

1. Which pronunciation is different?

- A. southern B. worry C. palace D. puzzle

2. Miss Liu told us that there were more than 15 million people ____ in Beijing.

- A. live B. lived C. to live D. living

3. She has already been to Japan for _____. She will go there again _____ next week.

- A. some time, sometime B. some times, sometime
C. sometimes, some time D. sometime, sometimes

4. How far is our school to the nearest cinema?

- A. It takes only five minutes to get there.
B. Our school is 200 metres away from the cinema.
C. It's only a hundred metres from our school to the cinema.
D. We take about five minutes to go to the nearest cinema.

5. My father used to work as a worker _____.

- A. nowadays B. in the past
C. in the last ten years D. all the time

6. They were _____ an exhibition in _____ European city this time last year.

- A. in...an B. in...a C. at...a D. at...an

7. Mongolia is _____ China.

- A. in North B. in the north of C. on the north of D. north of

8. Bob will _____ Japan to take part in a contest.

- A. come back for B. leave for C. return D. leave off

9. The teacher asked the children _____ their parents _____ the housework _____.

- A. help, do, at weekend B. to help, doing, at weekends
C. to help, do, on weekends D. helped, did, on the weekend

10. Though I only _____ 4000 RMB, the computer can store _____ information.

- A. cost, huge amounts of B. paid, a large number of
C. spend, a huge amount of D. take, plenty of

11. Jim has _____ to Ottawa and he with Alice _____ be back _____ two days.

- A. gone, is going to, in B. been, are going to be, in
C. gone, are going to, after D. been, will, after

12. Shanghai is famous _____ an important city in the world _____ its leading position in finance and economy.

- A. as...as B. for...as C. for...for D. as...for

13. Tommy _____ a new coat for his son.

- A. needn't to buy B. needn't buy
C. doesn't need buy D. needs buy

14. I _____ New York _____ a snowy night.

A. arrived; on B. reached; in C. got to; on D. arrived in; at

15. Bob has asked me if I _____ the group discussion the next day.

A. will join B. will join in C. would join in D. would join

16. It's _____ from Shanghai to Hangzhou.

A. two hours' drive B. two-hour-drive
C. two-hour drive D. two hour's drive

17. My mother didn't go to bed _____ I came back at midnight.

A. if B. after C. before D. until

18. _____ the three brothers has been to Japan, but _____ them have been to America.

A. All of, none of B. Both of, all of
C. None of, all of D. Neither of, both of

19. Peter is taller than _____ in his class.

A. any other boy B. any other boys
C. any of the other boy D. any boys

20. _____ important piece of advice you have given me!

A. What B. How C. What an D. How an

21. _____ the new books about travelling to different cities were sold yesterday.

A. The hundreds of B. Three hundred of
C. Hundreds of D. A hundred

22. Betty works _____ than Jenny to become one of the top students in the class.

A. more hardly B. more harder C. much hardlier D. much harder

23. I am terribly sorry for forgetting _____ the lights when I left the building.

A. turning down B. to turn down C. turning off D. to turn off

24. When spring comes, we _____ trees on _____ side of the road.

A. will plant, both B. plant, every
C. will plant, either D. plant, each

25. — Would you be so nice to bring me the umbrella?

— _____.

