



第一单元达标检测

济南出版社

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

I. 从每小题 A,B,C,D 四个选项中,选出一个能填入句中空白处的最佳答案。(30 分)

- () 1. Carla's sister was badly ill. The doctor _____ her body carefully.
A. looked at B. looked for C. looked up D. looked over
- () 2. When I was walking on Center Street, I saw a woman _____ after a young man.
A. run B. running C. ran D. runner
- () 3. When the doctors came, they got the injured child _____ the ambulance(救护车) quickly.
A. in B. out C. off D. onto
- () 4. My father always tells me _____ too much time on computer games.
A. to spend B. spend C. not to spend D. spent
- () 5. —How do you often go to school?
—I _____ take a bus, but now I _____ walking.
A. used to, used to B. was used to, am used to
C. used to, am used to D. am used to, used to
- () 6. His new book is so _____ that all of us are _____ in it.
A. interesting, interested B. interesting, interesting
C. interested, interested D. interested, interesting
- () 7. The little boy ran _____ fast _____ nobody could catch him.
A. such, that B. so, that C. such, as D. as, as
- () 8. He used a knife to _____ half of his arm to save himself.
A. cut down B. cut up C. cut off D. cut into
- () 9. The old man broke his arm in the accident and had to _____ his job.
A. give in B. give out C. give up D. give away
- () 10. Jimmy often _____ all the money before he gets the pay.
A. runs into B. runs out C. runs out of D. runs
- () 11. _____ the policewoman, the boy found his mother at last.
A. Thanks to B. Thanks C. Many thanks D. Thanks for
- () 12. The girl got to hospital _____.
A. in time B. for time C. at time D. on the time
- () 13. My grandson _____ when he fell down on the street.
A. do his knee B. go his knee C. make his knee D. hurt his knee
- () 14. Though it was a hard time, we never _____.
A. put up B. gave up C. used to D. set up
- () 15. —Helen, we hope you get better soon. —_____
A. Not at all. B. Thank you. C. You are welcome. D. That's OK.



II. 完形填空。(10 分)

Medical experts say most Americans do not get enough sleep. They say more Americans need to rest for a short period in the middle of the day 1 continuing with other activities.

One study earlier this year found that persons who 2 for a few minutes during the day were less likely to die of heart disease. The study 3 more than 2,300 Greek adults for about six years. Adults who rested for half an hour at least three times a week had a 37 percent 4 risk of dying from heart disease than those who did not nap.

The study organizers said the strongest evidence was in working men. They said naps might improve 5 by mitigating(减轻) tension caused by work.

Some European and Latin American businesses have supported the 6 of napping for many years. They urge people to 7 work, go home and have a nap before returning. In the United States, some companies let workers rest briefly in their offices. They believe this reduces 8 and accidents, and 9 increases the amount of work a person can do.

Sleep experts say it is likely that people make more mistakes at work than at other times. They say people should not carry out important duties when they feel sleepy. They say the best thing to do is to take a nap. About twenty minutes of rest is all you need. Experts say this provides extra energy and can increase your effectiveness 10 the end of the day. But experts warn that a nap should last no more than twenty to thirty minutes. A longer nap will put the body into deep sleep and waking up will be difficult.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. as | B. when | C. before | D. after |
| () 2. A. laugh | B. sleep | C. walk | D. move |
| () 3. A. knew | B. learned | C. studied | D. followed |
| () 4. A. less | B. more | C. lower | D. higher |
| () 5. A. life | B. health | C. thinking | D. ability |
| () 6. A. way | B. idea | C. suggestion | D. experiment |
| () 7. A. leave | B. repeat | C. change | D. improve |
| () 8. A. work | B. time | C. energy | D. mistakes |
| () 9. A. too | B. also | C. never | D. seldom |
| () 10. A. until | B. while | C. unless | D. during |

III. 阅读理解。(10 分)

A

Amy Brown is nine years old. She has a bad cold and cough(咳嗽). So she goes to see a doctor. The doctor gives her some cough medicine.

There are some words on the bottle of medicine.

