

1.— Did Tom Sawyer paint the wall himself?

— No, his friend James did. He made the wall look brown.

A. put colour on B. pour water to C. take paint off

2.— How was your trip to the seaside?

— Terrible. We ran into a shower and got all wet.

A. good bath B. big rain C. large wind

3.— Is there any other way to solve this problem?

— I don't think so. Most people say only this way works.

A. method B. road C. answer

4.— Lily often gives a hand to others.

— Sure, she is so kind and friendly.

A. stops B. meets C. helps

5.— Cycling and running, which one do you like better?

— The first one. I like using a machine to do exercise more than only using my feet.

A. riding a car B. riding a bicycle
C. riding a motorcycle

6.— Hello, Jenny. ____ is your day?

— Great. I have a good time with my friends.

A. How B. What C. Why D. When

7.— How many friends will come to your ____ birthday party?

— About ____.

A. fifteen, fifteen B. fifteenth, fifteenth
C. fifteen, fifteenth D. fifteenth, fifteen

8. Alice looked ____ the window, and saw a rabbit running ____ the field.

A. through, after B. through, across C. across, through D. past, across

9.— Shall we go now?

— No, let's wait ____ the rain stops.

A. until B. when C. if D. as

10. Pandas are very ____ and ____, so we all like them.

A. friendly, ugly B. cute, scary
C. dangerous, beautiful D. cute, smart

11. The girl is so ____ that she can work out all the physics problems easily.

A. lazy B. clever C. beautiful D. strict

12. Last night the big fire in Sunshine Shopping Mall was started by the children playing with matches. ____, no one was hurt.

A. Easily B. Suddenly C. Luckily D. Sadly

13.— Excuse me, is there ____ post office in this street?

— Yes. It is near ____ third traffic lights.

A. a, the B. a, a C. the, a D. the; the

14.— Can you ____ these things to your sister, Tom?

— Sure, I will go to her classroom when I arrive at the school.

A. send B. bring C. take D. put

15.— Excuse me, sir. Please don't take photos here.

— Oh, sorry. I ____ the sign.

A. won't see B. don't see C. didn't see D. can't see

16.— Hate cannot drive out hate; only love ____ do that.

— Yes. Martin Luther King, Jr said that.

A. can B. must C. should D. would

17.Bill doesn't like the sunglasses in the ad because they can't ____ the sun well.

A. take out B. keep out C. clean out D. look out

18.The English class ____ at 16:40 every Tuesday.

A. finished B. is finish C. are finish D. finishes

19.Sally wants to have ____ holiday.

A. two-month B. two-months C. a two-month D. a two months

20.If everyone ____ the traffic rules, there will be fewer accidents on the road.

A. accepts B. follows C. breaks D. refuses

21. How often do you help others? Here is a story of Luke Cameron. As an American, he was born ____ 1 ____ 1988. He had a good friend called Jack. It was ____ 2 ____ that Jack died from cancer (癌症) one year ago. After that Luke began to do at least a good thing for ____ 3 ____ every day.

He helped the ____ 4 ____ man cross the streets, bought gifts for some kids on their birthdays and ____ 5 ____ the food to the poor people. He ____ 6 ____ brought meals for several people at McDonald's, and even paid for a stranger's petrol (汽油). He said he ____ 7 ____ about \$4,700 on good things last year.

In these days, we usually think about ourselves and forget to think about others. In fact, we are too selfish (自私). We should help others and it can make our world ____ 8 ____ more beautiful and warmer. " ____ 9 ____ is better for me than to help others," Luke said to the reporters ____ 10 ____.

(1) ____

A. at. B. in. C. on

(2) ____

A. unpleasant B. unhealthy C. unlucky

(3) ____

- A. person B. people C. peoples

(4) ____

- A. young B. strong C. old

(5) ____

- A. gave out B. gave in C. gave up

(6) ____

- A. either B. too C. also

(7) ____

- A. paid B. cost C. spent

(8) ____

- A. many B. much C. little

(9) ____

- A. Nothing B. Something C. Everything

(10) ____

- A. successfully B. happily C. quickly

22. Venice is a famous place. It is in the north-east of Italy.

There are 118 islands in the city. About 150 canals and over 400 bridges connect the islands.

