

## 7 期末模拟黄金卷 3

### 第一部分（听力 20 分）

#### 一、听句子或对话选择图片(共 5 分)

1. (本题 1 分) What does Peter want to put in the salad?



【答案】A

【原文】

W: What about putting some watermelon into the salad, Peter?

M: Oh, I don't like watermelon. Let's put some apples instead.

2. (本题 1 分)



B.

C.



【答案】A

【原文】

Mom is cooking delicious Russian soup for us in the kitchen.

3. (本题 1 分)

A.



B.



C.



【答案】B

【原文】

People in the USA always have turkeys on Thanksgiving Day.

4. (本题 1 分)

A.



B.



C.



【答案】B

【原文】

Wang Fang's favorite fast food is sandwiches.

5. (本题 1 分) What does Paul do yesterday afternoon?



【答案】B

【原文】

W: Did you cook Russian soup at home yesterday afternoon, Paul?

M: No, I didn't. I just cleaned my bedroom.

## 二、听对话给图片排序(共 5 分)

(本题 5 分) 句子理解，看图听描述，选出正确的选项，每小题读两遍





7:45

A            B            C            D            E

6. (1分)\_\_\_\_\_

7. (1分)\_\_\_\_\_

8. (1分)\_\_\_\_\_

9. (1分)\_\_\_\_\_

10. (1分)\_\_\_\_\_

**【答案】**

6. E

7. A

8. C

9. B

10. D

**【解析】**

**【原文】**

略

三、听力匹配题(共 5 分)

(本题 5 分)I.听句子, 选出句子中所包含的信息。每个句子读两遍。



11. (1 分)\_\_\_\_\_

12. (1 分)\_\_\_\_\_

13. (1 分)\_\_\_\_\_

14. (1 分)\_\_\_\_\_

15. (1 分)\_\_\_\_\_

**【答案】**

11. C

12. A

13. B

14. E

15. D

**【原文】**

1. Tony is going to England by plane.

2. I think taking a ship is very exciting.

3. He sometimes takes the train to go to work.

4. Mr. Smith usually goes to work by car.

5. The Great Wall is one of the longest walls in the world.

#### 四、听短文填写表格(共 5 分)

听短文，填写表格，每空不超过 3 词，短文读两遍。

Information Card

Name	Dream Job	Hobby	Reasons
Tom	A16. (1 分)	Likes17. (1 分)the world.	He can visit interesting places and make friends.
Peter	A pianist	Likes playing the piano.	He thinks it can make him18. (1 分).
Betty	A19. (1 分)	Likes singing.	She can make20. (1 分).

#### 【答案】

16. pilot

17. traveling all over

18. famous

19. singer

20. much money

#### 【原文】

Tom is going to be a pilot. Because he likes traveling all over the world. He can visit many interesting places and make a lot of friends from other countries.

Peter likes playing the piano very much. He learned to play the piano when he was seven years old. Now he

can play very well. He is going to be a pianist when he grows up. He thinks it can make him famous.

Betty's hobby is singing songs. She is going to be a singer when she grows up. Because she can make much money if she becomes a famous singer.

## 第二部分 (100 分)

### 五、单选题(共 10 分)

21. (本题 1 分)—How many students are there in your school, Jack?

—\_\_\_\_\_ the students in our school \_\_\_\_\_ over seven hundred.

A. The number of; is

B. The number of; are

C. A number of; is

D. A number of; are

【答案】A

【详解】

句意：——杰克，你们学校有多少学生？——我们学校的学生人数超过七百人。考查主谓一致。a number of 和 the number of 都表示“……的数量”，后接复数名词。但前者强调的是 of 后面的名词，是复数人称；而后者强调的是 the number，是单数第三人称，动词需用三单形式；根据句意结构，可知选 A。

22. (本题 1 分)We should know the changes \_\_\_\_\_ the numbers.

A. at

B. of

C. in

D. on

【答案】B

【详解】

句意：我们应该知道这些数字的变化。of……的，表所属关系，是一种所有格用法；而 at、in 和 on 表时间或地点，不表所有格。本句 the changes of 是所有格用法，根据句意和语境，可知选 B。

23. (本题 1 分)The question is \_\_\_\_\_ for him to answer.

