

1. Some small shops in Britain usually close for \_\_\_\_ hour at \_\_\_\_ lunch time.  
A. an; the                      B. a; 不填                      C. a; the                      D. an; 不填
2. In cold winter, the temperature in Harbin often remains \_\_\_\_ zero all day.  
A. above                      B. below                      C. over                      D. under
3. None of them talked. They finished their meal in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. silence                      B. order                      C. place                      D. public
4. — Where is Joan?  
— She \_\_\_\_ a novel in her study.  
A. has read                      B. reads                      C. will read                      D. is reading
5. — You \_\_\_\_ park here! Look at the sign, it says "No parking".  
— Sorry, I didn't notice that sign just now.  
A. won't                      B. needn't                      C. mustn't                      D. couldn't
6. Mrs. Smith often goes to visit those AIDS patients in hospitals to cheer \_\_\_\_ up.  
A. her                      B. them                      C. him                      D. us
7. I was tired out, so I stopped the car \_\_\_\_ a short rest.  
A. have                      B. having                      C. to have                      D. had
8. Tony's mum looks young and beautiful. It's hard to imagine she is already in her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fifties                      B. fifty                      C. fiftieths                      D. fiftieth
9. — Has Jane done the washing yet?  
— You cannot \_\_\_\_ her to do such a thing.  
A. want                      B. hope                      C. expect                      D. wish
10. Guan Dong saved an old lady out of the Yangtze River. \_\_\_\_ great courage he showed!  
A. What a                      B. What                      C. How a                      D. How
11. — Do you know our new manager?  
— Yes. He \_\_\_\_ to be a friend of my brother.  
A. turns up                      B. turns on                      C. turns out                      D. turns off
12. — Excuse me, could you tell me \_\_\_\_?  
— In five minutes.  
A. how soon will the film begin                      B. how soon the film will begin  
C. how long the film has been on                      D. how long has the film been on
13. In North America, \_\_\_\_ meat eaters are bears and mountain lions. They eat smaller animals such as rabbits and mice.  
A. smallest                      B. the smallest                      C. largest                      D. the largest
14. — He hasn't got any hobbies.  
— You call watching TV \_\_\_\_ a hobby.  
A. while                      B. unless                      C. as                      D. if

15.— We can invite Nick and Nora to Shanghai Disneyland with us.

— \_\_\_\_? I'll give them a call right now.

- A. Why not                      B. What for                      C. Why                      D. What

16. My mother only had one eye. And because of this, I never wished her to show up in my school, being afraid that my classmates would \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_ I had an ugly mother.

One day during elementary school, I was terribly ill. My mother came.

"Your mom only has one eye?!" asked some of my classmates. I was so \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_.

I wished my mother would just \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_ from this world. "If you make me teased (嘲笑), why don't you just die?" I shouted at her, taking no notice of the sad look on her face. My mother just handed me some medicine and left without saying \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_.

At that time, I felt \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_ to say what I always wanted to say, and I didn't think I had hurt her feelings very much. That night I saw my mom \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_ in her room, so quietly, as if she was afraid that she might \_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_ me. Even so, I hated her tears from one eye. I made a \_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_: I must study hard and leave my mother.

Years later my dream came true. I was quite successful and lived \_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_. I never thought of going back to see my "ugly" mother \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_ one day I got a letter, which said, "My son... I'm sorry I only have one eye. When you were little, you got into a(n) \_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_ and lost your eye. As a mom, I couldn't \_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_ watching you live with only one eye. \_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_ I gave you mine. I was never \_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_ with you and I never regretted (后悔) what I did because I \_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_ you..."

I cried out aloud. Only then did I realize how beautiful my mother was!

(1) \_\_\_\_

- A. run out                      B. put out                      C. come out                      D. find out

(2) \_\_\_\_

- A. happy                      B. embarrassed                      C. cool                      D. pleased

(3) \_\_\_\_

- A. disappear                      B. change                      C. come                      D. go

(4) \_\_\_\_

- A. everything                      B. something                      C. anything                      D. nothing

(5) \_\_\_\_

- A. worried                      B. bad                      C. good                      D. annoyed

(6) \_\_\_\_

- A. cooking                      B. working                      C. reading                      D. crying

(7) \_\_\_\_

- A. break                      B. wake                      C. lose                      D. see

(8) \_\_\_\_

- A. decision                      B. difference                      C. suggestion                      D. mistake

(9) \_\_\_\_

- A. luckily                      B. healthily                      C. busily                      D. happily

(10) \_\_\_\_

- A. if                      B. unless                      C. until                      D. though

(11) \_\_\_\_

- A. accident                      B. appointment                      C. university                      D. habit

(12) \_\_\_\_

- A. enjoy                      B. stand                      C. help                      D. stop

(13) \_\_\_\_

- A. So                      B. Because                      C. Or                      D. But

(14) \_\_\_\_

- A. excited                      B. surprised                      C. angry                      D. proud

(15) \_\_\_\_

- A. dislike                      B. love                      C. hate                      D. miss

17. Mom and dad are the most important people in your life. They have been looking after you since you were born, so you should always love them. You should also get on well with them. But some children don't know how to do this. Here are some ways to help you.

