

一、阅读理解

Two ladies lived next to each other. One day, one of the ladies said to the other, "I have lived here for five years, but I have never met you before. Could I have your name, please?" The other replied, "I am Li Huaying. I moved here three years ago. What should I call you?"

It seems very ridiculous that people living next to each other don't know each other for such a long time. However, this kind of story is often heard in many cities. With the raising of living standards (水平), many people have moved into modern buildings. They like to stay at home, enjoying the modern life in their houses. They seldom go out after they get home from work. They have little contact (联系) with their neighbours and don't care about what is happening in the neighbourhood.

Our life is getting better and better, but the relationship (关系) between neighbours is not as close (亲近的) as before. Good relationship of neighbours is important to people. People need trust, understanding and help all the time. Now, we should do something to make a change. People living in the same neighborhood should be organized (组织) to have some social activities so that they can have a better understanding of each other.

1. The two ladies are _____. A. friends B. sisters C. neighbours D. workmates
2. According to the passage, the underlined word "ridiculous" means "_____" in Chinese.
A. 可恶的 B. 可笑的 C. 可怜的 D. 可爱的
3. What do many people do after they get home from work now?
A. They often go out to have all kinds of activities. B. They do something to help their neighbours.
C. They stay at home and don't care about anything that happens outside.
D. They often have a chat with their neighbours.
4. How was the relationship between neighbours before? A. Bad. B. Close. C. Lovely. D. Terrible.
5. This story usually happens _____. A. in the country B. in small towns C. in cities D. in big parks

Dr. Mortimer reads:

"The story of the Hound of the Baskervilles.

Baskerville Hall, 1742.

Sir Hugo Baskerville is lord of the manor of Baskerville. He is a cruel man. Hugo falls in love with the daughter of a local farmer. 6. So Hugo, with five or six of his friends, kidnaps the girl and takes her to Baskerville Hall. 7. Hugo is very angry. He follows her over the moor with his horses and hounds in the moonlight. His friends follow on their horses. 8. They stop and by the light of the moon they see the young woman, lying dead. Next to her lies the dead body of Hugo. 9. It is like a hound, but much, much bigger. And as they watch, it bites a hole in Hugo Baskerville's throat. There is blood everywhere. 10. One of them dies that night from the shock. The others are never the same again.

This is the story of the Hound of the Baskervilles. Many family members die of sudden and strange deaths. So my children, remember this: never, never go across the moor at night."

- A. Suddenly they see Hugo's horse but Hugo is not on it.
- B. Hugo's friends scream and ride away on their horses across the moor.
- C. But she does not want to marry him. D. The Hound of the Baskervilles is a very big dog.
- E. But the girl escapes and runs across the moor as fast as possible. F. It is a legend of the Baskerville family.
- G. A horrible, black, animal is standing over him.

二、单项选择

11. There _____ any poor people in China in fifty years, I think.
A. aren't B. don't have C. won't be D. won't have
12. —What do you _____ this green skirt? —It's nice, but it's dear. I'll _____.
A. think of; think it about B. think of; think about it C. like; think it about
13. —Do you have an _____ sister, Tony? —Yes, I do. And she often _____ a bike to the beach with me.
A. older; ride B. older; rides C. elder, ride D. elder, rides

14. —_____ about me. There is nothing serious. —OK. Take care
A. Don't be worry B. Not be worried C. Never worried D. Don't worry
15. —Can you tell me _____, Tom? —He is very tall and very kind.
A. what does your father like B. what's your father like C. what your father likes D. what your father is like
16. Send me an email before you come and I _ you at the train station. A. meet B. met C. am meeting D. will meet
17. I hope you _____ fun learning English this term. A. to have B. having C. to having D. will have
18. Look at these books in your room. I think either you or your brother _____ reading.
A. likes B. like C. is like

三、单词拼写

19. There _____ (be) little rain in Changzhou in three days, is there?
20. —_____ your father _____ (play) basketball with you this Sunday morning? —No, he isn't.
21. Lee _____ (give) us a talk on the history of China tomorrow, isn't he?
22. —I believe we _____ (make) our China Dream come true earlier if all of us pull together.
—I agree. Let's do what we can from now on.
23. The i_____ about Botswana in this guidebook is very useful. You can read it to make a better travel plan.
24. John's father owns a company. He is the m_____ of it.
25. Some engineers often f_____ the broken computers in our neighbourhood.
26. Tom's father works as an e_____, so he is very good at Maths and Science.
27. You should ____ your answers carefully before handing in your paper (试卷) if you want to get high scores in the exam.
28. Suzhou is such a beautiful country that _____ from different countries come to visit it.

