

单选题

- Have you ever seen _____ Chinese movie Wolf Warriors 2 ?
— Sure . It's such an exciting film that I want to see _____second time.

A. the; a B. an; / C. a; a D. the; the

【答案】 A

【解析】

句意：——你看过中国电影《战狼 2》吗？ ——当然，这是一部激动人心的电影，我想再看一次。考查冠词。第一个空，特指《战狼 2》这部电影，用定冠词 **the**。第二个空，**a second time** 表示“又一次、再一次”的意思。故答案是 A。

单选题

I'm waiting for my friend._____, I'll go shopping alone.

A. If she come B. If she will come C. If she doesn't come D. If she didn't come

【答案】 C

【解析】句意：我在等我的朋友。如果她不来，我就一个人去买东西。考查条件状语从句。if可引导条件状语从句，若主句是一般将来时态，从句需用一般现在时。本题后面一句是条件状语从句，主句 I'll go shopping alone. 用了将来时，if从句需用现在时，可排除 BD两项。根据句意和语境，可知选 C。

单选题

— Did you win the final match last night?

— _____ we all did our best, we lost it at last.

A. Though B. If C. Because D. While

【答案】 A

【解析】

句意：——你们昨晚赢得了比赛吗？ ——尽管我们尽了自己最大的努力，我们还是失败了。A. Though虽然，纵然； B. If如果； C. Because因为； D. While当…的时候。我们尽了最大的努力和我们最后丢掉了比赛是让步关系，意为：虽然我们尽了最大的努力，但是还是丢掉了比赛。故选 A。

单选题

— Can you spare some time to help me with maths this Saturday or Sunday?

— _____ day is OK. I'll be free this weekend.

A. Either B. Neither C. Every D. Each

【答案】 A

【解析】

句意：——这个星期六或星期天你能抽出点时间帮我学数学吗？——任何一天都可以。这个周末我有空。考查不定代词。A. Either(两个中)任何一个；B. Neither 两者都不；C. Every (与单数名词连用，指整体中的)每一个，每个，指三者及以上，限定词；D. Each (两个或两个以上的人或物中)各自，各个，每个。根据句意可知填 Either；选 A。

单选题

He likes reading very much. Most of his money _____ on books .

A. is spent B. spend C. spends D. are spent

【答案】 A

【解析】

本题考查动词语态和主谓一致。不可数名词 money 是动词 spend 的

宾语，money 提前时要用被动语态，故答案选 A。

单选题

My little cousin is not old enough to look after _____ when his parents are away.

A. he B. his C. him D. himself

【答案】D

【解析】

句意：我的堂弟太小了，当他的父母外出的时候，还不能照顾自己。

A. he 他，主格代词；B. his 他的，形容词性的物主代词；C. him 他，宾格代词；D. himself 他自己，反身代词。结合语境联系设空处前面的动词短语 look after 可以推测句意是：我的堂弟太小了，当他的父母外出的时候，还不能照顾自己。可知本句考查短语“照顾自己 look after oneself”，再根据主语 My little cousin 结合后面的 his 可知本句应该用反身代词 himself，故答案为 D。

单选题

The students are happy that they will have a _____ summer holiday.

- A. three-weeks B. three week's
C. three-week D. three-week's

【答案】 C

【解析】

句意：学生们很高兴他们将有一个为期三周的暑假。根据“a”和后面的“summer holiday”可知，这是一个名词性短语，结合所给的选项，这个词的意思是“一个三周”的暑假。“三周的”在这里做形容词，修饰暑假，它的表达方法是“three-week”。注意其中间要用连接符号“-”，week 要使用单数形式，后面不能加 s，A/B/D 三个选项的格式错误。故选 C。

单选题

—Zhang Lei, a top student, didn't pass the English exam this time!

—That's true. Everyone is _____ at it.

- A. surprise B. surprised
C. surprising D. a surprise

【答案】 B

【解析】句意：——张磊，一个尖子生，这次没有通过英语考试！——那是真的。每个人都对此感到惊讶。考查形容词辨析题。本句缺表语形容词。surprising 令人惊异的，用于物，可排除。be surprised at 对…

惊讶，at 后接物，固定短语。根据句意语境，可知选 B。

单选题

We should help the people who is _____.

