

人教新目标版英语八年级下册期末综合测试卷

学校:_____姓名:_____班级:_____考号:_____

一、单项选择

1. The lady took _____ X-ray and she showed _____ X-ray to the doctor.
A. a; the B. an; the C. the; a D. the; an
2. Bob's mother doesn't allow him _____ computer games on school nights.
A. plays B. to play C. playing D. play
3. His father _____ for two years.
A. left B. has left C. is leaving D. has been away
4. There are _____ teachers in our school, and _____ of them are women teachers.
A. two hundreds; three quarter B. two hundreds; three quarters
C. two hundred; three quarters D. two hundred; three quarter
5. She finds _____ hard to finish the work on time. She only has five minutes left.
A. that B. this C. it D. its
6. —The song *Where did the time go?* _____ the old days and the love of family.
—Sure. It's my favorite song.
A. helps us out B. regards us as C. lets us down D. reminds us of
7. Mr. Johnson was reading a magazine _____ his wife was cooking dinner yesterday.
A. before B. after C. while D. until
8. The cleaner in Zhengzhou said, “ _ things we do, _ environment we'll have”
A. More; better B. The more; the better C. Fewer ; The less D. The fewer; better
9. They haven't finished painting their new house, so they have to _____ their wedding until September.
A. put out B. put down C. put off D. put on
10. My mother used to _____ the song *My Heart Will Go On*. Now she is used to _____ it.
A. hating; listen B. hated; listened to C. hate; listening to D. hating; listening
11. —You don't love violin music, do you?
—_____. But I like piano music.
A. Yes, I do B. No, I don't C. Yes, I don't D. No, I do

12. _____ of the students took part in the sports meeting.
A. Three five B. Three fifth C. Third fifths D. Three fifths

13. —What's wrong with John?

—_____.

- A. He is writing letters B. He has a bad cold
C. He has long curly hair D. He should lie down

14. —Where is Mr. Zhang?

—He _____ to America. He _____ there many times.

- A. went; has been B. has gone; has been
C. has gone; has gone D. went; went

15. He _____ much food _____ the poor family during the hard time.

- A. provided; at B. offered; with C. provided; with D. provided; for

二、完形填空

Tom _____ 16 _____ in his English class. It was a hot afternoon and he was feeling _____ 17 _____. It was grammar lesson and Tom was also bored. He _____ 18 _____ grammar. He wanted to leave school and play.

Tom looked out of the _____ 19 _____. He looked at the trees and flowers. Then he started _____ 20 _____.

After ten minutes the teacher stopped _____ 21 _____. He asked the students to do a grammar exercise in their books. The students took out _____ 22 _____ exercise books and pencils and they started writing. The teacher looked at Tom. He saw Tom wasn't writing so he said, "_____ 23 _____ aren't you writing, Tom?"

"What, Sir?" Tom said.

"_____ 24 _____, Tom!" the teacher said, "Why aren't you writing?"

Tom thought for a moment and replied, "I aren't got no _____ 25 _____."

The teacher looked _____ 26 _____ Tom and said, "You aren't got no pencil? You mean you don't have a pencil?"

Tom didn't understand the English teacher _____ 27 _____ he said, "Sorry, Sir."

The teacher said in a(n) _____ 28 _____ voice, "I don't have a pencil. He doesn't have a

pencil. She _____ 29 _____ have a pencil. We don't have pencils. They don't have pencils. Now, Tom. Do you understand?"

Tom looked at the teacher for a moment and then he said, "My goodness! What happened to all the _____ 30 _____, Sir?"

