

一、完形填空

It was my 14th birthday and I would have the biggest party ever. The number of the 1 had quickly grown from seven to seventeen. Nearly every girl in my class was 2. When each guest (客人) excitedly 3 the invitation, I was especially happy.

The 4 was full of shouts and laughter. We had just finished a game of Twister when the door bell rang. I was so 5 and I could feel my face turning red: when I 6 the door, there at the front door stood Sarah Westly—the quiet girl who sat next to me in music class—and she was holding a 7. I thought about the guest list. How did I 8 to invite Sarah? I remembered that I only added a name to the guest 9 when someone showed an interest in me. But Sarah had 10 done that. I accepted the box, a gift from Sarah, and asked her to join the party. “I can’t 11,” she said. “My dad’s waiting in the car.” At that moment I felt bad about forgetting to invite Sarah and really wanted her to rest for some time in my room. “Thanks, but I have to go,” she said, turning 12 towards the door. “See you Monday.”

I didn’t open the box until the party was 13. Inside the small box was a toy cat. It was the 14 gift I had received. I later 15 that the gift looked exactly like Sarah’s cat, Seymour. I didn’t know it then, but now I realize that Sarah is my best friend.

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|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. boys | B. guests | C. books | D. desks |
| 2. A. invited | B. invented | C. showed | D. suggested |
| 3. A. made | B. found | C. accepted | D. passed |
| 4. A. classroom | B. library | C. restaurant | D. living room |
| 5. A. surprised | B. angry | C. proud | D. sad |
| 6. A. saw | B. opened | C. caught | D. closed |
| 7. A. cat | B. toy | C. pen | D. box |
| 8. A. forget | B. stop | C. hope | D. choose |
| 9. A. gift | B. list | C. diary | D. box |
| 10. A. still | B. even | C. never | D. only |
| 11. A. stand | B. sing | C. wait | D. stay |
| 12. A. quickly | B. carefully | C. finally | D. early |
| 13. A. ready | B. successful | C. over | D. interesting |
| 14. A. worst | B. last | C. first | D. best |
| 15. A. took out | B. missed out | C. thought out | D. put out |

二、阅读理解

We can make mistakes at any age. And most mistakes are about people. “Did Jerry really care when I broke my leg?” “When I got that great job, did Jim really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy(嫉妒) my luck?” When we look back, doubts like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it’s too late.

① Why do we go wrong about our friends or our enemies? Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning. ② Suppose (假设) someone tells you, “You’re a lucky dog.” That’s being friendly. ③ But “lucky dog”? There’s a bit of envy in those words. Maybe he doesn’t see it himself. But bringing in the “dog” bit puts you down a little. What he may be saying is that he doesn’t think you deserve your luck. ④

“Just think of all the things you should be thankful for” is another noise that says one thing and means another. It could mean that the speaker is trying to get you to see your problem as part of your life as a whole. But is he? Wrapped up in this phrase is the thought that your problem isn’t important. It’s telling you to think of all the starving (挨饿的) people in the world when you haven’t got the new bike you want.

How can you tell the real meaning behind someone’s words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree with the tone of voice? His posture? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may save another mistake.

16. Where can we put the sentence “And if we don’t really listen, we miss the feeling behind the words.”?

- A. ① B. ② C. ③ D. ④

17. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 2 refer to?
A. Being friendly. B. A bit of envy. C. Lucky dog. D. Your luck.
18. Why does the writer think we go wrong about the speakers?
A. We don’t listen carefully when they talk. B. They aren’t able to express their meaning clearly.
C. They usually state one thing but mean another. D. We often doubt whether they mean what they say.
19. How does the writer express his idea in the passage?
A. By giving examples. B. By listing numbers. C. By telling a story. D. By showing pictures.
20. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the passage?
A. Can you tell their real meanings? B. I’m a real lucky dog.
C. Maybe he’s not a true friend. D. Speaking clearly saves you more mistakes.

三、单项选择

21. —This is _____ film I’ve told you many times. —It’s great. I’ve never seen _____ more interesting one.
A. a; a B. the; a C. a; the D. the; the
22. Nowadays, people have many more ways of _____, but they don’t get as close as before.
A. condition B. communication C. community D. competition
23. —What a terrible shower last night! —I was watching TV when the rain began to beat heavily _____ the window.
A. across B. through C. out D. against
24. Uncle Wang looks so fine these days. He _____ a lot, but he has given it up.
A. was used to smoke B. used to smoke C. gets used to smoking D. is used to smoking
25. The European Union (欧盟) is _____ 27 member countries. Neither Ukraine nor Russia is in it.
A. made of B. made from C. made in D. made up of
26. What does Mr. Peters mean in the notice below?