●**Spend more time with your parents.** Don't spend too much time playing computer games or watching TV. Ask your parents to play with you. Talk or go outside with them.

●**Be kind to your parents.** You can make them happy with a smile when you come home. You can send your mother a card on Mothers' Day or tell your father a joke on his birthday. You can also clean your room by yourself.

●**Work hard.** If you do your best in your studies, your parents will be proud of you.

(1) The most important people in your life are your \_\_\_\_.

- A. friends                      B. mom and dad  
C. classmates                      D. brother and sister

(2) How many pieces of advice does the writer give you?

- A. One.                      B. Two.                      C. Three.                      D. Four.

(3) What can you do on your father's birthday according to the writer?

- A. Play computer games.                      B. Tell your father a joke.  
C. Ask him to clean your room.                      D. Go outside with friends.

# 18. How to Be a Better Student

Maybe you are a common student. You probably think you will never be a top student. This is not necessary so, however. Anyone can become a better student if he or she wants to. Here's how:

**Plan your time carefully.** When you plan your week, you should make a list of things that you have to do. After making this list, you should make a schedule of your time. First set your

time for eating, sleeping, dressing, etc. Then decide a good, regular time for studying. Don't forget to set aside enough time for entertainment. A weekly schedule may not solve all your problems, but it will force you to realize what is happening to your time.

**Find a good place to study.** Look around the house for a good study area. Keep this space, which may be a desk or simply a corner of your room, free of everything but study materials. No games, radios, or television! When you sit down to study, concentrate on the subject.

**Make good use of your time in class.** Take advantage of class time to listen to everything the teachers say. Really listening in class means less work later. Taking notes will help you remember what the teacher says.

**Study regularly.** When you get home from school, go over your notes, review the important points that your teacher is going to discuss the next day, read that material. This will help you understand the next class. If you do these things regularly, the material will become more meaningful, and you will remember it longer.

**Develop a good attitude about tests.** The purpose of a test is to show what you have learned about a subject. They help you remember your new knowledge. The world won't end if you don't pass a test, so don't be over worried.

There are other methods that might help you with your studying. You will probably discover them after you have tried these.

(1) The writer gives you \_\_\_\_ methods to help you in the passage.

- A. Four.                      B. Five.                      C. Six.                      D. Seven.

(2) What should you do if you want to plan your time?

- A. Make a schedule of your time.                      B. Find a good study area.  
C. Take advantage of class time.                      D. Review the important points.

(3) How can we remember what the teacher says?

- A. By taking notes in class.                      B. By concentrating on the subject.  
C. By listening to everything.                      D. By discussing with your classmates.

(4) What is the purpose of a test according to the writer?

- A. To help you solve some problems.  
B. To make us become better students.  
C. To discover if you are interested in a subject.  
D. To show what you have learned about a subject.

19. From my father I have learned a lot. And I'm very thankful to him. I remember when I was a child my father always got up very early, quietly putting on his clothes and going off to work. To arrive in time to open his tiny store at 8:30, he needed to leave our apartment at 6:30. After all, he had to take a bus and then the subway. The last journey was a long walk through a neighborhood much of which was full of the smell of rubbish. I learned: it is very important to work. No excuse.

When I was 12, I would, on some Saturdays, go to my father's store to help out. After helping set up the outside clothing display, for the rest of the day, I'd watch to make sure no one stole anything. When I noticed someone looking unusual or strange, I would look the person in the eye, smile and say, "May I help you?" Usually that worked, but sometimes, someone would run off with something. The first time, I ran after the thief but my father shouted, "Martin, stop! There is no need to do that." It's true that safety is more important than money.

After 10 years of hard work, he saved up enough money to buy his first car, a cheap one — he wouldn't buy one until he could afford to pay for it without borrowing money. I learned: buy only what you can afford. Buying necessary food and clothing won't make us go in debt (债务). The unnecessary things won't give us happiness, which comes from achievement only.

(1) What shop did the author's father own?

- A. A bookshop.
- B. A coffee shop.
- C. A clothing shop.
- D. A food shop.

(2) Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?

- A. The author ran after thieves many times.
- B. The author thanked his father a lot.
- C. The author's father worked very hard.
- D. The author's father made some money.

(3) All the following are talked about in the passage **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_.

- A. the importance of working
- B. the good ways to keep healthy
- C. that safety comes before money
- D. that it's bad to spend more than you make

(4) According to the author, what usually makes people go in debt?

- A. To rent a house for the family.
- B. To send their children to school.
- C. To enjoy something unnecessary.
- D. To buy enough food for the family.

(5) What is the passage mainly about?

- A. How to live a happy life.
- B. What makes a person successful.
- C. The help the author got from his father.
- D. What the author learned from his father.

20. It is \_\_\_\_ for me to follow the Australian guests because I am good at English.

- A. bad
- B. easy
- C. hard
- D. right

21. \_\_\_\_ the exam, we'll say good-bye to our dear teachers, classmates as well as our beautiful school.

