

一、完形填空

Dalian is a very beautiful city. Every year many people from all over the world go there for 1 holidays.

Dalian is not very far from Beijing. There is 2 pollution in Dalian so it is very clean. If you take a train in Beijing to go to Dalian, you need to stay in the 3 for about eleven hours. When you arrive in Dalian, you can 4 the beautiful gardens and circuses (马戏团) everywhere. Also, the night view (景色) is more beautiful than any other 5 in China. Dalian is a 6 place to swim. The sea is blue 7 the beach is beautiful. Most of the people on holiday 8 swimming in the sea and walking on the beach.

It is wonderful. There are many tall buildings in Dalian. Some hotels there are not 9, so you don't need to spend too much staying in a hotel. However, you can enjoy staying in it.

This summer, I want to 10 my friends to go on a trip to Dalian. We will have a good time there.

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|-------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. our | B. your | C. their | D. his |
| 2. A. little | B. much | C. more | D. some |
| 3. A. plane | B. car | C. bus | D. train |
| 4. A. see | B. buy | C. play | D. take |
| 5. A. town | B. city | C. country | D. hotel |
| 6. A. far | B. strange | C. good | D. boring |
| 7. A. but | B. or | C. before | D. and |
| 8. A. hate | B. like | C. finish | D. practice |
| 9. A. comfortable | B. clean | C. cheap | D. expensive |
| 10. A. invite | B. teach | C. make | D. tell |

二、单项选择

- Let's go boating if it _____ this weekend. — But nobody knows if it _____.
A. is fine; will rain B. will be fine; rains C. will be fine; will rain D. is fine; rains
- There is _____ wrong with my computer. I have to ask _____ to check it.
A. something; someone B. anything; someone C. everything; anyone D. nothing; everyone
- We hope there _____ a war in the world. Everyone can live a happy life.
A. will not have B. is not going to be C. is not going to have D. will be not
- He never gets up late, _____ he? — _____, he's always late for school.
A. does; Yes B. does; No C. doesn't; Yes D. doesn't; No
- Our school uniforms are blue. What colour are _____?
A. they B. them C. their D. theirs
- The company (公司) is so famous that _____ people want to work there. But only _____ the applicants (申请者) will be employed (雇佣).
A. thousands of; hundreds of B. thousands; hundreds of C. thousands of; two hundred D. thousands of; two hundred of
- Which is _____ father? — The man _____ a blue shirt.
A. Tom and John's; wears B. Tom's and John's; wears C. Tom and John's; in D. Tom and John's; with
- The restaurant is _____ from the restaurant; you need to _____ the street first.
A. across; crossing B. cross; across C. across; cross

三、阅读理解



Henan with an area of 167, 000 square kilometers (64, 479 square miles) lies in the east-central part of China. It borders with Anhui and Shandong to the east, Shanxi and Hebei to the north, Shaanxi to the west and Hubei to the south. At present, Henan has a population of 9936, 5519. Henan has a warm-temperate climate. Dry and windy in winter and spring, the province is hot and rainy in summer and hot in strong sunlight during the autumn months.

The name of the province Henan comes from its geographic location. Henan means 'the south of the river', showing that the province lies in the south of China's Yellow River. Given the higher location, Henan is an important traffic center. It is also the cradle of Chinese civilization since it had been the political, economic and cultural center of the country for more than 3, 000 years. More than 20 capitals were set here in history and the four great inventions of ancient China were all created

from Henan.

A visit to Henan is like a talk with many historical places. While traveling to Henan, you cannot miss the Zhengzhou's Shaolin Temple, Luoyang's Longmen Grottoes, Sanmenxia's Hangu Pass, and Kaifeng City Wall.

①Henan province whose location is on the Yellow River is considered the cradle of Chinese civilization because of its history and culture.②This rich historic heritage has left it with a large number of historic treasures, from earliest houses to earliest articles for daily use.③The remains of some of the earliest human homes have been discovered here, including the over 7000-year-old Peiligang Culture Site, the 6000-year-old Yangshao Culture Remains and the 5000-year-old Dahe Culture Remains.④All these cultural remains have great meanings in the history of Chinese civilization.

Word Bank	Location 位置	Cradle 摇篮	Civilization 文明	Heritage 遗产
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19. Which province lies on the south of Henan? A. Shanxi. B. Anhui. C. Hebei. D. Hubei.
20. Why is Henan an important traffic center according to the text?
A. Because over 20 capitals were set here. B. Because it lies in the south of Yellow River.
C. Because it is the cradle of Chinese civilization. D. Because the four great inventions were created from Henan.
21. How does the writer explain "A visit to Henan is like a talk with many historical places. "?
A. By telling a story. B. By giving some examples. C. By offering advice. D. By comparing with others.
22. What does the underlined word "it" refer to?
A. China. B. The Yellow River. C. Henan. D. Chinese civilization.
23. What is the structure (结构) of Paragraph 4?
A. ①②/③④. B. ①/②③④. C. ①②③/④. D. ①/②③④/④.