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 16. A. sit | B. sat | C. is sitting | D. was sitting |
| 17. A. sleepy | B. asleep | C. sleeping | D. sleep |
| 18. A. hated | B. loved | C. studied | D. enjoyed |
| 19. A. book | B. blackboard | C. window | D. desk |
| 20. A. daydream | B. daydreaming | C. daydreamed | D. daydreamt |
| 21. A. thinking | B. talking | C. shouting | D. listening |
| 22. A. their | B. his | C. our | D. your |
| 23. A. When | B. How | C. What | D. Why |
| 24. A. Sit down | B. Come in | C. Wake up | D. Get up |
| 25. A. pen | B. pencil | C. eraser | D. paper |
| 26. A. after | B. at | C. for | D. through |
| 27. A. because | B. when | C. while | D. so |
| 28. A. happy | B. angry | C. excited | D. sad |
| 29. A. don't | B. doesn't | C. didn't | D. won't |
| 30. A. books | B. pens | C. papers | D. pencils |

三、阅读理解

Mr. King is a tall and strong man. He teaches P. E. in a middle school. He has a long beard (胡子) and takes good care of it. It was Sunday yesterday. There was the biggest football match of the year in town. Mr. King liked the match very much and he wanted to watch it. With the help of his friends he got a ticket a few days ago. After breakfast he hurried to the bus stop, but a lot of people were waiting there. A bus came and he hardly got on. There were many people in it and it was difficult for them to put their feet. He had to catch the back of a chair. At the next stop a boy got on the bus. He was short and couldn't catch anything. Suddenly the bus stopped and the boy almost fell onto the floor. He looked around and saw Mr. King's beard and caught it. The man

called out at once, "Let go of (松开) my beard, boy!"

31. Mr. King is a _____.
A. player B. teacher C. student D. bus driver
32. Mr. King went to watch the match because _____.
A. one of his friends gave him a ticket B. he liked football match very much
C. it was the biggest match of the year D. both B and C
33. Mr. King went to watch the match _____.
A. on foot B. by car C. with his friends D. by bus
34. It was difficult for Mr. King to stand because _____.
A. he had drunk too much B. the bus was too small
C. he got on the bus too late D. it was very crowded in the bus
35. The man told the boy to let go of his beard because _____.
A. he was going to get off
B. he wanted to find a seat for the boy
C. he was afraid that the boy could hurt his beard
D. he was afraid that the boy might fall

Communication is a problem for parents and children of all ages. If it's hard for you to communicate with your parents, don't worry about it. Here is some advice for you.

Don't argue with your parents. Don't try to talk about something with your parents when you are angry. Your parents probably won't listen to you if you are shouting at them. Go somewhere else to cool off. Then think about what you want to say to your parents. If you think you can't speak to them at the moment, try writing a letter to them.

Try to understand your parents. Your parents may think differently from you. Tell your parents what you think, what you care about and why. Perhaps you and your parents disagree on something. Put yourself in their shoes and you may find a better way out.

Michael's mother didn't agree with him about buying a motorcycle. They argued over it. But they finally came to an agreement. Michael bought the motorcycle, but only drove it on certain days.

It is also important to show your love to your parents. Try to do some small things at home,

like making them a cup of tea, helping do some chores, and so on. It helps to keep your relationship closer. A good relationship with your parents can make you a better and happier person. It is worth having a try.

36. The passage mainly talks about the communication problem between _____.
A. parents and school teachers B. school kids and their parents
C. teachers and their students D. parents and children of all ages
37. Your parents probably won't listen to you if you don't _____.
A. show your love to them B. often stay with them
C. speak to them politely D. do chores for them
38. The story of Michael shows that it's important to _____.
A. understand each other B. stay away from your parents
C. argue with each other D. disagree with your parents
39. Doing some small things at home can make your parents feel that _____.
A. you are happy B. you love them C. you like chores D. you are relaxed
40. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. It's certainly necessary to show your love to your parents.
B. It's hard for all the teenagers to communicate with their parents.
C. Think it over before you want to talk to your parents about something.
D. Put yourself in your parents' shoes and you may find some good ways to communicate with your parents.

四、任务型阅读

When a leader visits another country, he or she sometimes goes to the country's most famous places. It is to show respect to the local culture. For the leaders, it's also a good time to relax during a tiring foreign trip.

Barack Obama, US ex-president (前总统), had a four-day visit to China a few years ago. He had a very busy schedule (日程). But he still spent some time visiting the Forbidden City and the Great Wall. Obama spent 50 minutes in the Forbidden City on Tuesday. He thinks the Forbidden City is a magnificent (壮丽的) place to visit. He said, "I will come back with my girls

and my wife.” On Wednesday afternoon, he took a quick tour of the Great Wall at Badaling. There, he enjoyed a moment of peace. “It’s magical (奇妙的). It reminds (使想到) you of the course (进程) of history,” Obama said about the Great Wall.