四、课堂链接

1. —Happy birthday, Mr. Wang! Here are some presents from _____ of us. —Thank you so much, boys and girls!
A. both B. neither C. either D. all
2. _____ of the two girls is from Africa or Europe. A. All B. Both C. None D. Neither
3. ---Coffee with sugar or milk? ---_____. I'd like anything but black coffee.
A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. None
4. —When shall we have a picnic, Tuesday or Wednesday? —_____ is OK. I am free this week.
A. Neither B. Either C. Both D. All
5. —What about these two jackets, sir? —_____ of them fits me. Could you show me _____ one?
A. Either; other B. Neither; another C. Either; the other
6. —Has anybody in your group decided to enter for the competition? —Two have shown interest, but _____ of them has made up their mind. A. either B. neither C. both D. none
7. —Millie, are your parents at home? —Yes. Mum is cooking dinner _____ dad is fixing my computer.
A. while B. until C. since D. after
8. Nobody believes a 92-year-old could run a marathon _____ she passed the finishing line. People of all ages can challenge themselves. A. if B. until C. since D. when
9. I'm sure you'll achieve it in the end _____ you keep on doing something.
A. so that B. as long as C. unless D. until
10. Either John or Sally _____ (be) going to study in Australia next month.
11. Neither of the twins _____ (want) to do the chores.
12. There are flowers on either _____ (side) of the bank.
13. Neither of the girls _____ (have) been to Japan.
14. 这个大厅比我们教室大三倍。
15. Lunch is from 12:00 to 1:00, and after that we have Chinese and art. (翻译句子)
16. I studied until midnight last night so I didn't get enough sleep.
17. I think friends are like books—you don't need a lot of them as long as they are good.
18. If you take English seriously, you'll find it easy to learn it well.
19. I like musicians who can play different kinds of music.
20. That's why many Chinese adults continue to live with their parents.

参考答案:

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. C

【导语】本文讨论了邻里关系，现在的人们生活水平提高了，但邻里间的关系不如从前了。

1. 细节理解题。根据“Two ladies lived next to each other.”可知，她们是邻居。故选 C。
2. 词义猜测题。根据画线词后的“people living next to each other don't know each other for such a long time.”可知，住在隔壁的人这么长时间彼此互不相识，这是一件很可笑的事情，由此推知画线词意为“可笑的，荒唐的”。故选 B。
3. 细节理解题。根据“They like to stay at home, enjoying the modern life in their houses...what is happening in the neighborhood.”可知，现在许多人下班之后都待在家里，对外面发生的事毫不关心。故选 C。
4. 推理判断题。根据“Our life is getting better and better, but the relationship (关系) between neighbours is not as close (亲近的) as before.”可以推知，过去邻里之间的关系是亲近的。故选 B。
5. 细节理解题。由第二段中的“However, this kind of story is often heard in many cities.”可知，这个故事通常发生在城市里。故选 C。
6. C 7. E 8. A 9. G 10. B

【分析】本文讲述巴斯克维尔的一个庄园的主人，爱上了当地农民的女儿，但是由于他很残忍，绑架了这个女孩，而后女孩逃跑，庄主去追的途中被野兽杀害的故事。

6. 根据“Hugo falls in love with the daughter of a local farmer...So Hugo, with five or six of his friends, kidnaps the girl and takes her to Baskerville Hall.”可知，雨果爱上了一个女孩并且绑架了她，选项 C“但她不想嫁给他”符合语境，故选 C。
7. 根据“Hugo is very angry. He follows her over the moor with his horses and hounds in the moonlight.”可知，雨果非常生气，他带着他的马和猎犬在月光下跟着她走过沼地，选项 E“但是女孩逃跑了，以最快的速度跑过沼地”符合语境，故选 E。
8. 根据“His friends follow on their horses...They stop and by the light of the moon they see the young woman, lying dead. Next to her lies the dead body of Hugo.”可知，朋友们跟着雨果，但是看到的却是死去的女孩和雨果，选项 A“突然，他们看到了雨果的马，但雨果不在上面”符合语境，故选 A。
9. 根据“It is like a hound, but much, much bigger. And as they watch, it bites a hole in Hugo Baskerville's throat.”可知，它像猎犬，但要大得多，在他们的注视下，它在雨果·巴斯克维尔的喉咙上咬了一个洞，选项 G“一只可怕的黑色动物正站在他面前”符合语境，故选 G。
10. 根据“And as they watch, it bites a hole in Hugo Baskerville's throat. There is blood everywhere.”可知，在他们的注视下，它在雨果·巴斯克维尔的喉咙上咬了一个洞，到处都是血，选项 B“雨果的朋友们尖叫着骑着马穿过沼地”符合语境，故选 B。
11. C