A. Yes, I would. B. With pleasure. C. My pleasure. D. I'd love to.

26. One of the _____ stood up and began to ask questions. (Asia)

27. We _____ the city after the big fire. (building)

28. Quite a few _____ love eating spicy food. (Thailand)

29. Paris in spring is like an outdoor _____ of art. (exhibit)

30. How _____ he did the homework! There are so many mistakes. (care)

31. He's leaving for Beijing by air. His _____ time is 8:00 p.m. (depart)

32. The old woman was _____ about his son's safety. (worry)

33. In the last years, many low-rent houses _____ in China to help those who cannot afford a house. (build)

34. A number of artists suggested _____ their works on the show. (exhibit)
35. Not only they but also John _____ out the truth already. (find)
36. Every night I hear him _____ loudly downstairs. (sing)
37. He remembered _____ me a present but he couldn't find it. (buy)
38. Their mother made them _____ their English in the morning. (practise)
39. The teacher told the students that the earth _____ around the sun. (go)
40. We traveled to Beijing by plane last week. (同意转换)
We _____ to Beijing last week.
41. There are about 18 million people in Shanghai. (同义转换)
The _____ of Shanghai _____ about 18 million.
42. His aunt has hardly flown to Rome, _____? (反义疑问句)
43. Guangdong is in the south of China. (同义转换)
Guangdong is _____.
44. The Wangs have stayed in Los Angeles since a year ago. (划线部分进行提问)
_____ have the Wangs stayed in Los Angeles?
45. Which city is the capital of Thailand? Can you tell me? (合并一句)
Can you tell me _____ the capital of Thailand _____?
46. Tokyo is _____ Shanghai. (东京位于上海的东北方。)
47. _____ from Shanghai to Beijing by train? (乘火车从上海到北京要多久?)
48. They enjoy _____. (他们享受在美丽的沙滩边的海里游泳。)
49. _____ when _____. (邮件来时我正在下楼准备吃早饭。)
50. They think that _____ and _____ it would be easy.
(人们认为如果你被魔力带到了那里，而要猜出自己在什么地方，将会很容易。)
- 51.

How cool are these libraries?	
Central Library: Seattle, Washington, United States	It is modern and fashionable, designed by Rem Koolhaas and Johus Prince-Ramus. The library opened in 2004. Two years later, the tours began.
Trinity College Library: Dublin, Ireland	It is the oldest library in Ireland, built in 1592 by Queen Elizabeth I. It is the largest single library in the world, also known as the Long Room, which has more than 200,000 of the library's oldest books. The Long Room houses one of the oldest harps (竖琴) in Ireland.
Geisel Library, University of California: San Diego, United States	It looks like a spaceship. William Pereira designed the library in 1970. It has been known for its sci-fi films, short stories and novels. The library hosts "Dinner in the library", which invites readers for cocktails, and also a special speech from famous writers.
TU Delft Library: the Netherlands	It was built in 1997 and has more than 862,000 books and its own museums. The building itself is under the ground, so you can't really see the actual library. What makes it interesting is the roof. And it is a grassy hill. The roof covers 5,500 square meters.

(1) When did Central Library open?

- A. In 2004. B. In 2006. C. In 1970. D. In 1997.

(2) In Geisel Library, you can ____.

- A. visit the Long Room B. see the old harps
C. enjoy sci-fi films D. buy old books

(3) What makes TU Delft Library interesting?

- A. Dinner in the library. B. The roof of a grassy hill.
C. Speeches given by the writers. D. The show of Queen Elizabeth I.

(4) Which of the libraries has the longest history?

- A. Geisel Library B. TU Delft Library
C. Central Library D. Trinity College Library

52. Madame Curie (居里夫人), the youngest of the five children, was born in Warsaw, Poland in 1867. Her parents were teachers, and she learned the importance of education at very early age. Women cannot go to the college in Poland at that time, so Manya took a job as a tutor(家庭教师). She sent part of her income (收入) to Paris to help pay for her older sister's medical studies. Her sister became a doctor and married another doctor in 1891. Manya went to join them in Paris, changing her name to Marie. She entered the Sorbonne(now the University of Paris) and studied physics and mathematics, graduating at the top of her class. For the research

she wanted to do, she was introduced to another young scientist, Pierre Curie. Later, they fell in love with each other. After their marriage, they worked together on radioactivity (放射学).

But fame (名声) became a trouble to Marie and her husband, because science and research were their world. In this world of science, fame and honor (荣誉) to persons are meaningless. One day, when a writer for a newspaper tried to ask Marie about herself and her thoughts and her beliefs, she answered, "In science we must be interested in things, not in persons." And she he did what she said in real life.

(One evening, at a big party, a friend asked if she would like to meet the King of Greece, who was also a guests. She answered in her simple manner. "I don't see the value (价值) of it." Then, seeing that she hurt (伤害) the feeling of her friend, she quickly added, "But...but... of course, I shall do whatever you please. Just as you please.")

(1) What did Marie Curie once work as to help older sister's medical studies?

- A. A worker B. A doctor C. A tutor D. A scientist

(2) What was important to Marie Curie?

- A. Fame and honor. B. Persons and things.
C. income and value. D. Science and research.

(3) Which of the following statements is True?