He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man. Obama is a true man!

根据短文内容回答问题。

41. Is Obama the president of the US now?

42. What did Obama do a few years ago?

43. How long did he spend in the Forbidden City?

44. Who will visit the Forbidden City again according to the passage?

45. Why is Obama a true man according to the underlined sentence?

五、短文填空

阅读短文，根据首字母、音标及语境提示，在横线上填入适当的单词，使短文语意连贯，意思完整。

People sometimes like to read stories of dogs very much. They think that dogs are more clever 46 cats, sheep, cows or other a 47 in their homes.

One of my 48 [kləʊs] friends, Bob, has a very large police dog named Jack. Every Sunday afternoon, Bob and Jack have a walk 49 the park nearby. Jack likes these w 50 very much. One Sunday afternoon, I paid a visit to my friend. I stayed there for a long time and my friend and I had much more talk with each 51 than ever before. Soon it was time for them to take a walk in the park. We forgot that. Jack became w 52 about it. He walked around the room several times and then sat down in 53 of me and looked at me. But I still paid no attention to him. I went on t 54 with my friend. At last, Jack could not wait any l 55. He went out of the room and came back a few minutes later.

He sat down in front of me again. But this time, he held my hat in his mouth. Suddenly, I understood what Jack meant and so did my friend.

六、单词拼写

56. Mr. Green _____ (teach) us a lot about social studies since September.
57. She _____ (read) an English book when I came in.
58. My mother made me _____ (clean) my room all by myself yesterday.
59. We realized the _____ (important) of learning English.
60. Although it was very hot, they kept _____ (walk) along the way to school.
61. My car broke down on the way. So I had to have it r_____.
62. They were talking in a loud v_____. The teacher asked them to keep quiet.
63. I can't i_____ what the world will be like without peace.
64. David is an h_____ child. He never tells a lie.
65. We can use the c_____ to take some photos in the mountains.

七、完成句子

66. 他太累了，以至于很快就睡着了。

He was _____ tired that he _____ soon.

67. 不管你喜不喜欢，你都必须做这件事。

_____ you like it _____ not, you'll have to do it.

68. 如果你一直使用英语，你很快就能学会它。

If you use English _____, you will learn it quickly.

69. 为了早点回到家，他在路上都没有休息。

_____ get home earlier, he didn't rest on his way.

70. 昨天晚上她妈妈得了重感冒。

Her mother _____ last night.

八、书面表达

71. 健康是生活的基石，尤其是青少年的健康，更加受到家庭、学校乃至全社会的关

注。假如你是你们学校的健康达人，应校英语俱乐部的邀请，你将给全校同学作一个主题为“The Importance and Secret of Keeping Healthy”的报告。请参考下面的提示完成报告。

要求：

1. 100 词左右，短文的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数；
2. 所给提示仅供参考，可适当发挥。

提示：a balanced diet; enough exercise; be happy

Dear friends,

It's a great honor to speak here. My topic is “The Importance and Secret of Keeping Healthy”.

Thanks for listening!

《人教新目标版英语八年级下册期末综合测试卷》参考答案

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	B	B	D	C	C	D	C	B	C	C
题号	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	B	D	B	B	D	D	A	A	C	B
题号	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
答案	B	A	D	C	B	B	D	B	B	D
题号	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
答案	B	D	D	D	C	D	C	A	B	B

1. B

【详解】句意：这位女士拍了一张 X 光片，她把 X 光片给医生看。

考查冠词。不定冠词 a/an 表泛指，a 用在以辅音音素开头的单数可数名词或字母前，an 用在以元音音素开头的单数可数名词或字母前；定冠词 the 表特指。空格 1 指“拍了一张 X 光片”，表泛指，用不定冠词，X-ray 以元音音素开头，不定冠词用 an；空格 2 指前文提到的 X 光片，用定冠词。故选 B。

