

1. He wrote a story book about ____ /^leɪnʃənt/ Romans.
2. When I was waiting for a bus, a ____ /brɪk/ fell on my head.
3. I'm going to get some brochures from the travel ____ /^leɪdʒənt/.
4. You are new here, right? Let me show you ____ /ə^lraʊnd/.
5. Have you paid the ____ /feə/?
6. The car can ____ more than 5 people. /həʊld/.
7. There are many kinds of animals living in the ____ /^lfɒrɪst/.
8. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from the others?
 A. They are going to move to a new house.
 B. Don't speak with your mouth full.
 C. I hear from my cousin every two weeks.
 D. It was a long flight and it took about fourteen hours.
9. We are going to visit my uncle ____ the end of September.
 A. at B. in C. on D. for
10. It took us two hours and a half ____ to Hainan Island.
 A. fly B. to fly C. flying D. flies
11. Practice more, ____ you'll do better in playing the piano.
 A. but B. or C. because D. and
12. — What did the boss say, Peter? — He said, "If they come, we ____ a meeting."
 A. have B. will have C. had D. would have
13. — Can I help you? — ____.
 A. Yes, you can B. Yes, I'd like to
 C. Yes, I'd like to borrow a book D. No
14. ____ the evening of March 23, he became a member of the army (军队).
 A. On B. In C. Of D. At
15. We get wood ____ trees and we use wood ____ make paper and other things.
 A. from; to B. from; for C. to; for D. for; to
16. Tom would like ____ some rice, but I'd rather ____ some noodles.
 A. to have; have B. to have; to have
 C. having; to have D. have; to have
17. ____ years ago, people couldn't think that there would be such helpful things like computers.
 A. Several hundreds B. Hundred of
 C. Hundreds of D. Several hundreds of
18. She practiced ____ English every morning last term.
 A. read B. reads C. to read D. reading
19. — Good luck in your exams! — ____.

- A. Thank you B. Good luck C. Good idea D. I'm sorry
- 20.** They are our city's _____.
A. women bus-drivers B. womans bus-drivers
C. woman bus-drivers D. women bus-driver
- 21.** Travelling will be safer in _____.
A. 10 year time B. 10 years time C. 10 year's time D. 10 years' time
- 22.** — Why not join us in the game, Kitty? — _____, but I have to do my homework first.
A. Let's go B. It's a pleasure C. Yes, please D. I'd like to
- 23.** If it _____ tomorrow, we _____ hiking.
A. rain; won't to B. will rain; don't go
C. rains; won't go D. will rain; won't go
- 24.** Oceans _____ water and fish _____ people.
A. provide; to B. give; for C. provide; for D. give; with
- 25.** These books are Alice's. Those _____ are yours.
A. one B. ones C. it D. book
- 26.** You'd better not go out. The wind becomes _____.
A. more strong B. strongly C. more strongly D. much stronger
- 27.** — Could you please pass me the book? — _____.
A. No, that's no problem B. Not at all
C. Sure. Here you are D. No, I couldn't
- 28.** A. unlucky B. ears C. lots of D. faces E. popular

A famous symbol (符号) in American culture is a cartoon animal — Mickey Mouse. Mickey first came out in a cartoon in New York in 1928. Walt Disney was the father of Mickey. He made 1 cartoons with Mickey.

Many people around the world love the mouse with two large and round 2. He was so popular because he was like a man, but he always tried to face any danger and solve (解决) the problems all by himself. In Disney's early films, Mickey was 3. He lost his house and girlfriend, Minnie. However, he never gave up (放弃) his efforts (努力) and always won at last. Most people want to be like him. Now Mickey Mouse is still one of the most 4 cartoon characters (角色) in the world.