- A. The King of Greece was angry with Marie Curie.
B. Marie Curie met the king in the end.
C. The King of Greece wrote a letter to invite Marie Curie.
D. Marie Curie said sorry to the king.

(4) In what order did the following happen?

- a. She changed her name to Marie.
b. She helped pay for her older sister's medical studies.
c. She got married to a young scientist.
d. She studied physics and mathematics in the Sorbonne.
e. She and Pierre Curie worked together on radioactivity.

- A. b, d, a, e, c B. b, a, d, c, e C. a, d, b, c, e D. a, e, d, c, b

(5) The underlined word it (in Paragraph 3) refers to ____.

- A. Meeting the King B. Being a guest in the party
C. Hurting her friend's feeling D. Being interested in things

53. Have you heard of this old Spanish (西班牙的) saying "Tomorrow is the busiest day of the week?" How many times have we put 1 our dreams until tomorrow? Our dream should not and cannot 2 us. We have to go for them now!

Tomorrow is not promised. 3 likes to talk about death, but we are all going to die at one point. No one knows the day or the hour. Therefore, today is all we 4. Don't go to your tomb (坟墓) with unrealized dreams. Make the 5 to go after every dream, big or

small right now. Don't let fear win. It is one of the biggest dream killers.

Take 6 to realize your dream. For example, you can dream about writing a great play but it's 7 to happen unless you actually put pen to paper. In other words, 8 don't work unless you do. There are so many amazing opportunities. 9 do you get to them? Follow your dream. Go after what you want, doors that you couldn't imagine will open up for you.

(1) ____

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|--------|-------|
| A. up | B. away | C. off | D. on |
|-------|---------|--------|-------|

(2) ____

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. call for | B. wait for | C. stand for | D. care for |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|

(3) ____

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| A. Everybody | B. Nobody | C. Anyone | D. None |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|

(4) ____

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| A. give | B. make | C. lose | D. have |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

(5) ____

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|--------|---------|
| A. decision | B. mind | C. use | D. time |
|-------------|---------|--------|---------|

(6) ____

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|----------|
| A. things | B. pens | C. actions | D. paper |
|-----------|---------|------------|----------|

(7) ____

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------|
| A. ever | B. always | C. often | D. never |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------|

(8) ____

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A. dreams | B. plays | C. fears | D. doors |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|

(9) ____

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|----------|
| A. What | B. How | C. When | D. Where |
|---------|--------|---------|----------|

54. How much do you know about Antarctica (南极洲) — the driest and least-known place in the world? One hundred years ago, humans reached the South Pole for the first time. It was on December 14th, 1911. After more than 50 days of fighting with strong fog (雾), cold and wind, Norwegian (挪威的) explorer Roald Amundsen and his four-man team f 1 got to the South Pole. They became the first people to get there. People know very little about Antarctica. With over 98% of its surface c 2 by ice, Antarctica attracts groups of scientists from around the world. Many countries built research stations to learn more about the icy land. There are now 82 stations in Antarctica. More than 30 scientific exploration (考察) teams go there every year. Scientists study plants, animals and weather in Antarctica. Their research is important to learn about global (全球的) climate change. China first sent scientists to Antarctica in 1984. S 3 then, scientists go there to do research every year. On December 16th, the 28th exploration team l 4 for Kunlun Station. One of their tasks is to put an ice radar (雷达) in

the station.

Do you want to see beautiful southern lights and lovely penguins? How about a short t 5 to Antarctica? The perfect time to go there is from N 6 to March. This is summer in Antarctica. People can get to South America by plane first. Then they take a boat to Antarctica. There aren't any places to live in Antarctica. So people usually stay on the boat. There are no good doctors or hospitals in Antarctica. If you have a serious disease, such as heart disease, you'd better not travel there. So get f 7 prepared is very important before you start your journey.

