

Module 1 Lost and found

词汇句式回顾

- I. 1. airport 2. find 3. camera 4. Mine
5. wallet 6. purple 7. tapes 8. crayons
9. taxi 10. sausages
- II. 1. watches 2. Whose 3. First 4. are
5. boating 6. yours 7. hundreds
8. Their; theirs 9. Hers 10. his; His
- III. 1. looking for 2. From now on
3. leave; in taxis 4. in a hurry
5. mobile phones 6. getting on 7. At the moment
8. be careful with 9. lost and found office 10. call; at
- IV. 1. That's why 2. Welcome back 3. Are; yours
4. Whose eraser 5. Here are 6. I think
7. when you're traveling 8. thousands of

素养提升训练

- 1~5. BACBA 6~10. BACAC
11~15. ACAAC
16. 30/thirty 17. office 18. wallets
19. boat 20. 5:00
21. **B** 考查主谓一致。句意:这里有一些保护你不被新型冠状病毒感染的建议。Here be 表示这里有,根据主语 some advice 是不可数名词,故谓语用单数形式,故用 is。
22. **D** 考查固定搭配。句意:有时候水是危险的,所以我们必须小心它。for 为了,at 在,to 向,with 和……一起,be careful with 小心,是固定短语。
23. **D** 考查名词辨析。句意:——我可以使用你的相机吗?我想要拍一些花的照片。——当然可以。给你。crayon 蜡笔,computer 电脑,watch 手表,camera 相机。根据 I want to take some photos of the flowers. 可知此处表示拍照,因此用相机。
24. **A** 考查固定句式。句意:孩子们,请欢迎托尼来我们班。to 向,at 在,in 在……里,of……的。welcome sb. to+地点,表示欢迎某人来某地。
25. **D** 考查物主代词用法。句意:——这是谁的贺卡?——是我的,我的哥哥 Tom 在我的生日时给我的。根据句意判断卡片是“我的”,初步锁定答案 A 或 D,看句子结构“我的”后没有名词,应该用名词性物主代词,my 是形容词性物主代词,后面需要加名词。
26. **B** 考查动词辨析。句意:我的祖母是粗心健忘的。她经常把她的东西落在公园里。drive 开车,leave 离开,落下;play 玩,forget 忘记。根据 My grandma is careless and forgetful (健忘的)。可知此处表示她健忘了,因此把东西落在公园里,故选 B。
27. **B** 考查数词辨析。句意:他吃午饭需要两千克肉。kilo 表示千克,是可数名词;有数词 two 修饰,故用复数名词,two kilos 两千克,修饰名词时,需加介词 of。故为 two kilos of。
28. **A** 考查副词辨析。句意:那个小孩子找不到他的母亲。那就是他为什么正在大街上哭。why 为什么,because 因为,

how 如何,where 哪里。根据 The little child can't find his mother. 可知那个小男孩找不到他的母亲,因此这是他为什么哭。

29. **B** 考查数词辨析。“具体数字+thousand+名词复数”或者“thousands of +名词复数”,分析选项可知选 B。
30. **A** 考查情景对话。句意:——Jesse,我真的很喜欢你的中文书法。——谢谢! Thank you 谢谢;Don't say that 不要那么说;I don't think so 我不这么想;You are welcome. 没关系;根据前句,可知答语,故选 A。
31. **B** 考查动词辨析。pick 摘,捡;lose 丢失,see 看见,make 制作。句意:当学生匆忙离开时,他们经常丢东西。根据前文的 This is No. 1 Middle School Lost and Found Box. 可知此处表示丢东西。
32. **D** 考查动词短语词义辨析。hurry up 快点;quick 迅速的;in a minute 立即;in a hurry 匆忙。句意:当学生匆忙离开时,他们经常丢东西。
33. **C** 考查动词辨析。A. forget 忘记, B. remember 记住, C. leave 离开, D. buy 买。句意:他们把东西落在操场上,餐厅里和洗手间里。根据前文的 This is No. 1 Middle School Lost and Found Box. 可知此处表示把东西落在某处。
34. **C** 考查动词短语辨析。look at 看;look into 调查;look for 寻找;look up 仰望,查阅。句意:他们经常来这里,寻找他们的书,钢笔,橡皮,书包,钥匙,衣服和许多其他东西。根据 This is No. 1 Middle School Lost and Found Box. 可知这是失物招领处,因此学生要来这里寻找东西。
35. **A** 考查连词辨析。and 而且;but 但是;because 因为;so 所以。句意:他们经常来这里,寻找他们的书,钢笔,橡皮,书包,钥匙,衣服和许多其他东西。此处表示并列,故用连词 and。
36. **C** 考查数词辨析。hundred 百;thousand 千;hundreds of 几百;thousand of 表示好几千,用 thousands of。句意:我们一学期经常有好几百件东西。此处修饰复数名词 things,故用 hundreds of。
37. **A** 考查介词短语辨析。first of all 首先;from now on 从现在起;and then 然后;finally 最后。句意:首先,到失物招领处看看。根据前文的 At the start of the school year, we would like to remind(提醒) everyone. 可知此处表示刚开始。
38. **B** 考查动词辨析。句意:这里有你的东西吗? there be 表示有,此处主语 your things 是复数形式,故谓语用复数形式 are,故选 B。
39. **D** 考查形容词短语辨析。careful of 对……小心;be careful 小心;be careful to 务必注意;be careful with 小心。句意:从现在开始,请小心(看管)你的东西。根据后文的 Don't leave them here and there. 可知此处指不要把东西到处丢,因此要小心(看管)这些东西,故为 be careful with。
40. **B** 考查动词辨析。look 看;find 找到;give 给;leave 离开。句意:你想要找到丢失的东西吗? 根据后文的 Now you can come here or call me at 07425901580. 可知此处表示来这里,应是找到丢失的东西。
41. **B** 细节理解题。根据图片信息描述及“LOST DOG”可知。

42. **B** 细节理解题。根据图片提供信息知 Sherry 是狗的名字。
43. **D** 推理判断题。根据“LOST DOG”知为“寻狗启事”。
44. **C** 词义猜测题。根据图片信息可知“安全送回将给予 500 便士的报酬”。
45. **D** 细节理解题。图片下方只提供联系电话,并未提供主人是谁。
46. **C** 细节理解题。根据 Welcome to the lost and found office in our hospital. 可知失物招领办公室是在医院里,故选 C。
47. **B** 细节理解题。根据 They often lose things in the hospital, such as keys, mobile phones and wallets. 可知他们想要为人们找到丢失的东西。
48. **A** 细节理解题。根据 They often lose things in the hospital, such as keys, mobile phones and wallets. 可知人们经常在医院丢失钥匙、手机和钱包。
49. **D** 细节理解题。根据 Today we have some things in the box for you. They are waiting for you at the lost and found office in our hospital. 和 You can also call us at 6447009. 可知当你在医院里丢了东西时,你也可以拨打 6447009。
50. **C** 主旨大意题。根据 Welcome to the lost and found office in our hospital. 可知本文主要介绍了医院的失物招领办公室,故选 C。

51. ①Lost②Found 52. There is a red dictionary, a black watch and a yellow English book in it. 53. It's blue.
54. telephone number 55. call Wang Fang at 010-6666-3340; go to Class Nine; Grade Eight 56. strange 57. camera
58. wallet 59. airport 60. careful 61. leaves 62. hers
63. lost; found 64. gloves 65. looking 66. Whose son
67. a lot of 68. at the moment 69. helps; with 70. in a hurry
71. students 72. leave 73. find 74. yours 75. with 76. hers
77. is 78. playing 79. theirs 80. Whose
- 81~85. EDBAC

书面表达

Lost

My school ID card.
My name is Mary.
Please call me at 2787269.
Thank you.

Found

A set of keys. I found it on the playground.
Please call Nick at 5203677.

Module 2 What can you do?

词汇句式回顾

- I. 1. tidy 2. monitor 3. fit 4. everybody
5. promise 6. lessons
- II. 1. piano 2. rides 3. teaches 4. tennis 5. swimming
- III. 1. play the piano 2. do cleaning
3. That's all 4. cook eggs 5. class monitor
6. getting on with 7. worry about 8. speak Chinese
9. would like 10. ready to help
- IV. 1. I'm sure 2. makes me happy
3. Which class 4. Can; speak; can't

5. can swim; What about
V. 1. Can; draw any; can 2. is good at
3. How; getting on 4. would like 5. What/How about

