

## 牛津译林版英语七年级下册 Unit 8

学校:\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名:\_\_\_\_\_ 班级:\_\_\_\_\_ 考号:\_\_\_\_\_

### 一、单项选择

1. —What else do you need? —\_\_\_\_\_ else. I get everything ready now.  
A. Everything B. Something  
C. Anything D. Nothing
2. —How should I teach my dog to do any tricks?  
—Well, you should be \_\_\_\_\_ first, or(否则) he will run away.  
A. rude B. gentle C. shy D. sad
3. —Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ the number? I wasn't listening.  
—OK. That's 152 - 3517 - 1386.  
A. remember B. report C. repeat D. reply
4. My cat likes to \_\_\_\_\_ under the bed. He doesn't want anyone to find him.  
A. hold B. catch C. carry D. hide
5. The baby girl \_\_\_\_\_ 4.5 kg at birth so people call her Jiu jin girl.  
A. weigh B. weight C. weighs D. weights
6. —Do fish sleep? I think they're swimming around \_\_\_\_\_.  
—Of course they sleep. But they sleep with their eyes open.  
A. all the same B. at the same time  
C. at that time D. all the time
7. —Mum, look at the sign. Does it mean "Don't turn left"? —Yes, that's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she B. me C. it D. those
8. Ann doesn't know what to feed her cat. What key words can she search for information?  
A. Cat food. B. Cats' friends.  
C. Tricks for cats. D. Cats and fish.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ the bird is singing!  
A. How beautiful B. How beautifully  
C. What beautiful D. What beautifully
10. He's very \_\_\_\_\_. He often plays tricks \_\_\_\_\_ others.  
A. fun; to B. fun; on C. funny; with D. funny; on

11. Mum won't let me play football \_\_\_\_\_ I do my homework well.  
 A. or                      B. and                      C. for                      D. till
12. It's not good for your eyes to read \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.  
 A. under                      B. with                      C. below                      D. in
13. I saw a boy \_\_\_\_\_ football when I walked past the hall.  
 A. playing                      B. play                      C. to play                      D. plays
14. Bruce and his father are talking \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone.  
 A. on                      B. with                      C. from                      D. in
15. —Which T-shirt do you like best? —The red one. It feels more \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. expensive                      B. beautiful                      C. comfortable                      D. popular

## 二、完形填空

Yesterday evening, when I went to town 16 my mother, we met a strange old man.

It was raining 17 and we had no umbrella. We were trying to 18 a taxi when he came up to us. He was carrying a nice umbrella and he said that he would give 19 for only a pound (英镑). He forgot his wallet and he said he needed a taxi to go back home. My mother didn't believe what he said at first, and 20 him a lot of questions. But she finally believed the man and gave him the pound. She was happy to 21 a good umbrella for so little. But the old man didn't get into a taxi. We walked 22 him and found he went into a pub(酒店) and bought himself a glass of 23 with the pound. After he drank it, he 24 his hat and took up one of the many wet umbrellas there and went off with the 25 one.

Soon after that, he sold(卖) it again.

16. A. in                      B. near                      C. with                      D. by
17. A. hard                      B. big                      C. heavy                      D. small
18. A. get out of                      B. get into                      C. get up                      D. get off
19. A. it us                      B. it to us                      C. us it                      D. us to it
20. A. showed                      B. asked                      C. lent                      D. borrowed
21. A. have                      B. buy                      C. see                      D. make
22. A. with                      B. for                      C. before                      D. after
23. A. orange                      B. tea                      C. coffee                      D. whiskey(酒)
24. A. put on                      B. took off                      C. put up                      D. put down

25. A. dry                      B. dangerous                      C. new                      D. old

Martin Henfield talks about some of his experience(经历) as a twin—when we were small my mother dressed us 26 the same clothes. That was bad enough and we didn't like it.

But when we went on our first 27 it was even worse(更糟). We were only ten years old , and while 28 went into their sleeping bags for the 29 , we were not happy to snuggle(依偎)inside a double sleeping bag my mother made for us.

Even in a high school our classmates 30 us Henfield One and Henfield Two, So people 31 even see our difference according to our initials( 姓名中两个单词的首字母大写) because 32 of us were M.H.It was only when I went to 33 and began to have my own friends that “I started to feel my own freedom of identity(身份).

Before I went to college. I 34 a job on a building site during my secondary school 35 My twin brother, Mike Henfield didn't work. One day I asked my boss(老板), “Can I have a week 36 ?”

“Of course,”he said, but you won't have the job when you 37 back." I didn't want to 38 the job. So on Monday morning, 39 went there in my trouser, jacket and hat and he worked for me for one week 40 of them knew the difference.

26. A. in                      B. for                      C. on                      D. with
27. A. swimming                      B. camping trip                      C. jogging trip                      D. walking trip
28. A. all boys                      B. another boy                      C. all the other boys                      D. all the boys
29. A. day                      B. holiday                      C. night                      D. mid—night
30. A. called                      B. knew                      C. told                      D. made
31. A. wouldn't                      B. needn't                      C. mustn't                      D. couldn't
32. A. very                      B. each                      C. both                      D. all
33. A. playground                      B. college                      C. river                      D. home
34. A. brought                      B. got                      C. picked                      D. made
35. A. term                      B. weekdays                      C. weekend                      D. holiday
36. A. off                      B. free                      C. on                      D. back
37. A. came                      B. will get                      C. got                      D. are

38. A. miss                      B. lose                      C. find                      D. change
39. A. Mike                      B. father                      C. mother                      D. classmate
40. A. None                      B. Nobody                      C. All                      D. Each

### 三、阅读单选

One day an old man is selling(出售) a big elephant. A young man comes to the elephant and begins to look at it slowly. The old man goes up to him and says in his ear, "Don't say anything about the elephant before I sell it. Then I give you twenty dollars." "All right," says the young man. After the old man sells the elephant, he gives the young man twenty dollars and says, Now, can you tell me how you see the bad ears of the elephant?" I don't find the bad ears," says the young man. Then why do you look at the elephant slowly? asks the old man. The young man answers, "Because I never saw an elephant before, and I want to know what it looks like."

