

- 1.It's time ____ (have) classes.
- 2.I want ____ (put) the vegetables in the basket.
- 3.Let's ____ (help) him ____ (find) his watch.
- 4.____ (be) everyone here today?
- 5.The woman with a dog ____ (be) in a red sweater.
- 6.The ____ (policeman) are running after a thief.
- 7.The door is ____ (lock). Nobody can get in.
- 8.There are some ____ (pear) trees on the farm.
- 9.Yao Ming is a good basketball ____ (play).
- 10.This is ____ (Tom and Jerry) room.
- 11.He is a friend of ____ (Liu Ming).
- 12.Kate's aunt has three ____ (child).
- 13.Let ____ (we) have a rest. Is that OK?
- 14.Is the new bike his or ____ (you)?
- 15.There are three ____ (woman) coaches in the field.
- 16.He stands there for one and a half ____ (hour).
- 17.____ (who) son is the little boy?
- 18.I have two ____ (watch).
- 19.The ____ (twin) father is Mr.Gad.
- 20.Mr. Gao likes ____ (they) very much.
- 21.— Would you like to go hiking with us?
— Yes, ____.
- A. I would like B. I'd love to C. I'd like D. I like
- 22.— Mary watched TV last night.
— ____.
- A. So he did B. So did he C. Did he so D. He did so
- 23.— Do you want another pie?
— _____. I'm full.
- A. No, please B. No, thanks C. Yes, please D. I like it
- 24.Would you like ____ sugar ____ your coffee?
— Yes, please.
- A. to have, in B. have, on C. to have, with D. having, with
- 25.— How long did it take you to ride here?
— It took ____ an hour and a half.
- A. me B. mine C. my D. I

26.— Is the Teddy Bear free?

— No. My mother _____ it for me last year.

- A. gave B. brought C. took D. bought

27. Who didn't do the homework yesterday evening?

_____ Tom _____ David did the homework. They forgot it.

- A. Neither; nor B. Either; or C. Either; or D. Neither, and

28.— Harry, the exam is coming. Did you get ready _____ it?

— Not yet.

- A. for B. to C. on D. at

29. Boys and girls. It's time for us to stop _____, let's begin to talk about the picture.

- A. to listen B. to listen to C. listening D. listening to

30.— If it _____ tomorrow, what are you going to do?

— To go to the cinema.

- A. will rain B. is going to C. rain D. rains

31.— Can I get off the bus now?

— No. We _____ get out of the bus _____ it stops.

- A. can; until B. needn't; until C. must; until D. mustn't; until

32.— Do you still remember the street in your town?

— Yes. There're apple trees on either _____ the street.

- A. sides B. crossing C. roads D. side

33.— What do you buy that?

— I want to give it to my mother as a birthday present.

- A. to B. for C. at D. with

34.— Would you please tell me where the room is?

— Yes. It _____ over there.

- A. man's B. men C. ladies' D. lady

35.— When will you arrive here?

— _____ twenty minutes.

- A. After B. In C. at D. To

36. Three friends decided to sail around the world in a small yacht. They loaded it with food and water and set off. They travelled to many beautiful places, and were having a wonderful time.

Until one day, when they had been at sea for about a month, a fierce storm blew up. Great waves crashed down on their yacht. The mast broke and the yacht was soon thrown against some rocks near a deserted island.

The three friends were able to struggle to the island, taking with them as much as they could

carry 1.

Not a tree, not a bush, not a flower, grew on the island.

There was not an animal of any kind, 2 not a bird or an insect.

For a few weeks the three men were able to live on the food they had saved, but at last it was gone — except for one piece of bread.

They decided that whoever had the best dream the next night could have the bread.

The next morning they 3 took describing their dreams.

The first man said that he had dreamed he was in the world's most wonderful restaurant.

He had eaten the finest meal of his life and drunk some of the finest wines. He said it was one of the best dreams he had ever had.

The second man described how he had dreamed about a magic carpet. Sitting on this carpet, he had travelled to all the wonderful places in the world and been the guest of great kings and queens. It had been a truly exciting dream.

