

## Unit 6 Electricity

## 课时 1 Getting ready &amp; Reading

## 一、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出单词

1. A moment later, he came back.
2. Torches (手电筒) can give us light with the help of batteries.
3. If you want to speak English well, you need to have conversation (谈话) as much as possible with your friends.
4. The headmaster replied (回答) to me after I wrote to him about my problems.

## 二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. It's foolish (fool) of you to buy such a dress. It looks so ugly.
2. Electricity is very helpful, but we must remember the safety (safe) rules.
3. The thick wire is connected (connect) to the power station.
4. Read a story about electricity (electric).
5. You must stay (stay) at home on school nights.

## 三、单项选择

- ( A ) 1. I don't want to be \_\_\_\_\_ else. I just want to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. anybody; myself      B. somebody; myself  
C. everybody; me      D. anybody; me  
【解析】句意: 我不想成为任何人。我只想做我自己。否定句中的“一些人; 任何人”用 anybody; 第二个句子根据关键词 I 和 just 可知, 此空填我自己 (myself)。故选 A。
- ( B ) 2. (2016·湖北孝感)—Are you clear about the job of a policeman, Ben?  
—Yes, to keep people \_\_\_\_\_ and the society in good order.  
A. busy      B. safe      C. lucky      D. healthy  
【解析】句意: ——本, 你对警察的工作清楚吗? ——是的, 为了保护人们的安全和社会的良好秩序。busy 意为“忙的”; safe 意为“安全的”; lucky 意为“幸运的”; healthy 意为“健康的”。根据句意及常识可知选 B。
- ( C ) 3. (2016·四川自贡) This restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ delicious food.  
A. provides; for      B. offers; to      C. provides; with  
【解析】句意: 这家餐馆给人们提供美食。provide sb. with sth. = provide sth. for sb. = offer sb. sth. = offer sth. to sb., 意为“给某人提供某物”。故选 C。
- ( C ) 4. —Shall we go out for a walk?  
—Sorry. This is not the right \_\_\_\_\_ to invite me. I am too tired to walk.  
A. place      B. situation      C. moment      D. chance  
【解析】句意: ——我们出去散步好吗? ——对不起。现在不是邀请我的合适的时刻。我太累了, 走不动。根据句意可知应选 moment, 表示此刻不是合适的时间。

## 四、按要求完成下列句子

1. Electricity gives us power. (改为同义句)  
Electricity gives power to us.
2. She can sing and dance. (改为否定句)  
She can't sing or dance.
3. The supermarket provides fruit for us. (改为同义句)  
The supermarket provides us with fruit.

## 五、用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空 (每词限用一次)

of, or, without, cooker, hard, electricity, light, animal, everyone

Today almost 1. everyone uses electricity in one way 2. or another. It is 3. hard to imagine what life in our town would be like 4. without it. Electricity 5. lights the streets and buildings, and warms people and 6. animals. It heats food in 7. cookers or cools it in fridge. It drives trains and trams and works the traffic lights, lifts and machines in factories. And every day radios and televisions use 8. electricity to bring entertainment and news to millions 9. of families.

## 高效课堂

## ◆ safety 安全

safety 为名词, 意为“安全”, 其形容词为 safe, 意为“安全的”。

- For safety, always climb with a partner. 为了安全, 登山一定要有同伴。
- Your family are all safe. 你的家人都平安无事。

## ◆ 辨析: anyone 和 any one

anyone 只能指人, 不能指物, 意为“任何人”, 含有“全体; 毫无例外”之意, 因此, 其后有时可用复数形式的代词来指代它。

any one 既可指人, 也可指物, 意为“任何一个”, 比 anyone 更强调“个体”。

- Would anyone like a drink? 谁想喝一杯吗?
- —Which pen do you want? 你要哪支钢笔?  
—Any one will do. 随便哪一支都行。

## ◆ connect 连接

connect 为动词, 意为“连接”。常用结构: be connected to ... 意为“连接到……”; connect ... to/with ... 意为“把……和……连接起来”。

- Connect the speakers to the CD player. 将扬声器连接到 CD 播放机上。

## ◆ moment 瞬间; 片刻

moment 为名词, 意为“瞬间; 片刻”。

- He was here a moment ago. 他刚刚还在这里。

【拓展】与 moment 相关的短语有: a moment ago 刚刚, 刚才; at the moment 目前, 现在; wait a moment 等一会儿。