2. B

【详解】句意：鲍勃的母亲不允许他在上学的晚上玩电脑游戏。allow 后有宾语 him，故宾语补足语应该带 to，构成 allow sb. to do sth. 结构。故选 B。

点睛：allow doing sth 允许做某事，allow sb to do sth 允许某人做某事，其被动形式为 sb is allowed to do sth。此处 allow 后有宾语 him，故宾语补足语应该带 to，构成 allow sb. to do sth. 结构。故选 B。

3. D

【详解】句意：他父亲已经离开两年了。

考查现在完成时。根据“for two years”可知，时态为现在完成时，且要与延续性动词连用；left“离开”，leave 的过去式，为非延续性动词，转化为延续性动词为 be away。故选 D。

4. C

【详解】句意：我们学校有 200 名教师，其中四分之三是女教师。

考查大数以及分数表达法。hundred 表示“百”，当前面有具体数字，后面不加-s；当后面有 of 时，要加-s。结合选项可知，AB 错误，排除；表示“四分之三”应用 three quarters。故选 C。

5. C

【详解】句意：她发现按时完成工作很难。她只剩下 5 个月。

考查代词辨析。that 那个；this 这个；it 它；its 它的。根据“She finds ... hard to finish the work

on time. She only has five minutes left.”可知，此处应该用 it 作形式宾语，其他选项不能做形式宾语，故选 C。

6. D

【详解】句意：——那首歌《时间去哪儿了？》让我们想起了过去的日子和对家人的爱。
——当然。这是我最喜欢的歌。

考查动词短语辨析。helps us out 帮助我们摆脱困境；regards us as 视为；lets us down 让我们失望；reminds us of 提醒我们。根据“the old days and the love of family.”可知，这里指那首歌让我们想起了过去的日子和对家人的爱。故选 D。

7. C

【详解】句意：当 Mr. Johnson 的爱人昨天做晚饭的时候，Mr. Johnson 正在读杂志。

考查连词。before 在……之前；after 在……之后；while 当……时；until 直到。“while”为“当……时”，前后常连接两个进行时的动作，表示动作同时发生。故选 C。

8. B

【详解】句意：郑州的清洁工说：“我们做的事情越多，环境越好。”本句考查句型 the+比较级，the+比较级；结合选项和句意可知选 B。

9. C

【详解】句意：他们还没粉刷完他们的新房，所以他们不得不把他们的婚礼推迟到 9 月份。
考查动词短语辨析。put out 扑灭；put down 放下；put off 推迟；put on 穿上。根据“‘They haven’t finished painting their new house’”可知，婚礼不得不推迟。故选 C。

10. C

【详解】句意：我妈妈以前很讨厌《我心永恒》这首歌。现在她听惯了。

考查 used to 和 be used to doing 的用法。used to do sth 过去常常做某事；be used to doing sth 习惯于做某事。本句中，空一表示过去讨厌听这首歌，用 used to do；空二表示现在习惯听这首歌，用 be used to doing，listen to“听”，动词短语。故选 C。

11. B

【详解】句意：——你不喜欢小提琴音乐，是吗？——是的，我不喜欢。但是我喜欢钢琴音乐。

考查反义疑问句的回答。根据“‘But I like piano music.’”可知，是不喜欢小提琴音乐，故此处进行否定回答，用 No, I don’t。故选 B。

12. D

【详解】句意：五分之三的学生参加了运动会。

考查数词。分数的表达为“基数词/序数词(s)”，分子大于一时，分母的序数词用复数形式。
故选 D。

13. B

【详解】句意：——约翰怎么了？——他得了重感冒。

考查情景交际。He is writing letters 他正在写信；He has a bad cold 他得了重感冒；He has long curly hair 他有一头长长的卷发；He should lie down 他应该躺下。根据“What's wrong with John?”可知，这里问的是“约翰怎么了？”因此应该用“He has a bad cold.”回答。故选 B。

14. B

【详解】句意：——张先生在哪里？——他去了美国。他去过那里很多次了。

考查现在完成时。have/has been to 表示“去过某地”(去了已回)；have/has gone to 表示“去了某地”(去了未回)。分析语境可知，第一个空表示去了美国，因此用 has gone to；根据“there many times.”可知，第二个空用 has been，说明去过那里很多次了。故选 B。

