

八年级英语下 每日一练 (17)

一、阅读理解

Texan 81-year-old good friends Hester and Hazel traveled around the world in 80 days, proving that adventure doesn't have an age limit.

Their first stop was a location that challenges even many experienced travelers: the Antarctic. Getting to the southernmost continent first required crossing the Drake Passage, the waters between the southern tip of South America and the Antarctic's South Shetland Islands. "For almost two days, we were rocking and rolling, slipping and sliding through the Drake Passage and we were holding on for dear life," Hester said. The voyage (旅行), however, disappeared from their mind as they set foot on the ground of the Antarctic, fascinated by the breathtaking beauty of penguins, icebergs and glaciers.

Since that first adventure, the pair have visited 18 countries across all seven continents. They rode camels in Egypt, met elephants in Bali, danced in Nepal and observed the Northern Lights in Finland. And despite the challenges international travel presented, the good friends said they finished their trip without any argument. They're both independent and stubborn (固执的), but they respected each other's feelings. And what they remember the most are the people that they met. "We met some of the most wonderful, kindest, friendliest people. We just have friends now all over the world that we love dearly," Hester said.

"You know, people often ask us about it," said Hester. "We tell them there's one universal language, and that's the smile. We found it worked wonders because we often realized that English was not always spoken and that could cover all languages."

They also encouraged other older people not to let age hold them back. In addition to some minor changes in plans—like deciding not to ride a motorbike in Bali because of worries about falling—their age didn't affect their itinerary (旅程) abroad. They said they felt confident that if they were injured during their trip, their children would have been at peace knowing that they were doing what they absolutely wanted. And Hazel described 81 as the perfect age to embark (开始) on a trip. "Getting older does give us a little bit of wisdom of making decisions," she said.

- What might the pair think of their trip to the Antarctica?
A. Brief but exciting. B. Interesting but unsuccessful.
C. Tough but valuable. D. Unpleasant but memorable.
- What is the highlight of the pair's adventures for themselves?
A. Meeting nice people along the way. B. Experiencing many challenging activities
C. Learning about different cultures from travelers. D. Avoiding conflicts despite their stubborn nature.
- The statement "The two shared a very important piece of advice for travelers worrying about the language barrier on their own adventure." can be the best beginning of _____.
A. paragraph 5 B. paragraph 4 C. paragraph 3 D. paragraph 2
- What does the underlined word "that" paragraph 4 refer to?
A. English. B. The pair's advice. C. The smile. D. The language barrier.
- What can we infer about the pair from the last paragraph?
A. They regretted not exploring the world earlier. B. They fell down when riding a motorbike in Bali.
C. Their children understood and supported them. D. Their wisdom saved them lots of time during their trip.
- How long _____ they _____? — Sorry, I don't know. But I know that Peter is going to _____ a nurse next month.
A. did; marry; marry to B. did; get marry; marry with
C. have; got married; marry D. have; been married; marry
- He said he would help me with my maths if he _____ free.
A. will be B. was C. would be D. is
- Why haven't you asked her to come here?
—She _____ an important experiment when I found her and she _____ it.
A. had done; didn't finish B. was doing; hasn't finished C. did; wouldn't finish D. has done; hadn't finished
- _____ the work today, everyone. —Great. We can go home now.

- A. So many is B. So many for C. So much for D. so much is
10. I feel _____ sad when I think of my family because I _____ my hometown for over ten years.
A. a few, have left B. a little bit, have been away C. a little bit, have left D. a bit, have been away from
11. Lucy _____ here one minutes ago ,but she _____ her keys here.
A. left; left B. forgot; forgot C. left; forgot D. forgot; left
12. What changes _____ in your lives?
A. have there had B. has there been C. have there been D. has there had
13. —Can you tell me Kitty’s address? —I don’t know. But I’ll tell you her address ____ she ____ to me.
A. until; writes B. as soon as; writes C. until; will write D. as soon as; will write
14. —The light in his office is still on. Do you know _____? —To work on a very important project.
A. if he works hard B. why he keeps working C. why is he so busy D. when he will stop working
15. _great fun it is to surf the Internet! A. What B. What a C. How a D. How
16. —Can I have a film ticket? —Oh, sorry. There are none left. We_.
A. sold them out B. have sold them out C. sold out them D. have sold out them
17. —Didn't you hear me just now? —_____. I'm sorry I was thinking about a math problem.
A. Yes, I do B. No, I don't C. Yes, I did D. No, I didn't
18. --Would you mind opening the window? It's too hot in the room -- _____. I'll do it right away.
A. You 'd better not B. Of course not C. I hope not D. It doesn't matter

二、完形填空

In modern times, we admire the bravery of astronauts. We _____ 19 _____ into the sky and wonder if they will ever return from their voyage (航行) into the great unknown.