41. \_\_\_\_\_ the elephant.

- A. The young man sells                      B. The old man sells
- C. The two men sell                      D. The old man buys

42. The young man looks at the elephants. He wants to find \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. some meat                      B. some money
- C. bad ears                      D. what it looks like

43. The young man \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. knows the elephant has bad ears
- B. wants to buy the elephant
- C. looks after the elephant
- D. gets some money from the old man

44. The young man looks at the elephant slowly because he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wants to find something
- B. likes the elephant
- C. helps the old man
- D. doesn't see the elephant before

45. Hearing what the young man says, the old man will be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. angry                      B. happy                      C. dangerous                      D. hungry

Stephen Hawking, the best known physicist(物理学家) of his time, passed away on 14 March 2018.

Hawking was born in Britain in 1942. He was a student at Oxford University. He studied maths and science. Then, at the age of twenty, he became sick. He was so young, but the doctors said to his family, "He has only two more years to live." As a matter of fact, the doctors were wrong—he didn't die.

Because of his bad health, he was confined(限制) to a wheelchair(轮椅). He couldn't feed himself and got in or out of bed himself. Even worse, he lost his voice in 1985. He could only talk with the help of a computer.

But he didn't give in(屈服). He used every new day that life offered(提供) to continue his study. After Oxford, Hawking went to Cambridge University. Three years later, in 1965, he became a doctor of philosophy (哲学博士).

Because it was difficult for Hawking to draw diagrams(图表) or to write, he started to think in pictures. With this new way of thinking, he became one of the most famous scientists in the world.

In 1981, he met the Pope(教皇) in Rome. They talked about his ideas. Then in 1988, he wrote his first important book, *A Brief History of Time*. It sold more than 5.5 million copies in 33 different languages(语言).

Hawking was a great scientist. His work and story will live on for many years. We will remember him forever!

46. Stephen Hawking died at the age of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 76                      B. 78                      C. 22                      D. 43

47. The illness stops Hawking from doing many things EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. walking              B. drawing              C. thinking              D. talking

48. What do you know about the book *A Brief History of Time* according to the passage?

- A. It is about Rome's history.  
B. It is about Stephen's talk with the Pope in Rome.  
C. It is not popular.  
D. It is well-known all over the world.

49. The right order of Hawking's main experience is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. He became very ill. b. He wrote his first important book.  
c. He met the Pope in Rome. d. He became a doctor of philosophy.

A. c—a—b—d      B. a—d—c—b      C. c—f—a—d      D. a—c—b—d

50. Which of the following is NOT true about Stephen Hawking according to the passage?

- A. He once studied in Oxford University.  
B. He couldn't eat by himself after he got sick.  
C. He had to stop his study after he got sick.  
D. He couldn't speak as usual later.

#### 四、阅读回答问题

阅读短文，回答下列问题。

Since 1 May 2015 , Beijing started to allow blind people to take guide dogs(导盲犬) onto the subway(地铁). How much do you know about guide dogs? What can they do to help blind people?

Not every dog can become a guide dog. The most common guide dog breeds(品种) are Labrador Retrievers(拉布拉多猎犬)and Golden Retrievers( 金毛猎犬). That's because they are smart and have a good temper(脾气).

To help blind people, dogs need to learn many skills, such as finding and following a clear road, moving around obstacles( 障碍物), and stopping when they reach a curb( 路牙) beside a road. Of course they should pass tests. They also need to learn an important lesson known as “intelligent disobedience(智能抗命)". For example, blind people ask the dogs to go forward when crossing a road. But if the dog knows that a car is coming, it will not move till it is safe.

At about 10 or 12 years old, guide dogs retire(退休). Some of them stay at their owner's home and become their pet. Others may go back to training schools and live there.

What can a guide dog do to help blind people?

- Follow a direct(直接的)road, paying no attention to other things such as smells, animals and people.
- Keep a steady(稳定的) pace and just ahead of(在.....之前) the owner.
- Stop at all curbs till the handler tells him to move forward.
- Stay quiet when the owner is sitting down.

- Help the owner to move around buses, subways and other public transportation(公共交通).

51. What can blind people in Beijing do when they go out by subway?

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52. Why do people choose Labrador Retrievers and Golden Retrievers as guide dogs?

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53. What important lesson should guide dogs learn?

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54. How many things can guide dogs do to help blind according to the article?

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55. What is the article about?

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## 五、阅读填表

### 五、任务型阅读（每空一词）

Next Friday, my school will hold a food festival to raise money to help a girl in Class Ten in our school. She is badly ill and needs a large number of money. To hold it successfully (成功地), I turn to Aunt Liu. She is a cook, and she gives me the following advice(建议).

Sugar—Stay away from it. Don't serve too much sugar or food with a lot of sugar, like sweets, biscuits and cakes.

Fruit —It is necessary. If possible, ' eat fruit fifteen minutes before eating anything else. After a meal you should prepare only one kind of fruit strawberry.

Breakfast is the king—Plan a big breakfast, such as fruit juice ,milk and bread. You can make as much bread as you can, but at breakfast, never at lunch or dinner. You can cook some coffee, but you should tell your classmates not to drink too much.

Goodbye to big dinners —Dinner should be the lightest of the three meals. Also, try to plan it as early as possible(可能).Don't have dinner after nine o'clock at night.

