

一、完形填空

Each of us makes mistakes (错误) from time to time. In fact, we can 1 a lot from our mistakes.

Donnie is a quiet student and 2 answers questions in class. He is 3 to make mistakes. He never finishes his homework 4 he doesn't want to make any mistakes. But something changes after Marry Anne, a 5, comes to our 6.

One morning, Marry Anne asks Donnie to 7 some questions. After a while, Donnie is crying because he makes a mistake. 8 Marry Anne gets a box full of erasers from the desk. "Look, Donnie," she says standing 9 him. "I have something to show you." She takes out the erasers, one at a time, and put 10 on the desk. "See these erasers, Donnie?" she continues. "Do you know why the erasers become 11? That's because we make mistakes. But we erase (擦掉) the mistakes and try again. That's 12 you must learn." "Here," she says, "I'll 13 one eraser to you, so you will remember that 14 may make mistakes." Donnie looks at Marry Anne and smiles.

Donnie changes a lot from then on. He knows that everyone may make mistakes as long as (只要) you learn them and 15 again.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. take | B. make | C. get | D. bring |
| 2. A. often | B. never | C. usually | D. always |
| 3. A. glad | B. excited | C. surprised | D. afraid |
| 4. A. because | B. so | C. if | D. but |
| 5. A. student | B. friend | C. worker | D. teacher |
| 6. A. row | B. class | C. team | D. club |
| 7. A. answer | B. ask | C. give | D. have |
| 8. A. Suddenly | B. Sadly | C. Luckily | D. Happily |
| 9. A. on | B. with | C. beside | D. to |
| 10. A. him | B. it | C. her | D. them |
| 11. A. cleaner | B. smaller | C. bigger | D. nicer |
| 12. A. why | B. what | C. when | D. where |
| 13. A. forget | B. carry | C. leave | D. give |
| 14. A. nobody | B. somebody | C. no one | D. everybody |
| 15. A. remember | B. try | C. learn | D. think |

二、单项选择

16. My ambition is _____ a big company that deals with computers.
A. own B. owns C. to own D. owning
17. I can _____ these problems _____ my own.
A. work out; by B. work out; on C. work to; to D. work with; of
18. — Wow! These toy planes look so cool! — Why not buy _____ for our son? He will like _____.
A. it; it B. one; it C. it; one D. one; one
19. — Must I clean the room now? — _____. You can clean it tomorrow.
A. Yes, you must. B. Yes, you can. C. No, you needn't. D. No, you mustn't.
20. On Mother's Day, the art teacher taught us to make gifts by _____.
A. myself B. ourselves C. itself D. themselves
21. After working on the computer for a long time, you'd better _____ the green trees to relax your eyes.
A. look out at B. look out of C. look out from D. look out
22. There is no need to _____ every new word in the dictionary when you are reading.
A. look at B. look after C. look up D. look through
23. Here is the book. First _____ it and then tell me what you think of it.
A. look into B. look up C. look through D. look after
24. — Why are you in such a hurry, Mike? — There _____ an NBA basketball game in ten minutes.
A. is B. will have C. is going to be D. is going to have

25. He is only _____. He can't look after himself.
A. 5-years-old B. 5-year-old's C. 5 years old D. 5-year-old
26. —Dad, can I fill the box _____ my model planes? —I'm afraid you can't. It's full _____ my books.
A. of; with B. with; of C. of; of
27. "I hope to visit the Great Wall one day." Jim says. Here "**one day**" means (意思) _____.
A. some day B. in the day C. a day D. sometimes
28. I wish that Chinese can walk on the moon _____.
A. some days B. any days C. some day D. any day
29. —Hello, this is Andy. May I speak to Tony? —_____. He is coming soon.
A. Hold on, please B. I am terribly sorry C. Be patient, please D. You're welcome
30. —Look! There is a baby dog not drinking its mother's milk. —It _____ hungry.
A. maybe not B. may not be C. can not be D. must not be
31. It's clouding up. _____ it'll rain soon. A. May be B. Maybe C. Must be D. Must
32. My aunt _____ be at home now, for she left for France yesterday. She won't be back _____ next month.
A. can't; until B. maybe; before C. may not; after D. mustn't; until
33. Children often go to school _____ seven in China.
A. at the age of B. at the beginning of C. at the end of D. at the foot of
34. Kitty was born in _____ USA. Her birthday is on _____ fifth of April.
A. the; / B. /; the C. the; the D. /; /
35. We are happy to have a _____ holiday.
A. three day B. three-days C. three days D. three days'
36. I share my room _____ a friend of _____.
A. to, me B. with, my C. with, mine D. from, mine
37. —What's wrong with Simon, Tommy? —_____ he is ill at home, Mr Wu. He asks for a sick leave.
A. I hope B. I don't think C. I'm sorry D. I'm afraid
38. Millie _____ her mother _____ eating fruit.
A. likes; like B. like; likes C. like; like D. likes; likes
39. Now children, turn to Page _____ and look at the _____ picture in Unit 1.
A. Twentieth, one B. Twenty, one C. Twentieth, first D. Twenty, first
40. —_____ is it from Sunshine Town to the centre of Beijing? —It's about 20 kilometers _____ our school.
A. How often; far from B. How long; away from C. How soon; far away from D. How far; away from
41. How do you say 15,858?
A. Fifteen thousands, eight hundred and fifty-eight. B. Fifteen thousand, eight hundreds and fifty eight.
C. Fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. D. Fifteen thousand and eight hundred and fifty-eight.
42. —Are you going to the cinema _____ underground? —No. I am going there _____ a car.
A. take; in B. by; take C. by; in D. by; by
43. 找出重音不同的选项。 A. beautiful B. centre C. bathroom D. design
44. _____ people lost (失去) their homes in Wenchuan Earthquake (地震).
A. Two thousands B. Thousands of C. Thousand D. Thousand of
45. —Excuse me. May I speak to Jill, please? —_____.
A. Yes, I am B. Who are you? C. I am speaking. D. This is Jill speaking.
46. —Is there _____ in today's newspaper? —Oh. Nothing.
A. interesting anything B. interesting something C. anything interesting D. something interesting
47. My parents always ask me _____ outside too late.
A. not play B. don't play C. to not play D. not to play
48. If you _____ free tomorrow, I _____ you to the cinema.
A. will be; take B. won't be; will take C. don't be; take D. are; will take
49. He _____ in his office. _____ you can find him there.
A. maybe; Maybe B. may be; Maybe C. may be; May D. may be; May be