【详解】句意：五十年后在中国不会有穷人，我认为。此句考查的是 there be 句型，首先排除 B,D; in fifty years 50 年以后，是表示将来的时间状语，时态为一般将来时态，故答案选 C。

点睛：There be 是英语中常用句型，表示“人或事物的存在”。There 在此结构中是引导词，已经没有副词“那里”的含义。There be 后面的名词是句子的主语。要表达“某个地方或某个时间存在什么事物或人”的时候常用“There be + 名词+ 地点（时间）”这一句型。There be 句型的时态通过 be 体现出来，如：一般现在时态：There is/are；一般过去时态：There was/were；一般将来时态：There will be, There is/are going to be

12. B

【详解】句意：——你认为这条绿色短裙怎么样？——它是漂亮的，但它很贵。我要考虑下。

考查动词短语。think of 认为；think about 考虑；like 喜欢。What do you think of ...? 你认为……怎么样？是固定句式；think about 是“动词+介词”短语，it 放在介词之后。故选 B。

13. D

【详解】句意：——Tony，你有姐姐吗？——是的，我有。她经常和我骑车去沙滩。

考查形容词和动词辨析。older 更老的，形容词比较级；elder 年长的，虽为比较级但无比较意义，通常作定语。第一个空作定语表示“年长的姐姐”，用形容词 elder，根据 often 可知回答中描述经常的事，用一般现在时，主语是第

第三人称单数，谓语动词用三单。故选 D。

14. D

【详解】句意：——不要担心我。不怎么严重。——好的。保重。

考查祈使句和动词短语。此句没有主语，用祈使句，Don't do...句型，排除 B 和 C；形容词短语 be worried about sb 表示“担心某人”或者动词短语 worry about sb 表示“担心某人”。故选 D。

15. D

【详解】句意：——汤姆，你能告诉我你父亲是个什么样的人吗？——他很高，很善良。

考查宾语从句和词义辨析。like 喜欢；be like 像。此处含宾语从句，需用陈述语序，排除 AB；结合答语“He is very tall and very kind.”可知，询问外貌和性格，故选 D。

16. D

【详解】句意：在你来之前给我发封电子邮件，我将会在火车站接你。

考查动词时态。根据句式“祈使句+and/or+陈述句”和句意可知，将去接，后半句为一般将来时。故选 D。

17. D

【详解】句意：我希望你这学期学英语会很开心。

考查一般将来时态和 hope 的用法。have fun doing sth.“做某事玩得开心”，固定搭配，可知应该用 have 的正确格式。hope 后接省略 that 的宾语从句，此句时态应该是一般将来时。故选 D。

18. A

【详解】句意：看看你房间里的这些书。我认为不是你喜欢读书，就是你哥哥喜欢读书。

考查动词辨析和主谓一致。like 喜欢；be like 像。根据“reading”可知，此处表达“喜欢阅读”，应用 like；either...or...表示“要么……，要么……”，连接两个并列主语时，谓语动词的数与离它最近的主语保持一致；“your brother”是第三人称单数，谓语动词 like 应用三单形式。故选 A。

19. is going to be

【详解】句意：三天后常州几乎不会有雨了，是吗？根据“in three days”可判断应使用一般将来时；there be 句型的一般将来时有 there is going to be 和 there will be 两种形式。又根据“is there?”可知是 is going to be。故填 is going to be。

20. Is going to play

【详解】句意：——这个星期天早上你爸爸要和你一起打篮球吗？——不，他没有。根据时间标志词“this Sunday morning”可知应用一般将来时，又根据答句“he isn't.”可知此处用“be going to+动词原形”结构。故填 Is; going to play。

21. is going to give

【详解】句意：李明天要给我们做一个关于中国历史的报告，是吗？根据“tomorrow”可知，是一般将来时，结合“isn't he”可知，此处用 be going to 表将来，故填 is going to give。

22. will make

【详解】句意：——我相信如果我们都团结在一起，中国梦会更早实现。——我同意。从现在开始我们尽力而为吧。整句话为宾语从句，主句为一般现在时，根据“主现从不限”的时态规则，从句可根据实际情况用任何时态；宾语从句部分包含一个 if 引导的条件状语从句，其中空缺单词为主句谓语，根据语境和“主将从现”的时态规则可知，条件状语从句的主句谓语应使用一般将来时 will do 的结构，故填 will make。