素养提升训练

- 1~5. AACBA 6~10. ACBCB
11~15. ACACC
16. dance 17. join 18. piano 19. cooking 20. choose
21. **D** 考查冠词辨析。play the piano“弹钢琴”,固定搭配。
22. **D** 考查动词短语。句意:你不必担心你的体重。你看上去正好。worry about 意为“担心,焦虑”。
23. **B** 考查动词用法。teach sb. sth. 意为“教某人某物”,teach 后接人称代词用宾格。
24. **B** 考查主谓一致。everybody 作主语,谓语动词用单数。
25. **A** 考查情态动词表推测用法。can't 表否定推测,意为“不可能/一定不是”;may not 也许不;mustn't 禁止;needn't 不必/不需要。根据下文她去国外了,可知一定不是她。
26. **A** 考查固定短语。be ready to do sth. 意为“乐于做某事”。
27. **B** 考查动词辨析。join in 参加活动。
28. **A** 考查动词短语辨析。句意:——爸爸,我如何和我的同学相处得好?——对他们友好。你们会成为好朋友。get on well with 和……相处好;wait for 等候;put away 把……整理好;hear from 收到……来信。根据句意可知选 A。
29. **B** 考查形容词和副词的用法。句意:小汤姆绘画很好。他的作品非常好。well 修饰动词;good 用作定语或表语。
30. **D** 考查交际用语。根据下文“He can cook...”可知上文应问“吉姆能做什么?”。
31. **B** 考查语境理解。根据下文 He is twelve years old. 可知,比尔是格林先生的儿子。
32. **B** 考查非谓语动词。由下文... Bill flies kites with his friends after school 可知:这个孩子喜欢放风筝。且 like 后面接动词-ing 形式。
33. **C** 考查不定代词的用法。句意:除了放风筝,他还喜欢做其他的游戏。other 形容词,意为“其他的”,但不是特指。
34. **B** 考查词义辨析。句意:但是比尔的风筝在树上,他不能拿到它。can't “不能”。
35. **D** 考查固定句式。“疑问词+不定式”在句中作宾语。what to do 是完整的(what 是 do 的宾语),表示做什么;how to do 是不完整的(how 提问方式),必须加上 do 的宾语。
36. **C** 考查词义辨析。根据上文 Bill and his friends don't know _____. They worry very much 可知,比尔向他爸爸求助。ask sb. for help“向某人求助”。
37. **B** 考查非谓语动词。want to do sth. “想要做某事”。
38. **B** 考查连词辨析。前后两个句子是转折关系。and“并且”,表示递进关系;but“但是”,表示转折关系;so“所以”,表示因果关系;or“或者”,表示选择关系。
39. **A** 考查词义辨析。句意:当男孩拿到新风筝时,他很开心。when 意为“当……时候”。
40. **A** 考查词义辨析。由上文可知,他因为新风筝而感谢他的父亲。
41. **D** 细节理解题。根据文章内容可知,文章提到了四个俱乐

- 部,所以答案是D。
42. **C** 推理判断题。根据题干意思和文章内容可推断出,能够帮助她运动而又不是球类运动的是舞蹈俱乐部,所以答案是C。
43. **B** 细节理解题。根据文中句子“Come and join the Art Club. We have classes on Mondays.”可知答案是B。
44. **D** 细节理解题。根据文中句子“Can you dance? Do you like Latin dance or Chinese traditional dance?”可以推断出在舞蹈俱乐部可以学到拉丁舞和中国传统舞,所以答案是D。
45. **D** 推理判断题。根据文章内容可以推断出在周二和周四没有俱乐部活动,所以答案是D。
46. **C** 细节理解题。根据“Cooking Club”的信息的“You can learn many kinds of dishes each week.”可知选C。
47. **D** 细节理解题。根据“Dancing Club”的信息的“The Dancing Club is in our art building.”可知选D。
48. **C** 细节理解题。根据“Dancing Club”的信息的“There are fifty students in our club.”可知选C。
49. **C** 细节理解题。根据“Music Club”的信息的“You can call 18190 to get more information.”可知选C。
50. **D** 推理判断题。根据“English club”的信息的“Time: Saturday and Sunday evening.”可知选D。
51. Wei Fang. 52. On Sundays. 53. She can sing and dance.
54. What club do you want to join? 55. F 56. ride
57. Club 58. monitor 59. tidy 60. teaches
61. (to) cook 62. cleaning 63. beautiful 64. play
65. joining 66. just like 67. promise to do 68. worry about
69. gets on well with 70. ready to help
71~75. BGCFD
76. go 77. teach 78. watch 79. classes 80. then
81. homework 82. And 83. good 84. study 85. worry
- 书面表达**
- First, I think monitor can get on well with everyone in our class. He should like helping others when they are in trouble. Second, monitor must study well, and he can help us with our homework. Cleaning monitor should make our classroom very clean. Then we will be very happy when we study in our classroom. Sports monitor can do lots of sports, and he can make our classmates get the best score. At last, all monitors can be ready to help others.

Module 3 Making plans

词汇句式回顾

- I. 1. during 2. early 3. collecting 4. fun
5. beach 6. countryside 7. silly
8. players 9. litter 10. cheer
- II. 1. helping with the 2. have a busy; good
3. is going to collect 4. are not going to stay
5. are; going to
- III. 1. during 2. camp 3. fun 4. reading 5. walking
6. to watch 7. late 8. do 9. Australia 10. early
- IV. 1. stay at home 2. looking forward to
3. take a walk 4. have a piano lesson 5. enjoy myself

6. Who else 7. see a movie 8. go over 9. go sightseeing
10. make friends with

素养提升训练

- 1~5. BACBA 6~10. BBCBC
11~15. BCAAC
16. plans 17. hard 18. early 19. healthy 20. join
21. **D** 考查介词。在具体日期,如某日、某节日或星期几等前面用介词on。
22. **C** 考查介词的用法辨析。句意:在五一假期期间,数千名游客来参观芷江飞虎队纪念馆。between在两者之间;among在三者或三者以上事物之中;during在……期间;beyond超过。根据句意可知选C。
23. **B** 考查固定搭配。look forward to doing sth.意为“盼望做某事”,其中to为介词,后接动词的-ing结构。
24. **A** 考查be going to结构。be going to的答语用be回答。
25. **C** 考查时间状语辨析。every week每周;last week上周;next week下周;that week那周。由本句谓语动词is going to watch可知,本句是一般将来时态,应选择表示将来的时间状语。故选C。
26. **C** 考查不定代词辨析。somebody“某人”;anybody“某人,任何人”;nobody“没有人”;everybody“每个人”。句意“谁帮助你做作业?”“没有人。全靠我自己做的。”根据下句句意得知选C。
27. **C** 考查动词词义辨析。句意:贝蒂擅长唱歌,她能在歌唱比赛中获得第一名。check意为“检查”;cheer意为“为……喝彩”;win意为“赢得”;enjoy意为“喜欢、享受”。故选C。
28. **D** 考查不定代词的用法辨析。句意:——你爱你的父母吗?——当然爱了。在我的生活中_____比他们更重要。something某事,某物;anything任何东西,任何事物;everything每件事物,所有事物;nothing没有什么,无关紧要的东西。根据句意可知空格处填Nothing。
29. **B** 考查名词词义辨析。句意:一班的托尼非常喜欢篮球,他是姚明的粉丝。player运动员;fan迷,粉丝;driver司机;actor演员。
30. **D** 考查交际用语。根据下句“她下周末要去享受阳光与沙滩”知上句问“她要做什么”。
31. **B** 考查短语辨析。根据下文“This is our first trip here. (这是我们第一次在这里旅游)”可知,“我们在这座城市观光”。go sightseeing“观光”。
32. **C** 考查动词辨析。根据下文“not in a hotel”可知,我们待在朋友家。stay“停留”。
33. **D** 考查主谓一致。主语many interesting places“许多有趣的地方”是名词复数,所以be动词使用are。
34. **D** 考查代词辨析。此处代词代指many interesting places。
35. **A** 考查连词辨析。“我朋友家在其中一处附近”与“明天我们步行去参观它”是因果关系。so“所以,因此”表示因果关系。
36. **C** 考查名词辨析。根据下文“The food in the restaurant...”可知,“我们”将在一家餐馆吃晚餐。
37. **B** 考查名词辨析。根据上文“The city is very beautiful”可知,“我”打算拍一些照片。

38. **A** 考查动词辨析。句意:我打算给我英国的朋友们买一些礼物。buy“买”。
39. **D** 考查固定句式。“be going to + 动词原形”表示将来。
40. **A** 考查固定短语。tell sb. about sth. “告诉某人关于某事的情况”。
41. **C** 细节理解题。由文中“Ottawa is very beautiful in May.”和“Our summer holiday will start next month.”可判断杰克的暑假将从六月份开始。
42. **B** 细节理解题。由文章的第二、三句可知,弗兰克现在在渥太华过得很愉快。
43. **B** 细节理解题。由文中“And I am going to our hometown near Chicago with my sister, Linda...”可知,在暑假里,杰克将和他的妹妹去他们的家乡。
44. **C** 细节理解题。由文中“Our uncle lives there, so Linda and I can stay with him.”可知,杰克和琳达将住在他们叔叔的家里。
45. **C** 细节理解题。由文中“I like my summer holiday, although it's hot...”可知C项错误。
46. **B** 细节理解题。由短文第一段第三句可知答案。
47. **A** 细节理解题。由第二段中的前两句“Li Lei wants to walk to Cool Beach with his parents. He is going to swim...”可知,李雷打算和他的父母一起去海滩,并打算游泳。
48. **D** 细节理解题。由第三段中的第一句“Jack wants to ride a bike to Great Zoo with his cousin.”可知 Jack 打算骑自行车去 Great Zoo。
49. **C** 细节理解题。由第四段中的第一句“Grace plans to take a bus to Blue Water Aquarium with her uncle.”可知,Grace 打算周末去水族馆。
50. **B** 推理判断题。由第三段中的“He is going to... and take photos.”和第四段中的“She is going to... and take some photos...”可知,Jack 和 Grace 打算拍照,而不是李雷和 Jack,故B项错误。

51. Is Wang Lin going to work harder in school this term?
52. What is he also going to do? 53. Because she wants to make some Japanese pen friends. 54. Lucy isn't going to take any piano lessons. 55. A great writer. 56. May 57. early
58. else 59. camp 60. forward 61. ourselves 62. Australian
63. is going to be 64. players 65. second 66. spend; getting
67. go shopping 68. go sightseeing 69. others; make friends with
70. looking forward to swimming 71. is going to see
72. eating/to eat 73. on 74. to help 75. work 76. sports
77. healthy 78. borrow 79. reading 80. watch
81~85. FBDAE

书面表达

Dear Liu Pei,

The Dragon Boat Festival is coming soon. And we are going to have a three-day holiday. I am very happy to hear that you are coming to Wuhan then. I am going to tell you the plan when you are here.