How to make delicious food	
Purpose(目的)	To raise money to help a <u>56</u> girl. To hold the food festival successfully, I <u>57</u> Aunt Liu for help.

Advice	I should <u>58</u> away from sweets and cakes. Too much sugar is <u>59</u> for our health. Enjoy fruit fifteen minutes <u>60</u> meals.
	Plan a big breakfast, <u>61</u> fruit juice, milk and bread. You <u>62</u> make as much bread as you can at lunch or dinner. <u>63</u> drink too much coffee.
	<u>64</u> goodbye to big dinners, Dinner should be the lightest of the three meals. It's good to have dinner <u>65</u> .

#### 六、根据汉语提示填空

#### 六、根据句意及所给的汉语提示写出单词

66. I didn't know where he \_\_\_\_\_ (隐藏). I couldn't find him anywhere.
67. He did his homework \_\_\_\_\_ (直到) 11 o'clock last night.
68. The old man needs a \_\_\_\_\_ (棍子) to help him walk.
69. You are wrong, so I can't \_\_\_\_\_ (同意) with you.
70. If the boy \_\_\_\_\_ (触摸) the dog food, the dog will bark at him.

#### 七、用所给单词的正确形式填空

#### 七、用所给单词的适当形式填空

71. When he gets tired, he never sleeps \_\_\_\_\_ (somewhere) except on the sofa.
72. The big elephant is about three tons in \_\_\_\_\_ (weigh).
73. A lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (mouse) lived in this old house in the past.
74. My dog \_\_\_\_\_ (fight) with other dogs yesterday.
75. Does your father agree \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for your new bike?

#### 八、短文首字母填空

#### 八、根据短文内容和所给首字母填空

When George was six, his father gave him an axe because he was a good son. His father wanted George to help his mother by cutting wood. His mother n 76 George to cut wood for the fire. The wood was t 77 big for his mother to use, so George cut it into small p 78. At that time, every home had a fire for cooking, heating and for m 79 hot water.

George loved his axe and loved to cut wood. But one day, he cut d 80 his father's favourite cherry (樱桃) tree. George was scared (害怕). He was s 81 his father would be very



angry. George wanted to tell his father that someone e\_\_82\_\_ cut the tree. He wanted to lie. But George could not lie. He knew if he told a lie, his father would never b\_\_83\_\_ in him again. He knew that if he lied, his father would know it. So he said Yes, father, I didi't. I am very sorry. I cut down your tree., " His father smiled and said ,I am very proud(骄傲) of you. You are very b\_\_84\_\_. You did not lie. I could not be angry with an honest (诚实)boy. Please remember this day all your life.”

George d\_\_85\_\_ that he would always say what was true and would never tell a lie.

George's life changed that day. Much later all the American people asked George Washington to be head of the USA.

**参考答案:**

1. D

**【解析】**

**【详解】**

句意: ——你还想要什么? ——没有别的。我想我把一切都准备好了。本题主要考查不定代词。A 项, Everything “所有事”。B 项, Something “某事, 某物”, 常用于肯定句中。C 项, Anything “任何事情”, 常用于否定句或疑问句。D 项, Nothing “没有事情”。由下文 I think I have got everything ready 可知说话者已经做好了所有准备, 所以不想要任何其他东西了, 因此 Nothing 符合题意。故正确答案为 D。

2. B

**【解析】**

**【详解】**

句意: ——我该怎么教我的狗玩把戏呢? ——嗯, 你应该先温柔一点, 否则他会逃跑的。

A. rude 粗鲁的; B. gentle 温柔的; C. shy 害羞的; D. sad 悲伤的。如果粗鲁了狗肯定会跑掉的。根据 or(否则) he will run away. 否则他会逃跑的。可知, 选择 gentle 温柔的; 故选 B。

3. C

**【解析】**

**【详解】**

句意: ——请你重复一下号码好吗? 我没在听。 ——好的。那是 152-3517-1386。A. remember 记住; B. report 报告; C. repeat 重复; D. reply 回复。根据 I wasn't listening. 和 That's 152 - 3517 - 1386. 可知, 是要求重复一遍电话号码。故选 C。

4. D

**【解析】**

**【详解】**

句意: 我的猫喜欢躲在床下。他不想让任何人找到它。A. hold 握住; B. catch 捉住; C. carry 携带; D. hide 隐藏。由下文的句子 He doesn't want anyone to find him. 他不想让任何人找到它。可知, 我的猫喜欢隐藏在床下。因此用 hide 隐藏。语境是: 我的猫喜欢躲在床下。他不想让任何人找到它。故选 D。

5. C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：这个女婴出生时重 4.5 公斤，所以人们称她为“九斤女”。分析句子结构可知，该句缺少谓语动词，weigh 是动词，表示“重……”；weight 是名词，“重量”。主语 the baby girl 是单数第三人称，所以谓语动词要用 weighs。故选 C。

6. D

【解析】

【详解】

句意：——鱼睡觉吗？我想他们一直在游泳。——当然他们睡觉了。但是他们睁大眼睛睡觉。A. all the same 仍然；B. at the same time 同时，然而；C. at that time 在那时；D. all the time 一直，总是。根据答语 Of course they sleep. But they sleep with their eyes open. 当然他们睡觉了。但是他们睁大眼睛睡觉。可知，应该选择 all the time 一直，总是。语境是：鱼睡觉吗？我想他们一直在游泳。故选 D。

7. C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：——妈妈，看那个牌子。是不是说“不要左转”？——是的，就是这样。A. she 她；B. me 我；C. it 它；D. those 那些。it 是代替上文提到的事情，that's it 原来是那样。是固定句式。所以选 C。