23. (i)ntroduction/(i)nformation

【详解】句意：这本指南中关于博茨瓦纳的介绍/信息非常有用。你可以阅读它来制定更好的旅行计划。根据“about Botswana in this guidebook is very useful. You can read it to make a better travel plan.”可知这是旅游手册中有关这个地方的介绍/信息，因此对制定旅游计划有帮助，introduction 意为“介绍”，information“信息”。故填 (i)ntroduction/(i)nformation。

24. (m)anager

【详解】句意：约翰的父亲拥有一家公司。他是它的经理。根据“John's father owns a company.”及所给的首字母提示可知，约翰的父亲是经理。manager 意为“经理”，这里用单数形式。故填(m)anager。

25. (f)ix

【详解】句意：一些工程师经常修理我们附近的坏电脑。根据“the broken computers”及所给的首字母提示可知，这里指工程师经常修理我们附近的坏电脑，fix 意为“修理”；由 often 可知，这里是一般现在时，主语 Some engineers 是

复数，因此谓语用动词原形。故填(f)ix。

26. (e)ngineer

【详解】句意：汤姆的父亲是一名工程师，所以他非常擅长数学和科学。根据“so he is very good at Maths and Science”可知擅长数学和科学，结合首字母 e 可推出是一名工程师。故填(e)ngineer。

27. check

【详解】句意：如果你想在考试中取得高分，你应该在交卷前仔细检查你的答案。根据“You should...your answers carefully before handing in your paper”可知，此处考查动词 check“检查”。结合“if you want to get high scores in the exam”，可知时态为一般现在时。should 后需填动词原形。故填 check。

28. visitors

【详解】句意：苏州是一个美丽的国家，来自不同国家的游客都来参观。根据“come to visit it.”可知参观的人是游客，visitor“游客”，是名词，此处应用复数，故填 visitors。

课堂链接

1. D

【详解】句意：——王老师，生日快乐！这是我们所有人的礼物。——非常感谢，孩子们！

A. both 两者都；B. neither 两者都不；C. either 两者中任何一个；D. all 所有；全部。

题干为肯定句，由“boys and girls”可知有三人以上的人送礼物，用 all。故选 D。

2. D

【详解】句意：这两个女孩都不是来自非洲或欧洲。

考查不定代词用法。all 所有，全都；both 两者都；none 都不；neither 两者都不；根据句意理解及句中 of the two girls 可知，这里表达的是两者之间，故排除 A/C，再根据句中动词 is 可知，这里表达的是否定意义，故选 D。

【点睛】英语中 all/ none/ both/ neither 的用法要注意区别。all 指代的是三者或三者以上的全部，全都；none 是 all 的反义词，也是指代三者或三者以上的都不；both 指代的是两者都，作主语时，谓语动词一般要用复数形式；neither 时两者都不，作主语时，谓语动词一般用单数形式；做题要根据句意理解来区别。

3. A

【详解】句意：——加糖的咖啡还是牛奶？——都可以，除了清咖啡外我都喜欢。A. Either 两者中的任一个；B. Neither 两者都不；C. Both 两者都；D. None 三者或三者以上都不。前面提到两种饮料，而下文提到除了清咖啡外都喜欢，也就是上面提到的两种饮料哪一个都可以。故答案为 A。

4. B

【详解】句意：——我们什么时候去野餐，星期二还是星期三？——哪一天都可以。我这个星期有空。A. Neither 两者都不；B. Either 两者中的任一个；C. Both 两者都；D. All 三者或三者以上都。

根据“I am free this week.”判断，是两天中哪一天都可以，排除 A,D；both 作主语时，视作复数，be 动词要用 are，应排除 C 选项，故正确答案为 B。

点睛： both, either, neither, all, any, none 的用法与区别：

这些词都可用作代词或形容词。其位置都在 be 动词之后，行为动词之前或第一助动词之后。both (两者都)，either (两者中任何一个)，neither (两者都不)。以上几个词的使用范围为两个人或物。both 与复数连用，either 与单数连用。all (所有的，全部的人或物)，any (任何一个)，none (都不)。以上几个词的使用范围为三者以上。故 both 的反义词为 neither；all 的反义词为 none。

5. B

【详解】句意：——先生，这两件夹克怎么样？——它们两个都不适合我。你能再给我看一件吗？

考查不定代词辨析。either 两者中的任何一个；neither 两者都不；other 形容词，其它的，后面常修饰复数名词；another 再一，又一，后面常直接修饰单数名词；the other 两者中的另一个。根据“Could you show me...one?”可知，两件都不适合我，请给我再看一件，因此第一空是“两者都不”，用 neither，第二空是“再一，又一”，用 another。故选 B。