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

(7) _____

参考答案

1. 【答案】C

【解析】考查音标。southern [ˈsʌðən]；worry [ˈwʌri]；palace [ˈpæləs]；puzzle [ˈpʌzl]。分析可知，选 C。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】考查 there be 句型。句意：刘小姐告诉我们，北京有 1500 多万人。There be 句型一般后面跟的是名词或者是动名词再加地点状语。表示为“有”的意思。故选 D。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】考查单词和短语的识记和理解。句意：她已经去过日本几次了，下周她将会在某个时间再去一次。time 当不可数名词讲时表示“时间”，当可数名词讲时表示“次数”，复数形式为 times。some times 意为“几次”；sometimes 为副词，意为“有时”；sometime 作副词讲时，表示“某一个时间”，sometime 作形容词讲时，表示“曾经的、一度的”；some time 作为名词词组，time 表示时间，some time 表示一段时间。根据句意可知，选 B。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】考查特殊疑问词。how far 意为“多远”，对距离长短进行提问。B 选项句意为我们的学校离影院有 200 米。故选 B。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：我父亲过去做过工人。nowadays 现在；in the past 在过去；in the last ten years 在过去的十年里；all the time 一直。根据前面的 used to 可知，选 B。

6. 【答案】C

【解析】考查介词和冠词。句意：去年这个时候他们在一个欧洲城市的展览上。at the exhibition 固定搭配，意为“在展会上”。European 以元音音素开头，因此用不定冠词 an。故选 C。

7. 【答案】C

【解析】考查介词短语。句意：蒙古在中国的北面。范围外接壤用 on。on the north of 表示在……的北面。故选 C。

8. 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：Bob 将要去日本参加一个竞赛。come back for 回来找；leave for 动身去；return 回来；leave off 停止；排除。根据句意可知，选 B。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：老师请孩子们在周末帮父母做家务。ask sb to do 固定搭配，意为“要求某人做某事”。help sb do 固定搭配，意为“帮助某人做某事”。on weekends 固定搭配，意为“在周末”。

10. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词词义辨析和固定搭配。句意：虽然我只花了 4000 元人民币，但电脑可以存储大量的信息。spend 可以用来花钱，也可以用来花时间，主语一般是人，常用句型：sb. spend + 时间/金钱 + on sth / (in) doing sth; take 的主语通常是事情，常用句型：It take sb. + 时间 + to do; cost 的主语是商品、服务，常用句型：sth. cost sb. + 时间 / 金钱 / 力气; pay 意为支付，就是付钱，宾语通常是钱，常用句型：sb. pay 金钱 + for + 事物。前半句主语是 I，故用 spend。a large number of 加可数名词复数，a huge amount of 加不可数名词。information 是不可数名词，故选 C。

11. 【答案】A

【解析】考查固定搭配、主谓一致和介词。句意：Jim 已经去渥太华了，他和 Alice 将在两天后回来。has been to 意为“曾经去过某地”，现在已不在那里了，强调过去的经历；has gone to 意为“到某地去”，说话时该人不在现场，强调现在的状态。当主语后接 with 时，谓语动词的单复数形式要根据前面的主语来确定，就是“就远原则”。in+时间段表示将来的一段时间。分析可知，选 A。

12. 【答案】D

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：上海以其金融和经济的领先地位而闻名于世。is famous as 固定搭配，意为“以……著称”；is famous for 固定搭配，意为“因...而著名”。根据句意可知，选 D。

13. 【答案】B

【解析】考查单词的识记和理解。句意：Tommy 不必给他儿子买件新外套。need 作情态动词时，表“必须、必要”，后直接跟动词原型，need+do，否定 needn't +do；作实义动词时，表“需要”，后跟 to do，否定要借助助动词 do/does/did，故选 B。

14.【答案】C

【解析】考查固定搭配和介词。句意：我在一个下雪的夜晚到了纽约。**arrive in** 表示“到达的区域”时，往往指较大的地方；**arrive at** 表示“到达某地点”时，往往指到达较小的地点；**reach to** 指某样东西达到、高达一个值；**get to** 与 **arrive at** 用法相同，都是直接加地点。描述具体某天还是用 **on**。故选 C。

15.【答案】B

【解析】考查 **if** 引导的宾语从句。句意：**Bob** 问我第二天是否参加小组讨论。**join in** 固定搭配，意为“加入”。**if** 引导的宾语从句的时态由从句中的时间或及物动词谓语时态决定。根据从句中的 **the next day** 可知，选 B。

16.【答案】A

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：从上海到杭州有两个小时的行程。**two hours' drive**,意思是两小时的行程.一般情况下,经常做表语,或状语, **two-hour-drive** 一般做定语。根据前面的 **is** 可知，此处缺少表语，故选 A。