## 课时 2 Listening & Grammar

### 高效课堂

#### ◆ work 工作;运行;运转

work 作动词时,除了可意为“工作”外,还可意为“运行;运转”。

- The phone doesn't work. 这部电话坏了。

【拓展】work 还可意为“奏效;产生预期的效果”。

- The pills aren't working. 药片不管用。

#### ◆ as many+可数名词复数+as

“as many+可数名词复数+as...”意为“和……一样多的”。

- I have as many books as you. 我有和你一样多的书。

【拓展】“as much+不可数名词+as...”意为“和……一样多的”。

- My brother drinks as much juice as I every day. 我的弟弟每天和我喝一样多的果汁。

#### ◆ 辨析:alone 和 lonely

(1) alone 作形容词,意为“单独的”,只作表语,不能作定语。alone 作副词,意为“独自地”。侧重说明独自一人,没有助手或同伴,只表示客观的状态。

(2) lonely 意为“孤独的”,表示主观上感到孤独、寂寞,有较浓的感情色彩,在句中作表语或定语。作定语时,意为“荒凉的;偏僻的”,多修饰表示地点的名词。

- My grandpa lives alone, but he doesn't feel lonely. 我的祖父独自一人居住,但是他不感到孤独。

#### 一、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出单词

1. Have you got a fridge in your home? It can keep food fresh.
2. Remember to take the medicine twice a day.
3. I am afraid of staying alone (独自地) at home.
4. There is nothing on (进行中;发生中).
5. They had a phone conversation (谈话) just now.
6. My watch doesn't work well.
7. There are as many people in China as in India.

#### 二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. Do you have a washing (wash) machine at home?
2. We use rice cooker to cook (cook) rice.
3. These batteries (battery) are useful.
4. It's very kind of you to help (help) me with my English.
5. The traffic rules (rule) are very important to us.

#### 三、单项选择

- ( A ) 1. (2017·江苏宿迁) Every evening my daughter plays        piano for an hour.  
A. the                      B. a                      C. /                      D. an

【解析】句意:每天晚上我女儿弹一个小时的钢琴。动词 play 后接表示乐器的名词时要加定冠词 the。故选 A。

- ( D ) 2. (2017·四川南充)—I know Old Joe lives       .  
—We are supposed to visit him from time to time. Then, he won't feel       .  
A. alone; alone                      B. lonely; lonely  
C. lonely; alone                      D. alone; lonely

【解析】句意:——我知道老乔独自居住。——我们应该时常去看望他。那样他就不会感到孤独。alone 作副词,意为“单独地;独自地”,没有感情色彩,只表示客观的状态。lonely 意为“孤独的”,表示主观上的孤独,有较浓的感情色彩。根据语境可知选 D。

- ( D ) 3. (2017·天津) When you are travelling, bring a map because it        help you.  
A. can't                      B. mustn't                      C. used to                      D. may

【解析】句意:当你旅行时,带一幅地图,因为它可能对你有帮助。表示“可能;也许”应用 may。故选 D。

- ( A ) 4. (2017·湖北襄阳)—Could you go to the new movie with me now?  
—Sorry, I       . Look, it's time for me to watch *The Reader* on CCTV.  
A. can't                      B. can                      C. needn't                      D. must

【解析】句意:——现在你能和我一起去看新电影吗?——对不起,我不能。看,我该看中央电视台的《朗读者》了。根据句意可知应选 can't,表示“不能”,故选 A。

#### 四、根据短文内容,在空格处填入一个适当的词,或用括号中所给词的适当形式填空

Jane's mother was about seventy, so Jane and her husband wanted to give the old lady a nice present for her 1. birthday (birth). She liked drinking tea, so Jane bought a small 2. electric (electricity) machine for her. It could make tea and then wake people up in the morning.

She brought it 3. to her mother on her birthday, and showed her how 4. to use (use) it. “Before you go to bed, 5. put tea and water in it,” she explained to her mother, “and 6. don't (do) forget to turn 7. on the electricity. When you wake 8. up in the morning, your tea will be ready.” After a few days, the old lady 9. telephoned (telephone) her daughter and said, “Jane, there is one thing I don't understand. Why do I have to go to bed to make tea? Can't I have tea in the afternoon 10. or in the evening?”

## 课时3 Speaking & Writing

### 一、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

- The TV set couldn't work without electricity (electrical).
- The following (follow) words are right.
- There are some home rules (rule) on the wall.
- Help Jack make (make) four rules.
- He has changed (change) the bulb.