15. D

【详解】句意：在困难时刻，他给贫困的家庭提供了很多事物。

考查动词短语。provide 提供，provide sth. for sb.=provide sb. with sth.“为某人提供某物”；offer 提供，offer sth. to sb.“向某人提供某物”。故选 D。

16. D 17. A 18. A 19. C 20. B 21. B 22. A 23. D 24. C
25. B 26. B 27. D 28. B 29. B 30. D

【导语】本文讲述不喜欢英语语法课的汤姆因在课堂上开小差，错误地理解老师所说的话，闹出了笑话。

16. 句意：汤姆英语课上坐着。

sit 坐，原形；sat 过去式；is sitting 现在进行时；was sitting 过去进行时。根据下文“It was grammar lesson and Tom was also bored”可知，汤姆在英语课上坐着，用过去进行时。故选 D。

17. 句意：那是一个炎热的下午，他感到困倦。

sleepy 想睡的/困倦的；asleep 睡着的，指入睡的状态；sleeping sleep 的现在分词或动名词；sleep 睡觉，指行为。根据下文“Tom was also bored.”感到厌烦；可知此处指“感到困倦”。故选 A。

18. 句意：他讨厌语法。

hated 讨厌; loved 爱; studied 研究; enjoyed 享受。根据下文“He wanted to leave school and play”他想离开学校去玩; 可知, 他不喜欢语法。故选 A。

19. 句意: 汤姆看着窗外。

book 书; blackboard 黑板; window 窗户; desk 书桌。根据下文“He looked at the trees and flowers”他看着树和花; 可知此处指“看着窗外”。故选 C。

20. 句意: 然后他开始做白日梦。

daydream 做白日梦, 原形; daydreaming 动名词; daydreamed 过去式; daydreamt 错误表达。start doing sth“开始做某事”, 可知填动名词。故选 B。

21. 句意: 十分钟后, 老师停止了讲话。

thinking 思考; talking 说; shouting 喊; listening 听。根据“He asked the students to do a grammar exercise in their books.”可知此处指“老师停止讲课, 叫学生做练习”。故选 B。

22. 句意: 学生们拿出练习本和铅笔, 开始写。

their 他们的; his 他的; our 我们的; your 你的。主语“The students”, 其相应的物主代词用 their。故选 A。

23. 句意: 他看到汤姆没在写, 于是他说: “汤姆, 你为什么没写?”

When 当……时候; How 如何; What 什么; Why 为什么。根据“He saw Tom wasn't writing”结合上文“学生们拿出练习本和铅笔, 开始写”可知, 此处是老师问汤姆为什么没写。故选 D。

24. 句意: “醒醒, 汤姆!”老师说, “你为什么没写?”

Sit down 坐下; Come in 进来; Wake up 醒来; Get up 起床。根据上文“汤姆开始做白日梦”, 结合汤姆说的话“What, Sir?”可知, 此处指“老师唤醒汤姆”。故选 C。

25. 句意: 汤姆想了想, 回答说: “我没有铅笔。”

pen 笔; pencil 铅笔; eraser 橡皮擦; paper 纸张。根据下文老师说的话“You aren't got no pencil? You mean you don't have a pencil?”可知此处指“汤姆说他没有铅笔”。故选 B。

26. 句意: 老师看着汤姆说: “你没有铅笔吗? 你的意思是你没有铅笔?”

after 在……之后; at 朝(某人或某物看); for 对于; through 通过。根据“looked”和“Tom”可知此处指“老师看着汤姆”。故选 B。

27. 句意: 汤姆听不懂英语老师的话, 所以他说: “对不起, 先生。”

because 因为; when 当……的时候; while 当……的时候; so 因此。根据“Sorry, Sir.”可知此处指“汤姆不理解老师说的话所以向老师表示抱歉”, 上下文含有因果关系, 用连词 so。故选 D。