Cough Medicine

Shake well before use.

Take three times each day after meals.

Does(剂量): Adults 2 teaspoonfuls;

Children 8—14 1 teaspoonful;

Children 4—7 1/2 teaspoonful;

Not suitable for children below(在……以下) the age of 4.

Put it in cool places.

Use before Oct. 2016.

根据短文内容判断句子正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. Amy should take one teaspoonfuls every day.
- () 2. The medicine shouldn't be put in a hot place.
- () 3. If a two-year-old child has a cough, he or she has to take 1/4 teaspoonful.
- () 4. Don't take the medicine without shaking well.
- () 5. It's good for Amy to take the medicine after Oct. 2016.

B

Mrs. Brown was very fat, so she went to see her doctor with her husband, Mr. Brown.

"Don't eat too much meat and cake," her doctor said to her.

"I'll stop her eating them, Doctor," her husband said.

The next morning, Mrs. Brown made a delicious cake, and her husband ate half of it. Then he went to work. Mrs. Brown ate a very small piece of the cake. It was very delicious, so she ate another piece of the cake. At last she ate all the cake. "My husband doesn't want me to eat the cake. He may find what I did. What can I do now?"

Mrs. Brown thought hard and had a good idea. She made another cake, ate half of it, and then put the other half on the table.

Her husband came back from work later. He saw the half cake on the table and was very happy that Mrs. Brown didn't eat it.

- () 6. The doctor told Mrs. Brown not to eat too much meat and cakes because _____.
 - A. they were expensive
 - B. they were bad food
 - C. they made people fat
 - D. they made people tired
- () 7. The next morning, Mrs. Brown made a cake for _____.
 - A. her husband
 - B. her doctor
 - C. friends
 - D. her children
- () 8. Mrs. Brown made another cake because _____.
 - A. she enjoyed making cakes
 - B. her husband liked eating cakes
 - C. she wanted to give a cake to her doctor
 - D. she didn't want her husband to find she ate the cake
- () 9. Why was Mr. Brown happy when he saw the half cake on the table?
 - A. Because he was hungry.
 - B. Because the cake was delicious.
 - C. Because they could eat the cake for dinner.
 - D. Because he thought Mrs. Brown listened to the doctor.
- () 10. Which of the following is true?
 - A. Mrs. Brown ate two cakes that morning.
 - B. Mrs. Brown visited her doctor because she was heavy.
 - C. Mrs. Brown's husband ate a cake before he went to work.
 - D. Mrs. Brown never ate cakes after she saw the doctor.

IV. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。(5分)

- 1. I think it's easy _____ (keep) healthy if you exercise every day.
- 2. Although he tried hard, he had problems _____ (climb) the mountains himself.
- 3. Mary is a kind girl who is always ready _____ (help) others.
- 4. As we grow up day by day, we begin to know the _____ (important) of study.

5. At the end of the meeting, they made a difficult _____ (decide).

V. 根据要求改写句子。(14 分)

1. You should drink something during the break. (改为否定句)

You _____ drink _____ during the break.

2. My bike is broken. (对画线部分提问)

_____ bike?

3. Adam should lie down and rest. (改为同义句)

Adam should lie down and _____.

4. They didn't arrive there on time because the weather was terrible. (改为同义句)

They didn't arrive there on time _____ the terrible weather.

5. He always had a cough, so he decided to stop smoking. (改为同义句)

He always had a cough, so he decided to _____ smoking.

VI. 根据汉语提示完成英语句子。(10 分)

1. 如果牙疼你应该去看牙医。You should see the _____ when you _____ a _____.

2. 当你玩电脑游戏一段时间之后,你需要离开电脑休息一下。

You need to _____ the computer after you play computer games for a long time.

3. 这位好司机在发生交通事故时只考虑挽救这个生命。

The kind driver only _____ a life after the traffic accident happened.

4. 你介意冒险吗? Do you mind _____?

5. 这意味着你处在一种似乎难以摆脱的困境中。

This means you are being in a difficult situation that you cannot seem to _____.

