

1. Hurry up! The concert will begin in ____ minute.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
2. Karen and Lily will go to Russia to watch the 2018 World Cup ____ July.
A. on B. in C. at D. of
3. Peter spent half a day fishing by the river, ____ he didn't catch anything.
A. so B. or C. for D. but
4. My father is a good doctor. ____ works hard to help his patients.
A. He B. Him C. His D. Himself
5. Catherine has two cousins. One is quiet, and ____ is noisy.
A. another B. other C. the other D. others
6. The bridge between the two islands is ____ one in Suzhou.
A. long B. longer C. the longer D. the longest
7. — Must I do the project on my own?
— No, you needn't. You ____ work with your classmates.
A. Can B. need C. should D. must
8. Michael ____ in a school in Yunnan From February to June next year.
A. Teaches B. taught C. will teach D. was teaching
9. The self-driving plane proves to be useful in many ways. ____ smart invention it is!
A. What B. What a C. How a D. How
10. — I'm really sorry for bringing you so much trouble.
— ____.
A. Never mind B. It's a pleasure C. Of course not. D. You are welcome
11. Please ____ the rubbish into different litter bins according to the signs.
A. Puts B. put C. putting D. to put
12. — I have a bad cold.
— Sorry to hear that. You'd better go to see a ____ at once.
A. Cook B. writer C. doctor D. farmer
13. ____ visitors came to visit Suzhou during the vacation.
A. Thousand B. Thousand of C. Thousands D. Thousands of
14. I can't hear the teacher ____ with so much noise outside.
A. Clearly B. slowly C. sadly D. happily
15. — ____ do you usually go to school, Mary?
— By bike.
A. When B. Where C. How D. Why
16. A few days ago, I sat in the sofa watching TV. Just then I got a ____ 1 ____ from a friend of mine. I hadn't seen him ____ 2 ____ a very long time. We talked about our school days on the

phone. Then he started talking about his ____ 3 ____.

His mother was badly ill in hospital. She couldn't sleep at night and often ____ 4 ____ to herself. My friend was angry ____ 5 ____ her and asked his mother to ____ 6 ____ talking. Since then, his mother didn't say anything. The doctor said she had a kind of mental disease (心理疾病) and she couldn't look after herself like a normal (正常) person. My friend was very sad. He thought it was his fault (过错). My friend ____ 7 ____ like a baby on the phone. He said that he could do ____ 8 ____ if his mother became better.

Do you know ____ 9 ____ our parents love us and care for us all the time. I think we should ____ 10 ____ love our parents and take care of them. A good relationship (关系) with your parents can make you a better and happier person.

(1) ____

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|
| A. letter | B. e-mail | C. call | D. message |
|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|

(2) ____

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| A. in | B. for | C. at | D. of |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|

(3) ____

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| A. mother | B. father | C. brother | D. sister |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|

(4) ____

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| A. played | B. asked | C. looked | D. talked |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|

(5) ____

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| A. to | B. on | C. for | D. with |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|

(6) ____

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| A. make | B. stop | C. keep | D. like |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

(7) ____

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|----------|
| A. cried | B. shouted | C. laughed | D. heard |
|----------|------------|------------|----------|

(8) ____

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. none |
|--------------|-------------|------------|---------|

(9) ____

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| A. what | B. whom | C. where | D. that |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|

(10) ____

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------|
| A. too | B. either | C. also | D. else |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------|

17. Fire can help people in many ways. But it can also be very harmful (有害的). Fire can make water hot and house warm, give light and cook food. But fire can burn things, too. It can make trees, houses, animals and other things catch fire (起火). If some people can't run away from fire, it can kill them. This happens in every country. Sometimes big fire can burn forests and destroy many tall buildings. Nobody knows clearly when people began to make fire, but there are many interesting stories about the first time a man or a woman started a fire. One story from

Australia tells about a man starting a fire a long time ago. He went up to the sun and brought fire down. Today people know how to make a fire with matches (火柴). Children sometimes like to play with them. But matches can be very dangerous. The match can burn a piece of paper and then it can burn a house. A small fire can become a big fire. Fire kills many people every year. So you must be careful with fire.