When you are in Venice, there are many famous places in the city, such as museums, palaces and churches. You should go to Bridge of Sighs and the Grand Canal. Venice is an international city. Many important events are held there.

(1) Venice is in ____.

- A. China B. Great Britain C. Canada D. Italy

(2) The ____ connect the islands in Venice.

- A. museums B. churches
C. boats D. bridges and canals

(3) What is a famous place in Venice?

- A. Bridge of Sighs B. the Great Wall C. Palace Museum D. the Grand Fall

(4) Which of the following is **TRUE**?

- A. Venice is in the south-east of Italy.
B. There are many important events in Venice.
C. There are not many famous palaces in Italy.
D. You can find 181 islands in Venice.

23. Children are born to be interested in everything. They usually find interesting activities. Hobbies can be the first teachers for many of life's lessons. So what are the best hobbies for kids?

Reading. The book is like a key. It can open the window of a kid's heart. It helps readers learn well in school.

Arts. Drawing and painting can make kids cleverer. They are also great ways to teach kids to create something from nothing.

Music. This may not be good for all kids, but if you enjoy singing or dancing, they can become great hobbies. Learning a musical instrument (乐器) is also good.

Sports and Games. Outdoor sports and indoor games are both good for children. Kids can learn some skills and the spirit of teamwork (团队合作精神).

(1) Why hobbies are important for children?

- A. They make them born to be interested in everything.
- B. They let children find everything interesting.
- C. They can be children's first activities.
- D. They can be the teachers for life's lessons.

(2) The underlined word "create" means ____.

- A. learn
- B. build
- C. teach
- D. make

(3) Which of the following is **WRONG**?

- A. Children are interested in everything when they are born.
- B. Studying musical instrument is not a good hobby for kids.
- C. Kids can be cleverer if they learn to draw and paint.
- D. Children can learn some skills in sports and games.

24. Using a tea bag is most Westerners' favorite way of drinking tea. Do you know how it came about?

The tea bag was invented in 1908 by Thomas Sullivan, an American tea seller. He was sending out free tea in silk bags for people to try. People put the bags together with the tea leaves into the cup and added hot water. The tea tasted good, and people thought it was easy to clean the cup. They were not happy when Sullivan started sending them loose tea (散装茶) again.

Sullivan realized (意识到) that he had a hot new thing in his hands, and he built a machine to pack the bags. As tea bags became popular, they were changed from silk to gauze (纱布) and later paper. In 1952, Lipton Tea made the tea bag even more popular with its invention of the four-sided tea bag. Tea bags were soon a hit in the UK, and today 85% of the tea in the UK is packed in paper bags.

However, many people still prefer loose-leaf tea. This is because some tea companies put poor-quality tea in their tea bags. But for most drinkers, tea bags are still the easy and tasty way to go.

(1) The underlined sentence "Tea bags were soon a hit in the UK" probably means "_____ in the UK".

- A. Tea bags soon became popular
- B. Tea bags surprised everyone very much
- C. Tea bags kicked the loose-leaf tea out of the market
- D. Tea bags weren't allowed to be sold

(2) Who invented the tea bag?

- A. A Chinese man.
- B. An American man.
- C. A Japanese man
- D. An Italian man.

(3) The tea in silk bags was welcomed because ____.

- A. it was easy to wash cups
- B. the tea in bags was free
- C. people didn't like the loose tea
- D. it was cheaper than the loose tea

(4) Why did Lipton Tea make the tea bag even more popular?

- A. Because they invented the teapot.
- B. Because they use good quality tea.
- C. Because their tea bags are small.
- D. Because they invented the four-sided bags.