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

- 29.** The soldiers raise the Chinese _____ flag every morning. (nation)
- 30.** A _____ got lost in the Summer Palace. We are looking for him. (tour)
- 31.** Would it be _____ for me to leave a message for her? (possibly)

32. The ____ in white comes from America. (tour)
33. Passengers, ____ CA235 is taking off at once. (fly)
34. ____ use nets to catch fish and prawn in the deep sea. (fish)
35. Turn right at the ____ crossing, and the post office is on your left. (five)
36. I go to the cinema ____ a month. (two)
37. Watermelon is a kind of ____ fruit. (season)
38. The weather is very ____ these days. (change)
39. There are few people walking on the street because the wind is blowing _____. (fierce)
40. The ____ air is harmful to people. (smoke)

41. The computer book cost me 40 yuan. (改为否定句)

The computer book ____ me 40 yuan.

42. He has already seen his grandparents. (改为一般疑问句)

____ he seen his grandparents ____?

43. What time will you leave for Beijing? (改为同义句)

What time will you ____ Beijing?

44. Maggie sent me a postcard from the UK. (改为同义句)

Maggie sent a postcard ____ from the UK.

45. How cool the weather was! (保持句意基本不变)

____ cool weather ____ was!

46. We can see some students in the classroom. They are reading books. (保持原句意思)

We can ____ some students ____ books in the classroom.

47. We can't finish the work if you don't help us. (改为同义句)

We can't finish the work ____ your ____.

48. to, take, plane, travel from Beijing, does, Garden City, it, how long, by, to

____?

49. because, best, music, Mendy, she, class, singing, loves, likes

50. rooms, her, Mary, yesterday, their, sister, and, cleaned

_____?

51. to, do, have, wear, school, what, at, you

_____?

52. from, new, park, is, it, his, how, to, the, far, flat

_____?

53. My friend and I were planning to visit India. I read a lot of blogs (微博) — both scary (恐怖的) and exciting. Some people like India and some dislike India.

Last year we travelled to Thailand, Indonesia (印尼), Vietnam (越南) and France — but everybody said that India was different. I was afraid a little bit as I understood that our trip to India would be

really new.

Finally, we decided to go to Udaipur (乌代浦), India. We flew from Beijing to New Delhi (the capital of India).

It took about three hours. Then we took a train to get to Udaipur. We all appreciated our hotel. It was cheap but comfortable. We all felt at home. During the three days' visit, we visited Bagore Ki Haveli. Indian people built it in the 18th century. It was a beautiful building with over a hundred rooms with coloured glass and paintings on the wall. I also enjoyed walking in the narrow streets. They were so colourful, full of life and different smells. Udaipur is a great place to pay a visit. It has many beautiful places and wonderful buildings. So we felt happy and hoped for our next visit to India.

(1) According to the first paragraph, people on the blog ____.

- A. all think India is a good place to visit
- B. hope to visit India some day
- C. have different ideas about India
- D. dislike talking about India

(2) The writer went to India from Beijing by ____.

- A. taxi
- B. plane
- C. train
- D. bus

(3) We can learn that the writer probably ____.

- A. stayed in Udaipur for three weeks
- B. had travelled to many places
- C. went to India with his family
- D. wrote a lot of blogs about India

(4) The underlined word "appreciated" means ____.

- A. dislike
- B. turned
- C. enjoyed
- D. moved

(5) According to the last paragraph, the writer ____.

- A. wants to travel all over the world
- B. will never visit India
- C. wishes to visit India with his family next time
- D. hopes he can visit India again

(6) What's the best title for the passage?

- A. A nice trip to Udaipur, India
- B. Touring around South Asia
- C. Places of interest in India
- D. Foods of Udaipur, India

54. I went to Yunnan on vacation with my family last month.

We visited Lugu Lake first. As soon as I got there, I wondered (想知道) why it was so beautiful. I enjoyed ____ 1 ____ there. We went boating and took quite a few photos. Then we started to climb up a mountain. At the top of the mountain, we got to see something beautiful. At that time, I ____ 2 ____ I was in a painting. I thought I would ____ 3 ____ forget the beautiful scenery (风景) there.

The next morning we went to Lijiang by bus. It was a long trip from Lugu Lake to Lijiang. In

the afternoon we arrived. After a short break, we walked around the town and ____ 4 ____ some gifts. Then we decided (决定) to try the famous Guoqiao Rice Noodles for supper. They were the special (特色) there and they tasted delicious. After ____ 5 ____ we took a walk and enjoyed the old streets and buildings in the moonlight.