28. 句意：老师生气地说：“我没有铅笔。他没有铅笔。她没有铅笔。我们没有铅笔。他们没有铅笔。现在，汤姆。你明白了吗？”

happy 快乐的; angry 愤怒的; excited 兴奋的; sad 悲哀的。根据下文“I don’t have a pencil. ...?”老师给汤姆一系列的例句和“Now, Tom. Do you understand”可知，老师是用生气的语气和汤姆说话。故选 B。

29. 句意：老师生气地说：“我没有铅笔。他没有铅笔。她没有铅笔。我们没有铅笔。他们没有铅笔。现在，汤姆。你明白了吗？”

don’t 一般现在时含实意动词否定句的助动词（主语是单三外）; doesn’t 一般现在时含实意动词否定句的助动词，主语是单三; didn’t 一般过去时含实意动词否定句的助动词; won’t 一般将来时否定句的助动词。根据上文“I don’t have a pencil. He doesn’t have a pencil.”可知句子是一般现在时，主语 she 是单数第三人称。故选 B。

30. 句意：汤姆看了老师一会儿，然后他说：“天哪！所有的铅笔都怎么了，先生？”

books 书; pens 笔; papers 论文; pencils 铅笔。根据上文老师给汤姆的例句“I don’t have a pencil. He doesn’t have a pencil...”可知，汤姆没有理解老师所说的，惊叹“所有的铅笔都怎么了”。故选 D。

31. B 32. D 33. D 34. D 35. C

【导语】本文讲述了金先生是一个体育老师，他的胡子很长且照顾得很好。一次乘坐公共汽车，人太多了，一个小个子男孩为了不摔倒一把抓住了他的胡子的故事。

31. 细节理解题。根据“He teaches P. E. in a middle school.”可知，金先生是一位老师。故选 B。

32. 细节理解题。根据“There was the biggest football match of the year in town. Mr. King liked the match very much and he wanted to watch it.”可知，金先生去看比赛是因为这是城里今年最盛大的足球赛，而且他自己非常喜欢足球比赛。故选 D。

33. 细节理解题。根据“After breakfast he hurried to the bus stop, ... A bus came and he hardly got on.”可知，金先生是坐公交车去的。故选 D。

34. 细节理解题。根据“There were many people in it and it was difficult for them to put their feet.”可知，公交车上人太多了，金先生很难保持站立状态。故选 D。

35. 推理判断题。根据“He has a long beard (胡子) and takes good care of it.”和“The man called out at once, ‘Let go of (松开) my beard, boy!’”可推知，金先生很爱护自己的胡子，他很担心男孩会弄伤他的胡子。故选 C。

36. D 37. C 38. A 39. B 40. B

【导语】本文主要讲述了父母和各个年龄段的孩子之间的沟通问题，并给出了一些建议。

36. 主旨大意题。根据“Communication is a problem for parents and children of all ages.”可知和全文可知，本文主要讲述了父母和各个年龄段的孩子之间的沟通问题。故选 D。

37. 细节理解题。根据“Your parents probably won’t listen to you if you are shouting at them.”可知，当你不礼貌的时候，父母可能不会听你的。故选 C。

38. 细节理解题。根据“Michael’s mother didn’t agree with him about buying a motorcycle. They argued over it. But they finally came to an agreement. Michael bought the motorcycle, but only drove it on certain days.”以及“Try to understand your parents. Your parents may think differently from you. Tell your parents what you think, what you care about and why.”可知，以 Michael 和母亲关于摩托车的争论来论证这个观点，父母和子女间要互相理解。故选 A。

39. 细节理解题。根据“It is also important to show your love to your parents. Try to do some small things at home, like making them a cup of tea, helping do some chores, and so on. It helps to keep your relationship closer.”可知，在家做些小事可以让父母感受到你的爱。故选 B。

40. 细节理解题。根据“If it’s hard for you to communicate with your parents, don’t worry about it. Here is some advice for you.”可知，和父母沟通存在困难是一个普遍的问题，但是并没有讲到对所有的青少年都是这样，B 选项说法过于绝对。故选 B。

41. No, he isn’t. 42. He had a four-day visit to China. 43. He spent 50 minutes in the Forbidden City./50 minutes. 44. Obama with his girls and wife. 45. Because he has been to the Great Wall.