8. A

【解析】

【详解】

题干的意思是：安不知道给她的猫喂什么。她能搜索哪些关键词？A. Cat food. 猫的食物。B. Cats' friends. 猫的朋友。C. Tricks for cats. 猫的把戏。D. Cats and fish. 猫和鱼。根据 Ann doesn't know what to feed her cat. 安不知道给她的猫喂什么。和食物有关，因此应该搜索关键词 Cat food. 猫的食物。故选 A。

9. B

【解析】

【详解】

句意：这只鸟唱得多美啊！本题考查感叹句。what 修饰名词；how 修饰形容词或副词。

beautiful 是形容词。beautifully 是副词，修饰动词的，此处的 sing 是动词，因此用副词来修饰，排除 A/C。本题的中心词是副词，因此用 how 来引导感叹句。故选 B。

### 【点睛】

感叹句主要有 what 和 how 两种构成形式：

一、 what 引导的感叹句结构有三种：

1. What + (a/an) + 形容词 + 可数名词单数 + 其它！
2. What + 形容词 + 可数名词复数 + 其他！
3. What + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + 其他！

例如：

- (1) What a great pity you missed the lecture again! 你又一次错过了讲座,真是太遗憾了!
- (2) What interesting books you bought us! 你给我们买的书真有趣!
- (3) What fine weather it is! 多么晴朗的天气呀!

二、 how 引导的感叹句结构有：

1. How + 形容词 + 主语 + 谓语!
2. How + 副词 + 主语 + 谓语!

例如：

- (1) How beautiful the flowers are! 这些花是多么美丽呀!
- (2) How heavily it is raining! 雨下得是多么大呀!

三、由 what 引导的感叹句与由 how 引导的感叹句有时可以转换，但句中部分单词的顺序要有所变化。如：How beautiful a girl she is! = What a beautiful girl she is!

What delicious cakes these are! = How delicious these cakes are!

10. D

### 【解析】

### 【详解】

句意：他很有趣。他经常捉弄别人。funny，形容词译为有趣的，fun 名词，有趣。由第一个空前面的 is 可知，后面用形容词 funny，排除 A/B；plays tricks on sb. 捉弄某人。因此第二个空填介词 on。故选 D。

11. D

### 【解析】

【详解】

句意：在我把作业做好之前，妈妈不让我踢足球。A. or 或者；B. and 和；C. for 或者；D. till 直到。本题考查 not...until...“直到……才……”；语境是：妈妈不让我踢足球，直到我把作业做好。故选 D。

12. D

【解析】

【详解】

句意：在阳光下看书对你的眼睛不好。这里测试固定短语 in the sun 在阳光下，under, below 都有“在……下”的意思，但是不符合固定搭配。with“和…在一起”的意思，不符合语境。故选 D。

13. A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：我走过大厅时看见一个男孩在踢足球。A 为动名词或分词；B 为动词原形；C 为动词不定式；D 为三单。本题考查 see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事。是指在我经过大厅时看见一个男孩正在踢足球。因此用现在分词做宾补。故选 A。

14. A

【解析】

【详解】

句意：布鲁斯和他父亲正在打电话。talk on the phone: 在电话中交谈，with: 和，用；from: 来自，从；in: 在……里，所以排除 B、C 和 D 选项，正确答案是 A。

15. C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：-----你最喜欢哪件 T 恤衫？-----红色的那个。它感觉更舒服。考查形容词词义辨析。A. expensive 昂贵的；B. beautiful 美丽的；C. comfortable 舒适的；D. popular 流行的。结合句意和语境可知选 C。

16. C

17. A

18. B

19. B

20. B

21. B

22. D

23. D

24. A

25. C

**【解析】**

**【分析】**

文章主要讲述了作者和他的妈妈去一个镇里，遇到一个奇怪的人用他的伞向作者的妈妈换取一英镑回家的车费。后来作者发现，那人没有上车回家，而是去酒馆用那一英镑买了酒。喝完之后，又拿了一把伞去卖掉了。

16. 句意：昨天晚上，当我和妈妈一起进城时，我们遇到了一个奇怪的老人。考查介词。A. in 在里面；B. near 附近的；C. with 和...；D. by 被。根据 I went to town...my mother，可知是指：我和我的妈妈一起去镇里，with 表伴随，故选 C。

17. 句意：雨下得很大，我们没有伞。考查形容词辨析。A. hard 强烈地；B. big 大的；C. heavy 重的；D. small 小的。根据 It was raining \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_ and we had no umbrella.，结合选项，可知形容雨大应该是 raining hard，或者 raining heavily。因为形容词不可以修饰动词，所以要用副词。故选 A。

18. 句意：他向我们走来时，我们正想上出租车。考查短语。A. get out of 从...出来；B. get into 进入；C. get up 起床；D. get off 下车。根据 We were trying to \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi when he came up to us，结合选项，推出句意：当我们正要进入出租车时，他走向我们，故选 B。

19. 句意：他拿着一把漂亮的伞，说只要一英镑就可以给我们。根据后文 She was happy to \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_ a good umbrella for so little，可知妈妈很开心用很少的钱买了一把好伞，推出那个老人用他的伞换一英镑，此处是伞的代词，因此用 it；本题还考查 give 的用法，give sth. to sb. 给某人某物。故选 B。

20. 句意：我母亲起初不相信他说的话，问了他很多问题。A. showed 显示；B. asked 问；C. lent 借出；D. borrowed 借入。根据 My mother didn't believe what he said at first，我母亲起初不相信他说的话。可知，因此问了他很多问题。故选 B。

21. 句意：她很乐意花这么少的钱买一把好伞，但老人没有上出租车。A. have 有；B. buy

买；C. see 看到；D. make 制造。根据前文 He was carrying a nice umbrella and he said that he would give \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ for only a pound（英镑）。可知那人把伞卖给我妈妈换取一英镑，故选 B。