(1) The text tells us ____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. why fire is dangerous | B. where people make fire |
| C. how to make a fire | D. how to find fire |

(2) The underlined (划线的) word "destroy" in the text means ____ in Chinese.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A. 破灭 | B. 炸毁 | C. 毁坏 | D. 粉碎 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

(3) Matches can be dangerous because ____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. they always burn a house | B. they can make things catch fire |
| C. they kill many people every year | D. they kill many animals every year |

(4) Now people know fire can be ____.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| A. harmful | B. useful |
| C. bright | D. harmful and useful |

(5) Which of the following is NOT right?

- A. Fire can make house warm and cook food.
- B. People should use fire carefully.
- C. Fire can burn a house and kill people.
- D. We know when man began to make a fire.

18. Mr. Ma, a famous mental (精神的) doctor from Beijing once said at an important meeting, "Now many young students can have problems with their minds (思想). Some students become worried because they have to study very hard. Others have trouble getting on well with people around them, like their parents and classmates. Parents and teachers should care more about this problem."

Then Mr. Ma gave some examples. A middle school student from Xi'an was doing badly in his lessons. He thought his teachers and friends often laughed at him, and he became so nervous and worried that one night he left his home without telling his parents. Another student, a 14-year-old schoolgirl from Shanghai, was very afraid of exams. While she was reading the exam paper, she couldn't think of anything to write.

A recent report says about 18% of the young students in Shanghai have mental problems. They often feel worried and very unhappy. But many of them won't go and ask for help. Some think they will look stupid if they go to see a doctor. Others won't talk about their secrets. At the end of the meeting, Mr. Ma gave some good ideas to young people:

- ◆ Talk to your parents or teacher often.
- ◆ Take part in group activities.

◆ Try to get on well with the people around you.

◆ Go to see a doctor if you often feel unhappy.

(1) The students may have ____ if they often become worried or have trouble getting on with others.

A. no parents B. no secrets C. no memories D. mental problems

(2) The schoolgirl's problem happened when she ____.

A. studied hard B. had exams
C. talked with her parents D. went to see a doctor

(3) Some of those with mental problems won't ask for help because ____.

A. they don't want to tell their secrets to others
B. their parents are too busy to look after them
C. doctors can't help them with the problems
D. they can do with problems themselves

(4) The underlined word "stupid" in paragraph 3 means ____.

A. pretty B. happy C. not clever D. not friendly

(5) According to (根据) the last part, which of the following is a good idea?

A. It's important for children to live with their parents.
B. It's helpful for people to see doctors every day.
C. It's useful for students to keep quiet in class.
D. It's necessary for young people to have group activities.

19. Excuse me. Would you please tell me where to buy a digital ____ (照相机)?

20. Hurry up, don't keep your friends ____ (等) for you.

21. You must be ____ (小心的) when crossing the road.

22. The food ____ (尝) delicious. You are a great cook.

23. Though Mike meets great trouble in English, I ____ (相信) he can get it over because he is always hard-working.

24. March 8th is ____ Day. I will buy something nice for my mother.

25. January is to month as summer is to ____.

26. — Which of these two pairs of shoes will you take?

— I'll take ____ to give me a change sometimes.

27. — Our country has changed a lot so far.

— Yes, I hope it will be even ____.

28. — What's the ____ today?

— It's July 8th.

29. John went to church with his brother last Sunday morning. (改为否定句)

John ____ ____ to church with his brother last Sunday morning.

30. Grace does online shopping four times a month. (对划线部分提问)

_____ does Grace do online shopping?

31. I like skiing best. (改为同义句)

My _____ is skiing.