50. — Can you cook eggs with tomatoes? — Yes, of course. _____ can do it. It's so easy.
 A. Someone B. Anyone C. No one D. Anything
51. — It's a fine day. Shall we go jogging? — _____. But we need to be home before six.
 A. Have a nice time B. Not at all
 C. You are right D. Good idea

三、阅读理解

Do you like travelling? If so, come to our travel service(服务).

2-Day Huai'an Culture Group Tour How about going to Huai'an for the weekend? You can visit Zhou Enlai Memorial (纪念馆) and taste Huaiyang delicious food such as lobsters (龙虾) and crabs.

Tour Price: ¥690

Call us at 800-817-7223

4-Day Qingdao Private (私人的) Tour Qingdao is famous for its sunshine, white beaches and clean water. You can walk along the beaches and enjoy the fresh air!

Tour Price:

1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons
¥669	¥550 / person	¥530 / person

Call us at 800-810-6288

5-Day Taiwan Group Tour If you like to take a trip to an island, Taiwan is the best place for you! You can climb A-li Mountain and go boating in Sun Moon Lake.

Price: ¥8500

Call us at 800-850-8288

8-Day London Private Tour Come to London for a few days to enjoy the view of the Thames (泰晤士河) and visit Tower Bridge and Big Ben.

Tour Price: ¥16,800

Call us at 800-830-7288

52. How long will the Huai'an Culture Group Tour last?
 A. Two days B. Four days C. Five days D. Eight days
53. Mrs. Li is planning to take the 4-Day Qingdao Private Tour with her two daughters. How much will they pay?
 A. ¥1590 B. ¥1650 C. ¥2007 D. ¥47400
54. If you want to go boating in Sun Moon Lake, you should call _____.
 A. 800-817-7223 B. 800-810-6288 C. 800-830-7288 D. 800-850-8288
55. If you take the 8-Day London Private Tour, you will be able to _____.
 A. taste Huaiyang food B. climb A-li Mountain C. enjoy the view of the Thames D. have the fresh air
56. The information above may come from a _____.
 A. driving school B. travel service C. sports center D. bus station

Lots of people get money from ATMs before going shopping. If you don't know how to use an ATM, read the following instructions(说明) carefully.

- Put your card into the machine(机器).
- Look at the screen. Input(输入) your password into the machine.
- Input how much money you want on the screen of the machine. Then press OK.
- Get the money from the machine. If you want, you can also get a receipt(收据).
- Take back your card.

Remember these rules:

- Don't write your password on your card.
- Don't let other people know your password.
- If you lose your card, tell the bank at once.

57. What does the underlined word "password" mean in Chinese?

- A. 数字 B. 规则 C. 密码 D. 银行卡

58. These are the instructions of the ATM. Put these things into right order.

- ①Get the money from the machine. ②Input the password into the machine. ③Take back your card.
④Put your card into the machine. ⑤Input how much money you want on the screen and press OK.

- A. ④②⑤①③ B. ⑤①③④② C. ④②①③⑤ D. ⑤①④②③

59. If you want, you can get _____ from the ATM.

- A. a password B. a receipt C. a card D. a present

60. According to the passage, you _____.

- A. shouldn't write your password on the card. B. can let your best friend know your password.
C. shouldn't tell the bank that you lose your card. D. shouldn't use the ATM to get your money.

61. The passage is about _____.

- A. where to get the money B. how to have a bank card C. how to use an ATM D. when to use an ATM

Everyone needs friends. There is an old saying. "Friends are God's way of taking care of us." But how do you find real friendship and keep it?

The American writer Sally Seamans tells young students some wise ways to find friends. Sally says finding friendship is just like planting a tree. You plant the seed and take care of it to make it grow.

First, you should choose a friend. What makes a good friend? It is not because a person has money or good looks. A good friend should be kind and patient. For example, if you have a bad day, a good friend should listen to your complaints(抱怨) and do his or her best to help you. To make a friend, you cannot be too shy. You should make each other happy and share your lives.

But things cannot always be happy. Even the best friends have fights. What should you do when you have a fight with your friend? You have to talk to him or her. When there is no one around, have an honest talk. If he or she doesn't want to talk, you could write a letter.

There are three steps to become friends again:

Tell him or her how you are feeling; say what your friend has done wrong; and explain why you did this or that. Remember that friendship is the most important thing in your life.