### 二、单项选择

- ( B ) 1. It's too late. It's time to go to bed. Tom, \_\_\_\_\_ the TV.  
A. switch on B. switch off C. turn up D. turn on  
【解析】句意:太晚了。该睡觉了。汤姆,关掉电视。switch off 意为“关掉”。
- ( A ) 2. —Don't \_\_\_\_\_ it. It breaks easily.  
—I will be very \_\_\_\_\_. I want to have a close look at it.  
A. touch; careful B. touch; busy  
C. leave; careful D. leave; busy  
【解析】句意:——不要碰它。它容易断。——我会很小心的。我想看仔细点。touch 意为“触摸”;careful 意为“小心的”;leave 意为“离开”;busy 意为“忙的”。根据语境可知选 A。
- ( B ) 3. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ me back?  
A. ask; call B. ask; to call C. to ask; call D. to ask; to call  
【解析】句意:请你叫她给我回电话好吗?“Would you please...?”意为“请你……好吗?”please 后接动词原形;ask sb. to do sth. 意为“要求某人做某事”。
- ( D ) 4. —I'm going to have a final \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. —Good luck.  
A. rules B. text C. experience D. examination  
【解析】句意:——我明天将进行期末考试。——祝你好运。rule 意为“规则”;text 意为“课文”;experience 意为“经历”;examination 意为“考试”。final examination 意为“期末考试”,根据语境可知选 D。
- ( A ) 5. —What a mess! —I will \_\_\_\_\_ the room in a minute.  
A. tidy up B. make up C. dry up D. eat up  
【解析】句意:——真乱! ——我马上收拾房间。tidy up 意为“整理;收拾”;dry up 意为“干涸”。make up 意为“组成;化妆”;eat up 意为“吃光”。根据语境可知选 A。
- ( A ) 6. (2017·山东潍坊) A good friend is someone you \_\_\_\_\_ share your pleasure and pain with.  
A. can B. need C. should D. must  
【解析】句意:好朋友是你可以与之分享快乐和痛苦的人。can 表示“可以;能够”,和句意相符。

### 三、用适当的情态动词填空

- Nobody can live without water or air.
- Can you play the guitar? —Yes, a little.
- May I come in? —Yes, please.
- Excuse me, may/can I ask you a question?
- You must stop smoking at once. It's bad for your health.
- Look at the sign “No photos!” So you mustn't take photos here.

### 四、从方框中选择适当的选项补全对话,有一项多余

A: Can you go to the movies tonight, Emily?

B: No, I C.

A: Oh, I can't, either. I want to go out, but 2. D.

B: I have too many rules in my family.

A: Family rules? Like what?

B: I can't play with my friends after school.

A: 3. B.

B: Yeah, I have to go home by 5:30 and do my homework.

A: Oh, I do, too. And I have

to practice playing the piano every day.

B: Do you have to wash your clothes?

A: Yes, I do. I think 4. E.

- A. You are lucky.  
B. Really?  
C. I can't go out on school nights.  
D. I have to stay at home.  
E. It's too bad.

## 高效课堂

### ◆ switch off 关掉(电灯、电器等)

switch off = turn off, 意为“关掉(电灯、电视等)”,其反义词组为 switch on = turn on, 意为“打开”。它们都是动词与副词构成的动词短语,宾语是代词时,要放在动词与副词之间;宾语是名词时,可以放在动词与副词之间,也可以放在副词之后。

- Please switch off the mobile phone. = Please switch the mobile phone off. 请关掉手机。

### ◆ tidy up 收拾妥;整理好

tidy up 意为“收拾妥;整理好”,是动词与副词构成的动词短语。宾语是代词时,要放在动词与副词之间;宾语是名词时,可以放在动词与副词之间,也可以放在副词之后。

- Please tidy up your room. = Please tidy your room up. 请收拾你的房间。

### ◆ ask sb. (not) to do sth.

ask sb. (not) to do sth. 意为“让某人(不)做某事”。

- My teacher asked me to finish the task tomorrow. 我的老师让我明天完成任务。

### ◆ touch 触摸;接触;触及到

touch 作动词时,意为“触摸;接触;触及到”。

- Don't touch the iron. 不要碰熨斗。

【拓展】touch 作名词时,意为“接触”。keep in touch with 意为“和……保持联系”。



## 课时 4 More practice, Culture corner & Project

### 高效课堂

#### ◆ keep+sb./sth.+adj.

“keep+sb./sth.+adj.”意为“让某人/某物保持某种状态”，形容词作宾语补足语。

- Too much work keeps me busy and tired. 太多的工作让我既忙碌又疲惫。

#### ◆ show 出示;展示,给……看

show 作动词,意为“出示;展示,给……看”,常用结构为 show sb. sth. 或 show sth. to sb.,意为“把某物给某人看”;也可表示“带领;引领”,常用结构为 show sb. to ...或 show sb. around...等。