VII. 根据短文内容,从短文后的方框中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项(方框中有两项为多余选项)。(6 分)

Do you often have a cold, headache or backache? 1. _____ Healthy food is good for our health. Tofu is a kind of healthy food. It is also a traditional Chinese food. People in China often eat it. Now, many people in other countries think tofu is good for their health, too. They also like eating it. 2. _____ You should drink one or two glasses of milk every day. Vegetables are important, too. You should eat lots of them. There are vitamin A, B, C, D, E and other vitamins in them. Of course, it's important to eat a balanced diet. You need some pork, chicken or beef every day. 3. _____

A. I like drinking milk.

B. If your answer is "Yes", your health is a problem.

C. Milk is another kind of healthy food.

D. But you should not eat too much of them.

E. Tofu is good for your health.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

VIII. 书面表达。(15 分)

请根据以下提示,写一篇不少于 70 词的短文,文章内容要包含以下所有提示信息。

要求:语言流畅,书写规范,可适当发挥。

提示:1. Jack 今天得了重感冒;

2. 医生建议他在家休息,多喝水,每天按时吃三次药;

3. 你准备放学后去看他,帮他补习功课。



第二单元达标检测

济南出版社

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

I. 从每小题 A,B,C,D 四个选项中,选出一个能填入句中空白处的最佳答案。(30 分)

- () 1. Lucy, could you help me _____ the heavy box to my room?
A. bring B. fetch
C. carry D. get
- () 2. Don't shout at him. He is unable to hear you because he is _____.
A. blind B. deaf
C. hurt D. burnt
- () 3. —Jim takes _____ his father.
—You mean he is similar _____ his father?
A. for, as B. to, with
C. after, to D. away, from
- () 4. The teacher asked us _____ so much noise.
A. don't make B. not make
C. not making D. not to make
- () 5. There isn't any difference between the two. I really don't know _____.
A. where to choose B. which to choose
C. to choose what D. to choose which
- () 6. Should we _____ up a book bank to help poor students?
A. think B. get
C. set D. come
- () 7. The sudden rain made _____ impossible for the singers to put on their performance.
A. that B. this
C. one D. it
- () 8. She reached the top of the hill _____ the beautiful sunrise.
A. to have seen B. seeing
C. to see D. see



9. Our teacher only gave us five minutes _____ this problem.
A. find out B. work out
C. to give out D. to work out
10. The girls volunteered _____ trees in the park.
A. to plant B. planting
C. plants D. plant
11. Please don't put off _____ your homework.
A. finish B. finishing
C. to finish D. finishes
12. My house is broken. Why don't you ask Mr. White _____ for you?
A. fixes it up B. to fix it up
C. to fix up it D. fix it up
13. The poor children would like to thank you for _____ the clothes and books.
A. sending B. send
C. to send D. sent
14. The old woman is so generous(慷慨的) that she always try her best to _____ away her money to the poor people.
A. take B. give
C. put D. run
15. The exam is coming. When the teacher _____ test papers, we feel nervous.
A. asks for B. puts on
C. gives out D. puts off

II. 完形填空。(10 分)

Water—it's a problem for the whole world.

A bottle(瓶) of water may not seem like much to us, 1 it can help the people who live in drought-hit(遭受旱灾的) areas in China.

In the past few months, many places in southwest China have 2 a serious drought. There has been very little 3 since last autumn. More than 20 million people are 4 trouble finding safe drinking water.

After learning about the drought, many people around the country helped by 5 away water, money and other resources(资源) to the people there.

Last week, the Young Pioneers and the Communist Youth League in China called on(号召) each student to give one bottle of water to the drought-hit area. In Xi'an, 900 students

bought over 1,000 bottles of water 6 their pocket money. They also wrote their 7 on the bottles. "I hope you get more rain there. I hope you are happy..."

A bottle of water isn't much, but thousands of bottles will be very 8. The serious drought has also made students 9 the importance of saving water. One student said, "I have decided to take a shower twice a week 10 every day to save water."