The men who had described their dreams then turned to the third man. " Tell us your 4 " they said. " My dream was very simple, " he said. - I dreamed that the bread was going bad and would soon be mold. I didn't want to waste bread, so as soon as I woke up 5 it.

(1) ____

A. water B. bread C. money D. food

(2) ____

A. only B. besides C. even D. just

(3) ____

A. turns B. action C. chances D. time

(4) ____

A. Idea B. plan C. dream D. thought

(5) ____

A. threw B. kept C. forgot D. eat

37. A motorist was driving along a country road when he was passed by a chicken.

It ran past his car as if the car was standing still, but in fact, he was travelling at 80 miles an hour. He couldn't believe his. How could a chicken possibly run faster than a car?

"I don't believe this, " the motorist thought.

"It must be a trick. There isn't a chicken in the world. "

He accelerated and roared after the chicken, but it had disappeared. Soon, however, the motorist reached a farmhouse.

The farmer was standing outside his house, leaning on the gate, looking down the road.

The motorist stopped his car, got out and walked up to then

"I have just seen the most amazing thing, " he said to the farmer. "A chicken passed me. It must have been running at 80 miles an hour or more."

"Ah," the framed said,

"That was one of mine."

"One of yours ! " the motorist exclaimed. " But how can any chicken run that fast? "

"Well, it's like this, " the motorist explained.

"People around here like to eat chicken ____ 3 ____ so there's a big demand for them in the soups "

He smiled at the motorist, then continued with his story.

I decided I ' d make more money if I could try to breed chickens with three legs instead of two. I experimented, and it wasn't long before I was breeding three - legged chickens. " It ' that extra leg that makes them so ____ 4 ____ " he concluded.

"That's very interesting, " the motorist said. " And what do these three - legged chickens taste like? "

"I don't know, " The farmer said.

"Unfortunately, I've never been able to ____ 5 ____ one. "

(1) ____

A. cars B. ears C. eyes D. heart

(2) ____

A. gate B. farmhouse C. road D. farmer

(3) ____

A. soup B. legs C. meat D. wings

(4) ____

A. fast B. strong C. clever D. delicious

(5) ____

A. eat B. catch C. see D. feed

38. A. Ben Johnson, who lived from 1572 to 1637, and who was also a famous writer of plays, called Shakespeare " Sweet Swan of avow, " Shakespeare has been known as " The Swan of avow " ever since.

B. Shakespeare soon began to act and to write plays. By 1592 he was an important member of a well - known acting company, and in 1599 the famous Globe Theatre was built on the south bank of the river Thames. It was in this theatre that most of his plays were performed and, like all Elizabethan theatres, it was a round building with the stage in the centre open to the sky. In it rained, the actors got wet ! If the weather was too bad, there was no performance.

C. While still a teenager of nineteen, William married Anne Hathaway, a farmer ' daughter eight years older than himself. We don't know how he earned his living during these early years. He may have helped his father in the family business or he may have been a country school master for a time. During these years his three children were born .Susanna, the eldest, then twins — a son, Hamnet (not Hamlet !), and another girl, Judith. In 1587 Shakespeare went to work in London, leaving Anne and the children at home. One story says this was because he killed some deer which belonged to a rich landowner nearby, and that he had to run away from

the law.

D. By 1603, the year when Queen Elizabeth I died, Shakespeare was already the leading poet and dramatist of his time. He continued to write for the next ten years, but in 1613 he finally stopped writing and went to live in Stratford where he died in 1616. He was buried in Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-upon-Avon.

E. The parents did not guess that their son, William, was going to be such an important figure in English poetry and drama, and that his plays would still be acted four hundred years later – not only in England, but also all over the world!

F. In April 1564 a son was born to John and Mary Shakespeare at Henley Street, Stratford-upon-Avon. His mother was the daughter of Robert Arden, an important farmer in Warwickshire. His father was a rich citizen whose business was making and selling leather gloves.

(1) The right order is ____.

(2) In Paragraph 6, "a son" refers to ____.

A. Hamnet B. Shakespeare C. John D. Robert Arden

(3) When was Anne Hathaway born?