- A. In
- B. For
- C. After
- D. Through

22.— Can I bring a friend to your birthday party?

— Sure, \_\_\_\_.

- A. no problem                      B. not at all                      C. my pleasure                      D. well done

23. Rick has learned a lot about Chinese culture \_\_\_\_ he came to China.

- A. before                      B. when                      C. until                      D. since

24.— I forgot to bring my dictionary. Could I use yours?

— Yes, you \_\_\_\_.

- A. can                      B. must                      C. could                      D. should

25. Mum, what are you cooking? It \_\_\_\_ so sweet.

- A. tastes                      B. feels                      C. sounds                      D. smells

26.— More and more people come to visit Mount Huangshan.

— That's true. It has become the \_\_\_\_ of Anhui.

- A. pride                      B. effort                      C. praise                      D. courage

27.— It's so late. Why not write the report tomorrow?

— But I don't know \_\_\_\_ I can do it if not now.

- A. why                      B. when                      C. how                      D. where

28. As time \_\_\_\_, you'll come to think of English as your friend and love it.

- A. goes by                      B. runs out                      C. takes off                      D. turns up

29. If my friends have any problems, my door is \_\_\_\_ open to them.

- A. never                      B. seldom                      C. sometimes                      D. always

30. Mr. Wang has left for Guangzhou. He \_\_\_\_ a speech there in two days.

- A. gives                      B. gave                      C. will give                      D. has given

31.— Jim, remember to return this book by Friday.

— \_\_\_\_.

- A. Got it                      B. Good luck                      C. That's right                      D. It's nothing

32. \_\_\_\_ the sun was not yet up, many people were already taking exercise in the square.

- A. As                      B. If                      C. Though                      D. Because

33. I don't \_\_\_\_ the heat, for I'm used to hot weather.

- A. like                      B. mind                      C. know                      D. stand

34. You can take \_\_\_\_ of the two toy cars and leave the other for your brother.

- A. both                      B. none                      C. either                      D. neither

35. Rose finished her study in the university and went to \_\_\_\_ a good job.

- A. take after                      B. look after                      C. care for                      D. search for

36. Spend more time talking with your parents, \_\_\_\_ they may not well understand you.

- A. or                      B. so                      C. and                      D. but

37. As we all know, the Silk Road \_\_\_\_ China to the west in ancient times.

- A. connects                      B. connected                      C. will connect                      D. is connecting

38. He is an honest boy. I have no reason to \_\_\_\_ what he said.

- A. hear                      B. doubt                      C. repeat                      D. believe

39. — We failed in the singing competition.

— \_\_\_\_\_. Better times are waiting for you.

- A. No way                      B. Best wishes                      C. Cheer up                      D. Good job

40. In China, very few children make pocket money. \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_, in western countries, most kids make pocket money by themselves. They make money in many different \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_.

When kids are very young, their parents help them sell the fruits of their own trees to neighbours. Kids may also help \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_ do housework to make money at home. When they \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ sixteen, they can make money by sending newspapers or by working in fast food restaurants, \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_ during the summer holidays.

There are many \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_ of making pocket money by kids themselves. First of all, they learn the \_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_ of money by working hard so that they will not waste any. Secondly, they learn to \_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_ money to buy things they need or want, such as books, pencils, movies, and even clothes they like. Thirdly, they learn to \_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_ the daily life problems by helping their parents or others. Making pocket money is \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_ for children when they grow up. That is why parents encourage their kids to make pocket money.

(1) \_\_\_\_

- A. Also                      B. Anyway                      C. However                      D. Besides

(2) \_\_\_\_

- A. ways                      B. levels                      C. homes                      D. countries

(3) \_\_\_\_

- A. teachers                      B. friends                      C. parents                      D. neighbours

(4) \_\_\_\_

- A. get                      B. have                      C. catch                      D. reach

(5) \_\_\_\_

- A. really                      B. hardly                      C. properly                      D. especially

(6) \_\_\_\_

- A. choices                      B. advantages                      C. problems                      D. lessons

(7) \_\_\_\_

- A. fun                      B. value                      C. message                      D. purpose

(8) \_\_\_\_

- A. count                      B. waste                      C. manage                      D. change

(9) \_\_\_\_

- A. give up                      B. look up                      C. deal with                      D. meet with

(10) \_\_\_\_

- A. helpful                      B. careful                      C. beautiful                      D. successful

41. Once there lived a farmer called Henry. He had a brother, Mike, in town who was an excellent gardener. His skill and his beautiful trees were 1 everywhere.

One day, Henry went to town to visit Mike. "Look, my brother," said Mike, "Here is the best 2 tree from my garden. Take it home and 3 it so that you, and your children, and your children's children can enjoy it." Henry was 4 with the apple tree and went back home. The next morning, he began to 5 where he should plant it.

"If I plant it on the hill," said he to himself, "the wind might catch it and 6 down the fruit; If I plant it close to the road, people who pass by will pick some of them; But if I plant it."