A. easy enough    B. enough easy    C. easily enough    D. enough easily

【答案】A

【详解】

句意：这个问题对他来说足够容易回答。考查形容词辨析题。本句缺表语形容词，easily（容易地）是副词，可排除CD两项。enough足够的，修饰形容词需后置，可排除B项。根据句意语境，可知选A。

24. (本题1分) There were many people on the bus this morning. We didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ to stand in.

A. much space    B. many spaces    C. a lot space    D. many space

【答案】A

【详解】

句意：今天早上公共汽车上有很多人。我们没有多少地方可站。考查名词的数。a lot 许多，相当于副词，不可修饰名词，可排除C项。many和much都表示许多，但前者修饰复数名词，后者修饰不可数名词。space空间，不可数名词，无复数形式，需用much修饰；根据句意语境，可知选A。

25. (本题1分) Usually, \_\_\_\_\_ is difficult \_\_\_\_\_ baby pandas to live in the wild.

A. that;for    B. that;of    C. it;for    D. it;of

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：对于小熊猫来说，生活在野外经常是很困难的。根据句型It is+形容词+for sb to do sth 对于某人来说，做某事是……；句型It is+形容词+of sb to do sth 某人做某事，某人是……；it是形式主语，to do sth是真正主语。此处表示生活在野外对于小熊猫是困难的，故用介词for，故选C。

【点睛】

1.在It is +形容词 + of + sb.+ to do sth.中，形容词是说明sb的。重点说明“sb is 形容词”

某人是怎样。形容词是描述不定式行为者的性格、品质的，如 kind, good, nice, right, wrong, clever, careless, polite, foolish 等。

2. 在 It is +形容词 + for + sb.+ to do sth.中，形容词是用来说明 to do sth 的。重点说明“to do sth is 形容词”做某事是怎样。形容词仅仅是描述事物，不是对不定式行为者的品格进行评价，这类形容词有 difficult, easy, hard, important, dangerous, (im) possible 等。

26. (本题 1 分)When the baby panda was ten months old,it began to learn\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. look after it    B. to look after it    C. to look after itself    D. look after itself

【答案】C

【详解】

句意：当小熊猫十个月的时候，它开始学会自己照顾自己。look after 照顾，learn to do sth 学会做某事，故用动词不定式。此处主语是 it 故对应的反身代词 itself。故选 C。

27. (本题 1 分)If you are in the zoo,remember not to touch or go near animals. Although some of the animals are lovely,you \_\_\_\_\_ leave them alone.

- A. may            B. can            C. must            D. will

【答案】C

【详解】

句意：如果你在动物园，记得不要触摸或靠近动物。尽管一些动物可爱，你必须不要打扰它们。may 可能，是没有把握的推测；can 能，表示能力；must 必须，表示要求；will 愿意，表示意愿。根据 If you are in the zoo, remember not to touch or go near animals.可知此处去动物园，应遵守动物园的要求，必须做某事，故选 C。

28. (本题 1 分)The man went \_\_\_\_\_ the forest after \_\_\_\_\_ the only bridge over the river.

- A. across;crossing    B. across;across    C. through;crossing    D. through;across

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】

句意：那个男人经过了河上的唯一的一座桥之后，穿过了森林。across 表示在表面穿过；through 表示从中间穿过，cross 渡过，是动词。第一空根据句意，表示从森林中间穿过，故用介词 through。第二空位于介词 after 之后，故用 crossing。故选 C。

29. (本题 1 分)Giant pandas have \_\_\_\_\_ areas to live.Instead,the number of farms is getting \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fewer and fewer;more      B. fewer and fewer;larger  
C. less and less;more      D. more and more;larger

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】

句意：大熊猫有越来越少的居住区域。反而，农场的数量变得更大。fewer and fewer 越来越少，修饰可数名词；less and less 越来越少，修饰不可数名词；more 更多的，larger 更大的。第一空修饰可数名词 areas，故用 fewer and fewer。第二空表示数量变得更大，故用 larger。故选 B。

30.(本题 1 分)The old man planned everything well before \_\_\_\_\_.He \_\_\_\_\_peacefully in his sleep.