Our third stop was the "spring city" Kunming. We visited Dianchi, watched the birds and went to the flower market. We had a really ____ 6 ____ day.

The four-day trip was over soon. We had to go home. Yunnan is a very beautiful and interesting place.

(1) ____

A. staying B. climbing C. skating D. waiting

(2) ____

A. looked like B. felt like C. sounded like D. tasted like

(3) ____

A. sometimes B. usually C. often D. never

(4) ____

A. brought B. took C. bought D. borrowed

(5) ____

A. breakfast B. lunch C. dinner D. break

(6) ____

A. terrible B. boring C. bad D. wonderful

55. When you are on vacation without your parents, it's easy to f ____ 1 ____ bored (无聊的).

How can you have a wonderful and enjoyable (有乐趣的) vacation without your parents? Here is some a ____ 2 ____ that you can try.

Pack well

Remember to take sports shoes if you are interested in climbing the mountain. Carry an umbrella during the r ____ 3 ____ and wet season. Always carry some fruit and foods with you. You can e ____ 4 ____ some if you are hungry.

Keep busy

Find something interesting to do. You can visit museums, go to a summer camp, ride a bicycle, visit old buildings or go to buy something for your parents. If you make yourself busy e ____ 5 ____, you will not think of your parents too much.

Call your parents

People seem (似乎) to become happy and f ____ 6 ____ all their worries after they call their parents.

Show photos to your parents Take some photos during your vacation. Show them to your parents when you get home. It will be fun to show them what a d ____ 7 ____ your vacation makes. Have fun! Just enjoy your vacation, and know your parents are waiting for you at home.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____
- (6) _____
- (7) _____

56. One day, a baby snail (蜗牛) found that he had to carry a big and heavy shell (壳) at any time. He was confused (困惑的), so he went up to his mother and asked, "Why was I born with a shell that grew so hard and heavy? His mother said, "Because we don't have bones to hold us up. We can only move slowly, so we need a shell to protect (保护) us."

The baby snail asked again, "The caterpillar has no bones either, and she can't move quickly. Why can she live without a shell?" The mother snail answered, "That's because a caterpillar will become a butterfly. She can fly high into the sky. The sky can protect her." The baby snail had one more question, "But the earthworm (蚯蚓) moves like us. He has no bones and he won't turn into a butterfly, why doesn't he carry a shell?" His mother said, "He can dig (挖) a hole and hide in the ground and then the earth can protect him." The baby snail then cried, "What a pity! We have no protection either from the sky or from the ground." His mother smiled at him, "That's why we have a shell. My dear, imagine that if we don't have the shells, what will happen to us? The hot sun will dry out our bodies and we'll have nowhere to sleep. How terrible it is! We don't depend on (依靠) the sky or the ground for protection. We depend on ourselves."

(1) Whom did the baby snail ask questions, his mother or father?

(2) What will the caterpillar in the story become when she grows up?

(3) Where can an earthworm hide?

(4) How many questions did the baby snail ask?

(5) Whom should the snails depend on according to the story?

(6) What can we learn from the passage?

参考答案

1. 【答案】ancient

【解析】考查音标。句意：他写了一本关于古罗马的故事书。根据音标和句意可知，填 **ancient**。

2. 【答案】brick

【解析】考查音标。句意：当我在等公交车的时候，一块砖砸到了我头上。根据句意可知，此处需要填写一个可数名词单数。根据音标和句意可知，填 **brick**。

3. 【答案】agent

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：我要去旅行社买些小册子。**travel agency** 固定搭配，意为“旅行社”。根据句意和音标可知，填 **agent**。

4. 【答案】around

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：你是新来的，对吧？让我来带你参观一下吧。**show sb around** 固定搭配，意为“带某人参观”。根据音标和句意可知，填 **around**。

5. 【答案】fare

【解析】考查音标和固定搭配。句意：你付钱了吗？**pay the fare** 固定搭配，意为“付钱”。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个名词。根据音标和句意可知，填 **fare**。