- () 1. A. unless B. and C. but D. because
- () 2. A. bought B. experienced C. studied D. missed
- () 3. A. rain B. wind C. snow D. sunshine
- () 4. A. causing B. making C. having D. bringing
- () 5. A. drinking B. giving C. getting D. collecting
- () 6. A. by B. in C. for D. with
- () 7. A. plans B. notes C. wishes D. dates
- () 8. A. relaxing B. beautiful C. boring D. helpful
- () 9. A. think B. realize C. miss D. regard
- () 10. A. instead B. instead of C. because D. because of

III. 阅读理解。(15 分)

A

The Beijing Hearing Dog Association has a plan. They plan to choose some stray dogs (流浪狗) and train them. Then the dogs will be able to help the old and the deaf.

They will choose young dogs, because it's easier to train them. The kind of dog is not important.

Twenty-four volunteers will join the training. They all have some experience of keeping dogs and they all love dogs. They will learn a special language first from the coach(教练) and they teach the dogs. This training will take 180 days. Then the better-performed dogs will enter the next training. They will learn to understand different sounds, such as knocking on a door and water boiling. Then the dogs will live with the deaf or the old for 30 days.

Some people think the plan won't work, because it will cost a lot of money. But some people like the plan and they would like to be the volunteers.

() 1. Why does the association want to choose young dogs?

- A. Young dogs are cuter.
- B. Young dogs are stronger.
- C. It's easier to train them.
- D. It will cost less to train them.

- () 2. What need the volunteers have in common?
- A. They all want to help the young.
- B. They all keep lots of dogs.
- C. They all work in the association.
- D. They all have experience of keeping dogs.
- () 3. What will the dogs learn in the second training?
- A. They will learn to understand different languages.
- B. They will learn to understand different sounds.
- C. They will learn to understand old people's living habits.
- D. They will learn to understand different ways to open the door.
- () 4. What can we learn from the article?
- A. The association will train police dogs.
- B. The first training will take 180 days.
- C. The old have to pay for the well-trained dogs.
- D. Most people like the plan.
- () 5. Which is the best title for the article?
- A. Stray dogs will help people
- B. Dogs are very clever
- C. The old need dogs' help
- D. It's different to train a dog

B

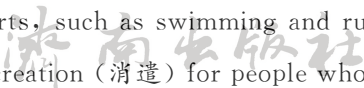
James shook his money box again. Nothing! He carefully counted the coins that lay on the bed. All that he had was \$24.52. The bicycle he wanted was at least \$90! How was he going to get the rest of the money?

He knew that his friends all had bicycles. It was hard to hang out with people when you were the only one without a bicycle. He thought about what he could do. There was no use asking his parents, for he knew they had no extra money.

There was only one way to get money, and that was to earn(赚)it. He would have to find a job. He went to Mr. Clay for advice.

"Well, you can start right here," said Mr. Clay. "You see, my windows need cleaning and my car needs washing."

That was the beginning of James' part-time job. For the next three months he worked every day after finishing his homework. He was amazed that people could find so many



Not everyone who enjoys sports likes to take part in them. Many people like watching them on TV or listening to them on the radio. So many people like some indoor relaxation, such as watching TV, singing and dancing.

() 11. Everyone has _____ of relaxing.

- ()12. Outdoor sports include .

- ()13. Which of the following belongs to team sports?

- ()14. Why do many people like watching sports on TV or listening to them on the radio?

- ()15. The passage mainly tells us that .

- A. basketball is a kind of team sports
B. indoor recreation is not as important as outdoor sports
C. different people have different ways of relaxing
D. everyone who enjoys sports should take part in them

1. Linda plans (make) a weekly schoolwork timetable.

2. My parents are (worry) about my life in the future.

3. They volunteer _____ (cook) for the disabled boy in their spare time.
4. We should learn _____ (relax) ourselves after a day's work.
5. I thought up some ideas for _____ (make) money.