(5) This passage mainly talks about ____.

- A. the invention of tea
- B. the way of drinking tea
- C. the history of tea bags
- D. people's favorite tea in the world

25. Look at the menu for a fast food restaurant. The prices are in US dollars and cents.
There are 100 cents in a dollar.

Main meals	Small	Large	Drinks	Small	Large
Hamburger	2.0	2.5	Coca cola	2.0	3.0
Hamburger with cheese	2.5	3.0	Orange juice	2.5	3.0
Chicken burger	2.0	2.4	Tea	1.0	1.2
Fish burger	3.0	3.3	Coffee	1.0	1.5
Side dishes	Small	Large	Sweets	Small	Large
French fries	1.9	2.1	Ice cream or chocolate	2.2	2.6
Salad	1.0	1.5	Apple pie	1.0	--
Chicken wings	2.0	3.5	Donuts or jam	1.0	--

(1) From the menu, how much does a large fish burger cost?

- A. Three hundred and thirty dollars. B. Two dollars and fifty cents.
C. Three dollars. D. Three dollars and thirty cents.

(2) Donuts is a kind of ____.

- A. Main meals. B. Sweets. C. Side dishes. D. Drinks.

(3) What can you buy with 5 dollars?

- A. a small fish burger and a small ice cream.
B. a small French fries, a cup of large coffee and a large salad.
C. A large chicken wings, an apple pie and a small cup of coffee.
D. a small hamburger with cheese and a large coca cola.

(4) Which saying is **RIGHT** about the menu?

- A. A large chicken burger costs the same as a large French fries.
B. A small chicken wings is cheaper than a large orange juice.
C. You can't buy any large side dishes with 1 dollar.
D. A small apple pie is more expensive than a small cup pf tea.

26. A wealthy man asked an old wise man to help his son get rid of his bad habits. The wise man took the youth for a walk through a garden. Stopping suddenly he asked the boy to pull out a tiny plant growing there.

The youth held the plant between his thumb and forefinger and pulled it out. The old man

then asked him to pull out a slightly bigger plant. The youth pulled hard and the plant came out, roots and all. "Now pull out that one," said the old man pointing to a bush. The boy had to use all his strength to pull it out.

"Now take this one out," said the old man, pointing to a bigger tree. The youth grasped the trunk and tried to pull it out. But it would not move. "It's impossible," said the boy, out of breath with the effort.

"So it is with bad habits," said the wise man. "When they are young it is easy to pull them out but when they take hold they cannot be uprooted."

(1) What did the youth do with the small plant?

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Pulling it out easily. | B. Keeping it in hand. |
| C. Planting it happily. | D. Taking it away. |

(2) How did the youth feel after pulling out the bush?

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|--------|
| A. Tired | B. Excited | C. Angry | D. Sad |
|----------|------------|----------|--------|

(3) Why did the old man ask the youth to pull out plants of different size?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. To test his strength. | B. To make fun of him. |
| C. To explain something. | D. To tell him a story. |

(4) According to the story, what can we do with bad habits?

- | |
|--|
| A. Always get control of them. |
| B. It's easy to drop them suddenly. |
| C. Never let them grow in you. |
| D. The earlier to drop them, the better. |

27. Debbie Hart is going to swim across the English Channel for the 1 (one) time tomorrow. She is going to set out from the 2 (France) coast at five o'clock in the morning. Debbie is only eleven years old and she 3 (hope) to set up a new world record. Many people feel that she is sure to succeed because she is a strong 4 (swim). Debbie's father will set out with her in 5 small boat. Mr. Hart has trained his daughter for many 6 (year). Tomorrow he 7 (be) watching her anxiously as she swims the long distance to England. Debbie intends to take short rests every two hours. She will have something to drink 8 she will not eat any solid food. Most of Debbie's school friends will be waiting 9 her on the English coast. Among them will be Debbie's mother, who swam across the Channel herself 10 (brave) when she was a girl.