22. 句意：我们跟着他，发现他走进一家酒吧，用英镑给自己买了一杯威士忌。A. with 带有；B. for 为了；C. before 在...之前；D. after 在...之后。根据 found he went into a pub 发现他走进一家酒吧，推出我们走在他后面，walk after...，在...后面走，故选 D。

23. 句意：我们跟着他，发现他走进一家酒吧，用英镑给自己买了一杯威士忌。A. orange 橙子；B. tea 茶叶；C. coffee 咖啡；D. whiskey 威士忌酒。根据 After he drank it, 喝了之后。可知，他走进一家酒吧给自己买了一杯威士忌。故选 D。

24. 句意：喝了之后，他戴上帽子，拿起一把湿雨伞，和新雨伞一起走了。A. put on 穿上；B. took off 脱下；C. put up 穿上；D. put down 放下。由空后面的 his hat 可知，选择 put on 穿上；应该是他戴上帽子。故选 A。

25. 句意：喝了之后，他戴上帽子，拿起一把湿雨伞，和新雨伞一起走了。A. dry 干燥的；B. dangerous 危险的；C. new 新的；D. old 旧的。根据下文的句子 Soon after that, he sold(卖) it again. 不久之后，他又把它卖掉了。可知，他拿的是新雨伞。故选 C。

#### 【点睛】

完形填空题与单项选择题不同，它给出的是一篇意思较为完整的短文。做该题型试题时，首先应跳过空格通读全文，以全文为背景，联系句子的上下文进行推理和判断，从 4 个选项中选出一项进行试填。考生可以从词义用法、固定搭配、逻辑推理和上下文的联系等方面去考虑。最后应再把全文通览一遍，细心检查所选答案能否使短文上下连贯，前后呼应，词句通顺，使短文意思完整。检查时还应从语法、惯用法、逻辑推理和事情发生的情节等方面进行考虑，以达到准确无误之目的。第 3 小题考查动词短语辨析。句意：他向我们走来时，我们正想上出租车。考查短语。A. get out of 从...出来；B. get into 进入；C. get up 起床；D. get off 下车。根据 We were trying to \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi when he came up to us, 结合选项，推出句意：当我们正要进入出租车时，他走向我们，故选 B。第 8 小题是考查名词辨析。句意：我们跟着他，发现他走进一家酒吧，用英镑给自己买了一杯威士忌。A. orange 橙子；B. tea 茶叶；C. coffee 咖啡；D. whiskey 威士忌酒。根据 After he drank it, 喝了之后。可知，他走进一家酒吧给自己买了一杯威士忌。故选 D。

26. A

27. B

28. C  
29. C  
30. A  
31. D  
32. C  
33. B  
34. B  
35. D  
36. A  
37. D  
38. B  
39. A  
40. A

【解析】

【分析】

这是一则关于双胞胎的故事，说明了作为双胞胎既有他们苦恼的一面，也有乐趣的一面。在做这则完型填空时，只要抓住双胞胎非常相像这一特点，就很容易理解其中发生的事情了。

26. 句意：马丁·亨菲尔德谈到了他小时候双胞胎的一些经历，我母亲给我们穿了同样的衣服。A. in 在...中；B. for 为了；C. on 在.....上；D. with 和...在一起。根据 That was bad enough and we didn't like it. 太糟糕了，我们不喜欢。可知，选择介词 in，in the same clothes 穿着同样的衣服。故选 A。

27. 句意：但当我们第一次去野营时，情况更糟了。A. swimming 游泳；B. camping trip 野营旅行；C. jogging trip 慢跑旅行；D. walking trip 步行旅行。根据 We were only ten years old , and while 3 went into their sleeping bags for the 4 , we were not happy to snuggle(依偎)inside a double sleeping bag my mother made for us. 我们只有十岁，当其他男孩都在睡袋里过夜时，我们不愿意依偎在妈妈为我们做的双层睡袋里。可知，睡袋是野营旅行的必需品，因此选择 camping trip 野营旅行；故选 B。

28. 句意：我们只有十岁，当其他男孩都在睡袋里过夜时，我们不愿意依偎在妈妈为我们做的双层睡袋里。A. all boys 所有的男孩，表示泛指；B. another boy 另一个男孩；C. all



the other boys 所有其他的男孩；D. all the boys 所有的男孩，特指。这里是指不包括 Martin Henfield 兄弟俩在内的，班上的其他男孩，表示特指。因此选择 all the other boys 所有其他的男孩；故选 C。

29. 句意：我们只有十岁，当其他男孩都在睡袋里过夜时，我们不愿意依偎在妈妈为我们做的双层睡袋里。A. day 白天；B. holiday 假期；C. night 夜晚；D. mid—night 半夜。根据 we were not happy to snuggle(依偎)inside a double sleeping bag my mother made for us. 我们不愿意依偎在妈妈为我们做的双层睡袋里。可知，这里是指在睡袋里过夜时。故选 C。

30. 句意：即使在高中，我们的同学也叫我们亨菲尔德一号和亨菲尔德二号。A. called 叫做；B. knew 知道；C. told 告诉；D. made 制作。后面的 Henfield One and Henfield Two 与 our classmates 是主动的，因此用 called 叫做；语境是：我们的同学叫我们为亨菲尔德一号和亨菲尔德二号。故选 A。

31. 句意：所以人们甚至看不到我们的名字缩写的差异，因为我们都是 M.H. A. wouldn't 不会；B. needn't 不需要；C. mustn't 一定不能；D. couldn't 不能。因为我们的名字的缩写都是 M.H. 因此人们不能看到我们的名字缩写的差异。故选 D。

32. 句意：所以人们甚至看不到我们的名字缩写的差异，因为我们都是 M.H. A. very 非常；B. each 每一个；C. both 两者都；D. all 都，三者或三者以上。根据 Martin Henfield talks about some of his experience(经历) as a twin 马丁·亨菲尔德谈到了他作为双胞胎的一些经历。可知，是两个人，因此选择 both 两者都；故选 C。