A. get into trouble B. in the trouble

C. in trouble D. trouble

【答案】C

【解析】

句意：我们应该帮助有困难的人。首先 get into trouble 不能和 is 一起用，A 不选；in trouble 是固定搭配，表示“陷入困境、身处麻烦”之中。be in trouble=get into trouble 意为“陷入困境、身处麻烦”，前者强调状态，后者强调动作，因为句中有 is，故用 in trouble。没有 in the trouble 这种表达。故选 C。

单选题

—Do you often read story books?

— Yes. Each of us _____ to do more reading in and after class in our school.

- A. are encourage B. encourage
C. is encouraged D. is encouraging

【答案】 C

【解析】

句意：——你们经常看这些故事书吗？ ——是的。我们学校的每一个人都被鼓励上课或课后读更多的故事书。本题考查主谓一致。主语 each of us 与动词 encourage 应为被动关系，要用被动语态，排除 B、D；此句为一般现在时态，一般现在时的被动语态的构成：主语+be+过去分词； each of us 是单数，要与 is 连用，故选 C。

单选题

His brother is only six years old. He has difficulty _____ the story books.

- A. read B. reads C. to reads D. reading

【答案】 D

【解析】

考查固定结构。Have difficulty (in)doing sth 做某事有困难。选 D。

单选题

Congratulations _____ you _____ passing the exam.

A. to; in B. to; on C. to; at D. on; to

【答案】 B

【解析】

句意：祝贺你通过考试。to 朝，往；on 在…上；in 在…内；at 在(某处)。

本题考查 congratulates to sb. on sth. 因某事向某人表示祝贺。故选 B。

单选题

This is the biggest laboratory _____ we have ever built in our school.

A. which B. what C. where D. /

【答案】 D

【解析】

句意：这是我们学校建的最大的实验室。考查定语从句。A. which 哪一个；B. what 什么；C. where 哪里。这里使用了定语从句，先行词是 the biggest laboratory，定语从句缺少宾语，因为先行词被形容词最高级修饰，只能用 that 引导定语从句或者省略关系代词，故答案为 D。

单选题

You're not allowed _____ the sculpture .

A. to touch B. touching C. touched D. by touching

【答案】 A

【解析】

句意：你不准触摸这座雕像。A 为不定式；B 为现在分词；C 为过去式；D 为介词短语。be not allowed to do sth. 不允许做某事，据语境：你不准触摸这幅雕像。可知，后面句子为被动语态，后跟动词不定式，故答案为 A。

单选题

In fact , ____ is a hard job for the police to keep order in a football match.

A. it B. this C. there D. that

【答案】 A

【解析】

句意：实际上，对警察来说在足球赛中维持秩序是一项艰苦的工作。A. it 它；B. this 这个；C. there 存在的；D. that 那个。考查代词 It 做形式主语。It 是形式主语，to keep order in a football match 才是真正的主语。语境是：实际上，对警察来说在足球赛中维持秩序是一项艰苦的工作。

In China, a lot of food is wasted every year and the waste food is enough for _____ people. The food is wasted in restaurants ,at home and in schools, etc. In restaurants or at home, people often order or cook _____ food. But they can't eat it up. When they go out of a restaurant, full and happy, they never look back _____ the uncertain food on the table again. Should Chinese consumers(消费者)be _____ for the terrible waste?

In schools, we can often see a lot of students _____ food away after meals and they only eat the food they like. Everyone is supposed to have enough food to eat. However, in some places, the food is so little _____ a lot of people died from hunger. Although China has tried hard to solve _____ of hunger over the past thirty years, the job is not finished yet. Food is important to us all. We _____ live without food.

So _____ is necessary for us to love food and try to eat up everything on our plates. When we eat in restaurants, we should pack up the leftovers(剩菜剩饭). We also need to tell other people to stop _____ food as soon as possible.