V. 根据要求改写句子。(10分)

1. Mrs. White used to read newspapers in that garden. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ Mrs. White _____ to read newspapers in that garden?
2. Shall we think up a good idea to help the poor people in the areas? (改为同义句)
Shall we _____ a good idea to help the poor people in the areas?
3. The twins are similar to their parents. (改为同义句)
The twins _____ their parents.
4. Cleaning our city up is a good way to improve our environment. (改为同义句)
_____ a good way _____ our city up to improve our environment.

VI. 根据汉语提示完成英语句子。(10分)

1. 我相信你能够帮她走出困难。
I am sure you can _____ her _____.
2. 汤姆就是那个会修自行车的孩子。
Tom is a boy who can _____ old bikes.
3. 为了解决大气污染,我们需要提出一个计划。
We need to _____ a plan to prevent the air-pollution.
4. 你能帮我把地图挂在墙上吗?
Can you help me to _____ the map on the wall?

VII. 根据短文内容,从短文后的方框中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项(方框中有两项为多余选项)。(5分)

Never try to work when you are very hungry. If you want to do your homework right after school, you may want to eat something before getting to work. 1. _____ Don't wait till very late in the evening, or your homework will seem much harder than it really is.

Divide your time into a few parts if you have more than an hour's work, and give yourself a break after an hour. On the other hand, you should be able to work at least half an hour at a time without stopping.

2. _____ If you put off doing your homework, you will have it on your mind, and you won't enjoy your free time so much. If you put it off until the end of a week or until right before a test, you will have too much to do. A little each night, enough to keep up with what is happening each day in school, will take the fear out of tests and keep you on top of it.



3. _____ This will make part of your daily work easier to do, and it will make your free time more enjoyable as well.

- A. Don't put it off until the last minute.
 B. Don't do anything else before you finish it.
 C. Always do your homework before you get too tired.
 D. Doing homework is the most important thing.
 E. Do your homework at the same time every day.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

VIII. 书面表达。(15 分)

假如你是张明,作为一名中学生,想成为 International Animal Helpers(国际动物救护中心)的一名志愿者,请你用英语写一封自荐信。

内容要点:1. 能参加周末的活动;

2. 从家乘地铁到国际动物救护中心约 10 分钟;

3. 喜爱动物,愿意帮助它们;

4. 懂一点医学知识;

5. 个人介绍和想法。

注意:1. 文中不得透露个人姓名和学校名称;

2. 词数为 60—80 词;

3. 不要逐条翻译,内容要连贯得体;

4. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:subway *n.* 地铁 volunteer *n.* 志愿者 medical *adj.* 医学的

Dear Sir/Madam,

My name is Zhang Ming. _____

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Zhang Ming



济南出版社 参考答案

第一单元达标检测

I. 1. D【解析】句意: Carla 的妹妹病得很重, 医生仔细……了她的身体。根据句意, 选择 look over 符合语境。look at“看……”; look for“寻找”; look up“查找; 查阅”; look over“浏览; 检查”。

2. B【解析】本题考查 see 的用法: see sb. doing sth. “看见某人正在干某事”; see sb. do sth. “看见某人干某事”。根据句意, 应该是“看见一个女人正在追赶一个年轻人”。

3. D【解析】考查介词词义。onto“在……之上”; in“在……之内”; out“离去”; off“离开”。

4. C【解析】句意: 我爸爸总是告诉我, 不要花费太多时间在电脑游戏上。根据句意, 应该使用 tell sb. not to do sth. “告诉某人不要干某事”。

5. C【解析】句意: 我过去常常坐公交车, 但是现在我习惯于走路。本题考查 use 的用法: used to do sth. “过去常常干某事”; be/get used to do sth. “习惯于干某事”; be used to do sth. “被用来干某事”。

6. A【解析】interesting 的主语是事物; interested 的主语是人。be interested in“对……感兴趣”。

7. B【解析】so... that... “如此……以至……”, so 后跟形容词或副词; such... that... “如此……以至于……”, such 后面跟名词或带有名词的短语; as... as“像……一样”; such as 无此用法。