6. 【答案】hold

【解析】考查音标和动词。句意：这辆车可容纳 5 人以上。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个动词原形。根据音标和句意可知，填 **hold**。

7. 【答案】forest

【解析】考查音标和名词。句意：森林里有各种各样的动物。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个名词。根据音标和句意可知，填 **forest**。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】考查音标。**house**[haʊs]; **mouth**[maʊθ]; **cousin**[ˈkʌzn]; **hours**[ˈaʊəz]。分析可知，选 C。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：我们将在 9 月末去看望我的叔叔。**at the end of** 固定搭配，意为“在……末；在……尽头”。表示时间或者马路、街道、河流等的尽头。根据句意可知，选 A。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：我们花了两个半小时飞到海南岛。**It takes sb sometime to do** 固定句型，意为“某人花费多长时间做某事”。根据前面的 **It took us** 可知，选 B。

11. 【答案】D

【解析】考查连词。句意：多加练习，这样你就会更擅长弹钢琴。**but** “但是”，表转折；**or** “或者”，表并列或选择；**because** “因为”，表因果推理；**and** “和，而且”，表并列或顺承。根据句意可知，选 D。

12. 【答案】B

【解析】考查时态。句意：——Peter，老板说什么了？——他说：“如果他们来了，我们会开会。” if 引导条件状语从句，从句用一般现在时，主句用一般将来时。故选 B。

13. 【答案】C

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：——我能为您做什么？——是的，我想借一本书。这是英语中常见的服务行业用语，如果有需要，回答 yes 之后，直接说自己的要求或者目的的就可以了。拒绝帮助：no, thanks/thanks, but i can manage it. 故选 C。

14. 【答案】A

【解析】考查介词。句意：3月23日晚，他入伍了。在具体某一天或某一天的早上、下午、晚上用介词 on；点钟、小地点前用介词 at；年份、月份、季节、大地点（国家、城市）前用介词 in；of “...的...”。分析可知，选 A。

15. 【答案】A

【解析】考查介词和动词不定式。句意：我们从森林中取得木材，并且用木材去造纸和其他东西。from 表示“从……”；to 表示“到……”；for 表示“为了……”。第二空为动词不定式作目的状语。分析可知，选 A。

16. 【答案】A

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：Tom 想吃米饭，但我想吃面条。sb would like to do 固定句型，意为“某人想要做某事”。would rather 意思是“宁愿、宁可、更、最好、还是为好”，后接动词原形，常省略为'd rather，表示优先选择的一种方式。根据句意可知，选 A。

17. 【答案】C

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：几百年前，人们不会想到会有像计算机这样有用的东西。hundreds of, 并非表示精确数字, 往往强调数量之多, 意为“上百的”; 没有 hundreds. 表示准确数目时 hundred 不加 s, 如 300 为 three hundred。分析可知，选 C。

18. 【答案】D

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：上个学期她每天早上都练习读英语。practice doing 固定搭配，意为“练习做某事”。根据 practiced 可知，选 D。

19. 【答案】A

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：——祝你考试顺利！——谢谢。Thank you 谢谢；Good luck 祝你好运；Good idea 好主意；I'm sorry 很抱歉。根据语境可知，选 A。

20. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词词组。句意：他们是我们城市的女公共汽车司机。以 man 或 woman 为前缀的名词变复数时, 前后两个名词都变成复数。故选 A。

21. 【答案】D

【解析】考查名词词组。句意：十年后旅行会更安全。10 年用复数，故排除 A，名词后加 's 来表示所有关系，如果该名词是以-s 或-es 结尾，则只在该名词后加 “' ” 来构成所有格。根据句意可知，选 D。

22. 【答案】D

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：——Kitty，为什么不加入我们的游戏？——我想去，但是我需要先写我的作业。Let's go 我们走吧；It's a pleasure 不用谢；Yes, please 好的，谢谢；I'd like to 我想。根据 but I have to do my homework first 可知，选 D。

23. 【答案】C

【解析】考查时态。句意：如果明天下雨，我们就不去远足了。if 引导条件状语从句，从句用一般现在时，主句用一般将来时。故选 C。

24. 【答案】C

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：海洋为人们提供水和鱼。provide for 固定搭配，意为“为……提供……”。根据句意可知，选 C。