32. Tom, takes, to, hours, go, Beijing, eight, it, train, to, by (连词成句)

33. I, read, when, usually, books, on, I, underground, the, am (连词成句)

34. else, Mrs. Li, does, what, need, buy, for, to, dinner (连词成句)

35. many ways, for us, are, to keep in touch, there (连词成句)

36. 他为什么上学经常迟到?

_____ he often _____ for school?

37. 李先生去伦敦是乘轮船还是飞机?

_____ Mr. Li _____ to London by ship _____ by plane?

38. 她阿姨现在在北京教英语。

Her aunt _____ in Beijing now.

39. 他眼里含着泪说。

He says _____ in his _____.

40. 他为什么不早点来呢?

Why _____ he come a _____?

41.



Last month some thieves stole a valuable teapot from a museum in Hong Kong. They took the teapot to America, but the American police found it. The museum sent Mr. Chan, a member of the museum staff, to collect the teapot. On the plane back to Hong Kong, he noticed two men. They were watching him closely. "Perhaps they're going to steal the teapot again. I must think of a plan," he thought.

Mr Chan's daughter, Amy, met him at Hong Kong afterwards. Mr Chan was carrying two boxes. He gave his daughter the pink box and said to her in a low voice, "Take this gift box home

with great care." He walked away with the brown one. The two men followed him.

Amy opened the box at home. She was expecting a pair of sports shoes, but she just found an old teapot. "This is not a very interesting gift," said Amy, a bit disappointed. "That's all right. Let's make some tea in it," said her mother. Then they found a note in the teapot. It said, "Dear Amy, ____ 1 ____ Love Dad."

The two men kidnapped (绑架) Mr. Chan on his way to the museum. They opened his box and found a pair of sports shoes inside. "Where's the teapot? the two thieves shouted at the top of their voice with red faces." How dare you cheat us? We saw you give your daughter a box at the airport. Come with us! We're going to search your home, one of them said.

When the thieves entered Mr. Chan's flat, it was dark and quiet. All of a sudden, the door closed and the lights went on. The police were waiting inside.

Amy and her mother came out of the bedroom with the teapot. "That teapot is very valuable," said Mr. Chan. "A long time ago it belonged to an emperor. He drank tea from it."

"We were going to drink tea from it, too," said Amy, laughing.

(1) Was the teapot found in America?

(2) What was in the pink box?

(3) How did the two thieves feel when they didn't find the teapot?

(4) Where were the thieves caught?

(5) What did Mr. Chan probably (可能) write to Amy in the note?

Fill in the blank with TWO sentences. (用两句话填在空白处)

参考答案

1. 【答案】A

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：快点！音乐会马上就要开始了。in a minute 固定搭配，意为“马上，立刻”。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】考查介词。句意：凯伦和莉莉将去俄罗斯观看 2018 年 7 月的世界杯。at 指在时间上的某一时刻；in 指一段时间或与年、月、季节时间连用；on 指在某一天或某一天的某个时间，尤指在星期几；of 是指“...的”。根据后面的 July 可知，选 B。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】考查连词。句意：彼得在河边钓鱼了半天，但什么也没钓到。so 所以；or 或者，否则；for 因为；but 但是。根据句意可知，选转折关系连词 but。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】考查代词。句意：我的爸爸是个好医生，他努力帮助病人。根据句子结构可知，此处缺少主语，故用主格 he。him 为宾格作宾语，his 意为“他的”，是形容词性物主代词；himself 意为“他自己，是反身代词。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】考查单词的识记和理解。句意：凯瑟琳有两个表亲。一个很安静，另一个很吵。若 other 为代词，the other 指两者中的另一个，常用结构：one……the other（一个……另一个……；若 other 为形容词，the other 指其它的……，其后接可数名词和不可数名词，指一个范围内剩下的全部。another 指三者以上中的另一个。others=other+复数名词，意为“其他的……”。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词最高级。句意：两岛之间的桥是苏州最长的桥。根据句意可知，此处用形容词的最高级形式，结构为 the+形容词最高级。故选 D。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】考查情态动词。句意：——我必须自己做这个项目吗？——不，你不必。你可以和你的同学一起工作。can “可以”；need “需要”；should “应该”；must “必须”。根据句意可知，选 A。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】考查时态。句意：迈克尔明年 2 月至 6 月将在云南一所学校任教。根据后面的 next year 可知，此句用一般将来时，故选 C。