【拓展】show 的常用搭配:

on show 在展览; show up 如约赶到,露面; show off 炫耀; show sb. around 带领某人参观

#### ◆ 辨析 find out 与 find

1) find out 意为“查明”,指经过观察、调查,把某事、某物查出来,多用于复杂而不容易直接查出的情况。

2) find 意为“找到”,强调寻找的结果,是非延续性动词。

• He opened the box and found it empty. 他打开箱子,发现是空的。

- Read the following story and find out the answer to this question. 读下面的故事并找出这一问题的答案。

#### 一、根据句意及首字母提示写出单词

1. Be careful when you start a fire.
2. The strong wind may blow off heavy objects from tall buildings and hurt people.
3. We should be careful with the electrical appliances when we use them.
4. You must unplug the washing machine when you aren't using it.
5. Do you like having a hot pot in winter?
6. I found out the phone number by looking it up yesterday.

#### 二、单项选择

- ( B ) 1. Be careful! There is something broken on the ground.

A. Go ahead B. Be careful C. Keep quiet D. Look up

【解析】句意:小心!地上有一些破碎的东西。go ahead 意为“前进;开始”;be careful 意为“小心”;keep quiet 意为“保持安静”;look up 意为“仰望”。根据后一句“There is something broken on the ground.”可知选 B。

- ( B ) 2. Peter will show you around the building and you can meet everyone.

A. lend; to B. show; around C. compare; with D. brush; off

【解析】句意:彼得将带你参观这栋大楼,你可以见每个人。show sb. around 意为“带领某人参观”。

- ( D ) 3. Don't throw the rubbish on the floor. We should keep the school clean.

A. busy B. noisy C. dirty D. clean

【解析】句意:不要把垃圾扔在地上。我们应该保持学校的清洁。根据前一句“Don't throw the rubbish on the floor.”可知应保持校园干净, clean 意为“清洁的”。故选 D。

- ( C ) 4. (2017·安徽)—Mum, I've signed for the box. What's in it?

—I'm not sure. It may be a present from your uncle.

A. need B. must C. may D. will

【解析】句意:—妈妈,我已经签收了这个盒子。里面是什么?—我不确定,它可能是你舅舅寄来的礼物。need 意为“需要”;must 意为“一定”;may 意为“可能”;will 意为“将”。从答语第一句可知,应答者不确定盒子里是什么东西,故选 C。

#### 三、按要求完成下列句子

1. I can speak English. (改为同义句)

I am able to speak English.

2. Must he finish his homework now? (作否定回答)

No, he needn't.

3. I can dance. (改为一般疑问句)

Can you dance?

4. She looks like her mother. (对画线部分提问)

Who does she look like?

5. We got there in time at last. (改为同义句)

We got there in time finally.

#### 四、从方框中选择适当的单词补全对话

recycle, protect, when, if, easy

A: Hi, Sue, would you like to help 1. protect the environment?

B: I'd love to, but I don't know what I can do.

A: First, you can start by turning off the lights.

B: Yes, that's 2. easy. What's the next?

A: Second, you can ride a bike. Don't take a bus or a taxi 3. if you don't have to.

B: That will save money, too. What else?

A: Third, try to 4. recycle paper that is used by people around you.

B: Mm, that's a good idea!

A: And fourth, take your own bag 5. when you go shopping. Don't use plastic bags.

B: OK. My parents do most of the shopping. I'll tell them.

## 综合提升训练

Unit 6

## 基础闯关

## 一、根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

1. Would you please reply (答复) to my e-mail as soon as you receive it?
2. Miss Green will test (测试) our spoken English tomorrow.
3. We always keep our classroom clean and tidy (整洁的).
4. (2017·安徽) Please follow the rules. Don't touch (触碰) the photos in the museum.
5. We should first connect (连接) the telephone to the computer.