17.【答案】D

【解析】考查连词。句意：我妈妈直到我半夜回来才睡觉。**if** 如果，是否；**after** 在……之后；**before** 在……之前；**until** 直到……为止。根据句意可知，选 D。

18.【答案】C

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：三兄弟中没有一个去过日本，但他们都去过美国。**both of** 是指两者都，用于肯定句；**all of** 是指所有人（或物）都...（超过两个）；**neither of** 是指“两者都不...” ,用于否定句；**none of** 是指“所有人（或物）都不...”（超过三个）。根据句意可知，选 C。

19.【答案】A

【解析】考查比较级和最高级。句意：**Peter** 比他班上任何一个男孩都高。**be+形容词比较级+than any other+单数名词**表示最高级。分析可知，选 A。

20.【答案】C

【解析】考查感叹句。句意：你给我的忠告真重要！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 **important piece of advice** 可知，选 C。

21.【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：昨天售出了三百本有关到不同城市旅行的新书。**hundreds of** 表示不确定的数，意为“上百的”；数量词+**hundred** 不加 **s**，表示“几百”。根据句意可知，选 B。

22.【答案】D

【解析】考查副词比较级。句意：**Betty** 比 **Jenny** 努力得多，想成为班上最好的学生之一。**hard** 既可作形容词，也可作副词。根据前面的 **work** 可知，此处需要副词修饰实义动词 **work**，根据句意可知，需要副词的比较级。**much** 修饰比较级，表肯定。故选 D。

23.【答案】D

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：我很抱歉离开大楼时忘了关灯。**forget to do** 固定搭配，意为“忘记去做某事”，还没有做；**forget doing** 固定搭配，意为“忘记做过某事”，已经做过了。**turn off** 关掉(电源)；**turn down** 调低音量。根据句意可知，选 D。

24.【答案】C

【解析】考查时态。句意：春天来了，我们将在路的另一边种树。根据句意可知，主句用一般将来时。**either** 特指两者之一，**both** 指两者都，后面用复数，**every** 用于两者以上，**each** 指两者或两者以上之一。故选 C。

25.【答案】B

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：——你能把伞带给我吗？——很高兴帮你。**Yes, I would.** 是，我会；**With pleasure.** 很高兴；**My pleasure.** 不客气；**I'd love to.** 我想。根据语境可知，选 B。

26.【答案】Asians

【解析】考查固定搭配和可数名词复数。句意：一个亚洲人站起来开始提问。**one of the+**可数名词复数固定搭配，意为“……之一”。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个可数名词复数，根据提示词可知，填 **Asians**。

27.【答案】rebuild

【解析】考查动词和时态。句意：大火过后我们重建了这座城市。根据句子结构可知，此处缺少谓语动词。根据句意可知，此句用一般现在时，主语是 **we**，因此谓语动词用复数形式。根据提示词和句意可知，填 **rebuild**。

28.【答案】Thais

【解析】考查可数名词复数。句意：很多泰国人喜欢吃辛辣的食物。**quite a few** 是“相当多”的意思，后接可数名词复数，根据句意和提示词可知，填 **Thais**。

29.【答案】exhibition

【解析】考查名词。句意：春天的巴黎就像一个户外艺术展。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个名词。根据句意和提示词可知，填 **exhibition**。

30.【答案】carelessly

【解析】考查感叹句和副词。句意：他做作业真粗心！错误太多了。此处感叹句结构：**How+**形容词/(副词)+主语+谓语！根据后面的 **did** 可知，此处需要填写一个副词修饰实义动词 **did**，根据句意和提示词可知，填 **carelessly**。

31.【答案】departure

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：他要乘飞机去北京。他的出发时间是晚上 8 点。**departure time** 固定搭配，意为“出发时间”。根据句意可知，填 **departure**。

32.【答案】worried

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：老太太担心他儿子的安全。be worried about 固定搭配，意为“对……感到担心”。根据句意可知，填 worried。

33. 【答案】have been built

【解析】考查时态和语态。句意：最近几年，中国建造了许多廉租房来帮助那些买不起房子的人。根据句意可知，此句用现在完成时，结构为 have/has done。主语是 houses，谓语动词用复数形式，房子被建造，故用被动语态。故填 have been built。