9. 【答案】B

【解析】考查感叹句。句意：事实证明，自动驾驶飞机在许多方面都很有用。这是多么聪明的发明啊！由 What 引导的感叹句其结构为：What+a(an)+形容词+名词+(主语+谓语)！由 how 引导的感叹句其结构为：How+形容词/(副词)+主语+谓语！根据后面的 smart invention 可知，选 B。

10. 【答案】A

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：——很抱歉给你带来这么多麻烦。——没关系。Never mind 没关系；It's a pleasure 不用谢/我很乐意；Of course not 当然不会；You are welcome 不客气。根据句意可知，选 A。

11. 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配和祈使句。句意：请按指示牌把垃圾放在不同的垃圾桶里。put into 固定搭配，意为“把……放到……里”。此句为祈使句，以动词原形开头。故选 B。

12. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词。句意：——我得了重感冒。——很抱歉听到这个。你最好马上去看医生。

cook 厨师；writer 作者；doctor 医生；farmer 农民。根据句意可知，选 C。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：假期里有成千上万的游客来苏州旅游。thousand “千”，前面要用具体数字，即数字+thousand +名词复数；thousands of+名词复数 “数千……”表示笼统数字，即前面不能加具体数字。分析可知，选 D。

14. 【答案】A

【解析】考查副词。句意：外面这么吵，我听不清老师的话。clearly 清楚地；slowly 缓慢地；sadly 伤心地；happily 开心地。根据句意可知，选 A。

15. 【答案】C

【解析】考查特殊疑问词。句意：——Mary，你通常怎么去学校？——骑自行车。when “什么时候”，对时间进行提问；where “在哪里”，对地点进行提问；how “怎么”，对方式方法进行提问；why “为什么”，对原因进行提问。根据句意可知，选 C。

16. (1) 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词和语境的理解。句意：就在那时我接到一个朋友的电话。根据后面的 “We talked about our school days on the phone” 可知，此处为打电话，letter 信；e-mail 邮件；call 电话；message 信息。故选 C。

16. (2) 【答案】B

【解析】考查介词。句意：我很久没见到他了。for 加一段时间，强调时间由始至终，可译为 “(时间)长达……”，一般与有长度的时间短语连用，如 for three weeks, for a long time 等，可用于现在(过去)完成时或过去时的句子里。根据句意和 hadn't seen 可知，选 B。

16. (3) 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词和语境的理解。句意：然后他开始谈论他的妈妈。根据后面的 “His mother was badly ill in hospital” 可知，选 A。

16. (4) 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词和语境的理解。句意：她晚上睡不着，经常自言自语。根据后面的 “My friend was angry 5 her and asked his mother to 6 talking” 可知，选 D。

16. (5) 【答案】D

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：我朋友生她的气。be angry with 固定搭配，意为 “对……感到生气”。根据句意可知，选 D。

16. (6) 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词和语境的理解。句意：我的朋友生她的气，叫他妈妈不要说话。根据句意可知，此处为停止说话。故选 B。

16. (7) 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词和语境的理解。句意：我朋友在电话里哭得像个婴儿。根据前面的” My friend was very sad “可知，此处我的朋友哭了，故选 A。

16. (8) 【答案】B

【解析】考查代词和语境的理解。句意：他说如果他妈妈好一点，他可以做任何事。something 一些事情；anything 任何事情；nothing 没有事；none 没有一个。根据句意可知，选 B。

16. (9) 【答案】D

【解析】考查代词。句意：你知道吗，我们的父母一直爱我们，关心我们。此句为宾语从句，根据句子结构可知，从句不缺少句子成分，故用代词 that 连接，不作任何成分。故选 D。

