the dinner on the eve of the Spring Festival is even...than the dinner itself.”可知，此处需用比较级，可排除 BC 选项；结合常识可知，准备晚餐的过程比晚餐本身更重要。故选 D。

4 —Must I come before 6:00 tomorrow morning?

—No, you _____. The meeting will begin at 8:00.

- A. mustn't B. needn't C. can't D. shouldn't

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——我明天早上必须在6点之前来吗？——不，你不必。会议将在8点开始。

考查动词辨析。mustn't 禁止；needn't 不必；can't 不能；shouldn't 不应该。对于 must 引导的一般疑问句的否定回答，用 needn't 或 don't have to。故选 B。

5. Huangmei Opera is _____ thought to be a symbol of Anhui Province. Don't miss it during your stay there.

A. hardly B. widely C. suddenly D. badly

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：黄梅戏被广泛认为是安徽省的象征之一。在那里逗留期间不要错过它。

考查副词辨析。hardly 几乎不；widely 广泛地；suddenly 突然；badly 严重地。根据“Huangmei Opera is...thought to be a symbol of Anhui Province.”可知，此处是指黄梅戏被广泛认为是安徽省的象征之一。故选 B。

6. —_____ of the students in our class have passed the exam.

—Oh, that means 20% of them should work harder.

A. One fifth B. Four five C. Four fifths D. One five

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——我们班五分之四的学生通过了考试。——哦，那意味着他们中的 20%应该更加努力。

考查分数表达。One fifth 五分之一；Four five 四五；Four fifths 五分之四；One five 一五。根据“20% of them should work harder”可知，有 20%的学生没通过考试，即五分之一的学生没通过考试，那么通过考试的人数占五分之四。Four fifths 表示五分之四。故选 C。

7. Lixia, or the Start of Summer, is a time when the temperature increases quickly _____ heavier rainfall.

A. against B. with C. except D. among

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：立夏，即夏天的开始，是气温迅速上升并伴随更多降雨的时节。

考查介词辨析。against 紧靠；with 和；except 除了；among 在……中。根据“when the temperature increases quickly...heavier rainfall.”可知，此处表示伴随，用介词 with，表示“气温迅速上升并伴随更多降雨”。故选 B。

8. The mascots for the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games share a motto (座右铭): Alone we go faster,

_____ together we go further.

- A. but B. because C. although D. so

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：2024年巴黎奥运会和残奥会的吉祥物有一个共同的座右铭：独自行更快，同行走更远。考查连词辨析。but 但是；because 因为；although 虽然；so 所以。“Alone we go faster,”和“together we go further.”是转折关系，用 but 连接。故选 A。

9. —Tony, come over. What do the letters “KIT” mean in the text message?

—Don’t you know that, Amy? They _____ “keep in touch”.

- A. ask for B. go for C. stand for D. search for

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——托尼，过来。短信中的字母“KIT”是什么意思？——你不知道吗，艾米？它们代表“保持联系”。

考查动词短语。ask for 要求；go for 适用于；stand for 代表；search for 寻找。根据“keep in touch”可知此处表示 KIT 代表“保持联系”。故选 C。

10. In China, hotpot has a history of over 1,000 years. It first _____ in the Mongolia area, and then became popular in the southern part of China.

- A. has appeared B. appears C. will appear D. appeared

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：在中国，火锅已有 1000 多年的历史。它首先出现在蒙古地区，然后在中国南方流行起来。

考查时态。根据“It first...in the Mongolia area”可知动作发生在过去，用一般过去时，动词用过去式。故选 D。

11. In Chinese culture, children born in the Year of the Monkey _____ to be smart.

- A. say B. is said C. says D. are said

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：在中国文化中，猴年出生的孩子被认为很聪明。

考查时态和语态。句子主语是 children, 和谓语 say 之间是被动关系, 用被动语态, be said to“据说”, 主语是名词复数, be 动词用 are。故选 D。

12. —Mom, when can I have an ice cream?

—When you _____ your meal. But don't rush it.

- A. finish B. will finish C. finishes D. finished

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意: ——妈妈, 我什么时候可以吃冰淇淋? ——当你吃完饭的时候。但是不要着急。

考查动词时态。根据“when can I have an ice cream?”可知, 此处用一般现在时, 主语是 you, 动词用原形 finish。故选 A。

13. Some people think that success is only for those with talent or those _____ grow up in the right family, while others believe that success mostly comes down to hard work.

- A. who B. whose C. which D. whom

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意: 有些人认为成功只属于那些有天赋的人或那些成长在合适的家庭的人, 而另一些人则认为成功主要取决于努力工作。

考查定语从句。who 先行词是人, 在句中作主语/宾语; whose 谁的; which 先行词是物, 在句中作主语/宾语; whom 先行词是人, 在句中作宾语。本句是定语从句, 先行词是 those, 指人, 关系词在从句中作主语, 应用 who。故选 A。

14. —I don't know _____.

—Let's ask the locals here.

- A. when will the exam start B. if this is the right way to the station
C. where is he going D. why you didn't show up

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意: ——我不知道这是不是去车站的路。——让我们问问当地人。

考查宾语从句。句子是宾语从句, 用陈述语序, 排除 AC; 根据“Let's ask the locals here.”并结合选项可知, 是不知道这是不是去车站的路。故选 B。

15. —The game is too hard for me. I will certainly lose.

20. A. drawing B. dancing C. singing D. writing
21. A. realized B. showed C. included D. told
22. A. prepare B. stop C. keep D. regret
23. A. hardly B. especially C. exactly D. finally
24. A. strange B. difficult C. important D. special
25. A. refuse B. become C. create D. receive

【答案】 16. D 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. A 21. B 22. C 23. D 24. D 25. C

【解析】

【导语】 本文讲述了 Jenny 虽然不擅长音乐，但通过绘画找到了自己的天赋和独特之处，最终获得了家人的认可和支持。

【16 题详解】

句意：她父亲是一位著名的钢琴家，母亲是一位作曲家。

astronaut 宇航员；artist 艺术家；dancer 舞蹈家；composer 作曲家。根据“*She came from a musical family.*”可知，来自于音乐世家，因此母亲应该是与音乐相关的职业。故选 D。

【17 题详解】

句意：她的梦想是变得和家里其他人一样。

hobby 爱好；shame 羞耻；dream 梦想；promise 承诺。根据“*It was her...to become just like the rest of the family.*”和前文可知，Jenny 父母都是与音乐相关的职业，Jenny 的梦想是成为像他们一样的人。故选 C。

【18 题详解】

句意：所以她尽了最大的努力练习钢琴，但她仍然不能做好。

even 甚至；also 也；still 仍然；only 仅仅。根据“*but she was...unable to do it well.*”可知，but 后句意转折，此处强调很努力，但仍然不能做好。故选 C。

【19 题详解】

句意：当她的父亲逼她学钢琴时，这对 Jenny 来说是一种痛苦。

lesson 教训；pain 痛苦；chance 机会；pity 遗憾。根据“*unable to do it well.*”可知，当 Jenny 被逼迫学钢琴的时候，心里是很痛苦的。故选 B。

【20 题详解】

句意：Jenny 喜欢在空闲时间画画。

drawing 画画；dancing 跳舞；singing 唱歌；writing 写作。根据“*The paintings also revealed (揭露) the things Jenny was skilled at.*”可知，Jenny 喜欢画画。故选 A。

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