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

(7) _____

(8) _____

(9) _____

(10) _____

28. 写作题目: My family

写作内容: 请介绍你的家庭, 主要内容包括:

1. 你的家庭成员;
2. 家庭成员的职业和爱好;
3. 你喜欢的家庭活动;
4. 你可以根据具体情况适当补充。

写作要求:

1. 作文中不能出现真实的人名, 学校名。
2. 请将作文写在**答题卡**的方框内。

参考答案

1. 【答案】A

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意: ——汤姆·索耶自己刷的墙吗? ——不, 是他的朋友詹姆斯。他把墙漆成棕色。pour water to 意为“倒水到”; take paint off 意为“去掉油漆”; put colour on 意为“上色”。paint 当动词讲时, 意为“在…上刷油漆; 用颜料画; 把…描绘成”。故选 A。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意: ——你的海滨之旅怎么样? ——太可怕了。我们冲了个澡, 浑身湿透了。run into a shower 意为“冲个澡”; run into a big rain 意为“遇到一场大雨”; good bath 意为“好好洗个澡”; large wind 意为“大风”。根据句意可知, 选 B。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查单词的识记和理解。句意: ——有没有别的办法解决这个问题? ——我不这么认为。大多数人认为只有这样才能奏效。way 名词, 意为“方式, 方法”; method 名词, 意为“方法”; road 名词, 意为“道路”; answer 名词, 意为“答案”。分析可知, 选 A。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意: ——莉莉经常帮助别人。——当然, 她是如此的善良和友好。give a hand 固定搭配, 意为“伸出援手”。stops 停止; meets 遇见; helps 帮助。分析可知, 选 C。

5.【答案】B

【解析】考查单词的识记和理解。句意：——骑自行车和跑步，你更喜欢哪一种？——第一个。我喜欢用机器锻炼，而不仅仅是用脚。ride a bicycle 固定搭配，意为“骑自行车”。故选 B。

6.【答案】A

【解析】考查特殊疑问词。句意：——你好，珍妮。今天过得怎么样？——太好了。我和朋友们玩得很开心。How”怎样“，对方式进行提问；What”什么“，对具体事物进行提问；Why”为什么“，对原因提问；Whe 什么时候“，对时间进行提问”。根据句意可知，选 A。

7.【答案】D

【解析】考查序数词和基数词。句意：——有多少朋友会来参加你十五岁的生日聚会？？——大约十五个人。fifteenth 为序数词，意为“第十五个”；fifteen 为基数词，意为“十五”。根据句意可知，选 D。

8.【答案】B

【解析】考查单词的识记和理解。句意：爱丽丝透过窗户望去，看见一只兔子在田野里跑来跑去。across 表示“穿过，横穿，横过”，表示动作是在物体表面进行的，强调从一端到另一端；through 的意思为“透过，穿过”，表示动作是在空间内进行的，强调从物体内部穿过；past 表示时间上的“超过”和空间上的“经过”。根据句意可知，选 B。

9.【答案】A

【解析】考查连词。句意：——我们现在走吧？——不，我们等到雨停了再说。until 意为“直到……才”；when “什么时候”；if “如果，是否”；as 意为“因为，当…时，随着，照…方式”。根据句意可知，选 A。

10.【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词。句意：熊猫非常可爱和聪明，所以我们都喜欢它们。friendly,有好的；ugly 丑陋的；cute 可爱的；scary 恐怖的；dangerous 危险的；beautiful 美丽的；smart 聪明的。根据句意可知，选 D。

11.【答案】B

【解析】考查形容词。句意：这个女孩非常聪明，她能轻而易举地解决所有的物理问题。lazy 懒惰的；clever 聪明的；beautiful 美丽的；strict 严肃的。根据句意可知，选 B。

12.【答案】C

【解析】考查副词。句意：昨晚阳光商场的大火是孩子们玩火柴引起的。，幸运的是，没有人受伤。Easily 容易地；Suddenly 突然；Luckily 幸运的是；Sadly 悲伤地。根据句意可知，选 C。