Maths Homework

Some of you have told me the homework is a bit difficult. So if you haven’t finished it by Friday, you can hand it in on Monday

Mr. Peters

- A. The homework must be handed in on Monday B. No students can finish the homework by Friday
C. If students have problems, ask Mr. Peters for help D. Students can have extra time to finish the homework
27. —_____ did your uncle leave for the capital of Denmark? —Let me see. He _____ for nearly 2 months.
A. When; has left B. When; has been away C. How long; has left D. How long; has been away
28. —Could you look after my flowers while I’m away on business, please?—_____. I’ll water them on time.
A. Never mind B. With pleasure C. You’re welcome D. My pleasure
29. —I think keeping dogs not make you feel lonely. —_____. In my opinion, dogs sometimes bring you a lot of trouble.
A. Not exactly B. Take it easy C. I agree with you D. That’s a good idea
30. We often use facts and opinions when we write. Which of the following sentences is an opinion?
A. We saw an empty box in the middle of the room. B. It’s not easy to get used to the changes quickly.
C. Our teachers told us it was School Poetry Week. D. There used to be a shoe factory by the river.

四、单词拼写

31. Our hometown, Jingjiang, lies in the _____ (south) part of Taizhou.
32. —The show will start in ten minutes, but Mike isn’t here. —Don’t worry. I ____ (call) him and he’s sure to come in a minute.
33. —Miss Li used to work as a teacher in Shanghai before she came here, right?
—Yes. She _____ (teach) Geography there for nearly ten years.
34. The computer is very smart and it will turn _____ (it) off after it finishes working.
35. Lucy hates to wear the new dress, for she believes it’s even _____ (ugly) than the one she had.
36. My sister’s hairstyle is the same as my _____ (wife).
37. I have found it _____ (possible) to get success (成功) without hard work.
38. Tree-planting Day, the _____ (12) of March, plays an important role in going green.
39. —Would you mind my _____ (sit) here? —Sorry, You’d better not. The seat is for my cousin.
40. The doctors and nurses managed _____ (save) the lives of patients, though they didn’t have enough medicine.

参考答案:

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

【导语】本文讲述了作者在 14 岁生日时，在家举行了一个聚会。她没有邀请萨拉，但是萨拉给她送来了礼物，她认为那是她收到的最好的礼物。

1. 句意：客人的人数很快从 7 人增加到 17 人。

boys 男孩；guests 客人；books 书本；desks 桌子。根据后文的“When each guest (客人) excitedly...the invitation, I was especially happy.”可知，此处指的是客人的数量，故选 B。

2. 句意：我们班几乎每个女生都被邀请了。

invited 邀请；invented 发明；showed 展示；suggested 建议。根据“When each guest (客人) excitedly...the invitation, I was especially happy.”可知，此处表示邀请班里的女生，故选 A。

3. 句意：当每个客人兴奋地接受邀请时，我特别高兴。

made 制作；found 找到；accepted 接受；passed 通过。根据“Nearly every girl in my class was...”可知，此处表示我邀请班里的女孩，因此她们接受邀请，故选 C。

4. 句意：客厅里充满了喊声和笑声。

classroom 教室；library 图书馆；restaurant 餐厅；living room 客厅。根据“It was my 14th birthday and I would have the biggest party ever.”可知，我要举行生日聚会，应在客厅里进行，故选 D。

5. 句意：我很惊讶，我能感觉到我的脸变红了。

surprised 惊讶的；angry 生气的；proud 骄傲的；sad 悲伤的。根据“We had just finished a game of Twister when the door bell rang.”可知，我们刚玩完一个游戏就有人敲门，因此感到惊讶，故选 A。

6. 句意：当我打开门时，前门站着萨拉·韦斯特，她是一个安静的女孩，在音乐课上坐在我旁边，手里拿着一个盒子。

saw 看见；opened 打开；caught 抓住；closed 关上。根据“there at the front door stood Sarah Westly”可知，要看见萨拉站在前门，应是我打开门的时候，故选 B。

7. 句意：当我打开门时，前门站着萨拉·韦斯特，她是一个安静的女孩，在音乐课上坐在我旁边，手里拿着一个盒子。

cat 猫；toy 玩具；pen 钢笔；box 盒子。根据后文的“I accepted the box, a gift from Sarah,”可知，此处表示她手里拿着一个盒子，故选 D。

8. 句意：我怎么忘了邀请萨拉？

forget 忘记；stop 停止；hope 希望；choose 选择。根据“At that moment I felt bad about forgetting to invite Sarah and really wanted her to rest for some time in my room.”可知，我忘记了邀请她，故选 A。

9. 句意：我记得只有当有人对我感兴趣时，我才会把一个名字加到客人名单上。

gift 礼物；list 清单；diary 日记；box 盒子。根据“I thought about the guest list.”可知，此处表示客人名单，故选 B。