It's hard to believe, but only a short while ago, our own earth was as huge and unknown as _____ 20 _____ is today. Only 500 years ago, most of the earth was not explored. Sailing too far away from land was as _____ 21 _____ then as it is today for astronauts to sail into outer space.

But humans have always wanted to learn about the world, no matter what the dangers. The great Chinese _____ 22 _____, Zheng He, proves this point.

In 1405, at the request of the Emperor, he left China for the first of _____ 23 _____ voyages of discovery that he made between 1405 and 1433. The fleet of ships given to Zheng for these voyages was _____ 24 _____ as the “fleet of friendship”, for this was the purpose of his trips.

On each trip Zheng ordered more than 20,000 men on hundreds of ships. He sailed the South China Sea, and _____ 25 _____ the Indian Ocean to eastern Africa. _____ 26 _____, he visited 30 countries and began trade with them. At each port, the Chinese sailors made _____ 27 _____ with the local people.

On one voyage to _____ 28 _____, Zheng bought some rare animals for the Emperor. He _____ 29 _____ fair prices for a lion, a leopard, an ostrich, and a giraffe, and then brought them to the Emperor’s palace. On each return visit, the locals remembered the Chinese sailors and _____ 30 _____ them gifts.

It can be said that Zheng’s seven voyages of discovery were important _____ 31 _____ people learned more and more about the earth that lay _____ 32 _____ China’s coast. _____ 33 _____ important, however, were the friendly diplomatic (外交) relations that were begun so long ago. In 1419, seventeen countries sent officers back to China with Zheng. This was the beginning of a long friendship between China and its neighbours in South Asia and beyond to Africa.

19. A. look down B. look up C. look out D. look through
20. A. space B. sea C. land D. mountain
21. A. easy B. dangerous C. comfortable D. simple
22. A. explorer B. scientist C. inventor D. pilot
23. A. six B. five C. seven D. eight
24. A. given B. known C. called D. filled
25. A. across B. through C. over D. above
26. A. In all B. At all C. After all D. Above all
27. A. friendly B. friendship C. friends D. unfriendly
28. A. Africa B. America C. Asia D. Europe

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|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 29. A. cost | B. spent | C. took | D. paid |
| 30. A. offered | B. provided | C. presented | D. showed |
| 31. A. so | B. because | C. but | D. though |
| 32. A. against | B. beside | C. beyond | D. towards |
| 33. A. Possibly | B. Simply | C. Highly | D. Equally |

三、单词拼写

34. Teachers have developed _____ (在线的) courses for students since last year.
35. There is going to be a training _____ (方案) for the new workers in our company.
36. My brother wants to be a computer _____ (程序师).
37. Tan Dun made over 50 sounds from water by _____ (控制) the speed of water flow.
38. It's easy to change the text on _____ (显示器, 屏幕) before printing it.
39. The programme is too boring. Would you please change the c _____?
40. Now man has d _____ and produced many new kinds of computers.
41. We can use the computers to s _____ and r _____ e-mails.
42. We students like to use the computers to s _____ for information.
43. What's your favourite television _____ (节目)?
44. The guide _____ (引导) us to the village at last.
45. I know the place. Let me be your _____ (向导).
46. People can find old walls and castles in this old _____ (欧洲的) country.
47. English is an _____ (国际的) language. We should learn it well.
48. We _____ (learn) 2,000 English words so far.
49. —Welcome to our company! Have you been used to the life here in Wuxi?
—Thank you. Life is quite different. You know I _____ (be) abroad in Singapore for five years.
50. Without getting enough sleep, Tom was so tired that he c _____ into a tree on his way home.
51. Shirley s _____ some dry flowers onto the gift box and gave it to her friend.
52. The scientist came to our school and i _____ the students to the history of the telephone.
53. Nobody except Tom and Millie _____ (be) that park before.
54. This is the first time that everyone except the twins _____ (ride) an indoor roller coaster.
55. I can't get out of our neighborhood because I _____ (forget) to bring the pass with me.
56. I wish I could spend as much time as I can _____ (relax) myself from hard work.
57. — I _____ (grow) up, mum. Please don't treat me like a child anymore. — OK, I promise.
58. Not only Lucy but also her twin sister _____ (be) absent from school. They were ill in hospital.
59. He sent me quite a few messages, but I _____ (not reply) yet as I don't know what to say.
60. The price of gasoline _____ (rise) a lot in the past few months.