## 二、单项选择

- (A) 1. John may come to see us tonight, but he isn't sure yet.  
A. may B. can C. has to D. must  
【解析】句意:今晚约翰可能来看我们,但他还不确定。根据“...but he isn't sure yet.”可知选 may,表示“可能”。
- (C) 2. You mustn't cross the road when the traffic lights are red.  
A. can B. must C. mustn't D. needn't  
【解析】句意:当交通灯是红色的时候,你不能过马路。根据常识可知红灯亮时不能过马路, mustn't 意为“禁止;不许”。
- (B) 3. Stand at least 1 meter away from the machine when it is on.  
A. at last B. at least C. at most D. at times  
【解析】句意:当这台机器开着的时候,至少要站得离它一米远。at last 意为“最后”;at least 意为“至少”;at most 意为“至多”;at times 意为“有时”。根据语境可知选 B。
- (C) 4. Our head teacher is kind to us and she is like our mother in the way.  
A. on the way B. by the way C. in a way D. in the way  
【解析】句意:我们的班主任对我们很好,在某种程度上她像我们的妈妈。on the way 意为“在路上”;by the way 意为“顺便说一下”;in a way 意为“在某种程度上”;in the way 意为“挡道”。根据语境可知选 C。
- (C) 5. (2016·海南)—How long can I keep this dictionary?  
—Two weeks. You must return it on time.  
A. collect B. call C. return  
【解析】句意:——这本词典我能借多久?——两周。你必须按时归还。collect 意为“收集”;call 意为“叫”;return 意为“归还”。根据语境可知选 C。

## 综合运用

## 三、完形填空

We are lucky to live in a rich country where we have many things. However, most of us usually 1 some things. Electricity is one thing we waste most. Lights, TVs, 2 and other things are often kept on even when no one is using them. We should turn them off when we do not use them. It 3 less than a second to do it. Anyhow, not wasting electricity saves money, because we do not have to pay for the electricity we do not use.

The second thing that we often waste is water. Fresh water is precious (宝贵的), 4 it shouldn't be wasted. It is only a simple matter of turning off a tap. I am sure 5 can do this easily if he wants to.

Another big waste is food. My mother 6 to cook so much food that much of it was thrown away. I told her we had wasted so much 7. She thought I was right and now she cooks 8 what we can eat.

It is not 9 to be wasteful. I find there is a simple way of not wasting things. That is to use only what we 10. Do not touch what we do not need. In this way we can stop being wasteful.

- (C) 1. A. use B. wash C. waste D. forget  
【解析】根据第二段第一句“Electricity is one thing we waste most.”可知此处填 waste。
- (A) 2. A. radios B. apples C. bikes D. doors  
【解析】根据此处与之并列的名词“lights, TVs”可知选 A。radio 意为“收音机”。
- (D) 3. A. spends B. costs C. pays D. takes  
【解析】“It takes some time to do sth.”意为“花费时间做某事”。
- (C) 4. A. though B. because C. so D. but  
【解析】句意:淡水很宝贵,所以不应该被浪费。前后是顺承关系,故选 so,意为“所以”。
- (C) 5. A. nobody B. something C. everybody D. nothing  
【解析】句意:我相信每个人都能很容易做到,如果他想说的话。根据“do this easily”可知每个人(everybody)都可以做到。
- (B) 6. A. planned B. used C. hoped D. stopped  
【解析】used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事”。
- (C) 7. A. electricity B. water C. food D. money  
【解析】根据本段内容可知此处应填 food。
- (B) 8. A. mainly B. only C. mostly D. specially  
【解析】句意:她认为我是对的,现在她只做我们能吃的东西。mainly 意为“主要地”;only 意为“只;仅仅”;mostly 意为“主要地;通常”;specially 意为“特别地”。根据语境可知选 B。
- (A) 9. A. right B. fine C. bad D. necessary  
【解析】句意:浪费是不对的。根据常识可知浪费是不对的。
- (B) 10. A. buy B. need C. bring D. get  
【解析】句意:那就是只使用我们所需要的东西。根据下一句“Do not touch what we do not need.”可知此处应填 need。



#### 四、阅读理解

(2016·广东改编) Getting electricity has always been a problem for the 173 people living in Nuevo Saposoa, a small village in Peru, South America. However, things went from bad to worse in March 2015 after heavy rains damaged the only power cables in the area. The villagers were forced to use oil lamps, which are not only expensive but also dangerous because of the harmful gases they produce.