62. Sally wants to tell students the ways to _____.

- A. make friends B. plant trees C. get happy D. fight friends

63. What makes good friends? A good friend should _____.

- A. be lovely and cool B. be kind and patient C. have lots of money D. have good looks

64. If you have a bad day, a good friend should _____.

- A. fight with you B. not talk with you C. listen to your complaints D. not help you

65. According to the passage, you can _____ your friend after a fight.

- A. buy a present for B. never say a word to C. have dinner with D. write a letter to

66. Which of the following sentences is NOT TRUE?

- A. The friendship is the most important thing in your life.
B. Friends are God's way of taking care of us.
C. If you have a fight with your friends, don't talk to her or him again.
D. To make a friend, you should make each other happy and share your lives.

四、单词拼写

67. Perhaps everyone knows that Hefei is the c_____ (省会) of Anhui Province.

68. What great fun it is _____ (discuss) our future plan.

69. What great fun they had _____ (sing) at the party last weekend!

70. You can't imagine what a good time we had _____(work) together on the project.

71. The generous man always spends as much time as he can _____ (offer) help to the people in need.
72. —Who teaches you French, John? —I teach_____.
73. For your own _____, please do not walk about on the plane. (safe)
74. Who is the _____ (own) of the suitcase?
75. New Year's coming. Tom looks forward to _____ (have) a party with his family.
76. The day we looked forward to _____ (arrive) at last.
77. When the vacation we are looking forward to _____, we will go to the beach together. (come)
78. The sitting room is the best place _____ (chat) with friends.
79. Project Hope _____ (support) by those kind people.
80. We saw a film _____ *Star Wars* last week. (call)
81. I hear somebody _____ (call) my name outside the classroom. Let me go and have a look.
82. There are two _____ (双) of shoes behind the door. Whose are they?
83. The _____ (双的) Ninth Festival is a special day for Chinese to show love and care to the old.
84. Thanks for _____ (invite) me to the party.
85. Yesterday I got his _____ (invite), but I'm afraid I can't come.
86. I'd like to invite each parent _____ (bring) a book as a gift.
87. A lot of _____ (参观者) will come to the factory next month.
88. Look! The window is _____. We'd better ask someone to fix it.
89. More than three _____ ['mɪljən] people in China like this kind of mobile.
90. —What's your father?—He is a computer _____ (工程师).
91. Today, many young people like to make short _____ [vɪdiəʊz].

五、翻译

92. 南京占地面积约为 6587 平方千米。(三种翻译方式)

93. 这些橙子多重? (三种翻译方式)

94. “这座山多高?”(how high) “它大约两千米高。”(it's about...)

95. 她希望将来有一天能住在山脚下。

六、短文填空

In the past, children didn't have computer games _____ 96 _____ (play), TVs to watch, or books to read, so they often made _____ 97 _____ (they) own games. They spent a lot of time _____ 98 _____ their studies or did housework at home. A lot of them thought outdoor games were the most important things to do.

One of the most popular outdoor _____ 99 _____ (game) was rolling the hoop(滚铁环). Children took a big hoop and raced each other with their hoops from one place to another in a park. The one who could get to the finishing point _____ 100 _____ (quick) was the winner. It sounded like _____ 101 _____ easy game, but in fact the hoop was quite difficult to roll.

Another fun game was nine pins(瓶柱). Nine pins were placed three in a row. _____ 102 _____ one person knocked down all nine pins with a ball, he would be the winner.

Children also flew kites and went fishing and swimming. Even some simple games _____ 103 _____ taking a photo were popular if they had friends to play _____ 104 _____. If the weather was bad, such as _____ 105 _____ (rain) or snowy, children often read or drew indoors.

参考答案:

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. D 11. B 12. B 13. C
14. D 15. B

【导语】本文讲述一个非常害羞的小男孩唐尼因为害怕犯错误，从来不敢回答问题，这种现状却在来了一位新老师玛丽·安妮后而改变了，这位老师以一块橡皮为例告诉他，每个人都会犯错误，这是你必须面对和学会的。

1. 句意：事实上，我们可以从错误中得到很多。

take 携带；make 制作；get 得到；bring 带来。根据“a lot from our mistakes.”可知，这里是我们可以从我们犯的错误的上得到很多。故选 C。

2. 句意：唐尼是一个安静的学生，从不在课堂上回答问题。

often 经常；never 从不；usually 通常；always 总是。根据“Donnie is a quiet student”可知，唐尼从不在课堂上回答问题。故选 B。

3. 句意：他害怕犯错误。

glad 高兴的；excited 激动的；surprised 惊讶的；afraid 害怕的。根据“He is...to make mistakes.”可知，这里指他害怕犯错误，be afraid to do sth.意为“害怕做某事”。故选 D。

4. 句意：他从不完成作业，因为他不想犯任何错误。

because 因为；so 所以；if 如果；but 但是。根据“he doesn't want to make any mistakes.”可知，这里是由 because 引导的原因状语从句。故选 A。

5. 句意：但当老师玛丽·安妮来到我们班后，情况发生了变化。

student 学生；friend 朋友；worker 工人；teacher 教师。根据“One morning, Marry Anne asks Donnie to...some questions.”可知，玛丽·安妮是一位老师。故选 D。