参考答案:

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

【导语】本文主要讲述了得克萨斯州 81 岁的好朋友赫斯特和黑泽尔在 80 天内环游世界的事迹。

1. 推理判断题。根据第二段“‘For almost two days, we were rocking and rolling, slipping and sliding through the Drake Passage and we were holding on for dear life,’ Hester said. The voyage (旅行), however, disappeared from their mind as they set foot on the ground of the Antarctic, fascinated by the breathtaking beauty of penguins, icebergs and glaciers.”可推知, 赫斯特和黑泽尔觉得她们的南极之旅虽艰难但有价值, 故选 C。

2. 细节理解题。根据第三段“‘And what they remember the most are the people that they met. ‘We met some of the most wonderful, kindest, friendliest people. We just have friends now all over the world that we love dearly,’ Hester said.”可知, 赫斯特和黑泽尔这次冒险中最好的部分是一路上遇到了很好人, 故选 A。

3. 推理判断题。根据第四段的内容可知, 本段提到了她们旅程中的一个问题: 语言障碍, 她们发现微笑是一种通用的语言, “The two shared a very important piece of advice for travelers worrying about the language barrier on their own adventure.”这句话意为“两人分享了一条非常重要的建议, 提醒那些担心自己冒险时语言障碍的旅行者”, 因此这句话最适合放在第四段的开头, 故选 B。

4. 词义猜测题。根据第四段“‘We tell them there’s one universal language, and that’s the smile. We found it worked wonders because we often realized that English was not always spoken and that could cover all languages.’”可知, 赫斯特和黑泽尔发现微笑一种通用的语言, 它起到了神奇的作用, 而且它可以涵盖所有语言, 由此推知, that 指上文提到的 the smile“微笑”, 故选 C。

5. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“‘They said they felt confident that if they were injured during their trip, their children would have been at peace knowing that they were doing what they absolutely wanted.’”可知, 赫斯特和黑泽尔有信心, 如果她们在旅途中受伤, 她们的孩子会很平静, 因为她们在做自己想要的事情, 由此推测, 她们的孩子理解并支持她们, 故选 C。

6. D

【详解】句意: ——他们结婚多久了? ——对不起, 我不知道。但是我知道皮特下个月将会娶一名护士。

考查动词时态。marry 做动词, 表示“结婚”, marry sb.表示“嫁/娶某人”; 题干第二个空格指的是皮特先生将要娶一名护士, 此处用“be going to+动词原形”表示“将来时”, 故此处应填原形 marry。其次 how long 表示多长时间, 常和现在完成时态连用, 且谓动词应用延续性动词, marry 本身是短暂性动词, 其对应的延续性动词是 be married。故选 D。

7. B

【详解】句意: 他说如果他有空, 他会帮助我学习数学。

考查时态。said 后接从句, 此句是宾语从句, 遵循主过从必过原则, 从句时态应该是过去某一时态。从句是一个 if 引导的条件状语从句, 遵循主将从现原则, 因此 if 引导的从句用一般过去时。故选 B。

8. B

【详解】句意: ——你为什么没叫她过来? ——当我发现她的时候, 她正在做实验, 而且还没有完成。

考查时态。when I found her 为一般过去时, 表示她过去正在做实验, 用过去进行时 was doing; 而且没让她来的原因是她目前还没有完成实验, 用现在完成时, 故选 B。

9. C

【详解】句意：——今天的工作到此为止，各位。——太好了。我们现在可以回家了。
考查词语辨析。many 和 much 都表示“许多”，many 修饰可数名词复数；much 修饰不可数名词；for 关于，介词；is 是 be 动词的单三形式。空后 the work 是不可数名词，So much for... 到此为止，仅仅就这么多，常用于结束一件事时的结束语，符合语境。故选 C。

10. D

【详解】句意：当我想起我家人时，我感觉有点悲伤，因为我已经离开家乡十多年了。
考查不定代词和时态。a few 一些，修饰可数名词复数；a bit 和 a little bit 可以修饰形容词，表示“一点”，第一个空修饰形容词，排除 A。根据“...for over ten years.”可知表示过去某一动作延续到现在，用现在完成时，且动词需为延续性动词，排除 C。be away from 表示“远离”。故选 D。