Of course, I'm going to meet you at the railway station in the morning of the first day. And in the afternoon, I am going to

take you around Wuhan University. It's famous for cherry blossom. But you are not lucky because the flowers come out in April. On the second day, we are going to climb Yellow Crane Tower in the morning and go boating in the East Lake Scenic Area of Wuhan in the afternoon. What about the third day? We are going to visit the Memorial Hall of Wuchang Uprising in the morning. But in the afternoon we are going to say goodbye.

I'm sure you are going to have a good time and I am looking forward to your coming.

Yours,

Li Lei

Module 4 Life in the future

词汇句式回顾

- I. 1. hour 2. Maybe 3. everywhere 4. paper 5. jobs
6. expensive 7. heavy 8. able
- II. 1. is 2. to study 3. is 4. years' 5. to do
- III. 1. ruler 2. chalk 3. traffic
4. machines 5. rain 6. question
7. bike 8. Working 9. cheap 10. light
- IV. 1. not only; but also 2. won't; any more
3. am able to 4. as well 5. come true
6. in the future
- V. 1. Will; be; will 2. will be; in 3. won't go
4. will have 5. What will; be like

素养提升训练

1~5. CBBAA 6~10. AAABC

11~15. CABCA

16. life 17. light 18. chalk 19. heavy 20. homework

21. **C** 考查动词时态辨析。A 是一般现在时; B 是一般过去时; C 是一般将来时; D 是现在完成时。根据句中标志性的时间状语 the day after tomorrow“后天”可知用一般将来时。
22. **A** 考查不定代词。everything 每件事情; something 某事; anything 任何事情; nothing 什么也没有。句意:汤姆!你不再是三岁的小孩子了,我可以为你做饭,但不要期望我为你做每件事情(everything)。去把你的房间整理一下!
23. **A** 考查介词的用法。句意:——我们需要多久才能得到一所新高中的录取通知书?——大约两个月之后吧。在一般将来时态的句子中,引导时间状语用介词 in, 表示“……之后”。
24. **B** 考查动词短语辨析。句意:如果我们尽最大努力,有朝一日,我们的梦想将会实现。go sightseeing 去观光; come true 实现; put away 收拾好; hear from 收到……来信。
25. **A** 考查动词时态。句意:机器人将来会为我们做更多繁重的工作。根据时间状语 in the future 可知,应用一般将来时态表达。
26. **B** 考查 need 用法。need 用作实义动词,后接动词不定式 to do sth.。
27. **B** 考查副词。根据“I'm not sure.”知此处表示“不确定”,故用 maybe。
28. **D** 考查短语用法。be able to 可以用于一般将来时, can 则不能。
29. **C** 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:这辆自行车太贵了,我想买

- 辆便宜的。根据前文的 expensive 知选 cheap。
30. **B** 考查动词的时态和主谓一致。句意:——我看见汤姆的父亲昨天买了许多书。——那不奇怪,不但汤姆,而且他父亲也喜欢看书。表达的是经常性的状态,用一般现在时态。
31. **D** 考查代词用法辨析。that 可以代替前边提到的单数名词或不可数名词,此处代替 life。
32. **B** 考查连词用法辨析。句意:并且这个变化会是什么? but 但是,可是;and 和,并且;so 因此;or 否则。联系上下文,可知前后是并列关系,故选 B。
33. **A** 考查时态。联系第一段描述,可知本句描述的是在 21 世纪发生的变化,故用一般将来时态。
34. **C** 考查副词用法辨析。英语中 very, quite 等表示绝对含义的副词不能用来修饰比较级, much 修饰比较级 smaller 意为“小得多”。故选 C。
35. **A** 考查短语意义辨析。at least 最少;at most 最多;more than 多于,超出;as well 也。结合语境可知此处指的是,在每个家庭最少有一台电脑。
36. **C** 考查名词词义辨析。classes 班,班级;lessons 课程;subjects 科目;games 游戏。结合语境可知此处指的是,计算机学习会成为学校中最重要的科目之一。
37. **B** 考查动词词义辨析。watch 观看;see 看见。联系上下文,可知此处是动名词短语作介词 for 的宾语, watch TV 看电视。
38. **C** 考查形容词用法辨析。another 不确定数目中的另一个;the other 两个中的另一个;other 其他的。结合语境可知此处指的是,更多的人会去其他的国家度假。
39. **A** 考查动词用法。联系上下文,可知此处指的是,人们将会用更多的土地建设城镇和房子。use... to do sth. 意为“用……做某事”。
40. **C** 考查形容词词义辨析。dangerous 危险的;difficult 困难的;different 不同的;tiring 令人疲惫的。联系后一句描述,可知此处指的是,未来的工作也将变得不同。故选 C。
41. **C** 推理判断题。由文中 first 到 fourth 知有四个变化。
42. **B** 细节理解题。根据“First, we'll wear a new kind of clothes. They'll be warm when we are cold, and cool when we are hot.”知。
43. **D** 细节理解题。根据 Second 后的“Food will be very cheap and nice to eat.”知。
44. **A** 细节理解题。根据“Fourth, we will make many new robots.”知 They 指机器人。
45. **D** 细节理解题。由文中“Everyone will have a long life.”可知 D 项错误。
46. **A** 细节理解题。根据第二段第一、二句 On Aug. 6th, 2018, the official emblem for the Hangzhou Asian Games was released. The city won the hosting rights for the 2022 Asian Games in 2015. 可知,杭州将举办 2022 年亚运会。
47. **B** 词义猜测题。根据最后一段中的 green, smart, economical and civilized 可知,“绿色、智能、节俭和文明”这些理念应该是杭州亚运会的举办“宗旨和主题”。故推断画线词意为“主题”。
48. **D** 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 The Games helped the

world see China and its achievements. 可知,北京亚运会有助于世界了解中国和它的发展成就。

49. **C** 推理判断题。根据短文内容可知 A“第一届亚运会在 1951 年举行”是正确的;B“北京将在 2022 年举办第 24 届冬季奥运会”是正确的;C“中国已经主办三次亚运会了”是错误的,已经举办了两次;D“所有第 19 届亚运会的建筑都将是环保的。”是正确的。

50. **B** 主旨大意题。通读原文可知:短文主要介绍亚运会在中国的发展。

51. They're talking about their dream jobs.

52. A writer. 53. Yes, he is. Because he wants to be a policeman and fight with the bad people. 54. Sally.

55. Because she can talk with different people in different places.

56. cheap 57. Robots 58. carry 59. traffic 60. land

61. to water 62. to worry 63. will have 64. to travel 65. life

66. come true 67. won't; any more 68. will be; in 69. Here are

70. able to answer 71. future 72. classroom 73. because

74. questions 75. important 76. such 77. also 78. enjoy

79. them 80. hope

81~85. FECBD

书面表达

In ten years, maybe I will go abroad for further study, because I want to experience a different kind of life overseas. I hope I will have a good job when I graduate and to be a doctor is my dream job. Maybe I'll look different and my classmates won't recognize me if we don't get in touch with each other very often. All in all, I'm looking forward to a wonderful future and all my dreams will come true.

Module 5 Shopping

词汇句式回顾

I. 1. receive 2. safe 3. products 4. open

5. lemons 6. supermarket 7. biscuits 8. fresh

II. 1. them 2. ways 3. to shop 4. strawberries 5. prices

6. later

III. 1. What size; take 2. When do 3. How much 4. Here is

5. because of 6. spends; buying 7. a sale on

IV. 1. Can; help 2. How much are 3. What else 4. How much

5. What size 6. What colour

素养提升训练

1~5. CABCA 6~10. CABBB

11~15. BCCAC

16. never 17. takes 18. alone 19. finding 20. market

21. **B** 考查介词的用法。句意:我将给我哥哥一件 T 恤衫作为他的生日礼物。give sth. to sb. 意为“给某人某物”,是固定搭配。

22. **B** 考查情态动词的用法。句意为“先生,我可以带上这条狗吗?”“不行。宠物是不允许进入大厅的。”从“Pets are not allowed to enter the hall.”宠物是不允许进入大厅的。可以判断前面的回答应是否定,故先排除 A、C; B 不,你绝不能; D 不,你不必。根据题意选 B。