四、单词拼写

24. Lily's d_____ is to be a teacher in the future. 25. Beijing is to China as Tokyo to _____.
26. —How far is your school? —It's quite near. It's only fifteen _____ walk.
27. There are many people in the room, so he has to stand _____ the room.
28. —Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the park? —_____ me and I'll take you there.
29. Captain James Cook sailed(航行)a_____ the Pacific Ocean and explored the entire length of the eastern coast of a new continent in 1770.

五、课堂链接

1. —What is the sentence structure of "They painted in the room yesterday afternoon."? —I think it's _____.
A. S+V B. S+V+O C. S+V+IO+DOD. S+V+DO+OC
2. The structure of the sentence "The story sounds very interesting." is _____.
A. S+V+P B. S+V+O C. S+V+IO+DO D. S+V+DO+OC
3. The bus to the airport has just left. We have to wait half an hour for _____.
A. another B. other C. the other D. others
4. Your story is very interesting. Can you tell me ___ one? A. another B. other C. the other D. others
5. About _____ of the books in our school library are written in Chinese.
A. four-fifth B. four-fifths C. fourth-fifths D. fourths-fifth
6. If I don't know _____, I will write to Sigmund Friend for help.
A. who to talk B. who to talk to C. who I should talk D. who should I talk to
7. Which of the following sentences has an intransitive verb (vi.)?
A. Ice cream tastes nice. B. Farmers harvest crops. C. The temperature drops. D. Autumn leaves turn brown.
8. —Is Jack on duty today? —It ___ be him, and it's his turn tomorrow. A. mustn't B. shouldn't C. can't D. needn't
9. I eat rice _____ beef and tomatoes. It's delicious. A. in B. on C. for D. with
10. The girl _____ small eyes is Mary. A. has B. is C. with D. have

翻译

11. 我认为 John 喜欢草莓和苹果。_____
12. 我想知道骑自行车对健康有好处吗? _____
13. 没有人知道它是谁的。(汉译英) _____
14. 我认为它在你祖父母的房间里。_____
15. 我希望你明年来南京。(…hope that…) _____

参考答案:

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. A

【分析】文章介绍了一些关于大连的信息。大连非常漂亮，每年有很多人去旅游，环境优美，有大海，沙滩，而且花费低。

1. 句意：每年，世界各地的许多人都去那里度假。A. our 我们的；B. your 你们的；C. their 他们的；D. his 他的。由 many people from all over the world 可知，后面的代词用复数，排除 D；语境是：世界各地的许多人都去那里度他们的假。因此用 their 他们的；故选 C。

2. 句意：大连的污染少，所以很干净。A. less 少，修饰不可数名词；B. much 多，修饰不可数名词；C. more 多，修饰可数或不可数名词；D. some 一些，修饰可数或不可数名词。由后面的 pollution“污染”和 so it is very clean. 可知，大连很干净，应该是污染少。所以 B/C/D 不符合语境。故选 A。

3. 句意：到达大连后，你可以看到到处都是美丽的花园和马戏团。A. get 到达；B. reach 到达；C. spend 花费；D. arrive 到达。get, arrive 到达，是不及物动词，get to, arrive at, arrive in 是固定搭配。而 reach 是及物动词，可以直接接宾语。本文中的介词是 in，因此排除 A/B；spend 花费，不合语境。故选 D。

4. 句意：到达大连后，你可以看到到处都是美丽的花园和马戏团。A. see 看见；B. buy 买；C. play 玩，演奏；D. take 取；耗费（时间等）。后面的 the beautiful gardens and circuses 美丽的花园和马戏团，应该是看见的，所以用 see 看见；故选 A。

5. 句意：而且，夜景比中国任何一个城市都美。A. cities 城市，复数；B. city 城市，单数；C. towns 城镇，复数；D. hotel 旅馆。我们知道 Dalian 是一个城市，因此本句话应该是城市和城市的比较，所以排除 C/D；any other 是指在同一范围内除了某人或某物以外的其他人或事物，后跟单数名词。故选 B。

6. 句意：大连是游泳的好地方。A. far 远的；B. strange 奇怪的；C. good 好的；D. boring 无聊的。由下文的句子 The sea is blue ____ 7 ____ the beach is beautiful. 大海是蓝色的，海滩是美丽的。可知，大连是游泳的好地方。故选 C。