6. 句意：但当老师玛丽·安妮来到我们班后，情况发生了变化。

row 一行；class 班；team 团队；club 俱乐部。根据“comes to our...”可知，这里指玛丽·安妮来到我们班。故选 B。

7. 句意：一天早上，玛丽·安妮请唐尼回答一些问题。

answer 回答；ask 问；give 给；have 有。根据“some questions.”可知，老师让唐尼回答一些问题。故选 A。

8. 句意：突然，玛丽·安妮从桌子上拿了一个装满橡皮擦的盒子。

Suddenly 突然；Sadly 悲哀地；Luckily 幸运的是；Happily 高兴地。根据“...Marry Anne gets a box full of erasers from the desk.”可知，拿橡皮这一动作是突然发生的。故选 A。

9. 句意：“看，唐尼，”她站在他身边说。

on 在.....上；with 具有；beside 在旁边；to 到。根据“she says standing...him.”可知，这里是老师站在唐尼旁边。故选 C。

10. 句意：她拿出橡皮，一次一个，然后把它们放在桌子上。

him 他；it 它；her 她；them 他们。根据“She takes out the erasers,”可知，这里应该是把它们放到桌子上。故选 D。

11. 句意：你知道为什么橡皮擦变小了吗？

cleaner 更干净的；smaller 更小的；bigger 更大的；nicer 更好的。根据“But we erase (擦掉) the mistakes and try again.”可知，这里是问为什么橡皮越来越小。故选 B。

12. 句意：这是你必须学习的。

why 为什么；what 什么；when 什么时候；where 哪里。根据题干，宾语从句，做 learn 的宾语，用 what。故选 B。

13. 句意：我将在你的桌子上留下一块橡皮，这样你就能记得每个人都可能会犯错误。

forget 忘记；carry 拿；leave 留下；give 给。根据“one eraser to you,”可知，这里是留下一块橡皮。故选 C。

14. 句意：我将在你的桌子上留下一块橡皮，这样你就能记得每个人都可能会犯错误。

nobody 没有人；somebody 某人；no one 没有人；everybody 每个人。根据“Each of us makes mistakes (错误) from time to time.”和最后一句 everyone 可知，所以每个人都会犯错误。故选 D。

15. 句意：他知道每个人都可能犯错误，只要你学会并再试一次。

remember 记得；try 尝试；learn 学习；think 认为。根据“as long as (只要) you learn them and...again.”可知，这里指只

要你学会并再试一次。故选 B。

16. C

【详解】句意：我的志向是拥有一家经营电脑的大公司。

考查非谓语动词。own 拥有。本句谓语动词是“is”，后面缺少表语成分，“to own a big company that deals with computers”为不定式结构作表语，补充说明主语“My ambition”的内容。故选 C。

17. B

【详解】句意：我可以自己解决这些问题。

考查动词短语和介词短语。work out 解决；by 通过；on 在……上；work to 根据……行事；to 到；work with 对……有效；of 属于。根据“these problems”可知，第一个空是解决问题，用 work out；第二个空是：on one's own 意为“单独地，独自”，属于固定搭配。故选 B。

18. B

【详解】句意：——哇！这些玩具飞机看起来如此酷！——为什么不给我们的儿子买一个呢？他将会喜欢它的。

考查代词 one 和 it 的用法。it 它，指代上文提到的事物本身；one 一个，指代同类事物中的一个（不是同一个事物）。第一个空，指的是“买一架玩具飞机”，指代同类事物中的一个用 one；第二个空，指的是前面提到的“玩具飞机”，指代事物本身用 it。故选 B。

19. C

【详解】句意：——我现在必须打扫房间吗？——不，你不必。你可以明天打扫。

考查一般疑问句。Yes, you must 是的，你必须；Yes, you can 是的，你可以；No, you needn't 不，你不必；No, you mustn't 不，你不允许。根据“Must I clean the room now”及“You can clean it tomorrow”可知，此处是否定回答，must 引导的一般疑问句，否定回答用 don't have 或 needn't，故选 C。

20. B

【详解】句意：母亲节，美术老师教我们自己动手做礼物。

考查代词辨析。myself 我自己；ourselves 我们自己；itself 它自己；themselves 他们自己。根据“taught us to make gifts by”可知，此处是指教我们自己制作礼物。故选 B。

21. A

【详解】句意：用电脑工作很长时间后，你最好向外眺望绿树来放松你的眼睛。

考查动词短语。look out at 向外眺望；look out of 从……朝外看；look out from 从……向外看；look out 向外看。根据“you'd better...the green trees to relax your eyes.”可知，此处表示向外眺望，看远处的绿树来放松眼睛，需要用 look out at，后跟宾语 the green trees。故选 A。

22. C

【详解】句意：当你阅读时，没有必要在词典里查每一个新单词。

考查动词短语。look at 看；look after 照顾；look up 查阅；look through 浏览。根据“in the dictionary”可知，是在词典里查新单词。故选 C。

23. C

【详解】句意：这是那本书。先把它看一遍，然后告诉我你觉得它怎么样。

考查动词短语。look into 调查；look up 查阅；look through 浏览；look after 照顾。根据“then tell me what you think of it”可知是指先把它看一遍，然后讲述自己的感受。故选 C。

24. C

【详解】句意：——你为什么这么着急，迈克？十分钟后将有一场 NBA 篮球赛。

考查 there be 句型和动词时态。根据“There...an NBA basketball game in ten minutes.”可知，此句是含有 there be 的一般将来时，其结构为 there are/is going to be。由“an NBA basketball game”可知，主语是单数，且 there be 句型不可以和 have 连用。故选 C。