23. **B** 考查疑问词组辨析。答语“大约三个小时”表示一段时间,应用 how long 进行提问,意为“多久”。

24. **C** 考查形容词词义辨析。价格 price 用高低修饰,物品用贵贱修饰。根据下文“我付不起”可知“价格高”。故选 C。
25. **B** 考查词汇用法。be open/closed 意为“营业的,开着的/休业的,关门的”。句意:这家商店在每天上午七点半营业,晚上十点关门。
26. **D** 考查代词词义辨析。句意:在不久的将来,5G 几乎会帮人们做所有的事情。everything 意为“一切;所有事情”;something 意为“某事”;anything 意为“任何事情”;nothing 意为“没有什么”。
27. **A** 考查动词用法。句意:那位老人 65 岁了,但看上去很年轻。look 可用作系动词,意为“看上去”,后接形容词;其他选项无此用法。故选 A。
28. **A** 考查情景交际。购物时,A、B 两项都是服务员打招呼的常用语,但是 What can I do for you 的答复是 I'd like...;而 Can I help you 的答复是 Yes, I'd like...。
29. **C** 易错误区:易错选 B。对 B 项和 C 项的区别不清楚,甚至认为 try on 是动介词组,容易错选 B。正确解答:选 C。考查固定搭配的用法。try on 是由“动词+副词”构成的短语,如宾语是人称代词只能放在 try 和 on 的中间。
30. **B** 考查短语辨析。A、B 二者的区别是:too much 为“太多”,后跟不可数名词;much too 意为“太”,故选 B。
31. **C** 考查固定搭配。very much 意为“非常”,常用来修饰动词,表示动作的程度。此处用来修饰动词 love。本句意为:我非常喜欢买衣服!
32. **B** 考查名词辨析。time 意为“时间”;money 意为“钱”;fan 意为“粉丝”;level 意为“水平”。根据 I can't pay...可知,“我”没有很多钱。
33. **D** 考查固定搭配。pay for 意为“为……付款”,是固定短语。
34. **A** 考查代词辨析。it 此处作形式宾语,真正的宾语是 to buy clothes online。只有 it 可以作形式宾语。
35. **D** 考查名词辨析。price 意为“价格”;colour 意为“颜色”;fun 意为“乐趣,有趣的人或事”;product 意为“产品”。根据常识可知,在网上买衣服,不能看到真实的产品。
36. **B** 考查动词辨析。sell 意为“卖”;get 意为“得到,收到”;wash 意为“洗”;spend 意为“花费”。本句意为:当我收到它们时,它们往往不是我想要的。
37. **A** 考查短语辨析。try on 意为“试穿”;put away 意为“放好”;look at 意为“看”;talk with 意为“和……谈话”。本句意为:在我买衣服之前,我喜欢在商店试穿一下。
38. **D** 考查名词辨析。camp 意为“露营”;sightseeing 意为“观光;游览”;school 意为“学校”;shopping 意为“购物”。本句意为:这使每次的购物之旅更有乐趣。
39. **C** 考查形容词辨析。big 意为“大的”;small 意为“小的”;new 意为“新的”;old 意为“旧的”。根据 with tags still on“吊牌仍在”可推测这是新衣服。
40. **B** 考查不定代词辨析。everybody 意为“每人”;everything 意为“每件东西”;nothing 意为“没有东西”;nobody 意为“没有人”。本句意为:你需要待在那里,搜索商店里的每件东西。
41. **B** 细节理解题。根据第二段“First, ask yourself a question: what style of clothes do you want?”可知。
42. **A** 细节理解题。根据“If you are short, you can choose Size S.”可知。
43. **B** 猜测词义题。根据常识知“购物要和售货员”打交道,故 shop assistant 意为“店员、售货员”。
44. **C** 推理判断题。根据文章表示顺序的 first, then, next 和 finally 提示词可知。
45. **D** 主旨大意题。统览全文,根据“Can you buy the right clothes for yourself? Here are some ideas for you.”可知。
46. **A** 细节理解题。根据第五句话 And the things in supermarkets are cheaper. 超市的东西更便宜。可知选 A。
47. **D** 细节理解题。根据第三、四句话 Most people like to go to the supermarkets because they can get almost everything in one supermarket. For example, many styles of clothes, food, sports things, 可知。
48. **B** 细节理解题。根据倒数第二句 After getting everything they want, they pay the money. 可知选 B。
49. **C** 细节理解题,根据文章最后一句 Most people go to the supermarket once a week. 可知选 C。
50. **D** 主旨大意题。本文主要讲述了西方国家的购物方式,故选 D。
51. In a shop. 52. No, he doesn't.
53. 零钱 54. For his math homework.
55. Clever and naughty. 56. size
57. market 58. compare 59. several
60. receive 61. Mother's 62. anyone
63. certainly 64. shopping 65. later
66. One of 67. pay for 68. try them on
69. one day 70. go out 71. true 72. pay 73. new 74. hands
75. as 76. picture 77. supermarket 78. under 79. their
80. just
81~85. BEADC
- 书面表达**
- Shopping in the supermarket is great fun. There is a new supermarket near my home. It is open from 8: 00 a. m. to 10: 00 p. m. There are all kinds of products in the supermarket, so you are able to buy almost everything in it. And you can compare the products. The products are usually cheap in the supermarket. You can pay in cash or by credit card. You can also use Ali pay or WeChat pay. It's convenient. It's clean and quiet in the supermarket too.
- It is wonderful to do shopping in the supermarket.
- Module 6 Around town**
- 词汇句式回顾**
- I. 1. third 2. street 3. paintings 4. square 5. museum
II. 1. climb 2. to get 3. to sing 4. doing
5. visiting 6. to stop
III. 1. in front of 2. behind 3. under 4. in
5. next to 6. between
IV. 1. opposite 2. into 3. off 4. past 5. along 6. above
V. 1. how to get to 2. Why not 3. Are; sure
4. How high 5. Do; or by plane

VI. 1. Go along; turn right 2. take the underground

3. Go across; on your right 4. to visit; by boat

5. Welcome to

◆素养提升训练

1~5. BBCAA 6~10. ABCCA

11~15. BBBCB

16. fun 17. left 18. along 19. Third 20. Opposite

21. **A** 考查宾语从句。根据宾语从句用陈述语序,可排除 B 项与 C 项;其次根据 D 项的时间状语 yesterday,可知该句为一般过去时,动词需要用过去式,可排除 D 项。句意:打扰一下,你能告诉我他什么时候出生的吗?

22. **A** 考查固定搭配。句意:当你看到那个标志的时候向右拐。turn right 向右拐。

23. **A** 考查固定搭配。句意:我喜欢在上学的路上和同学们聊天。on one's way to sp. 是固定搭配。

24. **D** 考查固定句式和非谓语动词。句意为:为什么不先做完家庭作业呢?你知道的,那是你最重要的事情。“Why not + 动词原形 + ...?”为固定句式,意为“为什么不做……?”。finish doing... 意为“完成某事”。

25. **C** 考查形容词和介词的用法。句意为:在晴朗的天气里从这里你可以看到伦敦的大部分地区。most of 意为“……的大部分”;“在某一天”用介词 on 表达。

26. **B** 考查固定搭配用法。句意:你可以看到超市就在你的左边。on one's/the left 是固定搭配,意为“在……的左边”。

27. **C** 考查词义辨析。句意:慢点开!一些孩子正在步行穿过街道。在动词 walk 后不用动词 cross,排除 A;“穿过”用介词 across 表达。

28. **C** 考查介词的辨析。结合本题语境可知,一只鸟从窗户飞进了厨房。through 指“从物体内部穿过”。

29. **B** 考查固定搭配用法。the way to... 表示“去……的路”,后跟副词时省略 to。题中 home 是副词, school 是名词。on the way 意为“在路上”;in the way 意为“挡路”。

30. **B** 考查情景交际。上句是问路,三个答案中只有 B 项是回答问路的句子。

31. **B** 考查动词词义辨析。句意:在这儿,你可以享受城市街道的安静和优美的公园。open 意为“打开”;enjoy 意为“喜欢,享受”;look 意为“看,看上去”;walk 意为“散步”。

32. **A** 考查介词用法辨析。句意:散步穿过中心公园,……。through 和 across 均有“穿过”的意思,through 指从内部穿过;across 表示“从表面穿过”;for 意为“为了”;on 意为“在……上”。

33. **D** 考查形容词词义辨析。根据下文“Next to the little hotel”可知为一个小旅馆。

34. **B** 考查主谓一致。句意:靠近小旅馆是通往花园之旅的入口。该句的 the entrance 作主语,be 动词用 is。

35. **A** 考查名词词义辨析。句意:在这座公寓有七层楼。floor 意为“地板,楼层”;places 意为“地方”;districts 意为“地区,市区”;streets 意为“街道”。

36. **C** 考查数词用法。句意:我的房子在三楼。根据其前的定冠词 the 可知此处用序数词。

37. **C** 考查冠词用法。演奏 guitar 等西方乐器用定冠词 the。

38. **A** 考查动词词义辨析。句意:在房子后边,你会看到一个商店。see 意为“看到”;listen 意为“听”;hear 意为“听到”;pass 意为“通过”。

39. **D** 考查动词词义辨析。句意:当你想要些吃的东西时,你可以在商店里买些食物。

40. **C** 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:如果你喜欢它,欢迎你来到我的新家。(You are) welcome to... 意为“欢迎来到……”。故选 C。

41. **A** 细节理解题。根据文中“There is a big, new and clean park across from my house. (在我家对面有一个大的、新的、干净的公园。)”可知选 A。

42. **D** 细节理解题。根据文中“There is a large shopping mall near my house. It is between a hospital and a bank. (我家附近有一个大型的购物广场。它在医院和银行之间。)”可知选 D。

43. **C** 细节理解题。根据文中“We can buy fruits, vegetables and food in the mall. They are cheap but good. (我们可以在购物广场买水果、蔬菜和食品。它们物美价廉。)”可知选项中只有 C 项没有提到,所以在购物广场买不到鲜花。

44. **A** 细节理解题。根据文中“My school is near my house. So I always go to school on foot. (我的学校在我家附近。所以我总是步行去上学。)”可知 A 项是正确的,其他三项与文章内容不符。

45. **B** 主旨大意题。理解全文并根据文中“Now let me tell you something about my new house.”可知这是短文的主题句,本文中 Mary 主要介绍了自己的新家及附近的一些情况。

46. **D** 细节理解题。根据“Jenny's apartment is in the centre of the town.”可知。

47. **D** 细节理解题。根据“Opposite the building, there's a laundromat, a bank and a post office.”可知。

48. **B** 细节理解题。根据“Next to the building, there's a drug store and a restaurant.”可知。

49. **A** 细节理解题。根据“Jenny is very happy there because the building is in a very convenient place.”可知。

50. **C** 推理判断题。根据“Jenny is very happy there”和文章叙述可知。

【语篇导读】本文主要讲述了故宫。故宫 600 岁了,它是世界上最大最好的古代宫殿,以前叫紫禁城。皇帝在乾清宫处理事务,在坤宁宫休息。所有的宫殿都是木制的,它是中国的一个标志。

51. It is 600 years old. 52. Twenty-four.

53. 491 years.