25. 【答案】B

【解析】考查代词。句意：这些书是 Alice 的，那些书是你的。one 代替上文中出现的单数可数名词，ones 代替上文中出现的复数可数名词。根据前面的 books 可知，选 B。

26. 【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词比较级。句意：你最好不要出去，风变得更大了。根据句意可知，此处用比较级。become 为系动词，后跟形容词作表语。strong 的比较级为 stronger，much 修饰形容词比较级，表示肯定。分析可知，选 D。

27. 【答案】C

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：——你可以递给我书吗？——当然可以，给你。No, that's no problem 不，没问题；Not at all 一点也不；Sure. Here you are 当然可以，给你；No, I couldn't 不，我不能。根据句意可知，选 C。

28. (1) 【答案】C

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：他和米奇拍了很多动画片。lots of 固定搭配，意为“很多”。根据句意可知，选 C。

28. (2) 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词和语境的理解。句意：世界上许多人都喜欢这只长着两个又大又圆的耳朵的老鼠。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写可数名词复数，根据 two large and round 可知，选 B。

28. (3) 【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词和语境的理解。句意：在迪斯尼早期的电影中，米奇很不幸。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个形容词作表语。根据后面提到的失去了家庭和女朋友可知，选 A。

28. (4) 【答案】E

【解析】考查形容词。句意：现在米老鼠仍然是世界上最受欢迎的卡通人物之一。one of the + 形容词最高级+可数名词复数固定搭配，意为“最……的……之一”。根据句意可知，选 E。

29. 【答案】national

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：士兵们每天早晨升起中国国旗。the Chinese national flag 固定搭配，意为“中国国旗”。故填 national。

30. 【答案】tourist

【解析】考查名词。句意：一位游客在颐和园迷路了。我们在找他。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个可数名词单数，根据句意和提示词可知，填 tourist。

31. 【答案】possible

【解析】考查形容词。句意：我能给她留个口信吗？根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个形容词作表语，根据句意和提示词可知，填 possible。

32. 【答案】tourist

【解析】考查名词和主谓一致。句意：那个穿白色衣服的游客来自美国。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写名词作主语，根据后面的 comes 可知，主语是可数名词单数，故填 tourist。

33. 【答案】Flight

【解析】考查名词。句意：各位乘客，CA235 航班马上起飞。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个可数名词单数，且航班代号一般大写，根据句意和提示词可知，填 Flight。

34. 【答案】Fishermen

【解析】考查可数名词复数。句意：渔民在深海用网捕鱼和捕虾。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写名词作主语，又因为谓语是 use，所以主语为可数名词复数。根据句意和提示词可知，填 Fishermen。

35. 【答案】fifth

【解析】考查形容词。句意：在第五个十字路口右转，邮局就在你的左边。根据句意可知，此处需要填写一个序数词，根据提示词可知，填 fifth。

36. 【答案】twice

【解析】考查副词。句意：我一个月去两次电影院。根据句意可知，此处为频率副词，表示动作在一定时间内发生的频率。根据提示词可知，填 twice。

37. 【答案】seasonal

【解析】考查形容词。句意：西瓜是一种季节性水果。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个形容词作前置定语修饰 fruit。根据提示词可知，填 seasonal，意为“季节性的”。

38. 【答案】changeable

【解析】考查形容词。句意：这些天天气变化无常。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个形容词作表语。根据句意和提示词可知，填 changeable。

39. 【答案】fiercely

【解析】考查副词。句意：街上很少有人走，因为风刮得很大。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个副词修饰 blow。根据句意和提示词可知，填 fiercely。

40. 【答案】smoky

【解析】考查形容词。句意：烟雾弥漫的空气对人有害。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个形容词作前置定语修饰 air，根据句意和提示词可知，填 smoky。

41. 【答案】didn't cost

【解析】考查否定句。原陈述句中谓语动词为 cost，变否定句要借助助动词，因为是一般过去时，因此借助 did，后加 not，缩写为 didn't，后接动词原形。故填 didn't cost。