13.【答案】A

【解析】考查冠词。句意：——对不起，这条街上有邮局吗？——是的。在第三个红绿灯附近。不定冠词 a (an)是“一个”的意思。a 用于辅音音素前，而 an 则用于元音音素前。表示“一个”，意为 one;指某人或某物。定冠词 the 的用法：特指双方都明白的人或物，上文提到过的人或事，指世上

独一无二的事物，单数名词连用表示一类事物，用在序数词和形容词最高级，及形容词 **only**, **very**, **same** 等前面。根据句意可知，选 A。

14. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：——汤姆，你能把这些东西带给你妹妹吗？——当然，我到学校后会去她的教室。**send** 寄送；**bring** 带来；**take** 带走；**put** 放置。根据句意可知，选 C。

15. 【答案】C

【解析】考查时态。句意：——打扰一下，先生。请不要在这里拍照。——哦，对不起。我没看到标志。根据句意可知，此处用一般过去时，故选 C。

16. 【答案】A

【解析】考查情态动词。句意：——恨不能驱除恨，只有爱才能驱除恨。——是的。小马丁·路德·金说过。**can** 的用法：表示能力；表示可能(理论上或是逻辑判断上)；表示允许；表惊异、怀疑、不相信等态度。主要用于否定句、疑问句或感叹句中；比较委婉客气地提出问题或陈述看法。**must** 的用法：表示义务，意为“必须”；表示揣测，意为“想必、一定”等,只用于肯定句。**should** 的用法：表义务，意为“应该”；表推测,意为“想必一定、估计”等。**would** 的用法：表意愿；表委婉地提出请求、建议或看法；表过去反复发生的动作或过去的一种倾向。根据句意可知，此处表示能力，故选 A。

17. 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：**Bill** 不喜欢广告里的太阳镜，因为它们挡不住阳光。**take out** 取出；**keep out** 阻止；**clean out** 清理；**look out** 留神。根据句意可知，选 B。

18. 【答案】D

【解析】考查时态。句意：英语课每周二 16:40 结束。根据 **every Tuesday** 可知，此句用一般现在时。**finish** 为动词，故选 D。

19. 【答案】C

【解析】考查复合形容词和不定冠词。两个月的假期有两种写法“**two months' holiday**”或者“**a two-month holiday**”，后一种写法中“**two-month**”相当于一个形容词。不定冠词表泛指，意为“一个”。

20. 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：如果每个人都遵守交通规则，路上的事故就会少一些。**follow the traffic rules** 固定搭配，意为“遵守交通规则”。故选 B。

21. (1) 【答案】B

【解析】考查介词。句意：作为一个美国人，他生于 1988 年。**be born in** 后接月份或大地点，**be born on** 后接某日，**be born at** 加具体时刻或小的地点。根据后面的 1988 可知，选 B。

21. (2) 【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。句意：杰克一年前死于癌症，真是不幸。unpleasant 不愉快的；unhealthy 不健康的；unlucky 不幸运的。根据句意可知，选 C。

21. (3) 【答案】B

【解析】考查复数名词。句意：从那以后，卢克开始每天至少为人们做一件好事。people 是集体名词，本身是复数，意思为“人类、公民、名族”，表示“2 个及以上的人群”。根据句意可知，选 B。

21. (4) 【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。句意：他帮助老人过马路。young 年轻的；strong 强壮的；old 年老的。根据句意可知，选 C。

21. (5) 【答案】A

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：他帮助老人过马路，在孩子生日时给他们买礼物，并把食物分发给穷人。give out“分发”；give in“屈服”；give up“放弃”。根据句意可知，选 A。

21. (6) 【答案】C

【解析】考查副词。句意：他还在麦当劳为几个人送饭，甚至还付了一个陌生人的汽油费。too 用于肯定句或一般疑问句句末，其前一般有逗号隔开，否定用 either。also 一般用于肯定句中，行前系后。