34. 【答案】exhibiting

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：许多艺术家建议在展览会上展出他们的作品。suggest doing 固定搭配，意为“建议做某事”。根据 suggested 和提示词可知，填 exhibiting。

35. 【答案】has found

【解析】考查时态和主谓一致。句意：不仅他们而且 John 已经发现了真相。根据 already 可知，此句用现在完成时。not only... but also 连接两个主语，谓语动词在人称和数上应与后面一个主语保持一致，也就是要适用就近原则。故填 has found。

36. 【答案】singing

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：每天晚上我都听到他在楼下大声唱歌。hear sb doing 固定搭配，意为“听到某人正在做某事”。根据句意和提示词可知，填 singing。

37. 【答案】buying

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：他记得给我买了件礼物，但找不到。remember doing 固定搭配，意为“记得做过某事”。根据提示词和句意可知，填 buying。

38. 【答案】practice

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：他们的母亲让他们早上练习英语。make sb do 固定搭配，意为“让某人做某事”。根据前面的 made 和提示词可知，填 practice。

39. 【答案】goes

【解析】考查时态。句意：老师告诉学生地球绕太阳转。此句为宾语从句，后面是客观事实，因此用一般现在时。主语是 the earth, 故填 goes。

40. 【答案】took a plane

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：我们上周坐飞机去的北京。traveled to Beijing by plane /took a plane to Beijing 固定搭配，意为“坐飞机去北京”。故填 took a plane。

41. 【答案】population is

【解析】考查固定搭配和主谓一致。句意：上海的人口数是 1800 万。the population of 固定搭配，意为“……的人口”。the population of+名词作主语时，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。故填 population; is。

42. 【答案】has she

【解析】考查反义疑问句。句意：他姨妈几乎没有乘飞机去罗马，是吗？反义疑问句中遵循前肯后否，前否后肯的原则。前面如果出现 **hardly/little** 等含否定意义的词，后面用肯定。故填 **has she**。

43. 【答案】in southern China

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：广东省在中国的南部。in the south of China/ in southern China 固定搭配，意为“在中国南部”。

44. 【答案】Since when

【解析】考查特殊疑问句。疑问句句意：旺斯一家什么时候来洛杉矶了？对时间提问用特殊疑问词 **when**，根据陈述句中的 **since** 可知，填 **Since when**。

45. 【答案】which city is

【解析】考查宾语从句。句意：你能告诉我泰国首都都在哪座城市吗？此句为宾语从句，宾语从句的语序为陈述句语序，故填 **which city ; is**。

46. 【答案】north-east of

【解析】考查固定搭配。**north-east** 为名词，意为“东北部”。

47. 【答案】How long does it take

【解析】考查特殊疑问句。此处特殊疑问句结构：特殊疑问词+一般疑问句（**be/助动词/情态动词+主语+谓语**）**how long** “多长时间”，对时间长短进行提问。

48. 【答案】swimming at these beautiful beaches

【解析】考查固定搭配。**enjoy doing** 固定搭配，意为“享受做某事”。

49. 【答案】I was going down stairs the post came.

【解析】考试时间状语从句和时态。根据句意可知，此句为过去的时态。主句表示动作过去某个时间正在进行，因此用过去进行时，从句用一般过去时，此时引导词 **when** 意为“这时；突然”。**go down stairs** 固定搭配，意为“下楼”。

50. 【答案】if you are taken there by magic had to guess where you were

【解析】考查 **if** 引导的条件状语从句。你和带到是被动的关系，故用被动语态。**if** 从句表示不可实现的条件或根本不可能存在的条件，也就是一种虚拟的条件或假设，从句多用一般过去时。

51. (1) 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据表格第一部分可知，中央图书馆在 2004 年开放。故选 A。

51. (2) 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据表格第三部分可知，在盖塞尔图书馆，你可以看科幻电影。故选 C。

51. (3) 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据表格第四部分的 “**What makes it interesting is the roof.And it is a grassy hill**” 可知，有趣的是一座长满草的小山的屋顶。选 B。

51. (4) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据表格内容可知，中央博物馆 2004 年开放，圣三一学院图书馆 1592 年建立，吉赛尔图书馆 1970 年建立，杜德尔夫特图书馆 1997 年建立，分析可知，选 D。