25. C

【详解】句意：他只有 5 岁。他不能照顾自己。

考查年龄表达。5-years-old 错误表达；5-year-old's 错误表达；5 years old 5 岁；5-year-old 5 岁的，复合形容词，只能作前置定语。此处作 be 动词的表语，排除 D。故选 C。

26. B

【详解】句意：——爸爸，我能把我的飞机模型装满盒子吗？——恐怕你做不到。里面全是我的书。

考查介词辨析。fill sth. with sth.“用某物装满某物”，be full of“充满”，固定用法。故选 B。

27. A

【详解】句意：“我希望有一天能参观长城。”吉姆说。这里的“一天”是指“某一天”。

考查副词短语。some day 有一天；in the day 在白天；a day 一天；sometimes 有时。some day 是个词组，指将来有一天，总有一天，而且是常用在比较遥远的将来。用于末尾。表达一种愿望，希望。与 one day 表达的意思相同。故选 A。

28. C

【详解】句意：我希望中国人有一天能在月球上行走。

考查代词辨析。some days 有些时候；any days 有些时候；some day 总有一天；any day 任意一天。根据“I wish that Chinese can walk on the moon”可知此处意为某天，有一天。故选 C。

29. A

【详解】句意：——你好，我是 Andy，我可以跟 Tony 说话吗？——请稍等，他马上就来。

考查电话用语。Hold on, please.请等一下；I'm terribly sorry.我非常抱歉；Be patient, please.耐心点；You're welcome.不客气。根据句意 He is coming soon 可知，Tony 马上就来，所以这里是请对方等一下，故选 A。

30. B

【详解】句意：——看！有一只小狗不喝它妈妈的奶。——它可能不饿。

考查情态动词用法。maybe not 也许不是；may not be 可能不；can not be 不可能是；must not be 禁止。根据“There is a baby dog not drinking its mother's milk”可知，此句表推测，这只小狗可能不饿，故选 B。

31. B

【详解】句意：天气变阴了。也许很快会下雨。

考查词义辨析。May be 可能是，情态动词+be 动词；Maybe 也许；Must be 一定是；Must 必须，情态动词。根据“...it'll rain soon.”可知，此处表示“也许”，副词 maybe 位于句首。故选 B。

32. A

【详解】句意：我姑母现在不可能在家，因为她昨天动身去法国了。她下个月才回来。

考查情态动词和介词辨析。can't 不可能，can't 表示否定的推测；maybe 可能；may not 可能不；mustn't 不允许，禁止；until 直到；before 在……之前；after 在……之后；根据 for she left for France yesterday 可知，第一空为 can't 表示“不可能”，而第二空表达的是“直到下个月才回来”，所以应该用 until，故选 A。

【点睛】英语中情态动词有两种用法。一种是基本用法，还有一种是推测用法，表示推测用法时，常用的是 must, can 和 may。must 表示推测或推断时，其语气最为肯定，意为“一定”；can 表示推测用法时，常用于否定句和疑问句，多用否定形式，can't 意为“不可能”；may 表示推测用法时，多用于肯定句，表示可能性的推测，意为“可能，也许”；做题要稍加留意。

33. A

【详解】句意：在中国孩子们通常七岁时去上学。

考查介词短语。at the age of 在……岁时；at the beginning of 在……开始时；at the end of 在……的末尾；at the foot of 在……的脚下。根据语境，结合常识可知，中国的孩子们通常在七岁时去上学，因此 A 选项符合题意，at the age of“在……岁时”，后接数词。故选 A。

34. C

【详解】句意：Kitty 出生在美国。她的生日是 4 月 5 号。

考查冠词用法。根据“in...USA”可知，USA 是表示国家的专有名词，前面使用定冠词 the，in the USA“在美国”；根据“fifth of April”可知，序数词 fifth 前用定冠词 the。故选 C。

35. D

【详解】句意：我们很高兴有三天的假期。

考查词义辨析。three day 表述错误，day 应为复数；three-days 表述错误，days 应为单数；three days 三天；three days' 三天的。此处应用复数名词所有格作定语修饰名词 holiday。故选 D。

36. C

【详解】句意：我和我的一个朋友合住一个房间。

考查介词辨析以及代词辨析。to 到；with 和。share sth with sb“与某人分享某物”，动词短语。me 我；my 我的；mine 我的（名词性物主代词）。a+名词+of+名词性物主代词，是双重所有格结构，故选 C。

37. D

【详解】句意：——西蒙怎么了，汤米？——吴先生，恐怕他生病在家了。他请了病假。

考查情景交际。I hope 我希望；I don't think 我认为不；I'm sorry 我很抱歉；I'm afraid 恐怕。根据“... he is ill at home, Mr Wu. He asks for a sick leave.”可知，此处表示“恐怕他生病在家了”，故选 D。

38. B

【详解】句意：米莉像她妈妈一样喜欢吃水果。

考查词义辨析。like 像（介词）；喜欢（动词）。根据“Millie ...her mother”可知，此处指米莉像她妈妈一样，所以第一空填 like。第二空缺少动词作谓语，主语 Millie 是第三人称单数形式，动词用三单，故选 B。

39. D

【详解】句意：孩子们，请翻到 20 页，看着第一单元的第一幅图。

考查数词的用法。表示多少页，使用基数词，基数词前面不用冠词；第一副图，用序数词 the first，序数词前面用定冠词 the，结合题意故选 D。

40. D

【详解】句意：——从阳光小镇到北京市中心有多远？——大约离我们学校有 20 千米。

考查特殊疑问句及固定短语。How often 多久一次；How long 多久；How soon 多久以后；How far 多远；far from 远离；away from 远离；far away from 远离。根据“It's about 20 kilometers ... our school.”可知，此处是提问距离，用 how far；由“20 kilometers”可知，有具体的数词时，表示距离有多远，用 away from。故选 D。