A. In 1556. B. In 1564. C. In 1572. D. Around 1564.

(4) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. The Globe Theatre, built in 1599, is very famous.
B. The Globe Theatre was built by the river Thames.
C. Most of Shakespeare's plays were performed in the Globe Theatre.
D. People could still enjoy plays in The Globe Theatre even though it rained heavily.

(5) Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. Ben Jonson died at the age of 65.
B. Shakespeare was already the leading poet and dramatist of his time by 1603.
C. The Globe Theatre was owned by William Shakespeare and his fellow actors.
D. Shakespeare is known as "The Swan of Avon".

39. "Gentlemen, the first time machine," Professor Grainger proudly said. His three friends looked at it. It was a machine with a switch, a dial, and a red button. All you have to do is hold it in your hand, set the date you want, press the button, and "you're there!"

Dr. Smedley, one of the other three scientists, picked it up and held it carefully in his hand.

"But the question is, does it work? Can you really travel back to the past? "Of course!" said the professor. "I'd be tested it myself several times."

Suddenly Dr. Smedley turned on the machine and began changing the dial. "What are you doing, you idiot!" shouted Professor Grainger, and he tried to take the machine away from Smedley. "Leave me alone!" shouted Smedley. "Don't try to stop me! I'm going back to 1917!" "Why?" shouted the professor. "Because I want to find my grandfather and kill him. He was a terrible man. He made my grandmother's life impossible, and my parents' too. I'd be always wanted to do this!"

He pressed the red button. Smedley was standing in a field. He knew exactly where he was. He was near the village where he lived when he was a child. He remembered everything very clearly. He walked along the road towards his grandfather's farm. He passed a young boy working in the fields and shouted to him, " Hey, you ! What year is it?" "What year? 1917, of course, " answered the boy. He looked surprised. On the way Smedley picked up a strong piece of wood. When he got to the farm he saw a young man with red hair standing outside. The man was hitting a dog savagely with a whip. Smedley recognized him at once.

"Stop that!" shouted Smedley. His grandfather turned and looked at him. "Who are you? Why shouldn't I hit my dog if I want to?" Smedley hit him on the head with the piece of wood.

Sixty years later Professor Grainger said proudly, Gentle, the first time machine. His two friends looked at it.

- (1) Professor Grainger had travelled through time in the time machine several times._____
- (2) Dr. Smedley hated his grandfather very much._____
- (3) Dr. Smedley's grandfather was a worker when he was young._____
- (4) r. Smedley killed his grandfather with a piece of wood._____
- (5) The time machine didn't work well._____

40. Life today has many problems. One of the biggest is p ____ 1 ____ Water pollution has made our rivers and lakes d ____ 2 ____ It kills our fish and pollute our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us talk louder and makes us become angry more easily. Air pollution is the most ____ 3 ____ kind of pollution. It's bad to living things in the ward.

We need to do a lot of fights against pollution. Factories must clean their ____ 4 ____ water before it is thrown away, and they mustn't blow dirty smoke into the air. We can go to work by bus or with our friends in the same year. If there are ____ 5 ____ people driving on the road, there will be less pollution.

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

41. (Mrs. Lis going to jet Hospital. She is asking the way.)

A:Excuse me.

B:Yes?

A: ____ 1 ____

B:It ' quite far from here.

A: ____ 2 ____?

B:It's about 5 kilometers away.

A:How can I get there?

B: 3 .

A Is the hospital near the bus stop?

B:Yes. When you get off the bus, walk along the road and turn right at the first crossing. Go on walking, then you can find it on your right hand. 4

A:Thank you very much.

B: 5 .

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

42.你最好下次不要迟到。

_____ next time.

43.我认为他不是个好学生。

44.吉姆太小不能明白这件事。

Jim is _____ this thing.

45.加强锻炼对你身体有好处。

More exercise _____.

46.我每天花半小时读英语。

47.这座桥真长，以至于坐车通过要 20 分钟。

The bridge is _____.