【1】 A. 200 million B. 200 millions C. 200 million of D. 200 millions of

】 A. too many B. many too C. too much D. much too

【3】 A. in B. at C. on D. up

【4】 A. interested B. excited C. happy D. sorry

【5】 A. throw B. threw C. thrown D. to throw

【6】 A. which B. when C. where D. that

【7】 A. the problem B. the question C. the danger D. the mistake

【8】 A. can B. can't C. mustn't D. may

【9】 A. it B. he C. she D. they

【10】 A. waste B. to waste C. wasting D. to be wasted

【答案】

【1】 A

【2】 C

【3】 B

【4】 D

【5】 A

【6】 D

【7】 A

【8】 B

【9】 A

【10】 C

【解析】

在中国每年浪费的食物够 200 百万人吃饭，在餐馆或在家人们通常点

当他们离开的时候，他们从来不再回头看留在桌子上的食物，中国的消费者会为糟糕的浪费感到抱歉吗？我们经常看到学生饭后扔掉食物，然而，在一些地方食物是如此的少，以至于许多人死于饥饿，尽管中国在过去的 年尽力解决饥饿问题，没有食物我们不能活着，对我们来说热爱粮食吃完盘子里的食物是必须的，我们也需要告诉别人尽可能的停止浪费食物。

【1】句意：在中国每年浪费的食物够 200 百万人吃饭。根据 million 前有具体的数量词时，不能用复数，当后面有 of 时，要用复数；因 200，故选 A

【2】句意：在餐馆或在家人们通常点或做太多的食物。根据 too many 太多，修饰可是名词复数； too much 太多，修饰可是不可数名词； . much too 太，修饰形容词或副词；根据 food.不可数名词；故选 C

【3】句意：他们从来不再回头看留在桌子上的食物。根据 look back at 回头看--；根据 When they go out of a restaurant, full and happy 可知是回头看，,故选 B

【4】句意：中国的消费者会为糟糕的浪费感到抱歉吗？ . A. interested 有趣的； B. excited 激动的； C. happy 高兴的； D. sorry 抱歉的；根据 for the terrible waste 可知是感觉抱歉；故选 D

【5】句意：我们经常看到学生饭后扔掉食物。根据 see sb do sth 看见某人做某事；故选 A

【6】句意：在一些地方食物是如此的少，以至于许多人死于饥饿。 A. which 哪个； B. when 什么时候； C. where 哪里； D. that 那；根据

---that--- ---以至于---; 故选 D

【7】句意：尽管中国在过去的 30 年尽力解决饥饿问题。A. problem 问题（通常指比较难解决的）；B. question 问题（通常指日常问题）；C. danger 危险；D. mistake 错误；根据句意可知是问题，根据 the job has not finished yet 可知是比较难解决；故选 A

【8】句意：没有食物我们不能活着。A. can 能；B. can't 不能；C. mustn't 必须不能；D. may 可能，可以；根据 without food 可知是不能活；故选 B

【9】句意：对我们来说热爱粮食吃完盘子里的食物是必须的。根据 it's+for sb to do sth. 做某事对某人来说是怎样的；故选 A

【10】句意：我们也需要告诉别人尽可能的停止浪费食物。根据 stop doing sth 停止做某事，stop to do sth 停下来去做某事；根据 as soon as possible. 可知是停止浪费；故选 C

补全对话

A. You'd better not.

B. There is a smoking room on the first floor.

C. It says "No photography".

E. You can buy postcards of them in the museum shops.

A: Excuse me, can I take photos here?

B: No, you can't. Look at the sign, please. 【1】

A: Sorry. But how can I remember these beautiful things?

B: 【2】

A: Thank you. Would you mind my smoking here?

B: 【3】

A: Oh, dear! Where can I smoke then?

B 【4】 You can smoke there.

A: Sounds great. But I'm new here. Could you please show me the way?

B: Sure. This way please. 【5】 Don't smoke too much.

A: Thanks a lot for your advice. I'll think about it.

B: You are welcome.