8. C【解析】本题考查 cut 的短语。cut off“切断; 中断”; cut down“削减; 砍倒”; cut up“切碎; 拌

击”; cut into“打断”。

9. C【解析】本题考查 give 的短语。give up“放弃”; give in“屈服, 让步”; give out“分发; 公布; 筋疲力尽”; give away“泄露; 赠送”。

10. C【解析】run out“用完”, 表达用完某物的时候要加 of。run out of 还有“从……跑出来”的意思。run into“遇上; 遭遇; 偶然遇见”。

11. A【解析】句意: 多亏了这个警察, 小男孩最后找到了他的爸爸。thanks to“多亏了……”; thanks sb. for sth. /doing sth. “感谢某人某事/干某事”。

12. A【解析】句意: 这个女孩及时到达了医院。in time 意为“及时”。

13. D【解析】句意: 我孙子伤到了膝盖。

14. B【解析】句意: 尽管是困难时期, 但是我们从来没有放弃。辨析带有 up 的短语: give up“放弃”; put up“提供; 举起; 提供……食宿”; set up“建立”。

15. B【解析】对别人送出的祝福, 需要回答“谢谢”。选项中 Not at all 和 You are welcome 意思是不客气, That's OK 意思是没关系。

II. 主旨大意: 本文叙述了午睡的重要性。研究发现, 每天午睡几分钟, 可以减少心脏疾病的死亡率。专家们对工作人员进行调查后发现, 午睡能改善人们的健康。很多年来, 在欧洲和拉丁美洲一些行业都支持午睡这个想法。睡眠专家认为, 午睡能减少错误和事故。

1. C【解析】考查连词。as“当……时候”; when“当……时候”; before“在……之前”; after“在……之后”。句意: 他们建议人们在继续其他活动之前稍微睡一会儿。根据 They say more Americans need to rest for a short period in the

middle of the day 可知,在一天的中午时间休息,因此是在继续其他活动之前。故用连词 before。

2. B【解析】考查动词。laugh“笑”;sleep“睡觉”;walk“走路”;move“移动”。句意:在今年较早的研究发现,一天中睡几分钟的人死于心脏病的可能性较小。根据 Medical experts say most Americans do not get enough sleep 可知此处指的是睡眠,故选 B。

3. D【解析】考查动词。knew“知道”;learned“学习”;studied“学习”;followed“跟踪”。句意:这项研究耗时 6 年,跟踪了 2300 名希腊成年人。根据 for about six years 可知,长达 6 年一直“跟踪”,故选 D。

4. C【解析】考查形容词。less“更少的”;more“更多的”;lower“更低的”;higher“更高的”。句意:一周至少休息三次长达半小时的人,比那些不睡午觉的人,死于心脏疾病的概率低 37%。结合上下文,休息的比不休息的死于心脏病的概率要低。故选 C。

5. B【解析】考查名词。life“生活”;health“健康”;thinking“思考”;ability“能力”。句意:他们说,午睡可以减轻工作紧张,能改善人们的健康。根据 by mitigating tension caused by work 可知减轻紧张,能改善健康。故选 B。

6. B【解析】考查名词。way“方法”;idea“主意”;suggestion“建议”;experiment“实验”。句意:很多年来,在欧洲和拉丁美洲一些行业都支持午睡这个想法。the idea of doing sth. “做某事的想法”。故选 B。

7. A【解析】考查动词。leave“离开”;repeat“重复”;change“改变”;improve“改善”。句意:他们要求人们离开工作,回家,睡了午觉再回来。根据 go home 可知,此处指的是回家了,离开了工作。故选 A。

8. D【解析】考查名词。work“工作”;time“时间”;energy“经历”;mistakes“错误”。句意:他们认为这会减少错误和事故。与 accidents“事

故”用连词 and 来连接,表示并列的,意思相近的只有 mistakes“错误”。故选 D。

9. B【解析】考查副词。too“也”,位于句末;also“也”,位于句中;never“从不”;seldom“很少”。句意:而且也增加人们的工作量。位于句中表示也,故用副词 also。

10. A【解析】考查连词。until“直到”,连词或介词;while“当……时候”,连词;unless“除非”,连词;during“在……期间”,介词。句意:专家说,这能提供额外的能量,并且增加效率,直到一天的结束。此处接的是名词短语 the end of the day,故用介词。结合句意,高效率的状态一直持续到一天的结束,故用 until。