48.在妈妈的帮助下，我完成了这项工作。

_____, If inished this job.

49.你已经连续工作了 8 小时了，为什么不停下来休息一下呢？

You have _____.

50.你读得越多，学得越好。

_____ you learn.

51.我和她都没看过这本书。

_____ the bopk.

52.青少年吸烟问题在我国是个严重的问题。据统计，12-15 岁的中学生约有 35 % 以上的人吸烟。一些学生只是好奇，而一些学生已经逐渐上瘾。请你对此谈谈看法同时说说吸烟的危害，并对那些吸烟的学生提出你的建议。

提示语：moking, serious problem, among teenagers, It is reported, students from 12 to 15, curious (好奇的), used to, difficult, give up, harmful, pollute

参考答案

1. 【答案】to have

【解析】考查固定搭配。It's time to do “该到做某事的时间了”。

2. 【答案】to put

【解析】考查固定搭配。want to do “想要做某事”。

3. 【答案】help find

【解析】考查固定搭配。let sb. do “让某人做某事” help sb. do “帮某人做事”。

4. 【答案】Is

【解析】考查 be 动词。主语为 everyone 时，谓语用单数，因此用 is。

5. 【答案】is

【解析】考查 be 动词。本句话主语为 “The woman”，因此谓语用单数 is “with a dog” 只做伴随状语，是用来修饰主语的成分，不算做主语内。

6. 【答案】policemen

【解析】考查名词单复数和 be 动词。本句话中谓语动词是 are, 因此主语必为复数。policeman 的复数是 policemen。

7. 【答案】locked

【解析】考查词形变换。空格前为 is 是 be 动词，所以空格中要用形容词 “locked” 意思是 “锁着的”。

8. 【答案】pear

【解析】考查名词单复数。句中说的是 “一些梨树”，“梨树” 要变复数，变数时只变 tree “树” 的复数即可，pear 保持原型。

9. 【答案】player

【解析】考查词形变换。根据题意 “姚明是一个出色的篮球运动员”，因此将 play 变为 player “运动员”。

10. 【答案】Tom and Jenny's

【解析】考查名词所有格。根据题意 “这是汤姆和杰瑞的房间”，并且 room 为单数，因此推断是两人共有，所以填 Tom and Jenny's.

11. 【答案】Liu Ming's

【解析】考查名词所有格。根据题意，翻译为“他是刘明的朋友”，所以用名词所有格表示“……的”。

12. 【答案】children

【解析】考查名词单复数。根据“three”可判断用复数，所以是 children。

13. 【答案】us

【解析】考查人称代词。空格前是 let 动词，动词后面用宾格，we 的宾格是 us。

14. 【答案】yours

【解析】考查物主代词。根据语境，空格处应该填“你的”，空格后面有名词，所以用名词性的物主代词 yours。

15. 【答案】women

【解析】考查名词单复数。根据空格前“three”可知填复数名词，woman 的复数是 women。

16. 【答案】hours

【解析】考查名词单复数。根据题意“一个半小时”可知用复数名词 hours。

17. 【答案】Whose

【解析】考查特殊疑问词。根据题意可知空格“谁的”，所以用 Whose。

18. 【答案】watches

【解析】考查名词单复数。根据“two”可知空格处用复数名词，watch 变复数加 es。

19. 【答案】twins'

【解析】考查名词所有格。根据题意翻译为“这对双胞胎的爸爸”。

20. 【答案】them

【解析】考查人称代词。空格前为动词 likes，空格处应该填宾语，they 的宾语是 them。

21. 【答案】B

【解析】考查一般疑问句的回答。根据问句 would like to 可知回答为 I'd like to, 故选 B。

22. 【答案】B

【解析】考查倒装句。根据第一句“玛丽昨晚在看电视。”而选项中人称均是 he, 只能翻译为“他也是”，故选 B。

23. 【答案】B

【解析】考查情景对话。根据答句后半部分“我饱了”可知前半句应该为“不用了，谢谢。”故选 B。

24. 【答案】A

【解析】考查固定搭配和介词。would like to do “想做某事”，因此第一空为 to have。第二空根据翻译“往咖啡里放一些糖”可知用介词 in，故选 A。