42. 【答案】Has yet

【解析】考查一般疑问句和现在完成时。现在完成时的一般疑问句结构为：Have/Has/Had + 主语（you, he, she 等）+ v.过去分词 + 宾语 + （某些用于完成时的副词）。already 和 yet 都可用于现在完成时，already 通常用在肯定句中，而 yet 通常用在疑问句或否定句中。故填 Has; yet。

43. 【答案】go to

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：你什么时候去北京？leave for 固定搭配，意为“离开去某地”。go to 固定搭配，意为“去……”，根据句意可知，填 go to。

44. 【答案】to me

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：Maggie 从英国给我寄回来一张明信片。send sb sth/send sth to sb 固定搭配，意为“寄送给某人某物”。根据句意可知，填 to me。

45. 【答案】What it

【解析】考查感叹句。句意：天气多凉爽啊！感叹句结构：What+a(an)+形容词+名词+(主语+谓语)！How+形容词/(副词)+主语+谓语！根据后面的 cool weather 可知，填 What; it。

46. 【答案】see reading

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：我们可以看到一些学生正在教室读书。see sb doing 固定搭配，意为“看到某人正在做某事”。根据句意填 see; reading。

47. 【答案】without help

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：没有你的帮助，我们不能完成工作。without one's help 固定搭配，意为“没有……的帮助”。根据句意可知，填 without; help。

48. 【答案】How long does it take to travel from Beijing to Garden City by plane?

【解析】考查特殊疑问句和固定搭配。句意：坐飞机从北京到花园城要多长时间？特殊疑问句结构：特殊疑问词+一般疑问句（特殊疑问词+be/助动词/情态动词+主语+谓语）。travel from……to……固定搭配，意为“从……到……旅行”。it takes sb sometime to do 固定句型，意为“某人花费多长时间做某事”。

49. 【答案】Mendy likes music class best because she loves singing.

【解析】考查固定搭配和原因状语从句。句意：Mendy 最喜欢音乐课，因为她喜欢唱歌。此句为 because 引导的原因状语从句。like sth best 固定搭配，意为“最喜欢……”。love doing 固定搭配，意为“喜爱做某事”。

50. 【答案】Mary and her sister cleaned their room yesterday.

【解析】考查时态和固定搭配。句意：Mary 和她的姐姐（妹妹）昨天打扫了她们的房间。根据 yesterday 可知，此句用一般过去时。clean the room 固定搭配，意为“打扫房间”。

51. 【答案】What do you have to wear at school?

【解析】考查特殊疑问句和固定搭配。句意：你在学校必须穿什么？特殊疑问句结构：特殊疑问词+一般疑问句（特殊疑问词+be/助动词/情态动词+主语+谓语）。have to do 固定搭配，意为“必须做；不得不做”。at school 固定搭配，意为“在学校”。

52. 【答案】How far is it from his flat to the new park?

【解析】考查固定句型。句意：从他的公寓到新公园有多远？How far is it from to 固定句型，意为“从……到……多远？”

53. (1) 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段可知，博客上，有些人喜欢印度，有些人不喜欢印度。因此人们对印度有不同的观点。故选 C。

53. (2) 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段的“We flew from Beijing to New Delhi (the capital of India)”可知，作者从北京坐飞机去的印度。taxi 出租车；plane 飞机；train 火车；bus 公交车。故选 B。

53. (3) 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段的“Last year we travelled to Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam and France”可知，作者去过很多地方，故选 B。

53. (4) 【答案】C

【解析】词义猜测题。根据后面的“It was cheap but comfortable. We all felt at home”可知，作者很喜欢这个宾馆，dislike 不喜欢；turned 转变；enjoyed 享受；moved 移动。分析可知，选 C。

53. (5) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章最后一段的“So we felt happy and hoped for our next visit to India”可知，作者希望下次再来访问印度。故选 D。

53. (6) 【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。根据文章内容可知，本文主要讲述了作者去印度乌代普尔的一次愉快的旅行。故选 A。