7 he planted the tree in the corner behind his house, where no one else could notice it. But the tree bore (结出) no fruit the first year, nor the second. Then Henry sent for his brother and said to him 8, "You have cheated me. This is the third year and it brings me 9 but leaves."

When Mike saw where the tree was planted, he laughed and said, "You have planted the tree in such a cold corner without 10 or warmth. How, then, could you expect flowers and fruit?"

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

- |           |           |            |           |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| A. simple | B. famous | C. similar | D. common |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

- |         |          |          |           |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| A. pear | B. grape | C. apple | D. banana |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

- |         |         |         |          |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| A. sell | B. wash | C. hide | D. plant |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

- |          |            |            |            |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|
| A. tired | B. patient | C. pleased | D. popular |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

- |          |           |            |               |
|----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| A. learn | B. wonder | C. realize | D. understand |
|----------|-----------|------------|---------------|

(6) \_\_\_\_\_

- |        |        |         |          |
|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| A. put | B. cut | C. push | D. shake |
|--------|--------|---------|----------|

(7) \_\_\_\_\_

- |            |            |            |              |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| A. Finally | B. Firstly | C. Luckily | D. Certainly |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|

(8) \_\_\_\_\_

- |            |            |           |               |
|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| A. happily | B. angrily | C. kindly | D. carelessly |
|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|

(9) \_\_\_\_\_

- |            |              |               |             |
|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. nothing | B. something | C. everything | D. anything |
|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|

(10) \_\_\_\_\_

- |        |          |          |             |
|--------|----------|----------|-------------|
| A. air | B. earth | C. water | D. sunlight |
|--------|----------|----------|-------------|

42. Brian: Hi, Cindy. 1.

Cindy: Hi, Brian. It is nice to see you and so many old classmates.



Brian: So it is. \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_.

Cindy: You are right. It's really a long time.

Brian: Did you see the old photos on the wall?

Cindy: I sure did. \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_.

Brian: But those are some great memories.

Cindy: Hey! \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_.

Brian: Yes, it is. I remember he used to stay up all night studying.

Cindy: \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_.

Brian: Yes. He was the only one left in the class when he woke up.

Cindy: That was really funny.

A. What happened?

B. Long time no see!

C. Who took these photos?

D. Isn't that John over there?

E. We looked so funny in them.

F. I can't believe it's been ten years.

G. And then he would fall asleep in class.

(1) \_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_

(5) \_\_\_\_

**43.** Tony Wheeler was born to travel. His father worked for an airline. For the first 16 years of his life, Wheeler and his family lived in many different countries.

In the early 1970s, Tony met a young woman named Maureen. They soon married. Before getting jobs, Tony and Maureen wanted to travel. They took a year-long trip from England, through Asia, to Australia. On the trip, they visited places like Iran (伊朗), India, and so on.

When Tony and Maureen arrived in Australia, people asked many questions about their trip. To answer these questions, Wheeler wrote a book called *Across Asia on the Cheap*. The book told people about different countries' weather, customs (风俗), and places to see. But unlike other travel books then, Tony Wheeler's book also talked about places most tourists did not go. He also wrote about unusual things to see and do. The book was very popular.

Tony and Maureen started a company called Lonely Planet. They continued travelling. They wrote books for each place they visited. Today, 800 people work for Lonely Planet. The company has over 650 books. Tony Wheeler, the great traveller, still writes about travels to many places and will bring us more surprises.

(1) Tony Wheeler and his wife ended the year-long trip in \_\_\_\_.

- A. England                      B. Iran                      C. India                      D. Australia

(2) Tony Wheeler wrote the book *Across Asia on the Cheap* to \_\_\_\_.

- A. make money for his next trip  
B. tell people about his new company  
C. draw people's attention to his family  
D. answer people's question about his trip

(3) How was the book *Across Asia on the Cheap* different from other travel books then?

- A. It was longer and more popular.  
B. It was the first travel book in the world.  
C. It talked about places most tourists did not go.  
D. It talked about a country's weather and customs.

(4) Which of the following is TRUE about Tony Wheeler's company?

- A. His father started it.                      B. It is an airline company.  
C. Hundreds of people work for it.                      D. It has no books about travelling.

(5) The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_.

- A. a great traveller and his books                      B. a tour of different countries  
C. a great writer and his family                      D. different kinds of companies

44. "Make-A-Wish" is one of the world's most well-known charities (慈善机构). It makes wishes come true for children who have serious illnesses. It gives them hope and joy and helps them forget about their health problems and have fun.

It all started in 1980 in Phoenix, Arizona. Christopher was a 7-year-old boy who was very sick. He always dreamed of becoming a police officer. Tommy Austin and Ron Cox, two police officers, made his wish come true. They gave Christopher a tour of the city in a police helicopter (直升飞机) and made a real police uniform (制服) for him.

There are four kinds of wishes children usually have:

**I wish to go.** Children usually want to travel or go to a concert, a game or a park.

**I wish to meet.** Children sometimes want to meet their favorite actors, singers or players.

**I wish to be.** Some children wish to become actors, singers or police officers.

**I wish to have.** They often want to have a computer, a game, a bike or many other things.

Let's hope more wishes will come true in the future. People who work in the charity always try for the best. Almost 25,000 volunteers (志愿者) help, work or give money. Will you be one of them?