33. 句意：只有当我上大学并开始有自己的朋友时，“我开始感觉到自己的身份自由。”A. playground 操场；B. college 大学；C. river 河；D. home 家。根据 Before I went to college. 在我上大学之前。可知，这里是指上了大学之后才开始感觉到自己的身份自由。故选 B。

34. 句意：我在中学放假期间在一个建筑工地找到了一份工作。A. brought 带来；B. got 得到；C. picked 挑选；D. made 制作。根据 One day I asked my boss(老板), “Can I have a week 11 \_\_\_\_\_?” 有一天我问我的老板：“我可以请一个星期的假吗？”可知，作者是在建筑工地找到了一份工作。故选 B。

35. 句意：我在中学放假期间在一个建筑工地找到了一份工作。A. term 学期；B. weekdays 周日；C. weekend 周末；D. holiday 假期。根据“Can I have a week 11 \_\_\_\_\_?” “我可以请一个星期的假吗？”可知，作者是在中学放假期间在一个建筑工地找到了一份工作。故选 D。

36. 句意：“我可以请一个星期的假吗？”A. off 离开；B. free 随心所欲的；C. on 在……上；

D. back 后面。have a week off“请一个星期的假”的意思。故选 A。

37. 句意：“当然，”他说，但你回来后就没有工作了。A. came 回来；B. will get 将得到；C. got 得到；D. are 是。句子 but you won't have the job when you 12 back. 的主句是一般将来时，因此在由 when 引导的句子中，其时态为一般现在时。be back“回来”的意思。故选 D。

38. 句意：我不想丢了这份工作。A. miss 错过；B. lose 丢失；C. find 发现；D. change 改变。根据 So on Monday morning, 14 went there in my trouser, jacket and hat and he worked for me for one week 15 of them knew the difference. 迈克穿着我的裤子、夹克和帽子去了那里，他为我工作了一个星期。可知，作者不想丢这份工作。故选 B。

39. 句意：所以星期一早上，迈克穿着我的裤子、夹克和帽子去了那里，他为我工作了一个星期。A. Mike 迈克；B. father 父亲；C. mother 母亲；D. classmate 同学。根据下文的句子 15 of them knew the difference. 没有人知道这一区别。可知，是作者的双胞胎弟弟迈克去的。故选 A。

40. 句意：他们中没有人知道这一区别。A. None 都不，三者或三者以上；B. Nobody 没有人；C. All 都，全部，三者以上；D. Each 每一个。结合语境可知，是没有人知道这一区别。所以排除 C/D；none=not any; not one, 可以指人，意为“没有什么人”；它表示人们所谈到的人或物的多寡，即数量概念。特定的指某个群体，某个东西；后可跟 of 短语连用。no one=nobody, 只能指人，不能指物，意为“没有人”，语气比 none 强，后面不能接 of 构成的短语。本题的空后面有 of，所以选择 None。故选 A。

41. B

42. D

43. D

44. D

45. A

#### 【解析】

#### 【分析】

本文介绍了一个老人卖象时，遇到一个年轻人在仔细的看着大象，老人以为这个年轻人看出了大象的毛病所在。因此告诉他不要声张，事后给他 20 美元。结果是年轻人没有看出任何毛病，只是从前没见过大象。

41. 细节理解题。根据 One day an old man is selling(出售) a big elephant. 可知，有一天，一

位老人在卖一头大象。故选 B。

42. 细节理解题。由句子 The young man answers, “Because I never saw an elephant before, and I want to know what it looks like.” 可知, 年轻人回答说: “因为我以前从未见过大象, 我想知道它长什么样。”故选 D。

43. 细节理解题。根据 After the old man sells the elephant, he gives the young man twenty dollars 可知, 老人卖了大象后, 给了年轻人二十美元。故选 D。

44. 细节理解题。根据 Because I never saw an elephant before 可知, 因为我以前从未见过大象。故选 D。

45. 推理判断题。A. angry 愤怒的; B. happy 快乐的; C. dangerous 危险的; D. hungry 饥饿的。根据 After the old man sells the elephant, he gives the young man twenty dollars 老人卖了大象后, 给了年轻人二十美元。可以推知老人应该是很生气的。故选 A。

#### 【点睛】

用细节定位法来做细节理解题。

细节理解题属直接解答性问题, 是阅读理解题中最简单的一种, 多数属中低难度的送分题。但由于中考所占的比例很大, 应特别引起注意。

事实和细节题的命题特点是: 把某词语、某个句子或某具体事实用不同于原文的另一方式或句型表达, 即同义改写。解答这类题的窍门是: A) 注意掌握英语的多种表达法; B) 正确分析词语在句中的作用; C) 熟练运用英语的句型转换; D) 读懂题干所提出的问题, 并准确地找到文中涉及该问题的句子。

做细节题具体方法与步骤如下:

① 略读材料, 大概了解原文, 掌握中心或主旨。

② 按文章的体裁, 作者写作的组织模式及有关的信息词, 如 for example, first, second... 等预测应该到何处寻找自己所需要的事实。

● 将自己精力放在寻找你所需要的细节上, 快速通篇跳读, 眼睛自左至右, 自上而下呈 Z 形扫视, 直到找到细节出处, 待找到含细节句子时, 放慢速度, 仔细核对比较内容, 直至找到答案。

46. A

47. C

48. D

49. B

50. C

【解析】

【分析】

文章大意：本文介绍了世界著名的物理学家霍金的情况，介绍了霍金的生平简介，及其对科学的贡献。

46. 细节理解题。根据文中的信息 Stephen Hawking, the best known physicist of his time, passed away on 14 March 2018. Hawking was born in Britain in 1942. 可知，霍金出生于 1942 年，死于 2018 年，通过计算可知他去世时是 76 岁，故答案选 A。