25. 【答案】A

【解析】考查代词。根据翻译“花了我一个半小时”可知空格处应该填“我”。空格前为动词 took,所以动词后应该填宾格,所以用 me, 故选 A。

26. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词辨析。问句“这个泰迪熊是免费的吗?”和答句中的 No 可知,是“妈妈去年买给我的。”所以选 bought, 故选 D。

27. 【答案】A

【解析】考查不定代词。A 选项为“既不,也不”, B 和 C 选项为“或者,或者”, D 选项搭配错误。根据回答后半句“他们忘了”可知两个人都没做作业, 故选 A。

28. 【答案】A

【解析】考查固定搭配。get ready for 意为“为某事做好准备”。故选 A。

29. 【答案】C

【解析】考查固定搭配。stop doing 意为“停下正在做的事”, stop to do 意为停下(正在做的事)去做另一件事。根据后半句“让我们一起讨论一下这张图片吧”, 可知空格处应使用 stop doing, 即“别听了, 开始说”。故选 C。

30. 【答案】D

【解析】考查主将从现。在 if 引导的条件状语从句中, 当主句为一般将来时, 从句应为一般现在时。本句中后半句“what are you going to do?”为一般将来时, 所以 if 引导的条件状语从句中, 动词应该使用一般现在时。故选 D。

31. 【答案】D

【解析】考察固定搭配。not... until... 意思为“直到……才……”, needn't 意为“不需要”, mustn't 意为“不许, 禁止”。瞻前顾后原则。根据题意应为“在车停之前不能下车”, 故选 D。

32. 【答案】D

【解析】考查名词辨析和不定代词。根据题意为“在街道的两边”, either 后面加单数名词。故选 D。

33. 【答案】B

【解析】考查介词。for 表目的“为了”, 根据题意故选 B。

34. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词所有格。根据题意空格处应该为复数名词, 所以用 ladies 或者是 men, 要表示“……的”用名词所有格。而以 s 结尾的名词直接加 ' 即可。故选 C。

35. 【答案】B

【解析】考查介词。将来时中“in + 时间段”表示在多久以后。故选 B。

36. (1) 【答案】D

【解析】瞻前顾后原则。第一段中出现“food and water,”下文中也提到几周依赖他们以节约的食物为生, 所以本题选 food。本句翻译为“他们带了尽可能多的食物”。

36. (2) 【答案】C

【解析】根据说人话原则，本句应该翻译为“岛上没有动物，甚至没有鸟儿和昆虫”“even”表示甚至，所以本题选 C。

36. (3) 【答案】A

【解析】瞻前顾后原则根据后文提到的“the first man... the second man... the third man”? 得知他们是轮流描述他们的梦。

36. (4) 【答案】C

【解析】瞻前顾后原则。考查名词复现，前面两个人已经介绍了自己的梦想后文中提到“Mydream was very simple” 所以本题用 dream。

36. (5) 【答案】D

【解析】瞻前顾后和说人话原则，考查动词。前一句翻译为“我梦到面包坏了，很快就发霉了”，本句话翻译为我不想浪费面包，所以我一醒来，我就吃了它。

37. (1) 【答案】C

【解析】瞻前顾后和说人话原则。前面讲到“一只鸡跑着经过他的车，好像他的车是静止不动的。应该是眼睛看到的，本句翻译为“他不能相信自己的眼睛”，所以选 eyes。

37. (2) 【答案】D

【解析】瞻前顾后原则，下文提到 he said to the farmer 他对农民说，所以本句应该他停下车，出来并走向农民。所以选 farmer。

37. (3) 【答案】B

【解析】瞻前顾后原则，根据后文提到的农民的话 breed chickens with three legs instead。

37. (4) 【答案】A

【解析】瞻前顾后原则。上文中提到的是鸡跑得很快，并出现“how can any chicken run that fast” 本句农民的回答翻译为“正是多余的那条腿让它们速度很快” 所以本题用 fast。