11. A

【详解】句意：露西一小时前离开了这里，但她把钥匙忘在这里了。
考查动词辨析。leave 离开；leave 和 forget 都可以表示“忘记”，但 leave 强调把某物遗忘在某地，而 forget 强调忘记做某事。根据时间状语“one minutes ago”可知，第一个空格所在句说的是“露西一小时前离开了这里”，故填“leave”的过去式“left”；第二个空格所在句是考查“leave sth.+地点”意为“把某物忘在某地”，因为句子时态是过去式，故填 left。故选 A。

12. C

【详解】句意：你的生活有什么变化吗？there be 表示有，结合语境是表达你的生活有什么变化吗，发生在过去，对现在造成一定的影响，故用现在完成时 have/has+过去分词，主语 changes 为复数，故用 have, be 的过去分词为 been，这里是特殊疑问句，将 have 提前，故选 C。

【点睛】there be 表示“有”，现在完成时结构：have/has+动词过去分词

13. B

【详解】句意：——你能告诉我基蒂的地址吗？——我不知道。但她一给我写信，我就会告诉你她的地址，until 到...为止，直到...才；as soon as 一...就...，当主句是一般将来时态时，as soon as 引导的时间状语从句用一般现在时态表将来，故答案为 B。

点睛：if 引导的条件状语从句以及 as soon as, when 等引导的时间状语从句，当主句是一般将来时态时，从句用一般现在时表示将来，也就是我们平常所说的“主将从现”原则。

14. B

【详解】句意：——他的办公室的灯仍然亮着，你知道他为什么一直工作吗？——为了完成一个非常重要的项目。根据 Do you know 可知，本题考查宾语从句，宾语从句中一般为陈述语序，选项 C 是疑问语序，所以排除掉；再根据“To work on a very important project.”可知，动词不定式 to 引导的句子在这里表示原因，提问的话应该用 why，故答案选 B。

点睛：宾语从句是中考必考的语法项目，主要考查三个方面的内容：

1. 语序 无论主句是陈述句还是疑问句，宾语从句都必须使用陈述语序，即“主句+连词+宾语从句（主语+谓语+.....）”句式。
2. 连接词 1) 当由陈述句充当宾语从句时，用 that 引导，that 无词义，在口语或非正式文体中常省略。2) 当由一般疑问句充当宾语从句时，用 if 或 whether 引导，意为“是否”。3) 如果宾语从句原来是特殊疑问句，只需用原来的特殊疑问词引导。
3. 时态 含宾语从句的复合句，主、从句谓语动词的时态呼应应包括以下三点内容：
 - 1) 如果主句的谓语动词是一般现在时，从句的谓语动词可根据需要，选用相应的任何时态。
 - 2) 如果主句的谓语动词是过去时，宾语从句的谓语动词只可根据需要，选用过去时态即一般过去时、过去进行时、过去将来时或过去完成时的某一种形式。

3) 如果宾语从句所表示的是客观事实、普遍真理、自然现象或习惯性动作等, 不管主句用什么时态, 从句时态都用一般现在时。

15. A

【详解】句意: 上网冲浪真是太有趣了! fun 为不可数名词, 符合“**What+形容词+不可数名词+主语+谓语!**”, 故答案为 A。

点睛: 感叹句是表达喜、怒、哀、乐以及惊奇、惊讶等强烈感情的句子。感叹句通常由 **what** 或 **how** 引导。现分述如下:

由 **what** 引导的感叹句, 其句子结构可分为以下三种:

1. **What + a/an + 形容词+可数名词单数+主语+谓语!** 2. **What + 形容词+可数名词复数+主语+谓语!** 3. **What + 形容词+不可数名词+主语+谓语!**

由 **how** 引导的感叹句, 其句子结构也分为三种:

1. **How + 形容词 / 副词+主语+谓语!** 2. **How + 形容词+ a/an + 可数名词单数+主语+谓语!** 3. **How + 主语+谓语!**

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!