10. 句意：但是萨拉没有那样做。

still 仍然；even 甚至；never 从不；only 仅仅。根据“I remembered that I only added a name to the guest...when someone showed an interest in me.”可知，我只会把对我感兴趣的人加入客人名单上，名单上没有萨拉，因此表示她对我没兴趣，故选 C。

11. 句意：她说：“我不能停留。”

stand 站立；sing 唱歌；wait 等待；stay 停留。根据后文的“My dad’s waiting in the car.”可知，她爸爸在车里等她，因此她不能停留，故选 D。

12. 句意：“谢谢，但我得走了，”她说，迅速转身向门口走去。

quickly 很快地；carefully 认真地；finally 最后；early 早地。根据“My dad’s waiting in the car.”可知，因为她爸爸在车里等她，因此她快速地走了，故选 A。

13. 句意：直到聚会结束我才打开那个盒子。

ready 准备; successful 成功的; over 结束的; interesting 有趣的。结合句意, 此处表示要打开盒子, 应是在聚会结束之后, 故选 C。

14. 句意: 这是我收到的最好的礼物。

worst 最糟的; last 最后的; first 第一; best 最好的。根据“I didn’t know it then, but now I realize that Sarah is my best friend.”可知, 根据萨拉给她的礼物, 她认为萨拉是她最好的朋友, 因此那是她收到的最好的礼物, 故选 D。

15. 句意: 后来我想, 这个礼物看起来和莎拉的猫西摩一模一样。

took out 拿出; missed out 错过; thought out 仔细考虑; put out 熄灭。此处接宾语从句, 表示想起了她的那个礼物, 故选 C。

16. B 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. A

【导语】本文介绍了我们在与人交流中, 要弄清别人说话的言外之意, 以避免说话过程中出现误解和犯下错误。

16. 推理判断题。根据“Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning”可知有时人们所说的话掩盖了他们的真正含义, 所以如果不认真听, 就会不理解他们真正的含义, 故“如果我们不认真听, 我们就会错过话语背后的感觉”放②处。故选 B。

17. 词义猜测题。根据“There’s a bit of envy in those words. Maybe he doesn’t see it himself”可知这些话里有点嫉妒, 也许他自己没有注意到, 故此处 it 指代“有点嫉妒”。故选 B。

18. 细节理解题。根据第二段“Why do we go wrong about our friends? Sometimes what people want to say hides their real meaning”可知, 人们往往说的和真正表达的意思不一样, 所以有时我们会对朋友产生误解。故选 C。

19. 细节理解题。根据“Did Jerry really care when I broke my leg...”以及本文内容可知作者举了几个例子说明了本文的主题。故选 A。

20. 最佳标题题。本文介绍了我们在与人交流中, 要弄清别人说话的言外之意, 以避免说话过程中出现误解和犯下错误, 选项 A“你能说出他们的真正意思吗”为标题最合适。故选 A。

21. B

【详解】句意: ——这是我给你讲过很多次的那部电影。——很棒。我从没看过比这部更有趣的电影。

考查冠词。a 不定冠词, 放在辅音音素开始的单词前; the 定冠词, 表示确指。根据“film I’ve told you many times”可知表示确指提到过的那部, 用定冠词“the”。根据“I’ve never seen”可知表示泛指“没看过更有趣的一部”, “more”是辅音音素开头的单词, 用不定冠词“a”。故选 B。

22. B

【详解】句意: 如今, 人们有了更多的交流方式, 但他们之间的距离不像以前那么近了。

考查名词辨析。condition 状况; communication 交流; community 社区; competition 竞争。根据“people have many more ways of ...”可知, 此处指的是现在的人交流方式多种多样。故选 B。

23. D

【详解】句意: ——昨晚的雨真大! ——我正在看电视, 这时雨开始猛烈地打在窗户上。

考查介词辨析。across 穿过(表面); through 穿过(内部); out 外面; against 碰撞。beat against the window 表示“撞击玻璃”。故选 D。

24. B

【详解】句意: 这些天, 王叔叔看起来气色很好。他过去抽很多烟, 但他已经戒掉了。

考查一般过去时。was used to smoke 被用于吸烟, 用于一般过去时的被动语态; used to smoke 过去常常吸烟, 用于一般过去时; gets used to smoking 习惯吸烟, 用于一般现在时; is used to smoking 习惯于吸烟, 用于一般现在时。根据“but he has given it up”可知, 他现在已经戒烟了, 因此应是说他过去常常吸烟, 应用 used to do 表示“过去常常做某事”。故选 B。