37. (5) 【答案】B

【解析】瞻前顾后原则，考查动词。本题为陷阱题，容易误选 eat，因为前文提到的是鸡跑得很快，所以农民感慨，不幸的是他还没有抓到过一只三条腿的鸡，所以选 catch。

38. (1) 【答案】FECBAD

【解析】根据时间顺序和逻辑顺序 F 段中 April 1564, F 段提到 father and mother，紧接着 E 段出现 The parents, C 段 In 1587, B 段 1592, A 段 from 1572 to 1637, D 段 By 1603。

38. (2) 【答案】B

【解析】细节题 | 根据 F 段 In April 1564 a son was born to John and Mary Shakespeare at Henley Street, Stratford-upon-Avon. 得知 sons 是 Shakespeare, off 所以选 B。

38. (3) 【答案】A

【解析】细节题根据 F 段 In april 1564 a son was born to John and Mary Shakes pe are at Henley Street , Strat ford - upon - avow 。得知 Shakes pe are 是 1564 年出生根据 C 段 While still a teenager of nineteen , William married Anne Hathaway , a farmer's daughter eight years older than himself . Anne 比 william Shakes pea reft 他大岁，推算出 Anne 是 1556 年出生。

38. (4) 【答案】D

【解析】细节题选项根据段最后 la it rained, the actors got wet ! If the weather was too bad, there was no performance. Fee 推断如果雨下得很大，The gibe theatre 将没有演出所以 D 选项错误。

38. (5) 【答案】C

【解析】选项根据 E 段 an Johnson, who lived from 1572 to 1637. F 推算 an Johnson 享年 65 岁。所以 A 选项文中提到并准确。B 选项根据 D 段第一句 B 有 1603, the year hen Queen Elizabeth I died, Shakes pe are was already the leading poet and dramatist of his time 提到并准确。D 选项根据 aed 段最后一句 Shakes pe are has been known as " The swan of avow ever since。提到并准确选项没有提到 the Globe The a tree 属于 Shakes pe are，所以 it 选项没有提到。

39. (1) 【答案】T

【解析】细节题。文章中第二段 “Ivetesteditmyself several times。” 表明教授已经用时光机测试好几次了，所以本句话正确。

39. (2) 【答案】T

【解析】文章第四段中 Because i want to find my grandfather and kill him。表明 Dr.Smedley 想杀死爷爷，那么他一定很讨厌爷爷，所以本句话正确。

39. (3) 【答案】F

【解析】文章第五段中 He walked along the road towards his grandfather' farmzk 表明他的爷爷是一个 farmer，而本句中说爷爷是一个 worker，所以本句话错误。

39. (4) 【答案】T

【解析】文章倒数第二段中 Smedley hit him on th head with the piece of wood 表明 Smedley 是用 a piece of wood 杀死了爷爷，所以本句话正确。

39. (5) 【答案】F

【解析】根据文章第一段 His three friends looked at。F 和最后一段 His two friends looked at it。由三个朋友变成两个朋友，证明时光机起作用。所以本句话是错误的。

40. (1) 【答案】pollution

【解析】运用瞻前顾后的方法。前一句说到如今的生活有很多问题，后面立马举出水污染，噪音污染和空气污染，因此以 " p " 开头的单词可以确定是 pollution。

40. (2) 【答案】dirty

【解析】根据句意，水污染使得河水，湖水怎么样，前面我们锁定一个单词“make”我们可以判断这个词性应该为形容词，以“d”开头的消极意义的形容词我们可以联想 dirty。

40. (3) 【答案】serious

【解析】根据句意，空气污染是最怎么样的一种污染，对我们生物都有害处。我们可以从 most 判断出来应该填形容词，消极意义的并且以“s”开头的形容词，我们可以联想到“serious”。

40. (4) 【答案】waste

【解析】根据句意，工厂应该清理它们的什么水，以 w 开头，后面接了名词，所以可判断这个空可以是形容词或是名词，根据常识我们都知道工厂里排出的水都是废水，所以这个空可以填 waste 。

40. (5) 【答案】fewer

【解析】根据句意，里开始说到的是空气污染，后文有“driving”，那么对于空气污染我们希望是越少的人开车，污染才能降低，对应“less”，前面的空应该填“fewer”。

41. (1) 【答案】Where is jet Hospital? | Could you tell me the way to jot Hospital?