- A. died;died      B. died;dying      C. dying;died      D. dying;dying

【答案】C

【详解】

句意：那位老人在死前计划好一切事物。他在睡梦中平静地死去。die 死，是动词，其现在分词为 dying；根据 before 是介词，其后使用动词的 ing 形式，故为 before dying，故第一空为 dying。第二空根据 planned 可知此处用一般过去时，故为 died。故选 C。

## 六、完型填空(共 10 分)

Good morning, boys and girls. Here is something important about 31 to London next month. Now, the most important thing is 32. You should take about £600 with you. I think that will be 33. When you get to 34, your new family will 35 you. You must wear a red shirt, 36 the family can find you easily. You should also take four photos of yourself with you. Of course, please 37 the school letter. It's very important. When you are there, if you have any question, you can call School Office. I'll give you the office 38 now. It's 5210663. The person to ask for is Mrs. Green. 39 in the office from 9:00 a.m. 40 5:00 p.m. every day. OK. That's everything. Have a good journey!

31. (1分) A. go      B. goes      C. going      D. to go
32. (1分) A. food      B. money      C. clothes      D. computer
33. (1分) A. interesting      B. comfortable      C. popular      D. enough
34. (1分) A. London      B. New York      C. Paris      D. Beijing
35. (1分) A. meet      B. love      C. keep      D. dislike
36. (1分) A. so      B. but      C. or      D. if
37. (1分) A. takes      B. take      C. taking      D. will take
38. (1分) A. name      B. place      C. phone number      D. email
39. (1分) A. He is      B. She is      C. We are      D. They are
40. (1分) A. in      B. at      C. of      D. to

**【答案】**

31. C

32. B

33. D

34. A

35. A

36. A

37. B

38. C

39. B

40. D

**【分析】**

本文介绍了一些孩子去伦敦旅游的注意事项。

31.

句意：下面是下个月去伦敦的一些重要事项。

go 动词原形； goes 动词的第三人称单数形式； going 动词的现在分词或动名词； to go 动词不定式。介词 about 后接动名词作宾语。故选 C。

32.

句意：现在，最重要的东西是钱。

food 食物； money 钱； clothes 衣服； computer 计算机。根据“You should take about £600 with you.”可知最重要的是钱。故选 B。

33.

句意：我认为那就足够了。

interesting 有趣的； comfortable 舒适的； popular 流行的； enough 足够的。根据“You should take about £600 with you.”可知带 600 英镑就足够了。故选 D。

34.

句意：当你们到达伦敦时，你们的新家庭会跟你们见面的。

London 伦敦; New York 纽约; Paris 巴黎; Beijing 北京。根据“Here is something important about ... to London next month.”可知是要去伦敦。故选 A。

35.

句意：当你们到达伦敦时，你们的新家庭会跟你们见面的。

meet 见面; love 喜爱; keep 保持; dislike 不喜欢。根据“the family can find you easily”可知新家庭会跟孩子们见面。故选 A。

36.

句意：你们必须穿上红色的衬衫，以便新家庭能很容易地找到你。

so 因此，以便; but 但是; or 否则; if 如果。“穿上红色的衬衫”是为了让新家庭容易找到，用 so 表示目的。故选 A。

37.

句意：当然了，请带上学校的信件。

takes 动词的第三人称单数; take 动词原形; taking 动词的现在分词或动名词; will take 一般将来时。句中省略了主语，用祈使句，以动词原形开头。故选 B。

38.

句意：我将给你们办公室的电话号码。

name 名字; place 地方; phone number 电话号码; email 电子邮件。根据“It's 5210663.”可知是提供电话号码。故选 C。

39.

句意：她每天从上午 9 点到下午 5 点在办公室工作。

He is 他是; She is 她是; We are 我们是; They are 他们是。根据“The person to ask for is Mrs.”

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/378011046134006067>