41. C

【详解】句意：怎么读 15858？

考查数词的读法。表示确切的数量，数词用单数形式，排除 A 和 B 选项，百和十之间用 and 连接，故选 C。

42. C

【详解】试题分析：句意：--你将坐地铁去看电影吗？--不是，我将坐公交车去。因为句子已经有动词所以不能再动词 take,故排除 A；by+交通工具；交通工具前不能用冠词；in a car 乘小汽车。故选 C。

43. D

【详解】句意：找出重音不同的选项。

考查单词的重音。beautiful 的发音为/'bjʊ:tɪfl/；centre 的发音为/'sentə(r)/；bathroom 的发音为/'bɑ:θru:m/；design 的发音为/di'zain/。结合四个单词的发音可知，选项 D 的重音不同与其他的选项。故选 D。

44. B

【详解】句意：好几千人在汶川地震中失去了他们的家园。

考查 hundred/thousand 等大数的表达。Two thousands 错误表达，thousand 应用单数形式；Thousands of 数千的；Thousand 千；Thousand of 错误表达，thousand 应用复数形式。people 为复数名词，其前应用 thousands of 来表示“好几千的”。故选 B。

45. D

【详解】句意：——请原谅。请找吉尔接电话，好吗？——我是吉尔。

考查情景交际。Yes, I am 是的，我是；Who are you 你是谁；I am speaking 我正在说话；This is Jill speaking 我就是吉尔。根据“May I speak to Jill”可知此处是在打电话，回答为 This is Jill speaking。故选 D。

46. C

【详解】句意：——今天的报纸上有什么有趣的东西吗？——哦。没有什么。本题主要考查不定代词的用法。不定代词和形容词连用的规则是：不定代词+形容词，由此可排除选项 A 和 B；something 用于肯定句中，anything 用在否定句或一般疑问句中，又因为题干 Is there _____ in today's newspaper 为一般疑问句，可排除选项 D。故答案为 C。

47. D

【详解】句意：我父母总是要求我不要在外面玩得太晚了。

考查非谓语动词。ask sb. not to do sth.“要求某人不做某事”，空处使用 not to play。故选 D。

48. D

【详解】句意：如果你明天有空，我带你去看电影。

考查动词时态。if“如果”，引导条件状语从句，遵循“主将从现”，free 是形容词，与 be 动词构成系表结构，故选 D。

49. B

【详解】句意：他可能在办公室里。也许你可以在那里找到他。

考查情态动词和副词。may be“也许是”，may 是情态动词，在句中作谓语；maybe“或许，可能”，是副词，常位于句首。第一个空是谓语，因此用 may be；第二个空位于句首，用副词 Maybe。故选 B。

50. B

【详解】句意：——你会做西红柿鸡蛋吗？——是的，当然。任何人都能会，很容易的。

考查不定代词。Someone 某人，一般用于肯定句中；Anyone 任何人，一般用于否定句或疑问句，用于肯定句指“任何人”；No one 没有一个人；Anything 任何事，一般用于否定句或疑问句。本题选 B。

51. D

【详解】句意：——天气晴朗。我们去慢跑好吗？——好主意！但我们需要在六天前回家。

考查情景交际。Have a nice time!玩得愉快；Not at all 根本不；You are right 你是对的；Good idea 好主意。Shall we...?“我们.....好吗？”是表示建议的句型，故应回答对建议的看法（好或不好）。根据“But we need to be home before six.”可知，同意建议。故选 D。

52. A 53. B 54. D 55. C 56. B

【分析】本文是旅行社的广告。本文主要介绍了四则广告，叙述了各自旅行需要的时间、特点、票价及联系方式等。

52. 细节理解题。根据广告一标题“2-Day Huai'an Culture Group Tour”可知旅程为两天，故选 A。

53. 推理判断题。根据广告二“4-Day Qingdao Private (私人的) Tour”旅行价格表中第 2 栏“2-5 persons ￥550 / person”可知，3 个人每个人的价格为 550 元，所以三个人总价为 1650，故选 B。

54. 细节理解题。根据广告三“5-Day Taiwan Group Tour”中第 2 句“You can climb A-li Mountain and go boating in Sun Moon Lake....Call us at 800-850-8288”可知，去日月潭划船，应该打电话 800-850-8288。故选 D。

55. 细节理解题。根据广告四“8-Day London Private Tour”中“Come to London for a few days to enjoy the view of the Thames (泰晤士河)and visit Tower Bridge and Big Ben.”可知，参加为期 8 天的伦敦私人游，能够欣赏泰晤士河的景色。故选 C。

56. 推理判断题。根据本文第 1 句“Do you like travelling? If so, come to our travel service(服务).”可知，这些信息来自旅行社；故选 B。

57. C 58. A 59. B 60. A 61. C

【导语】本文主要介绍了 ATM 机的使用操作规程，以及需要注意的事项等基本内容。

57. 词义猜测题。根据短文第二条提示说明可知，使用 ATM 机时，先插入卡片，然后看屏幕输入银行卡的密码，划线部分单词意为“密码”。故选 C。

58. 细节理解题。根据“Put your card into the machine(机器).”可知，首先插入卡片，所以排除 B 和 D；根据“Take back your card.”可知，最后取回卡片，排除 C。故选 A。