7. 句意：大海是蓝色的，海滩是美丽的。A. but 但是；B. or 或者；C. before 在……之前；D. and 和。The sea is blue 和 the beach is beautiful 是两个句子，表示并列。因此用 and 连接。故选 D。

8. 句意：大多数度假的人喜欢在海里游泳和在海滩上散步。A. hate 讨厌；B. like 喜欢；C. finish 完成；D. practise 练习。根据上文的句子 The sea is blue ____ 7 ____ the beach is beautiful. 大海是蓝色的，海滩是美丽的。可知，大多数度假的人应该是喜欢在海里游泳和在海滩上散步。故选 B。

9. 句意：有些旅馆不贵，所以在旅馆里你不必花太多钱。A. comfortable 舒适的；B. clean 干净的；C. cheap 便宜的；D. expensive 昂贵的。根据 so you don't need to spend too much staying in a hotel. 在旅馆里你不必花太多钱。可知，有些旅馆是不贵的。故选 D。

10. 句意：今年夏天，我想邀请我的朋友去大连旅行。A. invite 邀请；B. teach 教；C. make 让；D. tell 告诉。invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人去做某事。由下文的句子 We will have a good time there. 我们在那里会玩得很开心的。可知，是邀请朋友去大连旅行。故选 A。

11. A

【详解】句意：——如果这个周末天气好，我们去划船吧。——但是没人知道会不会下雨。

考查时态。第一句话中 if 表示“如果”，引导条件状语从句，需遵循“主将从现”原则，故从句时态为一般现在时；第二句中 if 表示“是否”，引导宾语从句，主句时态为一般现在时，从句时态没有限制，“this weekend”提示此处该从句时态应为一般将来时（will do）。故选 A。

12. A

【详解】句意：我的电脑出了问题。我得请人检查一下。

考查不定代词。something 某些事情；anything 任何事；everything 一切事物；nothing 没什么事。根据“I have to ask...to check it.”可知，电脑是出了些问题，something 用于肯定句，anything 用于疑问句和否定句，所以第一个空格填 something；someone 某个人；anyone 任何人；everyone 每个人。前文表示“电脑出了问题”，所以需要某个人过来检查下，所以空格处填 someone。故选 A。

13. B

【详解】句意：我们希望世界上将没有战争。每个人都过着幸福的生活。

考查 there be 结构的一般将来时态。根据“We hope there ... a war in the world.”可知，此处应用一般将来时的否定形式，表达“将没有”，由“there”可知，不能与 have 连用，故排除选项 A、C，there be 结构的一般将来时的否定形式为 there is not going to be/there will not be，因此选项 B 正确。故选 B。

14. A

【详解】句意：——他从不起床晚，是吗？——不，他上学总是迟到。

考查反意疑问句。反意疑问句遵循“前否后肯”原则，陈述句是否定句，反问部分用肯定，则 C、D 两项错误；再根据答句中“he’s always late for school”可知，他起床晚导致上学常常迟到是事实，是肯定的，所以用 Yes。故选 A。

15. D

【详解】句意：我们的校服是蓝色的。他们的是什么颜色的？

考查代词辨析。they 他们，主格代词，在句中作主语；them 他们，宾格代词，在句中作宾语；their 他们的，形容词性物主代词，相当于形容词；theirs 他们的，名词性物主代词，相当于 their+名词。根据句意可知，空格处所填词相当于 their school uniforms，故填名词性物主代词。故选 D。

16. D

【详解】句意：这家公司太有名了，成千上万的人想在那里工作。但是只有两百名申请者会被录用。

考查大数表达法。具体数+thousand，thousands of+名词复数，根据表达法及空一后 people 可排除选项 B，根据空二后“the applicants”可知，此处是 of 名词所有格形式，所以用 two...of the+名词复数，表达申请者之中的人，排除选项 A 和 C。故选 D。

17. C

【详解】句意：——哪一个是 Tom 和 John 的爸爸？——那个穿着蓝色衬衣的男人。

考查所有格和省略句。wears 穿着，三单形式，在句中做谓语；in 穿着，后接颜色，表示“穿着……颜色的衣服”，介词；with 穿，戴，后接饰品和衣服配件等，介词。由于题干中“father”是单数，所以句子表达的是 Tom 和 John 两个人共同的爸爸，表示两者共有，用所有格表示为“A and B's”，所以排除 B；又因为答句“The man ... a blue shirt.”是省略句，原句是“The man ... a blue shirt is Tom and John’s father.”，原句已有谓语动词“is”，所以空格处不能再填谓语动词，排除 A；“a blue shirt”是衣服，不是饰品，所以排除 D，故选 C。