6. B

【详解】句意：——你们组中有人决定报名参加比赛吗？——有两个人表现出了兴趣，但他们都没有下定决心。

考查代词辨析。either 二者之一；neither 两者都不；both 两者都；none 三者或三者以上都不。根据“Two have shown interest”可知有两个人表现出了兴趣，但他们两人都没有下定决心，用 neither，故选 B。

7. A

【详解】句意：——米莉，你父母在家吗？——是的。妈妈在做饭，爸爸在修我的电脑。

考查连词。while 当……时；until 直到；since 因为；after 在……以后。根据“dad is fixing my computer”两个动作同时发生，且是延续性动作，指的当妈妈做饭的时候，爸爸在修电脑。故选 A。

8. B

【详解】句意：没有人相信一个 92 岁的老人能够跑马拉松，直到她通过了终点线。任何年龄的人都可以挑战自己。

考查从属连词的辨析。if 如果；until 直到……；since 自从，因为；when 当……时。由 nobody 相当于 not anybody，“not...until...”是固定句型，意思是“直到……才……”，引导时间状语从句。故选 B。

9. B

【详解】句意：只要你坚持做某件事情，我确信你最终会实现它。

考查连词辨析。so that 以便于；as long as 只要；unless 除非；until 直到……为止。“you keep on doing something.”是“I’m sure you’ll achieve it in the end”的条件，所以应用 as long as 引导条件状语从句。故选 B。

10. is

【详解】句意：下个月不是约翰就是莎莉要去澳大利亚学习。根据“Either John or Sally”可知，表示两者中的一个，be 动词使用 is，故填 is。

11. wants

【详解】句意：双胞胎两个人都不想做家务。本句是陈述双胞胎的特点，应用一般现在时；而 Neither of + 名词或代词作主语，谓语动词通常用单数形式，故填 wants。

12. side

【详解】句意：河岸的两边都有花。根据“either...(side) of the bank”可知，此处表达河岸的任何一边，either 后面加可数名词单数形式，表示任何一个，side“边”可数名词单数。故填 side。

13. has

【详解】句意：两个女孩都没去过日本。Neither of + 复数名词做主语的时候，谓语动词应当使用单数，故填 have 的三单形式 has。

14. This hall is three times larger than our classroom.

【详解】这个大厅：this hall；三倍：three times；大的：large，比较级为 larger；比：than；我们的教室：our classroom。根据句意，此题表示倍数，应用句型：A+be+基数词+times+形容词比较级+than B，主语“this hall”为第三人称单数形式，因此 be 用 is。故填 This hall is three times larger than our classroom。

15. 午餐是从 12 点到 1 点，之后我们有语文课和美术课。

【详解】Lunch“午餐”；is“是”；from 12:00 to 1:00“从 12 点到 1 点”；and after that“之后”；we have Chinese and art“我们有语文课和美术课”。故填：午餐是从 12 点到 1 点，之后我们有语文课和美术课。

16. 我昨晚学习到半夜，所以睡眠不足。

【详解】I“我”；studied“学习”；until midnight“直到半夜”；last night“昨晚”；so“因此”；didn’t“没有”；get enough sleep“获得足够的睡眠”。故填：我昨晚学习到半夜，所以睡眠不足。

17. 我认为朋友就像书——你不需要很多，只要好就行。

【详解】I think friends are like books“我认为朋友就像书”；you don’t need a lot of them“你不需要很多”；as long as“只要”，引导条件状语从句；they are good“只要是好的”。故填：我认为朋友就像书——你不需要很多，只要好就行。

18. 如果你认真对待英语，你会发现学好英语很简单。

【详解】if“如果”；take sth. seriously“认真对待……”；English“英语”；you’ll“你会”；find it+形容词+to do sth.“发现做某事……”；easy“简单的，容易的”；learn it well“学好它”。故填：如果你认真对待英语，你会发现学好英语很简单。

19. 我喜欢能演奏不同种类音乐的音乐家。

【详解】I like musicians：我喜欢音乐家，句子的主句；who can play different kinds of music：能演奏不同种类音乐，是由 who 引导的定语从句，用来修饰名词“musicians”。故填“我喜欢能演奏不同种类音乐的音乐家。”

20. 那就是许多中国的成年人继续跟他们的父母住在一起的原因。

【详解】That's why many Chinese adults continue to live with their parents.这里是 why 引导的表语从句；many Chinese

adults 表示许多中国成年人；continue to do sth.表示继续做某事；故填那就是许多中国的成年人继续跟他们的父母住在一起的原因。