【导语】本文讲述了美国前总统奥巴马对中国进行了为期四天的访问。尽管他的日程安排紧张，但是他仍然花了一些时间参观故宫和长城，并且文章讲述了奥巴马对长城的看法。

41. 根据第二段“Barack Obama, US ex-president（前总统）”可知，奥巴马并非是美国现任总统，故填 No, he isn’t.

42. 根据第二段“Barack Obama, US ex-president（前总统），had a four-day visit to China a few years ago.”可知，几年前奥巴马曾对中国进行了为期四天的访问。故填 He had a four-day visit to China.

43. 根据第二段“Obama spent 50 minutes in the Forbidden City on Tuesday.”可知，奥巴马花费了五十分钟参观故宫。故填 He spent 50 minutes in the Forbidden City./50 minutes.

44. 根据第二段“He said, ‘I will come back with my girls and my wife.’”可知，奥巴马打算和女儿们以及妻子再次参观故宫。故填 Obama with his girls and wife.

45. 根据最后一段“He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man.”“不到长城非好汉”可知，那些曾爬上长城的人可以被称之为好汉，奥巴马因登上长城也是好汉。故填 Because he has been to the Great Wall.

46. than 47. (a)nimals 48. close 49. in 50. (w)alks 51. other
52. (w)orried 53. front 54. (t)alking 55. (l)onger

【导语】本文讲述作者朋友鲍勃的狗，到了例行散步时间，运用聪明的方法让主人明白该散步了。

46. 句意：他们认为狗比他们家里的猫、羊、牛或其他动物更聪明。根据“more clever”可知，此处是比较级+than 结构，表示“比……更……”。故填 than。

47. 句意：他们认为狗比他们家里的猫、羊、牛或其他动物更聪明。根据“cats, sheep, cows or other ...”和首字母可知，此处指其他动物，other 后接名词复数，animals 符合语境。故填 (a)nimals。

48. 句意：我的一个好朋友，鲍勃，有一只非常大的警犬叫杰克。根据音标“[kləʊs]”可知，应填 close，形容词修饰名词“friends”；close friends“亲密的朋友”。故填 close。

49. 句意：每个星期日下午，鲍勃和杰克都在附近的公园里散步。根据“... the park nearby”可知，此处指附近的公园，in“在……里”符合语境。故填 in。

50. 句意：杰克非常喜欢散步。根据上文“Bob and Jack have a walk”可知，杰克非常喜欢散步，walk 符合语境；根据空前“these”可知，要用名词复数。故填(w)alks。

51. 句意：我在那里呆了很长一段时间，我和我的朋友之间的谈话比以往任何时候都多。each other“互相，彼此”，固定短语。故填 other。

52. 句意：杰克开始担心起来。根据“He walked around the room several times ...”可知，到了散步的时间，主人却无法走开，杰克于是变得有些担心；worried“担心的”符合语境。故填 (w)orried。

53. 句意：它在房间里转了几圈，然后坐在我面前看着我。根据“looked at me”可知，杰克坐到了作者面前；in front of“在……前面”。故填 front。

54. 句意：我继续和我的朋友交谈。根据上文“I had much more talk with each ... than ever before”可知，此处指继续和朋友交谈；talk with sb.“与某人交谈”；再根据 go on doing sth.“继续做某事”可知，此处要用动名词。故填(t)alking。

55. 句意：最后，杰克再也等不下去了。not ... any longer“不再”，固定短语。故填(l)onger。

56. has taught

【详解】句意：自从九月份以来，格林先生教了我们很多关于社会研究的知识。根据“since September”可知，时态为现在完成时，结构为 have/has done；主语“Mr. Green”为单数，应用 has，teach 的过去分词为 taught。故填 has taught。

57. was reading

【详解】句意：我进来时，她正在读一本英语书。根据“when I came in”可知此处指过去某个特定时间点发生的动作，用过去进行时。故填 was reading。