18. C

【详解】句意：这家餐馆在那家餐馆的对面，你得先过马路。cross 动词，穿过；crossing 名词，十字路口；across 介词，穿过，横穿。be across from 在……的对面；need to do 需要做某事，to 后跟动词原形，故答案为 C。

19. D 20. B 21. B 22. C 23. D

【分析】本文主要介绍了河南省是一个重要的交通中心。因为它的历史和文化，被认为是中国文明的摇篮。

19. 细节理解题。根据“It borders with Anhui and Shandong to the east, Shanxi and Hebei to the north, Shaanxi to the west and Hubei to the south.”可知，湖北在河南的南边。故选 D。

20. 细节理解题。根据“Henan means ‘the south of the river’, showing that the province lies in the south of China’s Yellow River. Given the higher location, Henan is an important traffic center”可知，河南位于黄河的南部，由于地理位置较高，是重要的交通中心，故选 B。

21. 推理判断题。根据“While traveling to Henan, you cannot miss the Zhengzhou’s Shaolin Temple, Luoyang’s Longmen Grottoes, Sanmenxia’s Hangu Pass, and Kaifeng City Wall.”可知，作者通过举一些历史古迹的例子来解释的。故选 B。

22. 词义猜测题。根据“Henan province whose location is on the Yellow River is considered the cradle of Chinese civilization because of its history and culture. This rich historic heritage has left it with a large number of historic treasures”可知，河南省位于黄河之滨，历史文化悠久，被认为是中国文明的摇篮，这一丰富的历史遗产为它留下了大量的历史珍宝，所以划线单词 it 指代的是 Henan province。故选 C。

23. 篇章结构题。第四段第①句是该段的主题句，第②③句讲的是历史和文化遗产；第④是总结其重要性，所以结构应是总——分——总结构。故选 D。

24. dream

【详解】句意：莉莉的梦想是将来成为一名教师。

根据句意理解可知，这里表达的是“梦想”，英语是 dream，是一个名词，在这里指的是“莉莉的梦想”，句中动词用的是单数 is，所以名词应该用单数形式，故答案为 dream。

25. Japan

【详解】句意：北京之于中国，正如东京之于日本。由前半句“Beijing is to China”可知，此句是说日本的东京。

Japan 日本，地点名词，故填 Japan。

26. minutes'

【详解】句意：——你的学校有多远？——它非常近。步行只要 15 分钟。根据“It's quite near.”可知学校很近，由此可推出步行所需时间是 15 分钟，minute 分钟，“fifteen”后接可数名词复数 minutes，而“walk”前要用其所有格形式表示所属关系。故填 minutes'。

27. outside

【详解】句意：房间里有很多人，所以他必须站在房间外面。根据上文“房间里有很多人”可知“他必须站在房间外面”；outside：在...外面，在外面，外面的，外面；介词、副词、形容词或名词。结合句意可知答案是 outside。

28. Follow

【详解】句意：——对不起，你能告诉我去公园的路吗？——跟我来，我带你去。

根据“I'll take you there.”我带你去。可知，此处应该是跟我来。所以填 follow。本题是祈使句，首字母大写。故答案为：Follow。

29. (a)cross

【详解】句意：1770 年，詹姆斯·库克船长穿越太平洋，探索了新大陆的整个东海岸。根据“Captain James Cook sailed ... the Pacific Ocean”及首字母可知，此处指穿越太平洋，across 表示“穿过”，故填(a)cross。

五 课堂链接

1. A

【详解】句意：——“他们昨天下午在房间里画画”的句子结构是什么？——我认为是主语+谓语。

考查句子结构。S+V 主语+谓语；S+V+O 主语+谓语+宾语；S+V+IO+DO 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语；

S+V+DO+OC 主语+谓语+直接宾语+宾语补足语。分析“They painted in the room yesterday afternoon.”句子成分可知，主语是 they，谓语是 painted，in the room 是地点状语，yesterday afternoon 是时间状语，故句子结构是主谓加状语。故选 A。

2. A

【详解】句意：“这个故事听起来很有趣”这句话的结构是主系表。

考查句子结构。The story 是主语；sounds 是系动词作谓语；very interesting 是表语，所以这句话的结构是“主+系+表”。故选 A。

3. A

【详解】句意：去机场的公共汽车刚刚开走了。我们得等半个小时才能再来一辆。

考查代词词义辨析。another 另一，又一（无范围）；other 其他的（后接可数名词复数形式）；the other 两个中的另一个；others 剩余的全部。根据“The bus to the airport has just left.”可知，去机场的公共汽车刚开了，得再等另一辆，且没有范围，故用 another。故选 A。