16. B

【详解】句意: 我可以买一张电影票吗? -哦, 对不起。一张没有剩下, 我们已经把它们卖光了。**There are none left.** 一张没有剩下, 说明的是现在的情况, 电影票卖完也是说明现在的情况, 故用现在完成时态表达, **sell out** 动副词组, 代词放中间, 故答案选 B。

17. D

【详解】句意: ——难道你刚才没听见我说话吗? ——是的, 我没有听见。对不起, 我在思考一道数学题。

考查一般过去时和一般疑问句。问句是一般过去时, 答语也应该用一般过去时来回答, 排除 A 和 B; 根据“**I'm sorry I was thinking about a math problem.**”可知, 没有听到刚才所说的话, 故选 D。

18. B

【详解】情景交际。You'd better not 你最好别; Of course not 当然不了; I hope not 我希望不; It doesn't matter 没关系。根据上文, 你介意我打开窗户吗? 房间里太热了。联系下文, 我正要去做呢。可知选 B 最符合语境。

19. B 20. A 21. B 22. A 23. C 24. B 25. A 26. A 27. C
28. A 29. D 30. A 31. B 32. C 33. D

【导语】本文主要讲述了郑和的探索之旅。

19. 句意: 我们仰望天空, 想知道他们是否会从去往巨大的未知领域的航行中归来。

look down 向下看; look up 向上看; look out 小心; look through 浏览。结合选项和“**We...into the sky**”可知, 空格处应填 look up, 构成短语 look up into the sky“仰望天空”, 故选 B。

20. 句意: 很难相信, 但是就在不久前, 我们的地球也和如今的太空一样巨大且未知。

space 太空; sea 海; land 陆地; mountain 高山。根据下文“**as it is today for astronauts to sail into outer space**”可知, 空格处应填 space 与下文呼应, 故选 A。

21. 句意: 航海离陆地太远就像如今的宇航员驶向外太空一样危险。

easy 容易的; dangerous 危险的; comfortable 舒适的; simple 简单的。根据“**Sailing too far away from land was as...then as it is today for astronauts to sail into outer space.**”可知, 航行太远和驶

向外太空一样危险, dangerous 符合语境, 故选 B。

22. 句意: 中国伟大的探险家郑和证明了这一点。

explorer 探险家; scientist 科学家; inventor 发明家; pilot 飞行员。根据“The great Chinese...Zheng He”可知, 郑和是探险家, 故选 A。

23. 句意: 在 1405 年, 按照皇帝的要求, 他离开中国, 开始了第一次探索之旅, 他在 1405 至 1433 年间共有七次探索之旅。

six 六; five 五; seven 七; eight 八。根据下文“It can be said that Zheng’s seven voyages of discovery...”可知, 郑和一共航行了七次, 故选 C。

24. 句意: 为了这些航行而给予郑和的船队作为“友谊舰队”而闻名, 因为这是他旅行的目的。given 给予; known 知道; called 叫做; filled 填满。根据“The fleet of ships given to Zheng for these voyages was...as the ‘fleet of friendship’”可知, 本题考查短语 be known as“作为.....而闻名”, 故选 B。

25. 句意: 他航行于中国南海, 穿过印度洋到达非洲东部。

across 穿过(在平面上穿过); through 穿过(在立体空间中穿过); over 在.....上方(在垂直上方); above 在.....上面(不存在垂直关系)。根据“and...the Indian Ocean to eastern Africa”可知, 此处表示穿过印度洋, 是指从平面上穿过, 所以 across 符合语境, 故选 A。

26. 句意: 他总共访问了 30 个国家, 并且开始和他们做生意。

In all 总计; At all 全然; After all 毕竟; Above all 首先。结合选项和“he visited 30 countries”可知, 此处表示他总共访问了 30 个国家, 故选 A。

27. 句意: 在每一个港口, 中国的水手都会和当地人交朋友。

friendly 友好的; friendship 友谊; friends 朋友; unfriendly 不友好的。根据上文“he visited 30 countries and began trade with them”可知, 郑和开始和访问过的国家做生意, 所以此处应该表示中国的水手都会和当地人交朋友, make friends with sb. 表示“和某人交朋友”, 故选 C。

28. 句意: 在去非洲的一次航行, 郑和为皇帝买了一些罕见的动物。

Africa 非洲; America 美国, 美洲; Asia 亚洲; Europe 欧洲。根据下文“a lion, a leopard, an ostrich, and a giraffe”可知, 狮子、豹子、鸵鸟和长颈鹿都是非洲的动物, 故选 A。