【解析】考察情景对话。这类题我们需要提取所有前提信息。所以我们第一步需要看括号里的信息。我们了解到 Mrs 要去医院, 需要问路。根据 66 题下面的回答是“lt'squitefarfrom here.”可以判断李女士已经开始问路啦, 所以问路的表达我们可以直接问对方“Where is JST Hospital?”或者我们可以委婉问对方“Could you tell me the way to jet Hospital?”

41. (2) 【答案】How far is it

【解析】题的回答是有 5 公里远。那么李女士的提问应该问对方离这有多远。所以这个表达可以用“how far is it?”提问。

41. (3) 【答案】You can go there by bus

【解析】题是填写答案，所以我们要看上文的提问怎么提的。“How canlget there?”这句的提问是就交通工具的方式提问。接着下文出现了“bus stop”所以这个交通工具就是“bus”，因此答案可以为“You car go there by bus”。

41. (4) 【答案】You can't miss it

【解析】题上文是指路人专门李女士详细指路，根据下文李女士表示感谢，所以上文指路人是对李女士提供了很详细的信息，有一定的可信度，因此这里可以表示指路人对自己的指路很自信，所以一般情况下指路人可以这样说 You can't miss it。

41. (5) 【答案】You are welcome

【解析】上文表示感谢，回答应该用“You are welcome.”不客气来回答。

42. 【答案】You'd better not be late

【解析】考察 had better 的用法，表示“最好”后直接接动词原形。迟到“be late”表达。

43. 【答案】I don't think he is a good student.

【解析】think 否定前移，后面否定的可移至前面来。

44. 【答案】 too young to understand

【解析】 too... to ...太……以至于不能……。

45. 【答案】 is good for your body

【解析】 对……有好处用 " be good for " 表达，区分 " be good at " 擅长于……。

46. 【答案】 It takes me half an hour to read English every day.

【解析】 花费时间可以用 spend 或者 take 来表示。如果用 spend 可以有这两种表达 spend sometime on sh. I 或者 spend sometime (in) doing sh. 主语是人，所以可以直接表达 “I spend half an hour (in) reading english every day.” takes 用法主谓一般是 it，所以固定表达 it takes sb to do. 因此这里又可以表达成 It takes me half an hour to read English every day ”。

47. 【答案】 so long that it would take twenty minutes to go across it

【解析】 太……以至于固定搭配是 “so... that ...”。o 后接形容词，花费……做…… take ... to do 表达，所以可以表达为 so long that it would take twenty minutes to go across it。

48. 【答案】 With the help of mum

【解析】 在……帮助下： with the help of。

49. 【答案】 kept on working for 8 hours, why don't you stop to have a rest

【解析】 持续做某事： keep on doing sh; 为什么不 : why not @ k 或者 why don't you，停下来去做另外一件事 stop to do sth。

50. 【答案】 The more you read, the better

【解析】 the + 比较级，the + 比较级：越……越……。

51. 【答案】 Neither she nor I have read

【解析】 两者都不 .neither...nor....

52. 【答案】 Smoking is a serious problem among teenagers in China. It is reported that 35 % students from 12 to 15 smoke. Some are just curious about it when they see others smoking. unfortunately, others fall into the habit. And it is difficult to give up. I think it is not right for the students to smoke. Smoking is bad for people's health. Many smokers died of lung diseases. It also harms people's mental development, especially for teenagers. Smoking polluted the air around us, and it can even cause fire. Every year, some people die from the fire caused by smoking and at the same time many buildings are destroyed by the fire.

I hope those students who smoke should give up smoking as soon as possible, it is not only good for yourself but also for your family and people around you. You should put your heart into studies, and play ball games with your friends to make yourself a happy and healthy teenager.

【解析】 be curious about 对……好奇 fall into the habit 养成习惯 give up 放弃 be bad for 对……有坏处 as soon as possible 尽可能快 put your heart into 全身心投入。