25. D

【详解】句意: 欧盟由 27 个成员国组成。乌克兰和俄罗斯都不在其中。

考查动词短语。be made of 由……制成; be made from 由……制成; be made in 在某地制作; be made up of 由……组成。根据“The European Union (欧盟) is...27 member countries”可知欧盟由 27 个成员国组成。故选 D。

26. D

【详解】句意：在右边的通知中，皮特先生的意思是什么？

考查交际运用。A：作业必须在周一提交。B：没有学生在周五前完成作业。C：如果学生有问题，向皮特先生求助。D：学生能有额外的时间完成作业。根据“if you haven't finished it by Friday, you can hand it in on Monday.”可知，学生的作业在周一提交就行，意味着学生有更多的时间完成作业。故选 D。

27. B

【详解】句意：——你叔叔什么时候前往丹麦的首都的呢？——让我看看。他已经离开近 2 个月了。

考查特殊疑问句及延续性动词。when 什么时候；how long 多久。根据“for nearly 2 months.”可知，空二应用延续性动词，left 为 leave 的过去分词，是短暂性动词，故排除 AC 选项；空一由“leave”可知，how long 不与短暂性动词连用，因此用 when 引导特殊疑问句。故选 B。

28. B

【详解】句意：——我出差时你能照看一下我的花吗？——我很乐意。我会按时给它们浇水。

考查情景交际。Never mind 没关系；With pleasure 愿意；You're welcome 不客气；My pleasure 我的荣幸。根据“Could you look after my flowers while I'm away on business, please”以及“I'll water them on time”可知，询问者在请求帮助，而回答者是愿意帮忙的。因此用 With pleasure“很乐意”。故选 B。

29. A

【详解】句意：——我认为养狗不会使你感到孤独。——不全是那样。照我看来，狗有时候会给你带来很多麻烦。

考查情景交际。Not exactly 不全是；Take it easy 别紧张，别着急；I agree with you 我同意你的说法；That's a good idea 那是一个好主意。根据句意“In my opinion, dogs sometimes bring you a lot of trouble.”可知，说话人并不是完全同意对方的话，故选 A。

30. B

【详解】句意：我们在写作时经常使用事实和观点。以下哪句话是观点？

考查常识。We saw an empty box in the middle of the room 我们看到房间中间有一个空盒子；It's not easy to get used to the changes quickly 快速适应变化并不容易；Our teachers told us it was School Poetry Week 我们的老师告诉我们，今天是学校诗歌周；There used to be a shoe factory by the river 河边曾经有一家鞋厂。选项 B 是观点，其余都是事实。故选 B。

31. southern

【详解】句意：我们的家乡靖江位于泰州南部。根据“lies in the...part of Taizhou”可知，空处修饰名词 part，应使用形容词，south 的形容词形式为 southern“南方的”。故填 southern。

32. have called

【详解】句意：——节目将在十分钟后开始，但迈克不在这里。——别担心。我已经打了电话给他，他肯定会马上来。根据“Don't worry”可知是不要担心，因此是已经打了电话，应用现在完成时，主语是 I，结构为 have+过去分词。故填 have called。

33. taught

【详解】句意：——李小姐在她来这里之前，曾经在上海担任一名教师，对吗？——是的，她在那里教地理将近 10 年。空处为谓语动词，且根据语义可知，“教”这一动作发生在过去，已经在过去结束，在过去的一段时间内发生用一般过去时，teach“教”过去式为 taught。故填 taught。

34. itself

【详解】句意：这台电脑非常智能，工作结束后它会自己关机。主语是“it”，可判断是自动关机，空处应用反身代词。故填 itself。

35. uglier

【详解】句意：露西讨厌穿这件新衣服，因为她认为这件衣服比她原来的还要难看。ugly“丑陋的”，形容词，根据“than”可知此处应用其比较级形式，故填 uglier。

36. wife's

【详解】句意：我姐姐的发型和我妻子的一样。根据“My sister's hairstyle”以及给出的词语是名词可知，空格后面没有名词，所以要用名词的所有格来填空。故填 wife's。

37. impossible

【详解】句意：我发现不努力工作是不可能成功的。此处是 find it adj. to do sth； 又根据“without hard work.”以及提示词可知，不努力想取得成功是不可能的，possible 的反义词是 impossible“不可能的”。故填 impossible。

38. twelfth

【详解】句意：植树节，即三月十二日，在绿化方面发挥着重要作用。此处表示日期，应用序数词 twelfth。故填 twelfth。

39. sitting

【详解】句意：——你介意我坐在这里吗？——抱歉，你最好不要。这个座位是给我表哥的。Would you mind doing sth.意为“你介意做某事吗”，是固定短语。空处需用动名词作宾语。故填 sitting。

40. to save

【详解】句意：医生和护士成功的救了多名病人的生命，尽管他们没有足够的药。manage to do sth“成功做某事”，故填 to save。