54. The Forbidden City.

55. They work in Palace of Heavenly Purity.

56. opposite 57. Tourists 58. famous 59. painting

60. square 61. third 62. to get 63. across

64. visiting 65. doing 66. Turn left; on

67. take the underground 68. Have a nice day

69. go across 70. famous for 71. looking 72. an

73. to go 74. will show 75. Stop 76. at 77. But

78. to get 79. along 80. on

81~85. ACEBF

书面表达

Cuihu Park is not far from here. It's easy to get there. Just go straight and take the first turning on your right. Walk along the road and turn left when you find a hospital. Cuihu Park is down the street on your right. It's opposite a fast-food restaurant.

The park is really a good place to have fun. It's very beautiful with many trees and flowers. You can swim and play games or have a picnic there. It's very relaxing. You may also get a good chance to practice Chinese. I hope you will enjoy yourselves.

Module 7 My past life

词汇句式回顾

I. 1. store/supermarket/shop 2. bedroom 3. President

4. ago 5. bathroom 6. lake 7. last

8. bored 9. garden 10. comfortable

II. 1. to do 2. was 3. to have 4. Were 5. to wash

III. 1~5. ACBAD

1. **A** 考查一般过去时的用法。句意“我四岁时就会弹钢琴。”本題用一般过去时, can 的过去式是 could, am 的过去式是 was。

3. **B** 考查形容词辨析。答语的后句主语 it 指的是 the movie, 结合答语中的“不, 我不喜欢”可推断, “它让我感到无聊”。

5. **D** 考查一般过去时的用法。主语 your English teacher 是单数, is 的过去式是 was; two days ago 表示“两天前”, 它是一般过去时的标志词, 故选 D。

IV. 1. Where were 2. What was the weather like last Sunday?

3. Was; No; wasn't 4. Were; they weren't 5. wasn't

V. 1. was 2. My 3. with 4. when 5. did 6. members

7. read 8. living 9. cooked 10. us

素养提升训练

1~5. AABCB 6~10. ACABC

11~15. AACAC

16. homework 17. housework 18. skirt 19. yellow

20. grandparents

21. **B** 考查时态。句意: 王老师_____很好吗? in the future 意为“将来”; in the past 意为“过去”; now 意为“现在”; in two days 意为“两天后”。结合 be 动词 was, 选 B。

22. **C** 考查疑问句辨析。句意: 她中等身高并且有一双蓝眼睛。答语是介绍外貌特征的, 问句应是询问外貌特征的用语。What do/does+主语+ look like? 表示“……长得怎么样?” 故选 C。

23. **D** 考查介词辨析。by 被; for 为了; on 在……上; with 带有, 具有。句意: 我的英语老师总是微笑着走进教室。with a smile 带着微笑。

24. **A** 考查固定搭配。句意: 她期待着看那场篮球赛。look forward to doing sth. 意为“期待做某事”, 故选 A。

25. **C** 考查 there be 句型的否定回答。Was there 引导的一般疑问句, 否定回答用 there wasn't。故选 C。

26. **B** 考查 be 动词的用法, 时间状语 in 2019, 主语是第三人称, 故空格处填 was。

27. **A** 考查形容词辨析。句意: 这个电视节目太长了, 我厌烦了它。bored 意为“厌烦的; 厌倦的”; excited 意为“兴奋的”; interesting 意为“有趣的”; happy 意为“高兴的”。根据句意,

可知选 A。

28. **C** 考查 be 动词的用法, at that time 在那时, now 现在, 由句意可知选 C。

29. **D** 考查 be 动词的过去式, 第一空主语为 you, 第二空主语为 I, 故选 D。

30. **A** 考查介词用法, in+城市名, 故选 A。

31. **C** 考查形容词辨析。根据对 Thomas Edison 这个人物的了解可推知, 他是美国一位著名的发明家。

32. **B** 考查疑问词的用法。表示“当……的时候”时, 常用连词 when。

33. **A** 考查代词用法。句中用在 called 的后面。人称代词要用其宾格形式, 指代爱迪生要用 him。

34. **A** 考查介词用法。表示“在学校”要用短语 at school。

35. **C** 考查名词用法。根据后句中 during those three months 的提示可推知, 爱迪生在学校里只待了三个月的时间。

36. **B** 考查名词用法。句中表达的意思是“爱迪生问了老师很多问题”, 表示“问题”要用名词 question, 用在 a lot of 的后面, 要用其复数形式 questions。

37. **C** 考查介词用法。该句表达的是“大多数的问题与他的功课没有关系”, 表示“关于”要用介词 about。

38. **D** 考查动词用法。表示“告诉某人做某事”要用 tell sb. to do sth., 动词 tell 后面跟动词不定式形式作宾语补足语。

39. **A** 考查动词用法, had to 的原形为 have to, 意为“必须; 不得不”, 后跟动词时要用其原形。

40. **A** 考查词义辨析和语境理解。句中表达的是“爱迪生发明了许多有用的东西”, 用在 useful things 的前面要用修饰复数名词的 many, 不能用修饰不可数名词的 much。故选 A。

41. **C** 细节理解题。根据第一段前两句“Mrs Read was an old woman. She was about sixty.”可知里德太太大约 60 岁。故选 C。

42. **A** 细节理解题。根据第一段第五句“There were many flowers in the garden.”可知。

43. **D** 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“She opened the door and saw a small boy in front of her house.”可知。

44. **A** 细节理解题。根据第二段第四句“He had many beautiful roses in his hands.”可知。

45. **D** 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“I don't want to buy your roses.”可知。

46. **A** 细节理解题。根据“I had to move to Shanghai to find another job.”可知, 作者去上海是为了找新工作。故选 A。

47. **C** 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句可知, 作者开车回杭州。

48. **A** 推理判断题。根据第二段第一句可知, 作者是在新年后的几天回杭州的, 因此可判断为一月份。

49. **B** 细节理解题。根据第二段的“He tried his best to help me repair the car.”可知, 这个年轻人帮作者修好了车。

50. **C** 推理判断题。阅读短文最后一段可知, 这个年轻人帮作者修好了车, 又拒绝了作者的钱。作者对年轻人心存感激。

51. His mother died when he was very young.

52. 他是一个好学生并且所有功课都学得很好。

53. Because he drew very well. 54. For a year.

55. His father was very rich. 56. primary 57. bedrooms

58. good 59. villages 60. east 61. friendly
62. bathrooms 63. towns 64. difficult 65. lakes
66. strict with; in 67. There was; to do 68. quite a
69. does; look like 70. comfortable to 71. afraid
72. myself 73. to walk 74. hear 75. to run 76. shoes
77. to stop 78. asked 79. after 80. to tell
81~85. FCAGD

书面表达

I was born in a small town in Tianjin thirteen years ago. My primary school wasn't big but it was very beautiful. Mr Smith and Mrs Read were my first teachers. They were very strict with us but friendly. Lucy and Nick were my first friends. Lucy was good at school but Nick was difficult. There was a big garden at the back of our school. It was really great to play in it. I like my primary school life, and I miss the friends there. I'm looking forward to seeing them again.

Module 8 Story time

词汇句式回顾

- I. 1. pick 2. without 3. around 4. upon
5. hungry 6. answer 7. dark
8. jumped 9. asleep 10. either
II. 1. right 2. cried 3. pieces 4. baskets
5. shouted 6. entered 7. bowls 8. hair
9. soon 10. noticed 11. decided 12. pushed
III. 1. to work 2. once 3. hurried
4. pushed; entered 5. lost 6. visited
7. didn't have 8. finished
IV. 1. Once upon a time 2. knocking on
3. walked towards 4. looked into
5. pointed at 6. all alone 7. pick; up
8. in pieces 9. At first
V. 1. Why 2. What did; finish 3. named 4. Where did; go

素养提升训练

- 1~5. ABBCA 6~10. BBCAB
11~15. ABACB
16. listening 17. ten 18. stories 19. Africa 20. died
21. **B** 考查固定搭配。decide to do sth. 意为“决定去做某事”；又因 home 为副词，故 go 后不加 to，构成短语 go home 回家。
22. **C** 考查固定搭配。return 为不及物动词时，其后接 to，才能接地点名词。
23. **B** 考查形容词辨析。由句意可知“他累了”。tired“疲倦的”。
24. **C** 考查动词时态。根据时间状语从句 when he was six years old 判断主句时态使用过去时。故选 C。
25. **B** 考查固定搭配。句意：这个小女孩很快就在新床上睡着了。be asleep 为固定短语。
26. **D** 考查时态。由“谁写的(这本书)?”可知，这本书已经被人写出来，应用一般过去时。
27. **D** 考查固定搭配。句意：这次晚会以一首流行歌曲开始。begin with 以……开始。
28. **B** 考查介词辨析。句意：没有医生的帮助，新冠肺炎的疫情