59. 细节理解题。根据“Get the money from the machine. If you want, you can also get a receipt(收据).”可知，可以打印收据。故选 B。

60. 细节理解题。根据“Don't write your password on your card.可知，不能够将密码写在卡片上。故选 A。

61. 主旨大意题。根据“If you don't know how to use an ATM, read the following instructions(说明) carefully.”并结合全文可知，本文主要介绍如何使用 ATM 机。故选 C。

62. A 63. B 64. C 65. D 66. C

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。美国作家萨利希孟斯告诉年轻的学生们一些聪明的方法来找到朋友。萨利说找到友谊

就像种植一棵树。并告诉我们交朋友不是因为一个人有金钱、美貌。一个好朋友应该善良又有耐心。

62. 细节理解题。根据“The American writer Sally Seamans tells young students some wise ways to find friends”可知莎丽想告诉学生们学习交朋友的方法。故选 A。

63. 细节理解题。根据“What makes a good friend? It is not because a person has money or good looks. A good friend should be kind and patient.”可知好朋友应该善良和耐心。故选 B。

64. 细节理解题。根据“ For example, if you have a bad day, a good friend should listen to your complaints(抱怨) and do his or her best to help you”可知如果这一天很糟糕，朋友应该倾听你的抱怨。故选 C。

65. 细节理解题。根据“If he or she doesn’t want to talk, you could write a letter.”可知和朋友吵架之后你可以写信给他。故选 D。

66. 推理判断题。根据“Even the best friends have fights. What should you do when you have a fight with your friend? You have to talk to him or her”可知和朋友吵架之后应该和朋友谈一谈，C 表述错误。故选 C。

67. (c)apital

【详解】句意：可能每个人都知道合肥是安徽省的省会。根据“Hefei”和“Province”可知合肥是安徽的省会，结合汉语提示和首字母提示，空处填 capital“省会”。故填(c)apital。

68. to discuss

【详解】句意：讨论我们的未来计划是多么有趣啊。分析句子结构可知，句子为“it is + n. + to do sth”句型的感叹句，意为“做某事是……的”，故此处应用动词不定式 to discuss，在句中作真正的主语。故填 to discuss。

69. singing

【详解】句意：上周末他们在聚会上唱歌玩得多么开心啊！sing“唱歌”，是动词，have fun doing sth“做某事玩得开心”，因此用动名词作宾语，故填 singing。

70. working

【详解】句意：你无法想象我们一起做那个项目是多么愉快。have a good time (in) doing sth 表示“做某事很愉快”，动名词作宾语。故填 working。

71. offering

【详解】句意：这个慷慨的人总是尽可能多的花时间帮助有需要的人。spend+时间 doing sth.意为“花时间做某事”，固定词组。因此此处应该用动词 ing 形式。故填 offering。

72. myself

【详解】句意：——约翰，谁教你的法语？——我自学。

根据语境：问句问：约翰，谁教你的法语？答语的语境应该是“我自学的”。因此横线处该用反身代词，teach oneself：自学。句子的主语是 I，因此用反身代词 myself 与之呼应，故答案为：myself。

73. safety

【详解】句意：为了你自己的安全，请不要在飞机上走来走去。“one’s own+名词”意为“某人自己的……”，safe“安全的”是形容词，其名词形式是 safety“安全”。故填 safety。

74. owner

【详解】句意：这个手提箱的主人是谁？根据“Who is the...of the suitcase?”可知，表示手提箱的主人，用名词 owner，故填 owner。

75. having

【详解】句意：新年快到了。汤姆期待着与家人一起参加聚会。根据“looks forward to...”可知，考查 look forward to doing sth.这一固定搭配，表示“期望做某事”，故空处填动词 have 的动名词 having。故填 having。

76. arrived

【详解】句意：我们期待已久的那一天终于到来了。根据“looked”可知，时态为一般过去时；arrive“到达”，其动词过去式为 arrived。故填 arrived。

77. comes

【详解】句意：当我们期待的假期来临时，我们将一起去海滩。

考查时间状语从句遵循“主将从现”的原则。此句 we are looking forward to 是省略 that/which 的定语从句，修饰主语 vacation。当主语为 vacation 时，从句遵循“主将从现”的原则，用一般现在时，故答案为 comes。

78. to chat

【详解】句意：客厅是和朋友聊天的最佳场所。a best place to do sth“做某事的最佳地点”，故填 to chat。

79. is supported

【详解】句意“希望工程被这些善良的人支持”。主语 Project Hope 与谓语 support 之间为被动 be done，且主语 Project Hope 为单数，根据句意可知，用一般现在时，故填 is supported。

80. called

【详解】句意：上周我们看了一部叫《星球大战》的电影。根据“saw a film ... *Star Wars*”可知，叫作《星球大战》的电影，此句已有动词 saw，所以此空应填过去分词 called 作定语，故填 called。

81. calling

【详解】句意：我听到有人在教室外面喊我的名字。让我去看看。hear sb. do sth.听见某人做某事，hear sb. doing sth.听见某人正在做某事。根据下文 Let me go and have a look, 结合句意语境和英文提示，可知是有人在叫我，故填 calling。