29. 句意: 他以合理的价格购买了一头狮子、一只豹子、一只鸵鸟和一只长颈鹿, 然后把它们带到了皇帝的宫殿。

cost 花费(主语是物); spent 花费(主语是人); took 花费(主语是 it) paid 支付。根据“He...fair prices for a lion, a leopard, an ostrich, and a giraffe”可知, 本题考查短语 pay money for sth.“为某样东西付钱”, paid 符合语境, 故选 D。

30. 句意: 每次回访, 当地人都记得中国水手, 并且给他们送礼物。

offered 提供; provided 提供; presented 展现; showed 展示。结合选项和“the locals remembered the Chinese sailors and...them gifts”可知, 本题考查短语 offer sb. sth.“为某人提供某物”, offered 符合语境, 故选 A。

31. 句意: 可以说郑和的七次探索之旅很重要, 因为人们对位于中国海岸之外的地球越来越了解。

so 因此; because 因为; but 但是; though 虽然。根据“It can be said that Zheng’s seven voyages of discovery were important...people learned more and more about the earth”可知, 后半句是前半句的原因, because 符合语境, 故选 B。

32. 句意: 可以说郑和的七次探索之旅很重要, 因为人们对位于中国海岸之外的地球越来越了解。

against 对抗; beside 在.....旁边; beyond 超过; towards 朝向。结合选项和“people learned more and more about the earth that lay...China’s coast”可知, 此处表示人们对位于中国海岸之外的地

球越来越了解, beyond 符合语境, 故选 C。

33. 句意: 然而同样重要的是在很久以前就开始了的友好的外交关系。

Possibly 可能地; Simply 简单地; Highly 赞赏地; Equally 同等地。结合选项和“...important, however, were the friendly diplomatic(外交) relations that were begun so long ago.”可知, 空格处应填 Equally, 表示同样重要的是在很久以前就开始了的友好的外交关系, 故选 D。

34. online

【详解】句意: 自去年以来, 教师们已经为学生开发了在线课程。根据“courses”可知, 此空需要一个形容词修饰名词, 结合中文提示, online 符合句意。故填 online。

35. project

【详解】句意: 我们将有一个新员工培训方案。由空格前“a training”可知空格处用名词单数, 结合汉语提示可知 project“方案, 计划, 项目”, 名词, 符合语境。故填 project。

36. programmer

【详解】句意: 我弟弟想成为一名计算机程序师。“程序师”是 programmer, 为可数名词, 又根据句中不定冠词 a 可知, 应用单数名词, 故填 programmer。

37. controlling

【详解】句意: 谭盾通过控制水流的速度, 使水发出 50 多种声音。control“控制”, 动词。“by”是介词, 介词后用动名词, 故把 control 变为 controlling。故填 controlling。

38. screen 39. channel 40. designed 41. send receive 42. search
43. programme

【解析】38. 句意: 在打印那篇短文之前, 在显示器上更改它是容易的。作为介词 on 的宾语, 故用名词, 故此处为 screen。

39. 句意: 那个节目太无聊了。请你换一个频道, 好吗? 根据 The programme is too boring. 可知, 这个节目不好, 因此要换一个频道, 故此处为 channel。

40. 句意: 现在人们已经设计并生产了许多新型电脑。根据 produce“生产”之前, 应是设计, 位于助动词 has 之后, 故用过去分词, 故此处为 designed。

41. 句意: 我们可以用电脑来收发电子邮件。根据宾语 e-mails 可知此处表示收发电子邮件, use sth to do sth 使用某物去做某事, 故此处为(1). send (2). receive。

42. 句意: 我们学生喜欢使用电脑来搜索信息。search for 寻找, 搜索, use sth to do sth 使用某物做某事, 故此处为 search。

43. 句意: 你最喜欢的电视节目是什么? 根据谓语 is 是第三人称单数, 故主语用单数名词, 故此处为 programme。

【点睛】根据句意, 结合时态, 语态, 词性, 短语, 句型和主谓一致, 根据开头字母和汉语提示, 填入正确形式的单词。例如小题 2, 句意: 那个节目太无聊了。请你换一个频道, 好吗? 根据 The programme is too boring. 可知, 这个节目不好, 因此要换一个频道, 故此处为 channel。

44. led

【详解】句意: 导游终于把我们带到了那个村庄。“引导”对应英文 lead, 分析句子可知, 时态为一般过去时, lead 的过去式为 led。故填 led。

45. guide

【详解】句意: 我知道地点。让我做你的向导。根据“Let me be your...”可知空处要用名词形式, guide 为名词, 意为“向导”, 根据“me”可知用单数, 故填 guide。