58. clean

【详解】句意：昨天我妈妈让我自己打扫房间。clean“打扫”，动词；make sb do sth“使某人做某事”，空处用动词原形。故填 clean。

59. importance

【详解】句意：我们意识到学习英语的重要性。分析句子结构可知，这里需用名词形式，“.....的重要性”可以用短语“the importance of”表示，因此此处要填入形容词 important 的名词形式 importance，意为“重要性”，并且其是不可数名词。故填 importance。

60. walking

【详解】句意：尽管天很热，但是他们一直走在去学校的路上。keep doing sth.“一直做某事”，动名词作宾语，故填 walking。

61. (r)epaired

【详解】句意：我的车在路上抛锚了。所以我不得不把它修好。根据“My car broke down on the way.”可知车坏了，应该要把它修好，repair“修理”，动词；题干中 have 的用法为 have sth. done“让.....被.....”，此处应用过去分词。故填(r)epaired。

62. (v)oice

【详解】句意：他们在大声说话。老师要求他们保持安静。根据“The teacher asked them to keep quiet.”可知此处指“大声说话”；voice“声音”，in a loud voice“大声”。故填(v)oice。

63. (i)magine

【详解】句意：我不能想象没有和平的世界是什么样子。根据句意可知，空缺处含义为“想象”，根据“what the world will be like”可知，后半句是个宾语从句，所以空缺处应该为动词。imagine 想象，动词；情态动词后跟动词原形。故填(i)magine。

64. (h)onest

【详解】句意：大卫是个诚实的孩子。他从不说谎。根据“He never tells a lie.”可知大卫从不

说谎，所以他是一个诚实的孩子，honest“诚实的”，是形容词，故填(h)onest。

65. (c)amera

【详解】句意：我们可以用相机在山里拍一些照片。根据“take some photos”可知，是用相机拍照，camera“照相机”，名词，故填(c)amera。

66. so fell asleep

【详解】根据句子结构分析可知，此句是个结果状语从句，及“so...that...”，引导结果状语从句。第一个空为 so。根据句意可知，第二三空为“睡着”，fall asleep 睡着。根据 was 可知，句子是一般过去时态，故此处 fall 应用过去式 fell，故填 so; fell; asleep。

67. Whether or

【详解】whether...or...表示“不管是……还是……”，引导让步状语从句，句首单词首字母 w 应大写。故填 Whether; or。

68. all the time

【详解】通过对比中英文句子可知，英文句子缺少内容为“一直”，对应的英文为 all the time，副词词组，一般置于句末，修饰整个句子。故填 all; the; time。

69. In order to

【详解】介词短语 in order to 表示“为了”，后接动词短语，句首首字母大写。故填 In; order; to。

70. had a bad/heavy/serious cold

【详解】根据中英文对照，空需要填“得了严重感冒”，为固定搭配“have a bad/heavy/serious cold”。题干中有时间状语“last night”，谓语动词用过去式 had。故填 had; a; bad/heavy/serious; cold。

71. 例文

Dear friends,

It's a great honor to speak here. My topic is “The Importance and Secret of Keeping Healthy”.

I'm so glad you care about health like me. Keeping healthy is really important.

As for the secret of keeping healthy, I think different people have different answers. In my opinion, having a healthy lifestyle is the most important. First, it's helpful to have enough sleep and a balanced diet. Second, enough exercise is necessary for a healthy body. Also, everyone should develop a sense of humor and always be a happy person.

I hope you can pay attention to your health from now on and live a happy and healthy life forever! Thanks for listening!

【详解】[总体分析]

- ① 题材：本文是一篇应用文，为话题作文；
- ② 时态：时态为“一般现在时”；
- ③ 提示：根据所给提示，以“The Importance and Secret of Keeping Healthy”为题，写一篇作文。

[写作步骤]

第一步，介绍保持健康的重要性；

第二步，具体阐述如何保持健康；

第三步，最后表达自己的希望。

[亮点词汇]

- ①the secret of.....的秘诀
- ②in my opinion 在我看来
- ③a sense of humor 幽默感
- ④pay attention to 注意

[高分句型]

- ①I think different people have different answers. (省略 that 的宾语从句)
- ②having a healthy lifestyle is the most important. (动名词作主语)

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