47. 细节理解题。根据文中的信息 Because it was difficult for Hawking to draw diagrams or to write, he started to think in pictures. With this new way of thinking, he became one of the most famous scientists in the world. 可知，这种疾病并没有阻止 Hawking 思考，故答案选 C。

48. 理解判断题。根据文中的信息 It sold more than 5.5 million copies in 33 different languages. 它以 33 种不同的语言售出了超过 550 万册。可知，该书在全世界都很有名，故答案选 D。

49. 理解排序题。通读全文可知，通读全文可知 Hawking 20 岁时就开始生病了，通过不懈努力在 1965 年获得哲学博士，在 1981 年在罗马面见了教皇，然后在 1988 年写了他的第一本重要的书。结合选项，故答案选 B。

50. 理解判断题。根据文中的信息 But he didn't give in. He used every new day that life offered to continue his study. 可知，Hawking 生病后并没有停止学习。结合选项可知 C 选项 He had to stop his study after he got sick. “他生病后不得不停止学习。”与文意不符，所以是不正确的，故答案选 C。

51. Take guide dogs onto the subway.

52. Because they're smart and have a good temper.

53. Intelligent disobedience.

54. Five.

55. (Something about) guide dogs.

【解析】

【分析】

文章介绍了导盲犬的情况。

51. 根据 Since May 1, 2015, Beijing started to allow blind people to take guide dogs (导盲犬)

onto the subway(地铁).故答案是 Take guide dogs onto the subway.

52. 根据 Not every dog can become a guide dog. The most common guide dog breeds (品种) are Labrador Retrievers (拉布拉多猎犬) and Golden Retrievers (金毛猎犬). That's because they are smart and have a good temper.故答案是 Because they're smart and have a good temper.

53. 根据 They also need to learn an important lesson known as “intelligent disobedience (智能抗命)”.故答案是 Intelligent disobedience.

54. 根据 What can a guide dog do to help blind people?

- Follow a direct road, paying no attention to other things such as smells, animals and people.
- Keep a steady (稳定的) pace and just ahead of the owner.
- Stop at all curbs until the handler tells them to move forward.
- Stay quiet when the owner is sitting down.
- Help the owner to move around buses, subways and other public transportation.

故答案是 Five.

55. 根据文章介绍了导盲犬的情况。故答案是(Something about) guide dogs.

点睛：注意对于文章内容的把握，读懂这个故事后，带着问题去文章中找答案，此类题型一般都是按照顺序找答案。问题是以疑问句形式设计，学生很容易从文中找到答案，特别要注意的是找到关键词。例如：小题2 根据 Not every dog can become a guide dog. The most common guide dog breeds (品种) are Labrador Retrievers (拉布拉多猎犬) and Golden Retrievers (金毛猎犬). That's because they are smart and have a good temper.故答案是 Because they're smart and have a good temper.

56. sick

57. ask

58. stay/keep

59. bad

60. before

61. like

62. can't

63. Never/Don't

64. Say

65. early

【解析】

【分析】

本文介绍了如何做出美味的食物。

56. 根据文章第一句“my school will hold a food festival to raise money to help a girl in Class Ten in our school. She is badly ill. . ”可知，捐钱是为了帮助生病的女孩。sick 意为“病态的，生病的”，修饰后面的名词 girl。故填：sick。

57. 根据文章第一段最后一句“I turn to Aunt Liu”可知，“我”向刘阿姨求助。即 ask Aunt Liu for help。故填：ask。

58. 根据文章的第一条建议“Sugar-Stay away from it. . . like sweets, biscuits and cakes. “可知要远离糖，像甜点、饼干和蛋糕都含太多的糖。keep away from 意为“远离……”，should 为情态动词，后加动词原形。故填：stay/keep。

59. 根据文章的第一条建议“Sugar-Stay away from it. . . like sweets, biscuits and cakes. ”可推知，太多的糖对身体不好，be bad for 意为“对……有坏处”，符合句意。故填：bad。

60. 根据第二条建议中“eat fruit fifteen minutes before eating anything else”可知，在吃饭 15 分钟之前吃水果。故填：before。

61. 根据第三条建议“Plan a big breakfast, such as fruit juice. ”可知答案。like 意为“像”，可表示举例，符合句意。故填：like。

62. 根据第三条建议中“You can make as much bread as you can, but at breakfast, never at lunch or dinner. ”可知中午和晚上不要做多了。根据句中的“can”及“never”可知，can't 符合句意。故填：can't。

63. 根据第三条建议最后一句“You can cook some coffee, but you should tell your classmates not to drink too much. ”可知要告诉学生不要喝太多的咖啡，可以用祈使句的否定形式来表示，即 don't, 也可用 never 来表示否定，因为在句子开头，故第一个字母要大写。故填：Don't/Never。

64. 根据第四条建议“Goodbye to big dinners”可知，最后要对盛大的晚宴说再见。say goodbye to sth. 意为“对某事说再见”，符合句意。故填 say。在句子开头第一个字母要大写。故填：Say。

65. 根据第四条建议“try to plan it as early as possible”可知要尽早布置晚餐。即早吃晚餐是好的。故填：early。

66. hid

67. till  
68. stick  
69. agree  
70. touches

【解析】

66. 句意：我不知道他藏在哪里。我哪儿也找不到他。由语境和所给的汉语提示可知，填：hide。因为主句 I didn't know 是一般过去时，因此在由 where 引导的句子中也用一般过去时。hide 的过去式为 hid。所以答案为：hid。