(1) "Make-A-Wish" is a charity to help \_\_\_\_.

- A. sick children                      B. serious officers  
C. famous actors                      D. popular singers

(2) What did the two police officers do for Christopher?

- A. They give him a computer.                      B. They give him a tour of the city.  
C. They took him to a concert.                      D. They took him to the hospital.

(3) Which kind of wishes does Christopher have?

- A. I wish to go.              B. I wish to meet.              C. I wish to be.              D. I wish to have.

(4) The purpose of the last paragraph is to \_\_\_\_.

- A. explain what "Make-A-Wish" is  
B. encourage more people to join the charity  
C. tell us how Christopher's wish came true  
D. introduce different kinds of children's wishes

(5) Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Sick children just wish to get well.  
B. Christopher and Tommy are two officers.  
C. A few people are working for "Make-A-Wish".  
D. "Make-A-Wish" has a history of over 30 years.

### 参考答案

1. 【答案】D

【解析】考查冠词。句意：一些英国的小商店通常在午饭时间关闭一小时。hour 的发音为 /<sup>h</sup>aʊə(r)/, 首字母发音为元音因素, 故用 an; at lunch time, 在午饭时间, 故选 D。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】考查介词。句意：在寒冷的冬天, 哈尔滨的温度经常在零度以下。below zero, 零度以下, 故选 B。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：没有人说话。他们安静地吃完了饭。in silence, 安静地。故选 A。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】考查时态。句意：——乔安在哪里？——她正在书房里读小说。时态为现在进行时, 故选 D。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】考查情态动词。句意：——你不应该把车停在这里！看标语, 上面写着禁止停车。——抱歉, 我刚刚没注意到标语。故选 D, 意为“不能”。

6. 【答案】B

【解析】考查代词。句意：史密斯先生经常去医院看艾滋病病人, 让他们振作。them 在这里指代 AIDS patients, 故选 B。

7. 【答案】C

【解析】考查 stop 的用法。句意：我很累, 所以我停下车短暂休息一会。

8.【答案】A

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：托尼的妈妈看起来年轻漂亮。很难想象她已经五十多岁了。in one's fifties, 表示范围, 50 多岁, 故选 A。

9.【答案】C

【解析】考查动词。句意：——简洗好衣服了吗？——你不能指望她做这样的事情。expect sb. to do sth., 期望某人做某事, 故选 C。

10.【答案】B

【解析】考查感叹句。句意：关东把一位老妇人从长江里救了出来。他展现了多么大的勇气啊！What+不可数名词+主语+谓语, 故选 B。

11.【答案】C

【解析】考查短语。句意：——你知道我们的新经理吗？——是的。他是我弟弟的一个朋友。turn out, 被证明是, 结果是, 故选 C。

12.【答案】B

【解析】考查宾语从句。句意：——打扰一下, 你能告诉我电影什么时候开始吗？——五分钟后。此处应用陈述语序, 故选 B。

13.【答案】D

【解析】考查最高级。句意：在北美, 最大的肉食者是熊和山狮。他们吃较小的动物, 如兔子和老鼠。故选 D。

14.【答案】C

【解析】考查代词。句意：——他没有任何爱好。——你可以把看电视作为一种兴趣爱好。故选 C, 意为“作为”。

15.【答案】A

【解析】考查交际用语。句意：——我们可以邀请尼克和诺拉和我们一起去上海迪士尼。——为什么不呢？我立刻给他们打电话。故选 A, 意为“为什么不”。

16. (1)【答案】D

【解析】考查短语。being afraid that my classmates would \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_ I had an ugly mother. 害怕我同学会发现我有一个难看的母亲。故选 D, 意为“发现”。

16. (2)【答案】B

【解析】考查形容词。"Your mom only has one eye?!" asked some of my classmates. I was so \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_ 有些同学问我, “你妈妈只有一只眼睛?!” 我很尴尬。故选 B, 意为“尴尬的, 窘迫的”。

16. (3)【答案】A

【解析】考查动词。I wished my mother would just \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_ from this world. 我希望我妈妈从这个世界上消失。故选 A, 意为“消失”。

16. (4) 【答案】C

【解析】考查不定代词。My mother just handed me some medicine and left without saying 4 \_\_\_\_\_.我妈妈只是递给我一些药后就离开了，什么也没有说。故选 C，意为“任何事情”。

16. (5) 【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。At that time, I felt 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to say what I always wanted to say, and I didn't think I had hurt her feelings very much.那个时候，我觉得把一直想说的话说了出来心情很好，我没有想到会伤害她那么深。故选 C，意为“好的”。

16. (6) 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词。根据后文 Even so, I hated her tears from one eye.可知 That night I saw my mom 6 \_\_\_\_\_ in her room, so quietly,那晚我看见妈妈在她房间悄悄地哭。故选 C，意为“哭泣”。