Luckily, researchers at the University of Technology (UT) in Lima, Peru heard about their problem and found a wonderful solution. They made a lamp that can be powered by plants and soil, both of which can be easily found in the Amazonian rainforest where the village lies. The lamp takes energy from a plant growing in a wooden box and uses it to light up an LED light bulb.

While that may sound amazing and even impossible, the science behind the idea is quite simple. As plants create their food (using the sun's energy, water and chemicals from the soil), they also produce waste which they return to the soil. Tiny animals in the soil eat this waste and they produce electrons—the building blocks of electrical energy. The UT team put special sticks inside the soil to capture the energy and keep it in the lamp's batteries for later use. The researchers say a single charge can power a 50-watt LED light for two hours—enough time for local villagers to get their evening work done.

The university gave ten Plant Lamps to the villagers of Nuevo Saposoa in October 2015. So far, they have been a huge success! Elmer Ramirez, the UT professor who invented the lamp, believes the Plant Lamp could help improve the lives of many people, especially small rainforest communities, 42% of whom have no electricity.

( D ) 1. What are the problems of oil lamps according to Paragraph 1?

- A. They are difficult to use and create pollution.
- B. They are expensive to buy and easily damaged.
- C. They are difficult to repair and produce little light.
- D. They are expensive to buy and can be bad for health.

**【解析】**根据第一段中“The villagers were forced to use oil lamps, which are not only expensive but also dangerous because of the harmful gases they produce.”可知,油灯不仅贵还会产生有害气体。故选D。

( B ) 2. The electricity made by the Plant Lamp comes from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. plant food
- B. plant waste
- C. the soil's heat
- D. the sun's energy

**【解析】**根据第三段中“Tiny animals in the soil eat this waste and they produce electrons”可知,这种植物灯所产生的电来源于植物所产生的废物。故选B。

( D ) 3. What is true about the Plant Lamp?

- A. It can be made by local people.
- B. It is much easier to use than oil lamps.
- C. It can produce all the electricity the village needs.
- D. The things it needs to make electricity are easy to find.

**【解析】**根据第二段中“They made a lamp that can be powered by plants and soil, both of which can be easily found in the Amazonian rainforest where the village lies.”可知,植物灯生产电的材料主要是植物,而植物在雨林地区很容易找到。故选D。

( A ) 4. The Plant Lamp's inventor believes it could be most helpful for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. rainforest communities
- B. cars
- C. poor people in cities
- D. farmers

**【解析】**从全文最后一句可知该植物灯更多是用于那些没有供电的地区,如热带雨林。故选A。

#### 中考在线

#### 五、单项选择

( B ) 1. (2017·山东泰安)—Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ girl with long curly hair?

—Yes, she is Mary. She plays \_\_\_\_\_ tennis very well.

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

**【解析】**句意:——你认识那个留着长卷发的女孩吗?——是的,她是玛丽,她网球打得很好。第一空表示特指,应用定冠词the;第二空play后接球类名词时不加冠词。故选B。

( A ) 2. (2017·湖北随州)Lang Lang is \_\_\_\_\_ famous pianist. He plays \_\_\_\_\_ piano very well.

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

**【解析】**句意:朗朗是一位著名的钢琴家,他钢琴弹得非常好。第一空泛指“一个”,应用不定冠词a或an,famous是以辅音音素开头的单词,故用a;乐器前要用定冠词the。故选A。

( C ) 3. (2017·江苏宿迁)—Is Mike coming to the fashion show tomorrow?

—I'm not sure. He \_\_\_\_\_ not come.

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

**【解析】**句意:——迈克要来明天的时尚演出吗?——我不确定。他可能不来吧。must意为“必须”;can意为“能”;may意为“可能”;should意为“应该”。根据答语“I'm not sure.”可知用may。故选C。

( D ) 4. (2017·山东滨州)—Could I invite my friends to the party on Saturday, Mum?

—Of course you \_\_\_\_\_. That sounds like fun.

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

**【解析】**“Could I...?”用于征求对方意见,意为“我可以……吗?”。对方若同意,常回答“Yes/Sure, you can.”故选D。

( A ) 5. (2017·四川成都)This pair of glasses \_\_\_\_\_ be Tony's. He's the only one who wears glasses.

- A. must
- B. might
- C. can't

**【解析】**句意:这副眼镜肯定是托尼的。他是唯一一个戴眼镜的。must表示十分肯定的推测;might表示把握性不大的猜测,意为“可能”;can't表示否定的推测,意为“不可能”。由下句中的“the only one who wears glasses”可知用must。故选A。