不会很快被控制，故用 Without。

29. **D** 考查词的用法。过去分词 called 与 Lily 构成过去分词短语作后置定语。an American girl called Lily 意为“一个叫莉莉的美国女孩”。
30. **C** 考查动词短语辨析。句意：你能帮助我拾起那支钢笔吗？它在你的椅子底下。ask for 请求；look for 寻找；pick up 拾起；put up 举起，张贴。根据后一句句意可知，空格处应用 pick up。
31. **C** 考查冠词辨析。表示“一个”用 a 或 an，old 以元音音素开头，故用 an。
32. **B** 考查副词辨析。由文章最后一句话“... you never used them.”可以看出，那位老农“从不”用那些金币。
33. **A** 考查时态。含有实义动词的一般过去时的句子，用 did not 构成否定。
34. **D** 考查形容词辨析。他把金币放在一个坚固的盒子里埋入地下。
35. **C** 考查名词辨析。句意：他每天去那个地方看。故用 place (地方)。
36. **C** 考查短语辨析。one day“有一天”。
37. **A** 考查名词辨析。由后文可知，老农找不到盒子了。
38. **B** 考查连词辨析。then“在那时”。
39. **C** 考查动词辨析。把一块石头埋在地下，认为它就是一盒子金币。
40. **A** 考查连词辨析。由句意可知此处表示原因，故用 because。
41. **A** 推理判断题。由第一段第三句“They thought they would like to go and see the big city that was about ten miles away.”可推断，由于他们所住的村子离城市很远，他们去那里会有很大的困难，故他们为此事讨论了很久。
42. **C** 细节理解题。由第五段“So Brog climbed up on Arog's back to see the city.”可知，Brog 爬到 Arog 的背上的目的是想看一看城市。
43. **B** 细节理解题。由第六段最后一句“So he saw the village they had just left.”可知，Brog 看到的是他们刚刚离开的村庄。
44. **D** 细节理解题。由倒数第二段及最后一段第一句可知，Brog 认为城市看起来像他们自己的村庄，故他们认为不值得再往前走了。
45. **A** 主旨大意题。两只青蛙想去城市而没有到达，不是因为路途太远，而是因为他们没有持之以恒地走下去。通过这个故事作者想告诉我们的是：要想成功就必须坚持下去，不能半途而废。
46. **B** 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“A crow wanted to drink, but he couldn't find water.”可知答案。
47. **D** 细节理解题。根据最后一段“So he began to do that until the water was high enough to drink.”可知原因是瓶子里水的水位不够高。
48. **A** 词义猜测题。根据第二段第一句“He looked around, and then he picked up a small stone in his beak and carried it to the jar of water...”可知“drop”有“往……里面放”的意思。
49. **B** 细节理解题。通读第二段可知，乌鸦捡石头的目的是想

- 往瓶子里放,以此抬高水位。
50. **A** 主旨大意题。纵观全文,讲述了乌鸦怎样喝到水的故事。
51. 当看到精卫时,他非常难过。 52. The bird hated the sea very much and it decided to fill the sea up. 53. (Her name was) Nvwa. 54. The bird used some small stones to fill up the sea.
55. 精卫填海 56. upon
57. asleep 58. decided 59. pick
60. hurried 61. bowls 62. lost 63. visited
64. watered 65. Were 66. begin with
67. go for a walk 68. changed into
69. looked around 70. jumped out of
71. were 72. forest 73. tired 74. decided
75. asleep 76. Finally 77. pointed
78. shouted 79. idea 80. picked
- 81~85. BGDEA

书面表达

Two little pigs

Once upon a time, there were two little pigs. One was black and the other was white. They lived happily with their mother in the forest. When they grew up, their mother decided to let them go out of the forest and look around the city. And then they left home with some food. When they got to the city, they noticed people in the city were not really happy. So they returned to the forest and enjoyed their life.

Module 9 Life history

词汇句式回顾

- I. 1. languages 2. rich 3. June 4. October 5. newspapers
6. plays 7. marry 8. company
- II. 1. September 2. exact 3. August
4. date 5. July 6. poems 7. built
8. successful 9. writer 10. around
- III. 1. moved to 2. around the world 3. in the 1990s
4. National Day 5. became famous 6. are different from
7. decided to be 8. joined; wanted 9. became; began to
10. went to 11. Did; have; had 12. At; moved to
13. wants to be; when 14. wrote for 15. one of; works
16. in his life 17. took the Chinese name
- IV. 1. married 2. went 3. wrote 4. left; began 5. took
6. came; got 7. bought 8. read 9. actor 10. was
11. National 12. Women's 13. left 14. visited
15. really
- V. 1. When is 2. Why didn't; watch
3. by bike 4. Where were you
5. at the age of

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- 1~5. ABCAA 6~10. BACBA
11~15. BCCBC
16. born 17. moved 18. became 19. age 20. married
21. **B** 考查固定搭配。句意:他们喜欢听中国流行歌曲。enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做某事;listen 为不及物动词,其后加 to 才能接宾语。
22. **C** 考查固定搭配。句意:去年他决定成为一名诗人。decide

to do sth. 意为“决定做某事”。

23. **D** 考查固定搭配及词义辨析。句意:其中一个歌手唱得不好。one of 之后跟“the+名词复数”;修饰动词 sing 用副词 well。
24. **C** 考查 success 的用法。句意:弗雷德里克上个月成功地进入了决赛。他的爱好给他带来成功。第一个空白处所填词修饰动词 enter,故使用副词形式 successfully;而第二个空白处根据短语 bring sb. success(给某人带来成功)可知使用名词形式 success。故选 C。
25. **C** 考查时态。句意:上周日你去公园了吗?由 last Sunday 可知用一般过去时态,助动词 did 后跟动词原形。
26. **A** 考查固定搭配。句意:约翰读完了报纸。finish doing sth. “完成某事”。
27. **C** 考查固定搭配。句意:妈妈,妇女节快乐。今天让我为你做饭吧。Women's Day 意为“妇女节”。
28. **D** 考查动词辨析。句意:这个男人努力工作,最后他成为了一个著名的歌手。get 意为“得到”;are 意为“是”;change 意为“改变”;become 意为“成为”。根据句意可知选 D。
29. **C** 考查动词的用法。句意:露西在 2018 年嫁给了大卫。marry sb. 意为“娶了某人或嫁给某人”。
30. **C** 考查介词辨析。句意:你正在读由莎士比亚写的《罗密欧与朱丽叶》吗?for 意为“为了”;with 意为“用”;by 意为“由……”;on 意为“在……上”;根据句意可知选 C。
31. **B** 考查固定搭配。“one of + 名词复数”,意为“……之一”。
32. **C** 考查名词词义辨析。London, the capital of England 意为“伦敦,英国的首都”。capital 意为“首都”。
33. **D** 考查名词词义辨析。句意:在这个家庭中有几个更小的孩子。in the family“在这个家庭中”。
34. **B** 考查形容词词义辨析。由下文狄更斯不能去上学可知,家庭生活很艰难。hard 意为“艰难的”。
35. **A** 考查固定搭配。not...until 意为“直到……才”。直到他父亲出狱,他才去上学。go to school“去上学”,是固定短语。
36. **A** 考查副词词义辨析。句意:那时,他已经 12 岁了。already 意为“已经”。
37. **C** 考查介词词义辨析。句意:两年后他开始工作。two years later“两年后”。
38. **D** 考查动词词义辨析。句意:他经常去图书馆读书。read books“读书”,由下文 He read a lot. 可知。
39. **D** 考查固定搭配。句意:然后狄更斯一生写了许多小说和故事。all one's life 意为“在某人一生中”。
40. **A** 考查连词词义辨析。句意:狄更斯死于一百多年前,但是人们仍然怀着浓厚的兴趣读他的书。这里是转折关系,所以用 but。
41. **A** 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句 He is only nine years old. 可知选 A。
42. **B** 细节理解题。根据第一段第五句 His mother is from Macao. 可知选 B。
43. **C** 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句 After hearing Mary Had a little Lamb one time at the age of three, he began playing it on the piano. 可知选 C。
44. **C** 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句 He can play forty

- pieces of classical music now, 可知选 C。
45. **C** 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句 He wants to be a famous musician like Lang Lang in the future, 可知, 郎朗是位音乐家。

【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了科比短暂的一生。2020 年 1 月 26 日, 科比和他 13 岁的女儿因飞机失事去世。这个在篮球界有巨大影响力的巨星陨落了。但是我们不会忘记他是一名优秀的球星。

46. **D** 推理判断题。根据文章“Kobe Bryant, his 13-year-old daughter and other seven people died”可知, 科比, 他的 13 岁的女儿和其他七个人都死于飞机失事, 共 9 人。
47. **B** 细节理解题。根据文章“People were sad when they heard this news.”可知, 人们听到这个消息之后很悲伤。
48. **B** 细节理解题。根据文章“He was good at playing basketball.”可知, 科比喜欢打篮球。
49. **C** 细节理解题。根据文章“He played for the Los Angeles Lakers for 20 years.”可知, 他在湖人队打了 20 年篮球。
50. **B** 主旨大意题。文章主要介绍了科比的伟大, 而没有过多地介绍科比的去世。故选 B。
51. There were a lot of /lots of/many trees, flowers and birds in his garden. 52. The children (in the village).
53. 春天来了, 但是花园里既安静又寒冷, 而且还有积雪。
54. Yes, it is. 55. He was a writer.
56. January 57. actor 58. poems
59. marry 60. moved 61. Children's
62. left 63. successful 64. didn't watch
65. reading 66. is; different from 67. in the 1950s
68. find out 69. began work 70. around the world
71. Children's 72. writer 73. real 74. died 75. married
76. poems 77. plays 78. successful 79. around 80. works
- 81~85. FADBG

书面表达

Beethoven was a great German composer. He was born in 1770 and died in 1827.

When he was young, he liked music and played the piano very well. At the age of 28, there was something wrong with his ears, and 18 years later, he was deaf. During the time, he still went on working. He wrote most of his works. *The Ninth Symphony* was one of his most famous works in his life.