Ⅲ. A 主旨大意: Amy Brown 感冒了去看医生,医生给他一些药。

1. F【解析】由 1 teaspoonful, take three times each day 可知。

2. T【解析】由倒数第二行 Put it in cool places 可知。

3. F【解析】由倒数第四行 Children 4—7 1/2 teaspoonful 可知。

4. T【解析】由第五行 Shake well before use 可知。

5. F【解析】由倒数第一行 Use before Oct. 2016 可知。

B 主旨大意: Mrs. Brown 因为肥胖被医生禁止吃太多的肉类和蛋糕,第二天早上,她的丈夫吃完剩下半个蛋糕,结果……

6. C【解析】根据第一行 Mrs. Brown was very fat 可知。

7. A【解析】根据第四行... a delicious food, and her husband ate half of it 可知。

8. D【解析】根据第六行 My husband doesn't want me to eat the cake 可知。

9. D【解析】根据最后一行... was very happy that Mrs. Brown didn't eat it 可知。

10. B【解析】Mrs. Brown 吃了丈夫剩的半个加上又做的半个,所以应该是吃了一个蛋糕,选项

A 错误;由第一行可知,选项 B 正确;根据第四行 her husband ate half of it 可知,选项 C 错误;通读全文可知,选项 D 错误。

IV. 1. to keep 【解析】本题考查 It's + *adj.* + to do sth.

2. climbing 【解析】本题考查 have problems doing sth. “干某事有困难”。

3. to help 【解析】本题考查 be ready to do sth. “准备干某事”。

4. importance 【解析】本题考查 the importance of.

5. decision 【解析】本题考查同根词的转换。根据前面的冠词 a 和形容词 difficult,题空应该填名词。

V. 1. shouldn't, anything

2. What's the matter with your

3. take a break/have a rest

4. because of 5. give up

VI. 1. dentist, have, toothache

2. take breaks away from

3. thought about saving 4. taking risks

5. get out of

VII. 1-3 BCD

VIII. (略)

第二单元达标检测

I. 1. C 【解析】句意: Lucy, 你能帮我把这个重盒子搬到我的房间吗? 区分四个“拿”: carry“携带,搬运”,强调从一地移到另一地; bring“拿来,带来”,强调从别处带到说话人所在地; fetch“去取来”,指去取了东西又回来这一往返过程。

2. B 【解析】关键词 be unable to hear.

3. C 【解析】考查同义短语: take after 和 be similar to.

4. D 【解析】考查 ask sb. not to do sth. “请求某人不要干某事”。

5. B 【解析】根据句意,应该是“我不知道要选哪

一个”。

6. C 【解析】根据句意,应该是“建立一个图书银行”。set up“建立”; think up“想出”; get up“起床”; come up“被提出;发生”。

7. D 【解析】考查 make sb./sth. + *adj.* 形容词作宾语补足语的用法。

8. C 【解析】考查 to do 不定式作目的状语。

9. D 【解析】考查 to do 不定式作目的状语。give out“分发;公布;筋疲力尽”; work out“计算出”; find out“查明”。

10. A 【解析】考查 volunteer to do sth. “自愿干某事,志愿干某事”。

11. B 【解析】考查 put off doing sth. “推迟干某事”。

12. B 【解析】考查 ask sb. to do sth. “告诉某人干某事”。fix up 加代词,需要放中间。

13. A 【解析】考查 thank sb. for doing sth. “感谢某人干某事”。

14. B 【解析】根据语境和关键词 generous“慷慨的”可推断出,这个上了年纪的妇女向穷人“分发”钱。give away“分发;泄露”; take away“带走;拿走”; put away“放好;储存”; run away“逃跑”。