16. (10) 【答案】C

【解析】考查副词。句意：我认为我们也应该爱我们的父母，照顾他们。too 常用于肯定句或疑问句尾；also 也常用于肯定句或疑问句，一般位于句中；either 用作“也”时是副词，常用于否定句句尾。else” 其他的“，后跟名词。故选 C。

17. (1) 【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。根据文章内容可知，本文主要讲述了火为什么是危险的。故选 A。

17. (2) 【答案】C

【解析】词义猜测题。句意：有时大火会烧毁森林，摧毁许多高楼。根据句意可知，选 C。

17. (3) 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据文中的”The match can burn a piece of paper and then it can burn a house”可知，火柴能让东西着火。故选 B。

17. (4) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。harmful 有害的；useful 有用的；bright 明亮的。根据文章内容可知，火既是有用的又是有害的，故选 D。

17. (5) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文中的” Nobody knows clearly when people began to make fire “可知，没人清楚地知道人们什么时候开始生火。故 D 选项错误。

18. (1) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文中的” Now many young students can have problems with their minds “可知，现在许多年轻学生都有思想问题。故选 D。

18. (2) 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据文中的” a 14-year-old schoolgirl from Shanghai, was very afraid of exams “可知，一个来自上海的 14 岁女生，非常害怕考试。故选 B。

18. (3) 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据文中的” Others won't talk about their secrets “可知，有些有精神问题的人不会寻求帮助，因为他们不想把自己的秘密告诉别人。故选 A。

18. (4) 【答案】C

【解析】词义猜测题。句意：有些人认为如果他们去看医生会显得很愚蠢。pretty 漂亮的；happy 开心的；not clever 不聪明的；not friendly 不友好的。根据句意可知，选 C。

18. (5) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文中的” Take part in group activities “可知，年轻人有必要进行集体活动。选 D。

19. 【答案】camera

【解析】考查单词的识记和理解。句意：打扰一下，你能告诉我在哪里买数码相机吗？根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个可数名词单数。根据中文提示可知，填 camera。

20. 【答案】waiting

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：快点，别让你的朋友等你。keep sb doing 固定搭配，意为”让某人一直做某事“。根据前面的 keep 和中文提示可知，填 waiting。

21. 【答案】careful

【解析】考查单词的识记和理解。句意：过马路的时候你一定要小心。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个形容词作表语。根据中文提示可知，填 careful。

22. 【答案】tastes

【解析】考查单词的识记和理解。句意：食物尝起来很美味，你是一个好厨师。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个谓语动词。根据句意可知，用一般现在时，主语是 the food，因此谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。根据中文提示可知，填 tastes。

23. 【答案】believe

【解析】考查单词的识记和理解。句意：虽然迈克在英语方面遇到了很大的困难，但我相信他能克服，因为他总是很努力。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个动词作谓语。根据句意可知，用一般现在时，且主语是 I，因此谓语动词用复数形式。根据中文提示可知，填 believe。

24. 【答案】Women's

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：三月八日是妇女节。我将会给我妈妈买一些好东西。Women's Day 固定搭配，意为”妇女节“。

25. 【答案】season

【解析】一月是月份，夏天是季节。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个可数名词单数。根据句意可知，填 season。

26. 【答案】both

【解析】考查单词的识记和理解。句意：——这两双鞋你穿哪一双？——有时我会把两双都带着来回换。both 表示两者都，根据句意和 two pairs of 可知，填 both。

27. 【答案】better

【解析】考查比较级。句意：——到目前为止，我们的国家已经发生了很大的变化。——是的，我希望会更好。根据句意可知，此处需要填写 good 的比较级。此处 even 修饰形容词比较级，故填 better。

28. 【答案】date

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：——今天几号？——今天是七月八日。What's the date today? 为固定句型，意为“今天几号”。故填 date。