54. (1) 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词和语境的理解。句意：我们先参观了泸沽湖。一到那里，我就纳闷为什么它这么漂亮。我喜欢呆在那里。**stay** 呆着；**climb** 爬；**skate** 滑冰；**wait** 等待。根据句意可知，选 A。

54. (2) 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词词组辨析。句意：那时候，我感觉自己像在画里。**looked like** 看起来像；**felt like**

感觉像；**sounded like** 听起来像；**tasted like** 尝起来像。根据句意可知，选 B。

54. (3) 【答案】D

【解析】考查副词。句意：我想我永远不会忘记那里的美景。**sometimes** 有时；**usually** 通常；**often** 经常；**never** 从来不。根据句意可知，选 D。

54. (4) 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词词义辨析和语境的理解。句意：短暂的休息后，我们在镇上四处走走，买了些礼物。**brought** 带来；**took** 带走；**bought** 买；**borrowed** 借。根据句意可知，选 C。

54. (5) 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词和语境的理解。句意：晚饭后我们散步，在月光下欣赏古老的街道和建筑物。**breakfast** 早饭；**lunch** 午饭；**dinner** 晚饭；**break** 休息。根据后面的 **moonlight** 可知，选 C。

54. (6) 【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词词义辨析和语境的理解。句意：我们度过了非常美好的一天。**terrible** 糟糕的；**boring** 无聊的；**bad** 坏的；**wonderful** 美好的。根据句意可知，选 D。

55. (1) 【答案】feel

【解析】考查动词和语境的理解。句意：当你在没有父母的情况下度假时，很容易感到无聊。**It's easy to do** 固定句型，意为“做某事很容易”。根据句意和首字母提示可知，填 **feel**。

55. (2) 【答案】advice

【解析】考查名词和语境的理解。句意：这里有一些建议你可以试试。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写名词。根据句意和首字母提示可知，填 **advice**。

55. (3) 【答案】rainy

【解析】考查形容词和语境的理解。句意：在多雨和潮湿的季节带把伞。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个形容词和后面的 **wet** 并列作前置定语，修饰 **season**。根据句意和首字母提示可知，填 **rainy**。

55. (4) 【答案】eat

【解析】考查情态动词用法和动词。句意：如果你饿了可以吃一些东西。情态动词 **can** 后跟动词原形。根据句意和首字母提示可知，填 **eat**。

55. (5) 【答案】enough

【解析】考查副词。句意：如果你让自己够忙的话，你不会想太多你的父母。当 **enough** 修饰形容词或副词时，把 **enough** 放在形容词或副词的后面。根据句意和首字母提示可知，填 **enough**。

55. (6) 【答案】 forget

【解析】考查动词。句意：人们在给父母打电话后似乎变得很快乐，忘记了所有的烦恼。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个动词原形和 **become** 并列。根据后面的 **worries** 和首字母提示可知，填 **forget**。

55. (7) 【答案】 difference

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：向他们展示你的假期有多大的不同会很有趣。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个可数名词单数。**make a difference** 固定搭配，意为“区别对待；有影响；与众不同”。根据句意和首字母提示可知，填 **difference**。

56. (1) 【答案】 His mother

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段的“**He was confused , so he went up to his mother**”可知，小蜗牛去问妈妈问题了。

56. (2) 【答案】 A butterfly

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段的“**That's ecause a caterpillar will become a butterfly**”可知，毛毛虫长大后会变成蝴蝶。

56. (3) 【答案】 In the ground

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段的“**He can dig a hole and hide in the ground and then the earth can protect him**”可知，蚯蚓会藏在地下的洞里。

56. (4) 【答案】 Three

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章内容可知，小蜗牛一共问了妈妈三个问题，分别是：为什么自己会有个又硬又重的壳？毛毛虫也没有骨头，动不快。她为什么能没有贝壳呢？蚯蚓的动作和蜗牛一样。他没有骨头，也不会变成蝴蝶，为什么不带个贝壳呢？

56. (5) 【答案】 Themselves

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章最后一段的“**We depend on ourselves**”可知，蜗牛需要依靠自己。

56. (6) 【答案】 We should depend on ourselves.

【解析】主旨大意题。根据文章内容可知，我们要学会依靠自己来保护自己。