67. 句意：他做作业到昨晚 11 点。由语境和所给的汉语提示可知，填：till。till 表示肯定，一般单独使用。所以答案为：till。

68. 句意：这位老人需要一根棍子帮助他走路。由语境和所给的汉语提示可知，填：stick。空格前面有不定冠词 a，因此后面的名词用单数形式。故答案为 stick。

69. 句意：你错了，所以我不能同意你。由语境和所给的汉语提示可知，填：agree。can't 是情态动词，后跟动词原形。故答案为 agree。

70. 句意：如果男孩碰了狗食，狗就会朝他吠叫。由语境和所给的汉语提示可知，填：touch。主句 the dog will bark at him. 是一般将来时，因此在由 If 引导的条件句中要用一般现在时表示将来。主句 the boy 是单数，因此谓语用三单形式。故答案为 touches。

【点睛】

该类题主要以考查学生的记忆能力、句子分析能力和构词知识运用能力为主。首先要根据中文提示回忆该单词的正确拼写形式；其次回想一下该词的词性，有无相关的派生词语；结合句子所表达的意义，通过分析所填词或词组在句中的语法作用，从而确定语法变化形式（如名词的复数形式、名词所有格；形容词的比较级和最高级；数词的基数词形式与序数词形式；动词的时态、语态等）；决定所填词或词组的最终形式。

71. anywhere  
72. weight  
73. mice  
74. fought  
75. to pay

【解析】

71. 句意：当他累的时候，除了在沙发上，他什么地方都不睡觉。somewhere 常用作副词，

意为“到某处，在某处”；anywhere“在任何地方，到任何地方”。somewhere 用于肯定句，而在否定句、疑问句、if (whether) 从句中，则用 anywhere。本题中有 never，因此是否定句，故用 anywhere。所以答案为：anywhere。

72. 句意：这头大象重约三吨。“weight”是名词，表示重量；“weigh”是动词，表示称...的重量。本题中的 in 为介词，因此后面跟名词。故答案为 weight。

73. 句意：过去这个老房子里住着许多老鼠。a lot of“许多，大量”的意思，后面跟可数名词的复数。mouse 的复数为 mice。故答案为 mice。

74. 句意：我的狗昨天和其他狗打架了。由 yesterday 可知，本题的时态为一般过去时，fight 的过去式为 fought。所以答案为：fought。

75. 句意：你父亲同意为你的新自行车付款吗？本题考查 agree to do sth. 同意做某事。后面用动词不定式做宾语。故答案为 to pay。

76. needed

77. too

78. pieces

79. making

80. down

81. sure

82. else

83. believe

84. brave

85. decided

#### 【解析】

#### 【分析】

本文讲述了乔治·华盛顿幼年时勇于认错的事。乔治六岁时，父亲给了他一把斧头，因为他是个好儿子。他父亲要乔治帮助他的母亲砍木头。但是有一天，他砍倒了他父亲最喜欢的樱桃树。乔治很害怕，他确信他的父亲会非常生气。乔治想告诉他父亲别的人砍了那棵树。他想撒谎，但乔治不能撒谎。他知道如果他撒了谎，他父亲再也不会相信他了。他说：“是的，爸爸，我做的。我很抱歉，我砍倒了你的树。”父亲笑着说：“我为你感到骄傲，你很勇敢，你没有撒谎，我不会生一个诚实的男孩的气，请你一生中都记住这一天。”乔治决定他以后总是说实话，决不说谎。乔治的生活从此改变了。很久以后，所有的美国人都要求乔治·华



盛顿成为美国的领袖。

76. 句意：他母亲需要乔治为生火砍柴。根据下句木柴太大无法使用可知，母亲“需要”乔治把木柴劈开。结合首字母提示可知，填 **need**。本文叙述的是乔治幼年的事，因此用过去时。故答案为 **needed**。

77. 句意：木头太大了，他母亲用不上。结合首字母提示可知，填 **too**。**too...to** 表示“太……而不能”。所以答案为：**too**。

78. 句意：所以乔治把它劈成小块。结合首字母提示可知，填 **piece**。根据常识可知，木柴太大要将其劈成一段一段的，因此用复数。故填入 **pieces** 一词。

79. 句意：那时，每家都要烧火做饭、取暖和烧热水。结合首字母提示可知，填 **make**。那时，各家各户都用火做饭、取暖、烧水。**make hot water** 即“烧水”的意思。**for** 为介词，故其后用动词-ing 形式。故答案为 **making**。

80. 句意：但有一天，他砍倒了他父亲最喜欢的樱桃树。根据下文 **George wanted to tell his father that someone e 7 cut the tree.** 可知，乔治把父亲最喜爱的樱桃树砍倒了。**cut...down** 意为“把……砍倒”。故答案为 **down**。

81. 句意：他确信他父亲会非常生气。结合首字母提示可知，填 **sure**。**be sure**“确信，有把握”的意思。乔治可以肯定父亲会生气，故填入 **sure** 一词。所以答案为：**sure**。

82. 句意：乔治想告诉他父亲是其他人砍到的树。根据“**He wanted to lie.**”可知，乔治想谎称是“其他”人把樱桃树砍倒的，故填入 **else** 一词。

83. 句意：他知道如果说谎，他父亲就不会再相信他了。结合首字母提示可知，填 **believe**。**believe in** 表示“信任”，故填入 **believe** 一词。**would** 是情态动词，后跟动词原形。所以答案为：**believe**。

84. 句意：你很勇敢。最终，乔治鼓起勇气，向父亲讲明事实。因此，父亲夸他勇于承认错误，故填入 **brave** 一词。

85. 句意：乔治决定他总是说真话，决不说谎。结合首字母提示可知，填 **decide**。本文讲述了乔治·华盛顿幼年时勇于认错的事。因此时态为一般过去时。所以答案为：**decided**。