【答案】

【1】 C

】 E

【3】 A

【4】 B

【5】 D

【解析】

本文是一篇对话。A想在此拍照，但是被拒绝了。因为有“禁止拍照”的标志。A想在此吸烟，又被拒绝了，因为此处禁止吸烟，一楼有个吸烟室，可以在那里吸烟。B规劝A尽量少吸，因为吸烟有害健康。

【1】细节理解题。根据上文的句子 No, you can't. Look at the sign, please. 不，你不能。请看标志。可知，下文应该提到标志的内容。结合所给的选项可知，选择 It says “No photography”. 上面写着“禁止拍照”。It指代上文的标志牌。符合语境。故选 C。

【2】细节理解题。根据上文的句子 But how can I remember these beautiful things? 但我怎么能记住这些美丽的东西呢？可知，下文应该提到记住这些美好东西的方法。结合所给的选项可知，选择 You can buy postcards of them in the museum shops. 你可以在博物馆里买到他们的明信片。符合语境。故选 E。

【3】细节理解题。根据上文的句子 Would you mind my smoking here? 你介意我在这里抽烟吗？和下文的句子 Where can I smoke then? 那么我在哪里吸烟呢？可知，该句话应该是表达了否定的意思，也就是不允许吸烟。结合所给的选项可知，选择 You'd better not. 你最好不要。符合语境。故选 A。

【4】细节理解题。根据上文的句子 **Where can I smoke then?** 那么我在哪里吸烟呢？可知，下文应该回答吸烟的地点。结合所给的选项可知，选择 **There is a smoking room on the first floor.** 一楼有吸烟室。符合语境。故选 **B**。

【5】细节理解题。根据下文的句子 **Don't smoke too much.** 不要吸烟太多。可知，上文应该提到吸烟的危害，因此才有了“不要吸烟太多”的规劝。结合所给的选项可知，选择 **I'm afraid smoking is bad for your health.** 恐怕吸烟有害健康。符合语境。故选 **D**。

补全对话做题技巧。

(1)通览全文、领会大意、揣摩话题。解题时应先跳过空格通览全文，了解对话大意，根据对大意的把握，判定语境，揣摩话题。

(2)根据语境、细读选项、选择答案。在把握话题和语境的基础上，针对对话的每一空白处，细读所提供的选项，认真分析它们之间的异同，依据对话有关情景内容，选择正确的答案。

(3)通盘考虑、前后联想、先易后难。要从对话整体理解出发，依照上、下问答的逻辑顺序来考虑所选择的答案，不可不顾前后顺序，孤立地就上句就补下句，这样可能出现所补句子符合上文而不符合下文的情况。要先解决有把握的、容易的，再回头补选较难的。

(4)通读对话、义形结合、验证答案。将对话补全之后，再将整段对话通读一遍，逐一验证答案。所选的答案不仅语义上要符合语境，而且要保证语言正确，做到说话得体。

阅读理解

Skin diving(潜泳) is a new sport today. This sport takes you into a wonderful new world. It is like a visit to the moon! When you are under water, it is easy for you to climb big rocks because you are no longer heavy.

Here, under water, everything is blue and green. During the day, there is enough light. When fish swim nearby, you can catch them with your hands. When you have tanks(罐子) of air on your back, you can stay in deep water for a long time. But you must be careful. To catch the fish is one of the most interesting parts of this sport. On the other hand, you can clean the ships without taking them out of water. You can get many things from the deep sea.

Now you can see that skin diving is both useful and interesting.

【1】 Skin diving can take you to _____.

A. the moon B. mountains C. the sun D. the deep sea

【2】 You can climb big rocks under water because _____.

A. you are strong

B. the fish can help you

C. you are not as heavy as on the land

D. there is a lot of light

【3】 A skin diver _____ under water in the day.

- A. can see everything clearly during the day
- B. can't see anything clearly
- C. can see nothing
- D. can see only fishes

【4】 With a tank of air on your back, you can _____ .

- A. catch fish very easily
- B. stay under water for a long time
- C. be in safe place
- D. have more fun

【5】 Which of these sentences is NOT true?