15. C 【解析】句意: 当老师发试卷的时候,我们感觉很紧张。give out“分发,公布,筋疲力尽”。ask sb. for sth. “向某人要某物”; put on“穿上”; put off“推迟”。

II. 主旨大意: 本篇号召大家节约每一杯水去帮助干旱地区的人们。

1. C 【解析】把 people in drought-hit areas 与前文的 us 对比可知。

2. B 【解析】由“经历严重的干旱”可知。

3. A 【解析】由前文“正在经历干旱”可知。

4. C 【解析】考查短语 have trouble doing sth. “干某事有困难”。

5. B 【解析】句意: 向那的人们捐赠水、钱和其他的资源。give away“赠送;泄露”。

6. D 【解析】句意: 用他们的零花钱。

7. C【解析】根据后文“I hope...”可知。

8. D【解析】把 thousands of water 与前文的 a bottle of 相比较。

9. B【解析】句意：严重的干旱会让学生们意识到节约用水的重要性。

10. B【解析】句意：我已经决定每周冲两次澡而不是每天都洗。

Ⅲ. A 本文主要叙述了北京导聋犬协会培训志愿者和导聋犬。

1. C【解析】根据 They will choose young dogs, because it's easier to train them 可知,这个组织选择小狗的原因是小狗更容易训练。故选 C。

2. D【解析】根据 They all have some experience of keeping dogs and they all love dogs 可知,志愿者的共同点是都有养狗的经验,都很喜欢狗。故选 D。

3. B【解析】根据 Then the better-performed dogs will enter the next training. They will learn to understand different sounds, such as knocking on a door and water boiling 可知,这些表现较好的狗将进入下一个阶段的培训,训练识别不同的声音,如敲门声和水沸腾的声音。故选 B。

4. B【解析】根据 This training will take 180 days 可知,第一个阶段持续 180 天。A、C、D 选项与文章信息不符,故应排除。

5. A【解析】通读全文可知,人们将训练流浪狗帮助老年人或聋哑人,故选 A。B、C、D 选项不能全面概括文章的大意,故应排除。

B 主旨大意:文章讲述了小男孩通过自己努力赚钱,买到了心仪的自行车。

6. B【解析】根据 All that he had was \$ 24. 52. The bicycle he wanted was at least \$ 90! 可知他还需要 \$ 65. 48, 应选 B。

7. A【解析】根据第二段的最后一句可知,选 A。

8. C【解析】根据倒数第二段可知,他做过的工作有“took dogs and babies for walks, cleaned out cupboards, mended books, washed cars, cleaned windows”,不包括 fixing cars, 选 C。

9. D【解析】根据最后一段的倒数第二句... since he had bought it with his own money 可知选 D。

10. B【解析】根据最后一段的最后一句 He had achieved what he thought was impossible, and that was worth even more than the bicycle 可知“他做到了自己认为不可能的事情,这个事情的意义和价值远远大于一辆自行车的价值”可知选 B。

C 主旨大意:本篇主要讲述了不同人的不同休闲娱乐方式。

11. B【解析】由第二段第一句 Everyone has his own way of relaxing 可知。

12. D【解析】由第二段所有运动方式可知。

13. C【解析】由第二段第二行 There are team sports, such as basketball and volleyball 可知。

14. C【解析】由第三段第一句 Not everyone who enjoys sports likes to enjoy them.

15. C【解析】由全文最后一段可知。

Ⅳ. 1. to make【解析】考查 plan to do sth. “计划做某事”。

2. worried【解析】考查 be worried about sth. “担心……”。

3. to cook【解析】考查 volunteer to do sth. “志愿干某事”。

4. to relax【解析】考查 learn to do sth. “学习干某事”。

5. making【解析】考查介词 for 的用法。介词后需要加动名词。

V. 1. Did, use 2. come up with 3. take after

4. It's, to clean

VI. 1. help, out 2. fix up 3. come up with

4. put up

VII. 1-3 CAE

VIII. (略)

第三单元达标检测

I. 1. D【解析】考查 could 的用法。could 后加