29. 【答案】Didn't go

【解析】考查一般过去时的否定。句意：上个星期天早晨 John 没有和他的弟弟（哥哥）去教堂。陈述句中的谓语动词为实义动词 went，否定要借助助动词 did，再加 not，缩写为 didn't。后跟动词原形。go to church 固定搭配，意为“去教堂”。故填 didn't go。

30. 【答案】How often

【解析】考查特殊疑问词。句意：格雷斯多久做一次网上购物？对频率进行提问用 how often，意为“多久一次”。four times a month 意为“一个月四次”，为频率，故用 how often 提问。

31. 【答案】favourite sport

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：我最喜欢滑雪。like……best 相当于 favourite+名词，意为“最喜欢……”。

32. 【答案】It takes Tom eight hours to go to Beijing by train.

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：汤姆坐火车去北京花了八个小时。it takes sb sometime to do 固定句型，意为“某人花费多长时间做某事”。

33. 【答案】I usually read books when I am on the underground.

【解析】考查时间状语从句和固定搭配。句意：我通常在地下室看书。此句为 when 引导的时间状语从句。read books 固定搭配，意为“读书”。

34. 【答案】What else does Mrs. Li need to buy for dinner?

【解析】考查特殊疑问句和固定搭配。句意：李太太晚饭还需要买什么？what else 固定搭配，意为“其他的什么”。need to do 固定搭配，意为“需要做某事”。

35. 【答案】There are many ways for us to keep in touch.

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：我们有很多方法保持联系。there be 句型，意为“有……”。keep in touch 固定搭配，意为“保持联系。”

36. 【答案】Why is late

【解析】考查特殊疑问句和固定搭配。对原因进行提问用特殊疑问词 why，be late for school 固定搭配，意为“上学迟到”。根据句意可知，此句用一般现在时，且主语是 he，因此 be 动词用 is。

37. 【答案】Does| Did go or

【解析】考查一般疑问句和连词。此处一般疑问句结构为：助动词+主语+动词原形+其他。陈述句中谓语动词是 go，因此一般疑问句要借助助动词，且主语是 Mr.Li，因此借助助动词 does。go to London 意为“去伦敦”。根据句意可知，第三个空需要一个表示选择关系的连词，故用 or。

38.【答案】is teaching English

【解析】考查时态和固定搭配。根据 now 可知，此句用现在进行时，结构为：be+doing。主语是 her aunt，因此 be 动词用 is。teach English 固定搭配，意为“教英语”。

39.【答案】with tears eyes

【解析】考查介词。此处介词 with 表示行为、方式，意为“以…；带着”。

40.【答案】didn't little earlier

【解析】考查特殊疑问句的否定，副词和比较级。陈述句中的谓语动词为 come，且为一般过去时，因此特殊疑问句要借助助动词 did，根据句意可知，否定要在助动词 did 后加 not，缩写为 didn't。little 修饰比较级，表示否定。

41. (1) 【答案】Yes, it was.

【解析】细节理解题。根据文中的“‘They took the teapot to America, but the American police found it’可知，茶壶在美国找到了。”

41. (2) 【答案】It was an old teapot.

【解析】细节理解题。根据文中的“‘He gave his daughter the pink box’和“ ‘Amy opened the box at home. She was expecting a pair of sports shoes, but she just found an old teapot’”可知，粉色盒子里是一个茶壶。

41. (3) 【答案】They felt very angry.

【解析】细节理解题。根据文中的“‘the two thieves shouted at the top of their voice with red faces’”可知，两个小偷非常生气。

41. (4) 【答案】In Mr. Chan's flat.

【解析】细节理解题。根据文中的“‘When the thieves entered Mr. Chan's flat, it was dark and quiet. All of a sudden, the door closed and the lights went on. The police were waiting inside’”可知，小偷进入陈先生的公寓后，被警察逮捕了。

41. (5) 【答案】Call the police right now. Take care of the teapot.

【解析】推理判断题。根据后文内容可知，艾米和妈妈报了警，并且艾米和妈妈没有用茶壶泡茶可知，纸条上写了报警和小心茶壶。