Module 10 A holiday journey

词汇句式回顾

- I. 1. world-famous 2. spend 3. Finally 4. guess
5. excited 6. wonderful 7. top 8. lights 9. arrived
10. relax 11. French 12. till
- II. 1. relaxed 2. to be 3. visited
4. successful 5. travelled 6. didn't use
7. were 8. building 9. married
10. languages
- III. 1. didn't go to; till 2. First of all 3. take a walk
4. wait in line 5. on holiday 6. get to; arrive in
7. two years ago 8. How long 9. at the party
10. go to; by car 11. were on 12. Did; go to

13. Where are you going 14. so
15. the day before yesterday; I went; take a boat tour with
16. on holiday 17. How long 18. is with
19. It was great 20. took; to ride

- IV. 1. Who 2. What 3. Where 4. When 5. How 6. How much 7. How long 8. What 9. How old 10. How many

素养提升训练

- 1~5. BABCA 6~10. ACBBC
11~15. ACCAA
16. Hainan 17. blue 18. Xidao 19. seafood 20. excited
21. **D** 考查固定句型。句意: 在河里游泳花了我们半小时。It takes sb. time to do sth. 做某事花费某人多长时间; sb. spend time (in) doing 主语是人; 故选 D。
22. **C** 考查非谓语动词。句意: 莉莉周末喜欢看电影。enjoy doing sth. 表示喜欢做某事。
23. **A** 考查疑问词的辨析。句意: ——布莱克先生, 家长会将持续多长时间? ——很难说, 也许一个小时也许更长时间。根据答句的后半句: 也许一个小时也许更长时间, 可知上句是询问一段时间, 应用 how long。
24. **D** 考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 当我们听到这个激动人心的消息时, 我们感到很激动。excited 意为“兴奋的”, 指人或物对……感到兴奋; exciting 意为“令人兴奋的, 使人激动的”, 一般修饰事物。
25. **C** 考查固定搭配。句意: 我父母没在家, 他们去青岛度假了。on holiday 在度假。
26. **D** 考查固定搭配。句意: 昨天晚上他们为父母买了许多礼物。buy sth. for sb. 意为“为某人买某物”。
27. **B** 考查介词辨析。句意: 他们在一个寒冷的早晨到达上海。arrive in/at 到达, in 后跟大地点, at 后跟小地点, 上海是一个大地方, 所以用介词 in, 时间前有形容词修饰时用介词 on。
28. **C** 考查情景交际。句意: ——猜猜怎么了? 我今天在街上遇到著名的演员, 胡歌。——真的吗? 太好了。A 项意为“哇”; B 项意为“别傻了”; C 项意为“猜猜怎么了”; D 项意为“我能帮你吗?”。
29. **A** 考查结果状语从句。固定结构“such + 名词短语 + that...”; “so + 形容词/副词 + that...”均表示“如此……以至于……”。根据句中 meaningful film 是名词短语, 可知要用 such... that 固定结构。
30. **B** 考查疑问词辨析。句意: ——这个男孩和谁去北京了? ——没人。What 什么; Who 谁; Which 哪一个; Where 哪里; 根据 Nobody. 可知问谁。
31. **D** 考查动词时态。句意: 去年夏天, 凯西全家去纽约市度暑假了。根据 last summer 是过去时间, 可判断该句的时态是一般过去时。
32. **C** 考查介词辨析。句意: 他们在那里待了两周。for + 时间段, 表示一段时间。故选 C。
33. **B** 考查数字的用法。million 前有具体数字修饰, 不加-s 和 of。
34. **A** 考查词义辨析。纽约是联合国总部所在地。
35. **D** 考查动词时态。句意: 首先, 他们参观了自由女神像。根据文章, 此事件是去年夏天的事情, 故用一般过去时。

36. **C** 考查介词辨析。在具体的某一天用介词 on, 故选 C。
37. **B** 考查语境辨析。句意: 在博物馆里, 他们看见了许多著名的油画。联系上文可知, 此处指“在博物馆里”。
38. **A** 考查介词辨析。句意: 在第一周剩余时间, 凯西和她的弟弟妹妹去了布朗克斯动物园。with sb. “和某人一起”。
39. **D** 考查非谓语动词。be glad to do sth. “高兴做某事”。
40. **C** 考查固定搭配。spend... doing sth. “花费……做某事”固定搭配。
41. **A** 主旨大意题。第二段主要讲了徒步旅行时, 要带上必要的东西, 包括 sunglasses, some food 和 a whistle。
42. **C** 词义猜测题。根据 Kids are naturally competitive, and you can use this to your hike. They will try to do better than each other when they go hiking. 可知 competitive 意为“竞争的”。
43. **B** 细节理解题。根据第四段第二句 It's good to play easy games. 可知答案。
44. **D** 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段 If you aren't excited, they won't be either. When your kids find something they are interested in, you must show your interest in it, too. 可推知答案。
45. **A** 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句 It is nice to hike with kids, but you must know something about hiking if you want to take a happy, relaxing trip. “和孩子们一起徒步旅行是很愉快的, 但是如果你想有一次愉快、轻松的旅行, 你必须了解一些徒步旅行的事。”可知, 短文主要介绍和孩子们徒步旅行的注意事项。
46. **C** 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句 One day they decided to take their holiday in Australia. 可知选 C。
47. **A** 细节理解题。根据第一段第四句“ Their plane arrived in Sydney at nine in the morning. ”可知选 A。
48. **C** 细节理解题。根据第一段中 It was so hot that they could hardly go on driving. 天如此热, 以至于他们几乎不能继续开车了。
49. **B** 细节理解题。根据第二段第四、五句 They were very afraid and stopped swimming. Dick asked the boy loudly, “Is it true that there are not any sharks in the river?” 他们感到害怕, 停止了游泳, 迪克大声问男孩, 河里真的没鲨鱼吗, 可知是害怕鲨鱼碰他的腿; 故选 B。
50. **D** 推理判断题。根据 “Yes, sir. There are a lot of crocodiles in the water. The sharks have all swum away. ” 是的, 先生, 河里有许多鳄鱼, 鲨鱼都游走了; 可知鲨鱼害怕鳄鱼, 根据上文他们害怕鲨鱼, 当然他们也害怕鳄鱼, 所以可推测他们马上出来了。故选 D。
51. 亚马逊热带雨林是许多动物的家园。
52. Brazilians are easygoing and passionate.
53. Barbecue (is a traditional Brazilian dish).
54. F
55. The natural beauty and culture of Brazil.
56. Palace 57. guess 58. excited 59. French
60. wonderful 61. relaxed 62. to clean 63. swimming
64. had 65. stayed 66. took a walk 67. took; photos

68. the day before yesterday 69. First of all; on 70. drove; to
71. holidays 72. interesting 73. arrived 74. delicious
75. swam 76. so 77. wonderful 78. photos 79. happily
80. really
- 81~85. GDFCE

书面表达

My May Day Holiday

My parents and I went to Beijing during the May Day holiday. On Friday morning, we took a train there. It took us about 4 hours to get there. In the afternoon, we visited the Summer Palace and the Palace Museum. There are many works of art in the museum. On Saturday morning, we climbed the Great Wall. We took many photos. In the afternoon, we went to Beihai Park. We took a walk. And we took a boat on the lake. On Sunday morning, we visited Beijing Hutong and saw many houses with a long history. Then we went shopping and bought presents for my grandparents. At noon, we had Beijing Roast Duck for lunch. It was very delicious. In the afternoon, we returned home. We had a great holiday.

Module 11 Body language

词汇句式回顾

- I. 1. shook 2. visitors 3. held 4. knees 5. arm
- II. 1. Russian 2. India 3. polite
4. hugged 5. touched 6. together
7. Each 8. rude 9. waved 10. foreign
- III. 1. Don't take 2. not play
3. Don't talk; be 4. Remember 5. Do 6. Don't touch
- IV. 1. shake hands 2. body language 3. anywhere else
4. South Americans 5. touch noses 6. personal space
7. say goodbye 8. each other
- V. 1. That's because 2. doesn't; listening to; at all
3. move away 4. welcome friends 5. Don't be late
6. It; to leave; saying 7. wasn't hungry at all
8. study together 9. How about 10. In fact
- VI. 1. Don't eat wildlife at any time.
2. Get to the airport at eight o'clock.
3. Open the door, please.
4. Don't take photos in the museum.
5. Look at people when you talk.

素养提升训练

- 1~5. BCBA 6~10. BAAAA
- 11~15. ACCAB 16~20. ACBAB
21. **D** 考查固定句型。句意: 学会如何有礼貌地寻求帮助是非常重要的。“It's + adj. + to do sth.”是固定句型, 其中 it 作形式主语。
22. **C** 考查祈使句的否定句。句意: 不要在阅览室说话。否定祈使句的结构为: Don't + 动词原形 (+ 其他)。
23. **A** 考查固定搭配。句意: 一些父母不喜欢他们的孩子玩电脑游戏。like sb. to do sth. “喜欢某人做某事”。
24. **B** 考查副词辨析。somewhere “某个地方”。由答语句意“别担心, 它一定在你房间里的某个地方”可知选 B。
25. **D** 考查副词辨析。由上句“我一点也不喜欢香蕉”可判断本