21. (7) 【答案】C

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：他说去年他花了 4700 美元买了些好东西。spend 的主语必须是人，常用于以下结构：spend time / money on sth. 在……上花费时间（金钱）；cost 的主语是物或某种活动，还可以表示“值”，常见用法如下：sth. costs (sb.) + 金钱, 某物花了（某人）多少钱；pay 的基本用法是：pay (sb.) money for sth. 付钱（给某人）买……。pay for sth. 付……的钱。pay for sb. 替某人付钱。pay sb. 付钱给某人。根据前面的 he 和后面的 on 可知，选 C。

21. (8) 【答案】B

【解析】考查副词和比较级。句意：我们应该帮助别人，它可以使我们的世界更加美丽和温暖。more 和形容词一起构成比较级，much 作为副词，修饰整个比较级。表示肯定，和 much 一样具有修饰比较级作用的还有 rather, even, a little 等。分析可知，选 B。

21. (9) 【答案】A

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：对我来说没有什么比帮助别人更好的了。nothing is better than 固定搭配，意为“没有什么比……更好/莫过于”。根据句意可知，选 A。

21. (10) 【答案】B

【解析】考查副词词义辨析。句意：卢克高兴地说。successfully 成功地；happily 高兴地；quickly 快速地。根据句意可知，选 B。

22. (1) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段可知，威尼斯在意大利。故选 D。

22. (2) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段的” About 150 canals and over 400 bridges connect the islands “可知，运河和桥梁连接着这些岛屿。故选 D。

22. (3) 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章的第三段可知，你在威尼斯时，城市里有许多著名的地方，如博物馆、宫殿和教堂。你应该去叹息桥和大运河。分析选项可知，选 A。

22. (4) 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章最后一句可知，威尼斯是一个国际城市。那里举行了许多重要的活动。故选 B。

23. (1) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段的 “Hobbies can be the first teachers for many of life's lessons” 可知，业余爱好是人生许多课程的第一位老师。故选 D。

23. (2) 【答案】D

【解析】词义猜测题。句意：它们也是教孩子们从无到有创造东西的好方法。learn 学习；build 建造；teach 教；make 制造。根据句意可知，选 D。

23. (3) 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据文中的 “Learning a musical instrument is also good” 可知，学习乐器也不错。故 B 选项错误。

24. (1) 【答案】A C

【解析】推理判断题。根据 As tea bags became popular, 随着茶包变得受欢迎，In 1952, Lipton Tea made the tea bag even more popular .1952 年，立普顿茶使茶包变得更受欢迎，可知选 A。

24. (2) 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据 The tea bag was invented in 1908 by Thomas Sullivan, an American tea seller.茶包是在 1908 年由一位美国茶叶经销商托马斯.苏力文发明的，可知选 B。

24. (3) 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段的 “The tea tasted good, and people thought it was easy to clean the cup “可知，人们认为洗杯子很容易，所以受欢迎。故选 A。

24. (4) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段的” In 1952, Lipton Tea made the tea bag even more popular with its invention of the four-sided tea bag “可知，1952 年，立顿茶发明了四面茶包，使茶包更受欢迎。故选 D。

24. (5) 【答案】C

【解析】主旨大意题。根据 Tea bag drinking is most westerners' favorite way of drinking tea. Do you know how it came about? 茶包喝茶是多数西方人最喜欢的喝茶方式，你知道它是怎么发明的吗？可知本文主要讲述了茶包的发展史，故选 C。

25. (1) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据表格内容可知，一个大鱼汉堡要 3.3 美元。又因为一美元等于 100 美分，故选 D。

25. (2) 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据表格内容可知，甜甜圈是一种甜食。故选 B。