16. (7) 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词。as if she was afraid that she might 7 \_\_\_\_\_ me.好像她怕吵醒我。根据前面的 quietly, 故选 B，意为“使……醒过来”。

16. (8) 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词。I made a 8 \_\_\_\_\_: I must study hard and leave my mother.我做出了一个决定：我必须努力学习，离开我母亲。故选 A，意为“决定”。

16. (9) 【答案】D

【解析】考查副词。Years later my dream came true. I was quite successful and lived 9 \_\_\_\_\_.多年以后我的梦想实现了。我很成功，过得很开心。故选 D，意为“开心地”。

16. (10) 【答案】C

【解析】考查 not... until。I never thought of going back to see my "ugly" mother 10 \_\_\_\_\_ one day I got a letter 在我收到我的“丑”母亲的来信那天之前，我没有想过回去看她。故选 C，not... until, 直到……才。

16. (11) 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词。When you were little, you got into a(n) 11 \_\_\_\_\_ and lost your eye.分析语境可知，失去了眼睛应当是遭遇了事故，只有 A 项符合语境。

16. (12) 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词。As a mom, I couldn't 12 \_\_\_\_\_ watching you live with only one eye.分析语境可知，应当指我无法忍受只用一只眼睛看着你。

16. (13) 【答案】A

【解析】考查连词。13 \_\_\_\_\_ I gave you mine.所以我把我的眼睛给了你。故选 A，意为“所以”。

16. (14) 【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。I was never 14 with you and I never regretted (后悔) what I did because I 15 you..." 我从来都没有对你生气，我也从来不后悔我所做的，因为我爱你。故选 C，意为“生气的”。

16. (15) 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词。I was never 14 with you and I never regretted (后悔) what I did because I 15 you..." 我从来都没有对你生气，我也从来不后悔我所做的，因为我爱你。故选 B，意为“爱”。

17. (1) 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第一句 Mom and dad are the most important people in your life. 爸爸和妈妈是你生活中最重要的人。故选 B。

17. (2) 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二、三、四段第一句 Spend more time with your parents; Be kind to your parents; Work hard. 多花点时间和你父母在一起。善待你的父母。努力工作。故选 C。

17. (3) 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第三句 You can send your mother a card on Mothers' Day or tell your father a joke on his birthday. 你可以在母亲节给你妈妈寄张卡片，或者在你爸爸生日的时候给他讲个笑话。故选 B。

18. (1) 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二、三、四、五和六段第一句 Plan your time carefully. Find a good place to study. Make good use of your time in class. Study regularly. Develop a good attitude about tests. 仔细规划你的时间。找个好地方学习。好好利用你在课堂上的时间。定期学习。培养良好的对待考试的态度。故选 A。

18. (2) 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第三句 After making this list, you should make a schedule of your time. 列完这份清单后，你应该制作你的时间表。故选 A。

18. (3) 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第四句 Taking notes will help you remember what the teacher says. 记笔记会帮助你记住老师说的话。故选 A。

18. (4) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第六段第二句 The purpose of a test is to show what you have learned about a subject. 考试的目的是展现你一门学科的所学的东西。故选 D。

19. (1) 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第二句 After helping set up the outside clothing display, 在帮忙布置了外面的服装展示之后。由此可知开的是服装店，故选 C。

**19. (2) 【答案】A**

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段倒数三句 The first time, I ran after the thief but my father shouted, "Martin, stop! There is no need to do that." It's true that safety is more important than money.第一次，我追赶小偷，但我父亲喊道：“马丁，住手！”没有必要这样做。“安全比金钱更重要。故选 A。

**19. (3) 【答案】B**

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段倒数第二句 I learned: it is very important to work. 我学到了：工作很重要。根据第二段最后一句，It's true that safety is more important than money. “安全比金钱更重要。根据第三段第二句，I learned: buy only what you can afford. 我学会了：只买你买得起的东西。B 项并不提及，故选 B。

**19. (4) 【答案】C**

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段二、三句 I learned: buy only what you can afford. Buying necessary food and clothing won't make us go in debt (债务).我学到了：只买你买得起的东西。买必要的食物和衣服不会让我们负债。故选 C。

**19. (5) 【答案】D**

【解析】主旨大意题。根据第一段倒数第二句 I learned: it is very important to work.我学到了：工作很重要。根据第二段最后一句 It's true that safety is more important than money. “安全比金钱更重要。根据第三段第二句 I learned: buy only what you can afford.我学会了：只买你买得起的东西。文章主要介绍作者从父亲身上学到的东西，故选 D。

**20. 【答案】B**

【解析】考查形容词。我很简单地就可以理解澳大利亚客人，因为我擅长英语。故选 B，意为“容易的”。

**21. 【答案】C**

【解析】考查连词。句意：考试之后，我们就会对我们亲爱的老师、同学还有我们美丽的学校说再见。故选 C，意为“在……之后”。

**22. 【答案】A**

【解析】考查短语。句意：——我可以带一个朋友到你的生日派对吗？——好，没问题。故选 A，意为“没问题”。

**23. 【答案】D**

【解析】考查介词。里克自从来到中国后，对中国文化有了很多了解。故选 D，意为“自从”。

**24. 【答案】A**

【解析】考查情态动词。句意：——我忘记带我的字典了。我可以用你的吗？——是的，你可以。故选 A，意为“可以，能够”。

**25. 【答案】D**

【解析】考查感官动词。句意：妈妈，你在做什么？闻起来好香。故选 D，意为“闻起来”。

26. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词。句意：——越来越多的人到黄山旅游。——对的。现在它已经成为了安徽的骄傲。故选 A，意为“骄傲”。