4. A

【详解】句意：你的故事很有趣。你能给我再讲一个吗？

考查不定代词。another 泛指“三者或三者以上的任何一个”；other 其他的，常接复数名词；the other 表（两者中的）另一个；others 其他的人或物。根据“Your story is very interesting. Can you tell me...one?”可知，此处表示能给我再讲一个吗，故选 A。

5. B

【详解】句意：我们学校图书馆大约五分之四的书是用中文写的。

考查分数表达。分子基数词，分母序数词，当分子大于一时，分母序数词用复数，four-fifths“五分之四”，。故选 B。

6. B

【详解】句意：如果我不知道该和谁说话，我会写信给 Sigmund Friend 寻求帮助。

考查特殊疑问词+动词不定式。根据“If I don’t know...”可知，此空成分是宾语，talk to sb“对某人说话”，talk 是不及物动词，介词 to 不能省略，故 AC 错误；D 选项是 who 引导的宾语从句，语序应该是陈述语序，故 D 错误。故选 B。

7. C

【详解】句意：下列哪个句子中有不及物动词？

考查动词词性。“Ice cream tastes nice.”中的动词是 taste“尝起来”，是感官动词，属于系动词；“Farmers harvest crops.”中的动词是 harvest“收割”，后接宾语，是及物动词；“The temperature drops.”中的动词是 drop“下降”，后不接宾语，是不及物动词；“Autumn leaves turn brown.”中的动词是 turn“变成”，是系动词。故选 C。

8. C

【详解】句意：——杰克今天值日吗？——不可能是他，明天才轮到他。

考查情态动词。mustn’t 禁止；shouldn’t 不应该；can’t 不可能，表否定推测；needn’t 不需要，不必。根据“and it’s his turn tomorrow”可知，这里表示“不可能是他”的含义，表示否定推测。故选 C。

9. D

【详解】句意：我吃配有牛肉和西红柿的米饭。很美味。

考查介词辨析。in 在……里；on 在……上面；for 为了；with 带有……的。根据语境可推测此处指配有牛肉和西红柿的米饭，with“带有……的”符合语境。故选 D。

10. C

【详解】句意：那个小眼睛的女孩是玛丽。

考查介词。has 有，一般现在时单三形式；is 是；with 有……，介词；have 有，动词原形。分析句子成分可知，句中有谓语动词，此处填介词 with，后接身体部位，意为“长着……”。故选 C。

11. I think John likes strawberries and apples.

【详解】分析所给句子可知，本句是一陈述句，时态为一般现在时。主语 I“我”为第一人称，谓语动词 think“认为”用动词原形；后为一宾语从句，其主语 John“约翰”为第三人称单数，谓语动词 like“喜欢”要用单三形式 likes，strawberry“草莓”和 apple“苹果”要用复数形式泛指一类水果。故译为 I think John likes strawberries and apples.

12. I wonder if/whether it is good for our health to ride a bike./I wonder if riding a bike is good for our health.

【详解】ride a bike“骑自行车”；be good for“对……有好处”；health“健康”，名词；I wonder“我想知道”。分析句子可知此处是宾语从句，从句是一般疑问句，此处引导词用 if 或 whether；根据句意可知，用一般现在时，从句可用“it is+adj.+for sb. to do sth”句型，也可以动名词做主语，be 动词用 is。故填 I wonder if/whether it is good for our health to ride a bike./I wonder if riding a bike is good for our health.

13. Nobody/No one knows whose it is

【详解】根据汉语可知，时态是一般现在时；“没有人”Nobody/No one，作主语，谓语动词用三单形式；“知道”know，后跟宾语从句，从句用陈述句语序；“它是谁的”whose it is。故填 Nobody/No one knows whose it is.

14. I think it is in your grandparents’ room.

【详解】描述事实，用一般现在时，I 我；think 认为，后接宾语从句；it 它，作从句主语；is 是，系动词；in your grandparents’ room 在你祖父母的房间里，所属关系，用名词’s 格。故填 I think it is in your grandparents’ room.

15. I hope that you will/can come to Nanjing next year.

【详解】分析句子可知，句子是宾语从句，我：I，作主语；希望：hope，作谓语动词；that 引导宾语从句；你：you，在从句中作主语；can/will 是情态动词，其后跟动词原形；来：come，不及物动词，其后跟介词 to，南京：Nanjing；明年：next year，作时间状语。故填 I hope that you will/can come to Nanjing next year.