52. (1) 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段的“Manyra took a job as a tutor(家庭教师). She sent part of her income to Paris to help pay for her older sister's medical studies”可知，居里曾经找了一份家教的工作帮助姐姐。故选 C。

52. (2) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段的” But fame became a trouble to Marie and her husband, because science and research were their world “可知，对居里来说，科学和研究是重要的。故选 D。

52. (3) 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据文中的最后一段可知，居里最后同意见希腊国王，故选 B。

52. (4) 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。居里首先做家教帮助支付她姐姐的医学研究费用。后来她在索邦大学学习物理和数学，之后她改名叫玛丽，她和皮埃尔·居里一起研究放射性，最后他们相爱，结婚。故选 A。

52. (5) 【答案】A

【解析】词义猜测题。根据前文的” a friend asked if she would like to meet the King of Greece, who was also a guests”可知，居里认为会见国王没有价值。故选 A。

53. (1) 【答案】C

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：我们有多少次把梦想推迟到明天？put up 建造，搭起，支付；put away 收起来；put off 推迟；put on 穿。根据文章内容可知，选 C。

53. (2) 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：我们的梦想不应该也不能等我们。call for 呼吁，要求；wait for 等待；stand for 代表；care for 关心。根据句意可知，选 B。

53. (3) 【答案】B

【解析】考查代词和语境的理解。句意：没有人喜欢谈论死亡，但我们都会在某个时刻死去。Everybody 每个人；Nobody 没有人；Anyone 任何人；None 没有一个。根据句意可知，选 B。

53. (4) 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词和语境的理解。句意：因此，今天是我们的全部。give 给；make 做；lose 失去；have 拥有。根据语境可知，选 D。

53. (5) 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：现在下定决心去追求每一个梦想，无论大小。make the mind 固定搭配，意为“下决心”。根据句意可知，选 B。

53. (6) 【答案】C

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：采取行动实现你的梦想。**take actions** 固定搭配，意为“采取行动”。根据句意可知，选 C。

53. (7) 【答案】D

【解析】考查副词。句意：例如，你可以梦想写一部好戏，但除非你真的把笔写在纸上，否则它永远不会发生。**ever** 曾经；**always** 总是；**often** 经常；**never** 从来不。根据句意可知，选 D。

53. (8) 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词和语境的理解。句意：除非你做出行动，否则梦想是不会实现的。**dreams** 梦想；**plays** 玩耍，游戏；**fears** 害怕；**doors** 门。根据文章内容可知，选 A。

53. (9) 【答案】B

【解析】考查特殊疑问词。句意：你怎么得到它们呢？**What** “什么”，对具体事物提问；**How** “怎么”，对方式进行提问；**When** “什么时候”，对时间进行提问；**Where** “在哪里”，对地点进行提问。根据句意可知，选 B。

54. (1) 【答案】finally

【解析】考查副词和语境的理解。理解句意“大约 50 多天与大雾、寒冷和大风的抗争后，挪威探险家 Roald Amundsen 和其他四名队员（最终）到达南极。”

54. (2) 【答案】covered

【解析】考查非谓语动词。**with** 复合结构，这里表示“南极表面 98%被冰雪覆盖着”，可以填写 **covered**。

54. (3) 【答案】Since

【解析】考查连词。**since then** 意为“从那之后”。联系上句“1984 年中国首先派遣科学家到南极。”横线后表示（自从）那时起，科学家们每年都去做研究。

54. (4) 【答案】left

【解析】考查固定搭配。理解句意“在 12 月 16 号和 28 号，探险队（动身去）昆仑站。他们的任务之一就是在那里安装测冰雷达。”**leave for** 固定搭配，意为“动身去”。根据句意可知，用一般过去时，填 **left**。

54. (5) 【答案】travel

【解析】考查名词。联系上句“你想去看美丽的南极之光和可爱的企鹅吗？”接着下句“一次短的南极（旅途）怎样？”故填 **travel**。

54. (6) 【答案】November

【解析】考查名词。这里表示“去南极的最佳时间是从（9 月）到 3 月”，根据句意可知，此处填一个月份，根据首字母可知，填写 **November**（注意拼写）。

54. (7) 【答案】fully

【解析】考查副词。句意理解“在开始旅行之前，做好(充分)准备很重要。”根据句意和首字母提示可知，这里表示充分 **fully**。

学而思网校