27. 【答案】B

【解析】考查疑问词。句意：——太晚了。你为什么不明天写报告？——但是我不知道如果现在不做的话我什么时候可以做。故选 B，意为“何时”。

28. 【答案】A

【解析】考查短语。句意：当时间流逝的时候，你会开始把英语当做你的朋友并且爱上它。故选 A，意为“时间流逝”。

29. 【答案】D

【解析】考查频率副词。句意：如果我的朋友有任何问题，我的大门永远都为他们敞开。故选 D，意为“永远，一直”。

30. 【答案】C

【解析】考查时态。句意：王先生去广州了。他两天后要在那里做演讲。时态为一般将来时，故选 C。

31. 【答案】A

【解析】考查短语。句意：——吉姆，记得周五前把这本书还上。——知道了。故选 A，意为“了解，知道”。

32. 【答案】C

【解析】考查连词。句意：虽然太阳还没升起来，但是很多人早已经在广场上锻炼了。故选 C，意为“虽然”。

33. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词。句意：我不介意热，因为我已经习惯热天气了。故选 B，意为“介意”。

34. 【答案】C

【解析】考查代词。句意：你可以拿走两辆玩具汽车的任一个，然后把另一个留给你弟弟。故选 C，意为“两者中一个”。

35. 【答案】D

【解析】考查短语。句意：罗斯完成了大学学业，然后去寻找一份好工作。故选 D，意为“寻找”。

36. 【答案】A

【解析】考查祈使句。句意：多花时间和父母聊天，否则他们不能很好地理解你。故选 A，意为“否则”。

37. 【答案】B



【解析】考查时态。句意：众所周知，在古时候丝绸之路把中国与西方联系起来。时态为一般过去时，故选 B。

38. 【答案】B

【解析】考查形容词。句意：他是个诚实的男孩。我没有理由怀疑他所说的话。故选 B，意为“怀疑”。

39. 【答案】C

【解析】考查交际用语。句意：——我们在歌唱比赛中落败了。——振作起来。更好的时间在等你们。故选 C，意为“振作起来”。

40. (1) 【答案】C

【解析】考查副词。In China, very few children make pocket money. 1, in western countries, most kids make pocket money by themselves. 在中国，很少有孩子赚零花钱。然而，在西方国家，大多数孩子自己赚零用钱。故选 C，意为“然而”。

40. (2) 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词。They make money in many different 2. 他们用各种方式赚钱。故选 A，意为“方式”。

40. (3) 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词。Kids may also help 3 do housework to make money at home. 孩子们也可以帮助父母做家务，在家赚钱。

40. (4) 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词。When they 4 sixteen, they can make money by sending newspapers 当他们到 16 岁的时候，他们可以卖报纸挣钱。故选 D，意为“到达”。

40. (5) 【答案】D

【解析】考查副词。they can make money by sending newspapers or by working in fast food restaurants, 5 during the summer holidays. 他们可以通过送报纸或在快餐店工作来赚钱，特别是在暑假。故选 D，意为“特别是”。

40. (6) 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词。There are many 6 of making pocket money by kids themselves. 孩子自己赚零花钱有很多优点。故选 B，意为“优点”。

40. (7) 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词。First of all, they learn the 7 of money by working hard so that they will not waste any. 首先，他们通过努力工作来学习金钱的价值，这样他们就不会浪费钱。故选 B，意为“价值”。

40. (8) 【答案】C

【解析】 Secondly, they learn to \_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_ money to buy things they need or want, such as books, pencils, movies, and even clothes they like.其次，他们学会管理金钱来购买他们需要或想要的东西，如书籍、铅笔、电影，甚至他们喜欢的衣服。故选 C，意为“管理”。

40. (9) 【答案】 C

【解析】 考查短语。 Thirdly, they learn to \_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_ the daily life problems by helping their parents or others.第三，他们学会通过帮助父母或他人来处理日常生活中的问题。故选 C，意为“处理”。

40. (10) 【答案】 A

【解析】 考查形容词。 Making pocket money is \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_ for children when they grow up.当孩子们长大后，赚零花钱是有帮助的。故选 A，意为“有帮助的”。

41. (1) 【答案】 B

【解析】 考查形容词。 His skill and his beautiful trees were \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_ everywhere.他的技能和他的好看的树到处都很有名。故选 B，意为“有名的”。

41. (2) 【答案】 C

【解析】 根据后文 Henry was \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ with the apple tree and went back home.可知"Here is the best \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_ tree from my garden.这是我花园里最好的苹果树。故选 C。