46. European

【详解】句意: 人们可以在这个古老的欧洲国家找到古老的城墙和城堡。European“欧洲的”,

形容词作定语。故填 European。

47. international

【详解】句意：英语是一门国际语言。我们应该好好学习它。“国际的”英文表达是 international，形容词。故填 international。

48. have learned

【详解】句意：到目前为止，我已经学了 2000 个英语单词。根据“so far”可知，此处应用现在完成时。主语为 we，所以应用 have learned。故填 have learned。

49. was

【详解】句意：——欢迎光临我们公司！你习惯无锡的生活了吗？——非常感谢。生活完全不同。你知道我出国在新加坡五年了。根据“Welcome to our company! Have you been used to the life here in Wuxi?”及“in Singapore for five years”可知此处表示持续到过去某一时间点的动作，但是并没有持续到现在，用一般过去时，主语为 I，be 动词用过 was。故填 was。

50. (c)rashed

【详解】句意：由于睡眠不足，汤姆太累了，在回家的路上撞到了一棵树上。根据“Tom was so tired that he c...into a tree on his way home.”可知，是指撞上树了。crash into“撞上”。句子是一般过去时，动词用过去式。故填(c)rashed。

51. (s)tuck

【详解】句意：雪莉把一些干花粘在礼盒上，送给了她的朋友。根据“s... some dry flowers onto the gift box”可知，是把干花粘在了礼盒上，stick“粘，贴”，动词，作谓语，结合“and gave it...”可知，时态为一般过去时，stick 用过去式 stuck。故填(s)tuck。

52. (i)ntroduced

【详解】句意：这位科学家来到我们学校，向学生们介绍了电话的历史。根据“the students to the history of the telephone.”以及首字母可知是指介绍电话的历史，introduce sb to sth“把某物介绍给某人”，根据“came”可知句子是一般过去时，故填(i)ntroduced。

53. has been to

【详解】句意：除了汤姆和米莉没人以前去过那个公园。根据“before”可知，从过去至今为止，时态为现在完成时。主语“Nobody”为三单，所以应是 has been to 意为“去过某地”。故填 has been to。

54. has ridden

【详解】句意：这是第一次除了那对双胞胎之外，所有人都乘坐室内过山车。ride“骑，搭乘”，动词，作谓语。This is the+序数词+time that+从句，表示“这是某人第几次做某事”，从句用现在完成时，谓语结构为 have/has done。本题从句主语是不定代词 everyone，助动词用单数形式 has，ride 的过去分词为 ridden。故填 has ridden。

55. have forgotten

【详解】句意：我不能离开我们的社区，因为我忘了带通行证。根据“I can't get out of our neighborhood”我不能离开我们的社区，可知“忘记带通行证”是过去发生的事情，对现在造成影响，用现在完成时态，结构是“have/has+动词的过去分词”，主语“I”是第一人称，助动词用 have，forget 的过去分词是 forgotten“忘记”。故填 have forgotten。

56. relaxing

【详解】句意：我希望我能花尽可能多的时间从繁重的工作中放松自己。分析句子可知，此处是考查 spend time doing sth“花费时间做某事”，固定短语，所以空处用动名词作宾语，故填 relaxing。

57. have grown

【详解】句意：——妈妈，我已经长大了。请不要再像对待孩子一样对待我。——好的，我保证。根据“I...up, mum.”可知此处指已经长大了，表示对现在的影响，用现在完成时，主语是 I，助动词用 have。故填 have grown。

58. was

【详解】句意：不仅露西而且她的双胞胎妹妹也没来上学。她们生病住院了。根据“**They were ill in hospital.**”可知，时态是一般过去时，Not only...but also...连接并列主语时，需遵循“就近原则”，此处 be 动词取决于 her twin sister，是单数，故填 was。

59. haven't replied

【详解】句意：他给我发了好多信息，但我还没有回复，因为我不知道该说什么。根据 yet 可知，此句是现在完成时，其结构是：助动词 have/has+动词的过去分词；主语 I 是第一人称，助动词用 have，have not=haven't；reply 的过去分词为 replied。故填 haven't replied。

60. has risen

【详解】句意：汽油的价格在过去的几个月中上涨了很多。in the past few months 在过去的几个月中，是现在完成时的时间状语，所以句子用现在完成时态，动词 rise 的过去分词是 risen，故填 has risen。