25. (3) 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据表格内容可知，A 选项一个小份鱼汉堡和一个小份冰淇淋花费 5.5 美元；B 选项一个小份炸薯条，一大杯咖啡和一大份沙拉花费 4.9 美元；C 选项一个大份鸡翅，一个苹果派和一小杯咖啡花费 5.5 美元；D 选项一个小份汉堡加奶酪和一大杯可口可乐花费 5.5 美元。故选 B。

25. (4) 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据表格内容可知，所有大份配菜都是 1 美元以上，你不能用 1 美元买任何大的配菜。故选 C。

26. (1) 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段的 "The youth held the plant between his thumb and forefinger and pulled it out" 可知，年轻人用拇指和食指夹住植物，很容易把它拔了出来。故选 A。

26. (2) 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段的 "Now pull out that one," said the old man pointing to a bush. The boy had to use all his strength to pull it out "可知，年轻人用尽全身力气把灌木丛拔出来，所以拔完后很累。tired 疲惫的；excited 兴奋的；angry 生气的；sad 伤心地。故选 A。

26. (3) 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章最后两段可知，老智者想通过让年轻人拔数，告诉年轻人坏习惯刚刚形成的时候容易改变，但是时间长了就不容易改掉的道理。故选 C。

26. (4) 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章最后一段可知，坏习惯越早除掉越好。故选 D。

27. (1) 【答案】first

【解析】考查序数词。句意：黛比哈特明天将第一次游过英吉利海峡。序数词前一般加定冠词 the 来限定。根据句意可知，此处需要用序数词，one 的序数词为 first，意为“第一”。故填 first。

27. (2) 【答案】French

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：她打算早上五点从法国海岸出发。**French coast** 固定搭配，意为“法国海岸”。根据提示词和句意可知，填 **French**。

27. (3) 【答案】hopes

【解析】考查时态和主谓一致。句意：黛比才 11 岁，她希望创造一项新的世界纪录。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，此处用一般现在时，又因为主语是 **she**，故谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。故填 **hopes**。

27. (4) 【答案】swimmer

【解析】考查名词和语境的理解。句意：许多人认为她一定会成功，因为她是个游泳健将。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个可数名词单数。根据提示词和句意可知，填 **swimmer**。

27. (5) 【答案】a

【解析】考查不定冠词。句意：黛比的父亲将和她一起乘小船出发。不定冠词 **a** 和 **an** 是用于单数可数名词前，对名词起限定作用的一种虚词，表泛指，笼统的指某人或某物，但不具体说明是哪一个。**a** 用在辅音音素之前，**an** 用在元音音素之前。

27. (6) 【答案】years

【解析】考查可数名词单复数。句意：哈特先生训练他的女儿多年了。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个名词。根据前面的 **many** 可知，此处需要填写可数名词复数。根据提示词可知，填 **years**。

27. (7) 【答案】will be

【解析】考查时态。句意：明天他将焦急地注视着她游到英国的长途旅行。根据句子结构可知，此处缺少谓语动词。根据前面的 **tomorrow** 可知，此句用一般将来时。根据提示词可知明天 **will be**。

27. (8) 【答案】because

【解析】考查连词。句意：她要喝点东西，因为她不吃固体食物。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个连词。根据句意可知，填因果关系连词 **because**，意为“因为”。

27. (9) 【答案】for

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：黛比的大部分同学都会在英国海岸等她。**wait for sb** 固定搭配，意为“等待某人”。根据句意可知，填 **for**。

27. (10) 【答案】bravely

【解析】考查副词。句意：其中包括黛比的母亲，她小时候曾勇敢地游过英吉利海峡。根据句子结构可知，此处需要填写一个副词。根据提示词和句意可知，填 **bravely**。

28. 【答案】My family

There are three people in my family. They are my father, my mother and I. My father is an engineer and he is busy with his work. If he has free time, he likes doing sports. My mother is a

doctor. Her hobby is shopping online. I am a middle school student. I enjoys playing the piano.
We often go to the cinema to watch the latest film together and I love it.

【解析】略

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