41. (3) 【答案】 D

【解析】 考查动词。 Take it home and \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_ it so that you, and your children, and your children's children can enjoy it.把它带回家，种下它，这样你、你的孩子、你孩子的孩子就能享用它。故选 D，意为“种植”。

41. (4) 【答案】 C

【解析】 考查形容词。 Henry was \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ with the apple tree and went back home.亨利很开心地拿着苹果树回了家。故选 C，意为“开心的”。

41. (5) 【答案】 B

【解析】 考查动词。 The next morning, he began to \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_ where he should plant it.第二天早晨他开始想他应该把它种在哪里。故选 B，意为“想弄明白”。

41. (6) 【答案】 D

【解析】 考查动词。 the wind might catch it and \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_ down the fruit;风会刮到它，把上面的果实晃掉。故选 D，意为“摇晃”。

41. (7) 【答案】 A

【解析】 考查副词。 \_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_ he planted the tree in the corner behind his house 最终他把树种在了他屋子后的角落里。故选 A，意为“最终”。

41. (8) 【答案】 B

【解析】考查副词。Then Henry sent for his brother and said to him 8, "You have cheated me.然后亨利请他哥哥过来并对他生气地说，“你欺骗了我”。故选 B，意为“生气地”。

41. (9) 【答案】A

【解析】考查不定代词。This is the third year and it brings me 9 but leaves.这是第三年了，它什么都没带给我，只有树叶。故选 A，意为“没有东西”。

41. (10) 【答案】D

【解析】考查名词。You have planted the tree in such a cold corner without 10 or warmth.你把树种在这么冷的角落，没有阳光和温度。故选 D，意为“阳光”。

42. (1) 【答案】B

【解析】— Hi, Cindy. Long time no see! — Hi, Brian. It is nice to see you and so many old classmates.——嗨，辛迪。好久不见！——你好，布莱恩。很高兴见到你和这么多老同学。故选 B。

42. (2) 【答案】F

【解析】— I can't believe it's been ten years. — You are right. It's really a long time.——我不敢相信已经过了十年了。——对的。真的很久了。故选 F。

42. (3) 【答案】E

【解析】— We looked so funny in them. — But those are some great memories.我们那些照片看起来很搞笑。——但是那些是一些美好的回忆。故选 E。

42. (4) 【答案】D

【解析】— Isn't that John over there? — Yes, it is. I remember he used to stay up all night studying.——那不是约翰吗？——是的，是他。我记得他曾经熬夜学习。故选 D。

42. (5) 【答案】G

【解析】— And then he would fall asleep in class. — Yes. He was the only one left in the class when he woke up.——然后他就会在课堂上睡着。——是的。当他醒来时，班里就他一个人了。故选 G。

43. (1) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第四句 They took a year-long trip from England, through Asia, to Australia.他们进行了一年的旅行，从英国，经过亚洲，到澳大利亚。故选 D。

43. (2) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第二句 To answer these questions, Wheeler wrote a book called *Across Asia on the Cheap*.为了回答这些问题，惠勒写了一本书，名为《便宜玩转亚洲》。故选 D。

43. (3) 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第四句 But unlike other travel books then, Tony Wheeler's book also talked about places most tourists did not go.但与其他旅行书籍不同的是，托尼·惠勒的书也谈到了大多数游客不去的地方。故选 C。

43. (4) 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段中 Tony and Maureen started a company called Lonely Planet. They continued travelling. They wrote books for each place they visited. Today, 800 people work for Lonely Planet. The company has over 650 books.托尼和莫琳创办了一家叫“孤独星球”的公司。他们继续旅行。他们为他们参观的每一个地方写书。现在，800人为孤独星球工作。这家公司有 650 多本书。故选 C。

43. (5) 【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。文章主要介绍托尼·惠勒在旅游后写了一本书《便宜玩转亚洲》。后来托尼和莫琳创办了一家叫“孤独星球”的公司。他们继续旅行。他们为他们参观的每一个地方写书。故选 A。

44. (1) 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第二句 It makes wishes come true for children who have serious illnesses.它让患有严重疾病的儿童的愿望得以实现。故选 A。

44. (2) 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句 They gave Christopher a tour of the city in a police helicopter (直升飞机) and made a real police uniform (制服) for him.他们用一架警用直升机带领克里斯托弗游览了这座城市，并为他制作了一套真正的警服。故选 B。

44. (3) 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第二句 He always dreamed of becoming a police officer.他一直梦想成为一名警察。故选 C。

44. (4) 【答案】B

【解析】主旨大意题。根据最后一段 Let's hope more wishes will come true in the future. People who work in the charity always try for the best. Almost 25,000 volunteers (志愿者) help, work or give money. Will you be one of them?让我们祝愿将来能实现更多的愿望。在慈善机构工作的人总是尽最大努力。将近 25000 名志愿者帮助、工作或捐钱。你会成为他们中的一员吗？故选 B。

44. (5) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第一句 It all started in 1980 in Phoenix, Arizona.一切都始于 1980 年亚利桑那州的凤凰城。由此可见这一机构已经有超过 30 年的历史。故选 D。