- A. Skin diving is a new sport
- B. Skin diving is like visiting the moon
- C. The only use of skin diving is to have more fun
- D. Skin diving is both interesting and useful

【答案】

【1】 D

【2】 C

【3】 A

【4】 B

【5】 C

【解析】

本文介绍了潜水是一项新运动。就像是一次登月之旅！潜水员白天在水下可以清楚地看到任何东西。当你的背上有氧气瓶时，你可以在深水中呆很长时间。抓鱼是这项运动最有趣的部分之一。另一方面，你可以在不把船从水中拖出来的情况下清洗船只。你可以从深海中得到很多东西。

【1】细节理解题。根据 *It is like a visit to the moon! When you are under water, it is easy for you to climb big rocks because you are no longer heavy.* 这就像是一次登月之旅！当你在水下时，你很容易爬上大石头，因为你不再重了。和句子 *You can get many things from the deep sea.* 你可以从深海中得到很多东西。可知，潜水可以带你去深海。故选 D。

【2】细节理解题。根据 *When you are under water, it is easy for you to climb big rocks because you are no longer heavy.* 当你在水下时，你很容易爬上大石头，因为你不再重了。可知，你可以在水下爬上大石头，因为你没有陆地那么重。故选 C。

【3】推理判断题。根据 *During the day, there is enough light. When fish swim nearby, you can catch them with your hands.* 白天光线充足。当鱼在附近游泳时，你可以用手抓住它们。可以推知潜水员白天在水下可以清楚地看到任何东西。故选 A。

【4】细节理解题。根据 *When you have tanks(罐子) of air on your back, you can stay in deep water for a long time.* 当你的背上有氧气瓶时，你可以在深水中呆很长时间。故选 B。

【5】细节理解题。题干的意思是：以下哪句话不正确？根据 *Skin*

diving(潜泳) is a new sport today. 可知，潜泳是一项新运动。因此 A 正确；由句子 It is like a visit to the moon! 可知，潜水就像探月一样。所以 B 正确；根据 To catch the fish is one of the most interesting parts of this sport. On the other hand, you can clean the ships without taking them out of water. You can get many things from the deep sea. 抓鱼是这项运动最有趣的部分之一。另一方面，你可以在不把船从水中拖出来的情况下清洗船只。你可以从深海中得到很多东西。可知，说潜水的唯一用途是玩得更有趣。是错误的说法。根据 Now you can see that skin diving is both useful and interesting. 可知，潜水既有趣又有用。因此 D 正确。因此本题的正确答案为 C。

用细节定位法来做细节理解题。

细节理解题属直接解答性问题，是阅读理解题中最简单的一种，多数属中低难度的送分题。但由于中考所占的比例很大，应特别引起注意。事实和细节题的命题特点是：把某词语、某个句子或某具体事实用不同于原文的另一方式或句型表达，即同义改写。解答这类题的窍门是：A) 注意掌握英语的多种表达法；B) 正确分析词语在句中的作用；C) 熟练运用英语的句型转换；D) 读懂题干所提出的问题，并准确地找到文中涉及该问题的句子。

做细节题具体方法与步骤如下：

略读材料，大概了解原文，掌握中心或主旨。

按文章的体裁，作者写作的组织模式及有关的信息词，如 for example, first, second... 等预测应该到何处寻找自己所需要的事实。

将自己精力放在寻找你所需要的细节上，快速通篇跳读，眼睛自左至右，自上而下呈 Z 形扫视，直到找到细节出处，待找到含细节句子时，放慢速度，仔细核对比较内容，直至找到答案。

阅读理解

Little Peter is a boy of nine. He began to go to school the year before last and now he's in Grade Three. He lives not far from the school but he's often late for class. He likes watching TV in the evening and goes to bed late, so he can't get up on time in the morning.

This term Mrs Black, Peter's aunt, works in Peter's school. he teaches Grade Three maths. he's strict with Peter and often tells the boy to obey(遵守) the school rules and come to school on time. Yesterday morning Peter got up late. When he hurried to school, it was a quarter past eight. His aunt was waiting for him at the school gate.

“You're ten minutes late for the first class, Peter.” Mrs Black said angrily.

“Why are you often late for class?”

“Every time, when I get to the street corner, I always see a guidepost. It says, 'SCHOOL GO SLOW!'”

【1】 Peter is in school for years.

A. one and a half B. two

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