82. pairs

【详解】句意：在门后有两双鞋子。它们是谁的？双：pair，two 后加名词复数 pairs。故填 pairs。

83. Double

【详解】句意：重阳节是中国人向老人表达爱和关怀的特殊日子。double“双的”，形容词，这里是指重阳节，double 要大写首字母。故填 Double。

84. inviting

【详解】句意：谢谢你邀请我参加聚会。Thanks for doing sth.意为“因为……而感谢”，for 是介词，其后跟动名词形式作宾语。故填 inviting。

85. invitation

【详解】句意：昨天我收到了他的邀请，但恐怕我不能来。根据“his...”可知，是形容词性物主代词 his 作定语修饰名词，故 his 后填名词 invitation，表示“邀请，邀请函”。故填 invitation。

86. to bring

【详解】句意：我想邀请每位家长带一本书作为礼物。invite sb to do sth“邀请某人做某事”，此处动词不定式作宾语补足语，故填 to bring。

87. visitors

【详解】句意：下个月将有许多参观者来工厂参观。此处是句子的主语填名词；英语 visitor 意为“参观者”，可数名词；空格在 a lot of 后面，填复数形式；故填 visitors。

88. broken

【详解】句意：看！窗户坏了。我们最好让人修理一下。根据“We’d better ask someone to fix it.”说明窗户坏了，broken 意为“破碎的”，形容词作表语。故填 broken。

89. million

【详解】句意：在中国有 300 多万人喜欢这种手机。根据音标可知，此空应填数词单数形式 million“百万”，故填 million。

90. engineer

【详解】句意：——你父亲是做什么的？——他是个电脑工程师。engineer“工程师”，a 后跟单数。故填 engineer。

91. videos

【详解】句意：如今，许多年轻人喜欢制作短视频。根据音标可知，此空应填 videos 表示“视频”，故填 videos。

92. Nanjing has an area of about 6587 square kilometers./Nanjing is about 6587 square kilometers in size/in area.

【详解】南京：Nanjing；面积：an area of；约为 6587 平方千米：about 6587 square kilometers。结合语境可知，此题需用一般现在时，主语 Nanjing 是专有名词，谓语用 has 或 is；故填 Nanjing has an area of about 6587 square kilometers./Nanjing is about 6587 square kilometers in size/in area.

93. How heavy are these oranges?

【详解】“这些橙子”译为“these oranges”，“多重”译为“how heavy”。本句是特殊疑问句，时态为一般现在时，主语是复数，be 动词用 are。故填 How heavy are these oranges?

94. How high is the mountain? It's about 2,000 meters high.

【详解】how high“多高”，是特殊疑问词，how high be+名词，表示“.....有多高”，mountain“山”可数名词，名词前使用定冠词 the，表示“特指这座山”，根据语境可知，句中时态为一般现在时，所以 be 动词使用 is，置于特殊疑问词之后。it's about...“大约.....”；2,000 meters“两千米”；high“高”。故填① How high is the mountain? ② It's about 2. 000 meters high.

95. She hopes to live at the foot of a hill one day in the future

【详解】希望（做某事）：hope to do sth.；将来有一天：one day in the future；能住在山脚下：live at the foot of a hill。结合语境可知，此题为一般现在时，主语“she”是第三人称单数，谓语（hope）动词应用三单形式（hopes）。故填 She hopes to live at the foot of a hill one day in the future。

96. to play 97. their 98. on 99. games 100. quickly 101. an 102. If 103. like 104. with
105. rainy

【导语】本文主要介绍在过去，孩子们没有电脑游戏玩，没有电视看，也没有书读，但是孩子们仍然有很多好玩的游戏，比如滚铁环、放风筝、游泳等。

96. 句意：在过去，孩子们没有可以玩的电脑游戏，没有电视可看，没有可以读的书，所以他们创造了他们自己的游戏。根据“computer games”可知此处用 to do 不定式作后置定语。故填 to play。

97. 句意：在过去，孩子们没有可以玩的电脑游戏，没有电视可看，没有可以读的书，所以他们创造了他们自己的游戏。根据“own games”可知，此处表达他们自己的游戏，应用 they 的形容词性物主代词 their。故填 their。

98. 句意：他们花很多时间在学习上或在家里做家务。spend time on sth“在某事上花费时间”，固定搭配。故填 on。

99. 句意：最受欢迎的室外游戏之一是滚铁环。根据“one of+the+形容词最高级+复数名词”表示“最.....之一”，所以此空应填复数形式。故填 games。

100. 句意：谁能很快到达终点，谁就是获胜者。此空修饰动词应填副词，quick 的副词形式为 quickly。故填 quickly。

101. 句意：这听起来像是一个简单的游戏。根据“easy game”可知空中缺少不定冠词，easy 是以元音音素开头的单词。故填 an。

102. 句意：如果一个人用球击倒所有 9 个瓶，他就是获胜者。根据“one person knocked down all nine pins with a ball, he would be the winner”可知此处是讲游戏规则，用 if 引导条件状语从句，句首单词的首字母应大写。故填 If。

103. 句意：如果他们有朋友一起玩，甚至像拍照这样简单的游戏也很受欢迎。根据“Even some simple games... taking a photo”可知，此处举例像拍照这样的游戏，like“像”，介词。故填 like。

104. 句意：如果他们有朋友一起玩，甚至像拍照这样简单的游戏也很受欢迎。根据“had friends to play”可知后面 to do 不定式是后置定语，修饰 friends，play 和 friends 之间缺少介词 with。故填 with。

105. 句意：如果天气不好，比如下雨或下雪，孩子们经常在室内看书或画画。根据 snowy 可知，此空应填形容词 rainy“下雨的”。故填 rainy。