- 句句意为“我从不吃它们”。
26. **A** 考查祈使句用法。句意:阻止噪音污染,我们能生活在一个安静祥和的环境中。祈使句以动词原形开头。故选 A。
27. **B** 考查情景交际。由后一句“我马上回家。”可知意识到自己前面做错了,要改正,故用“抱歉,我不再那样做了”。
28. **D** 考查固定搭配。句意:在中国,人们见面时彼此握手。shake hands with...“与……握手”。
29. **B** 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:下次要更_____,这样你就不会再犯同样的错误。careless 粗心的; careful 小心的; nervous 紧张的。从后一分句推知,如果不再犯同样的错误,下次就应该小心。故选 B。
30. **C** 考查动词的时态。句意:请安静。学生们现在正上课。由 now 可判断本句用现在进行时。
31. **A** 考查名词辨析。句意:例如,你摇头意味着“不”。head 意为“头”。故选 A。
32. **B** 考查连词辨析。句意:你可以上或下移动头意味着“是的”。or 意为“或者”。故选 B。
33. **C** 考查副词辨析。句意:肢体语言也可以告诉人们你的情绪。also 意为“也”。故选 C。
34. **B** 考查动词短语辨析。句意:当你看着某人的眼睛,他或她可以知道你正听他或她讲话。look at 意为“看”。故选 B。
35. **B** 考查动词辨析。句意:当你转移目光,它告诉其他人你没在听讲。tell 意为“告诉”。故选 B。
36. **C** 考查名词辨析。句意:肢体语言的一个重要部分是你脸上的表情。part 意为“部分”。故选 C。
37. **D** 考查动名词辨析。句意:微笑通常意味着你很高兴。Smiling 意为“微笑”。故选 D。
38. **A** 考查代词辨析。当他们和你交谈时,这使他们感觉很好。It 指代上文的“Smiling”。故选 A。
39. **C** 考查形容词辨析。句意:如果你伤心,其他人能在你眼中看到。他们可能就不想和你交谈了。根据句意及上文可知选 C。
40. **D** 考查疑问词辨析。句意:如果你在国外并且不知道如何说,记住你可以使用肢体语言。根据句意选 D。
41. **D** 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“For example, men in Russia, France and Arab countries kiss each other when they meet, but men in China or Australia shake hands instead of kissing.”可知。
42. **A** 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句“People in Puerto Rico like touching each other,…”可知。
43. **A** 细节理解题。根据第一段中“If you touch an English person, you should say ‘Sorry’.”可知。
44. **C** 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“In parts of Asia, you must not sit with your feet pointing at another person.”可知。
45. **B** 细节理解题。根据最后一段第二句“Following the customs will help you communicate with people and make your stay there much more pleasant and comfortable.”可知。
46. **B** 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“The most common way is by talking with others.”可知。

47. **B** 词义猜测题。根据第二段第一句“... people who are unable to speak.”可知 dumb 意思是“哑的”。
48. **C** 细节理解题。根据第三段“When they are hungry, they move their right hands back and forth in front of their stomachs.”可知。
49. **B** 推理判断题。根据文章第三、四、五、六段可推断。
50. **A** 细节理解题。根据第二段最后两句“Maybe you can communicate by making signs. Now let's learn some signs Indians often use.”可知。
51. Sometimes the meaning of shaking the head is different in different countries.
52. to visit 53. India 54. 他微笑着点头。
55. It means yes. 56. rude 57. wave
58. foreign 59. polite 60. somewhere
61. mouth 62. feet 63. personal 64. to wave
65. to learn 66. each other 67. say; helps
68. In fact 69. It's polite 70. arm in arm
71. same 72. with 73. ideas 74. only 75. healthy
76. out 77. Asian 78. well 79. when 80. different
- 81~85. ECDGB

书面表达

Dear Mike,

How is it going? In your last letter, you said that you wanted to know some manners in China. I'm glad you're interested in Chinese culture. Now let me tell you something about it.

In China, when we meet others for the first time, we usually smile and shake hands with them. When we talk with people, we don't stand too close to them, or they may feel very uncomfortable. And please remember not to be late for a party. It is an important thing you should know.

I'm looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Wei

Module 12 Western music

词汇句式回顾

- I. 1. centre 2. died 3. violin 4. drums 5. elder 6. pop
7. rock 8. by 9. through 10. voice
- II. 1. musicians 2. center 3. European 4. centuries
5. perfect 6. modern 7. pop 8. violins 9. through
10. believe
- III. 1. drum 2. traditional 3. to catch
4. noisy 5. called 6. to learn/learning
- IV. 1. another two 2. Both; and 3. not only; but also
4. Can; hear 5. Give; a break 6. can play the piano
7. made him famous 8. How wonderful
9. What a; it 10. Do; or 11. is there
- V. 1. Does; enjoy; or 2. What sweet
3. Is; or 4. What an interesting
5. not only; but also

素养提升训练

- 1~5. CACAC 6~10. BACAB

21. **A** 考查感叹句。wonderful 是形容词,在句中作表语,修饰形容词应用 how 引导感叹句。句意:这首音乐是多么的优美啊!
22. **A** 考查主谓一致。句意:不但你,而且我也对卡通片《小猪佩奇》感兴趣。not only... but also 连接并列的主语时,谓动词遵循就近原则,即根据靠近动词的主语决定谓动词的形式。根据空格前面的主语 I 可知 be 动词要用 am。
23. **D** 考查固定短语。句意:他们都是十九世纪著名的作家。in the nineteenth century 意为“在十九世纪”,故选 D。
24. **D** 考查形容词 old 的用法。句意:詹妮是我的姐姐并且她比我大三岁。elder 意为“年长的”;older 意为“(年龄)更大,更老”。根据句意选 D。
25. **A** 考查感叹句。What 和 How 引导的感叹句有显著的区别。What 引导的感叹句里有名词,但 How 引导的感叹句里没有名词。根据关键词 weather 这个名词,排除 C、D 两项;再根据 weather 是不可数名词,排除 B。故选 A。
26. **A** 考查反意疑问句的回答。由答语的后半句可知此处应作否定回答。答语句意为“是的,她不喜欢,但她喜欢古典音乐”。故选 A。
27. **A** 考查非谓动词。句意:——过来看看!这个宝宝正在哭泣。——请想想办法让他别哭了。make sb. do sth. 意思是“使某人做某事”,排除 D 项;stop doing sth. 意思是“停止做某事”,指停止正在进行的事情。前句提到了“这个孩子在哭”可推知后句应表示“想办法让他不要哭了”。
28. **C** 考查反意疑问句。陈述部分为一般过去时,含有行为动词,因此疑问部分用助动词 did。
29. **D** 考查过去分词作定语。由句意“上周我们认识了一位叫张玲的来自汶川的新同学”可知用过去分词短语作后置定语修饰名词 classmate。
30. **C** 考查选择疑问句的回答。句意:——你喜欢哪一个,游泳还是钓鱼?——_____我真的想拥有一个带游泳池的房子。根据答语可知选 C。
31. **D** 考查名词辨析。文中介绍的张昊辰所获得的奖项都是与钢琴有关的,所以选择“钢琴家”。singer“歌手”;writer“作家”;artist“艺术家”;pianist“钢琴家”。故选 D。
32. **A** 考查介词辨析。在具体的某一天用介词 on。故选 A。
33. **B** 考查(动)名词辨析。张昊辰有音乐天赋。故选 B。
34. **A** 考查固定搭配。give a music show 意为“举行音乐演出”,固定搭配。故选 A。
35. **B** 考查固定搭配。take part in“参加”,固定短语。故选 B。
36. **C** 考查形容词辨析。当时张昊辰只有 12 岁,所以他是获得一等奖的人里年龄最小的。故选 C。
37. **A** 考查名词辨析。由下一段第一句话中的“gold prize”可以推测出此处为张昊辰“获得金奖”。故选 A。
38. **D** 考查动词辨析。由下一句“他的老师是 Gary Graffman”可知,他在那儿是“学习”。spend“花费”;develop“发展”;improve“提高”;study“学习”。故选 D。
39. **B** 考查形容词辨析。郎朗是著名的音乐家。
40. **C** 考查形容词或序数词辨析。张昊辰是第一位获得这个奖项的中国人。best“最好的”;last“最后的”;first“第一”;

second“第二”。故选 C。

41. **A** 数字计算题。根据第一段第二句“He was born in 1982 in Shenyang.”和第四句“He began to take piano lessons at the age of three.”可知。
42. **B** 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“He began his study in America when he was fifteen.”可知。
43. **C** 词义猜测题。根据第二段第三句“On 14th August 1999, the pianist Andre Watts was ill so Lang Lang played at the concert instead of him and he was successful.”可猜测“instead of”意为“代替”。
44. **B** 细节理解题。根据第二段第三句“On 14th August 1999, the pianist Andre Watts was ill so Lang Lang played at the concert instead of him and he was successful.”可知。
45. **A** 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句“He showed his talent for playing the piano when he was two years old.”;第一段第五句“At the age of five, he won the Shenyang Piano Competition (比赛).”;第二段前两句“He began his study in America when he was fifteen. During his study there he made great progress and became a top pianist.”;文章最后一句“Then he became famous all over the world.”可知。
46. **B** 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“Even at an early age children move their hands when they hear music.”可知。
47. **A** 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句“Children from 18 months to 3 years like short songs.”可知。
48. **D** 细节理解题。根据第二段第四句“For most children, singing is like talking.”可知。
49. **C** 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“Teaching them how to play musical instruments will help them be more confident (自信的).”可知。
50. **A** 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“People use music in plays, on television and in movies.”可知。
51. But one thing makes him different from all the others.
52. He spent his early childhood with his grandfather Ben, didn't he?
53. big
54. 他们都非常亲密。
55. B
56. composers
57. classical
58. perfect
59. modern
60. poor
61. Austria
62. lively
63. musicians
64. European
65. western
66. dance music
67. What a lively
68. give concerts
69. showed/took us around
70. the capital city of
71. poor
72. joined
73. returned
74. for
75. works
76. famous
77. traditional
78. rest
79. died
80. still
- 81~85. CEADB

书面表达

My favourite singer

My favourite singer is Han Hong. She is famous for her songs such as *Heaven Road* and *It's Dawn*. Han was born in Changdu in Tibet on 26th September, 1971. She began to sing at the age of 5. Four years later, she received formal training. She joined the army when she was 16. At the age of 25, she won the gold award in a competition. From then on, she won many prizes. At the age of 32, she began to write music. I think what she does is more than what she says. We should learn from her.