**英语检测题 （满分120）**



**一、选择题（每小题1分，共20分）**

( )1．I found a cat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the floor when I came into the house.

A. lying B. lay C. lie D. lies

( )2．This movie wasn’t .I fell asleep half way through it.

A. enough interesting B. interested enough

C. enough interested D. interesting enough

( )3． The man refused to say sorry to me, \_\_\_\_ it was his mistakes.

A. because B. when C. after D. even though

( )4．–How far is it from your home to our school?

– \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Three kilometers far B. Three kilometers’ away

C. Three days walk D. Three hours’ bus ride

( )5．At last，the teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who stole Li Ming’s pen.

A. find B. found C. found out D. looked for

( )6．Where did you go? There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a couple of girls waiting for you ten minutes ago.

A. was B. is C. were D. are

( )7．Dale, please remind me \_\_\_\_\_ the windows after school.

A. to closing B. closing C. close D. to close

( )8．She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the jacket as soon as she saw it, so she decided to buy it right now.

A. took care of B. came up with C. fell in love with D. ran out of

( )9．We won’t put off having the sports meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_ it rains.

A. if B. unless C. as soon as D. so that

( )10．Susan, come on! Keep \_\_\_\_\_\_. You will be the winner!

A. to run B. to running C. run D. running

( )11．The population of that city 1.8 million and one third from he countryside.

A. is, comes B. are, come C. is, come D. are, comes

( )12．—Do you mind my sitting here?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It’s Jim’s seat and he will come back soon.

A. Of course not. B. Better not C. Yes， please D. No， you can’t

( )13．-- You are not going out today, are you?

--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I want to go shopping.

A. Yes, I'm B. No, I'm not C. Yes, I am D. No, I am

( )14．Shanghai is one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the world .

A. more big city B. the biggest city

C. the biggest cities D. the most big city

( )15．The sports you do， the you will be.

A. much; healthy B. more; healthier C. much; healthier D. more; healthy

( )16． Rose sings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and her handwriting is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. good ; good B. well ; good C. good ; well D. well ; well

( )17．Mike is \_\_\_\_\_\_, but his brother Sam is much \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. heavy; heavier B. heavy; heaviest

C. heavier; heaviest D. heavier; the heaviest

( )18．As we know，China has the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ population in the world.

A. most B. more C. largest D. larger

( )19．This box is that one.

A. heavy than B. so heavy than C. heavier as D. as heavy as

( )20．My father is than his mother.

A. older four years B. as four years older

C. four years older D. four years bigger

二，完型填空（每题1分，共10分）

All horses once lived in the wild, running freely wherever they wanted. Then they were caught by man and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_21 on the farm. How did it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_22?

Once upon a time horses shared the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_23 with wild boars(野猪). Just like little boys, the boars loved to make a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_24 when they were very happy. This made the horses feel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_25, because the boars lived in the best places where the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_26 was fresh and tasty. Horses had to live in those poor places without green grass or clean water.

In the end, horses went to the people of the nearby village and asked for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_27.

“Yes,” they said, “we will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_28 the boars for you, and help you to be able to eat tasty food, but in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_29 you must live with us and let us ride you whenever we want.” The men made saddles(马鞍) and, taking their knives, rode on the horses to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_30 with the boars and finally drove them away. And from then on, horses became the servants of man.

( ) 21. A. watched B. kept C. closed D. hit

( ) 22. A. stop B. deal C. happen D. continue

( ) 23. A. time B. spirit C. information D. land

( ) 24. A. journey B. life C. mess D. story

( ) 25. A. unhappy B. lucky C. comfortable D. forgetful

( ) 26. A. air B. grass C. room D. wood

( ) 27. A. food B. need C. help D. excuse

( ) 28. A. drive away B. find out C. give up D. eat up

( ) 29. A. need B. danger C. size D. return

( ) 30. A. play B. fight C. compete D. help

**三，阅读理解 （每小题2分，共40分）**

A

Did you have a bad day yesterday? If you have one bad day after another, you need to learn the 90/10 secret (秘诀).

|  |
| --- |
| **A had start**  Jack’s daughter, Emily, knocked over (打翻) a cup of milk and it fell on his trousers at breakfast yesterday. Jack got **annoyed**. He shouted at his daughter and she started to cry.  “Why did you shout at her?” asked his wife. “Why did you put the cup on the edge (边缘）of the table?” replied Jack. Then he went to change his trousers.  Because she was upset, Emily didn't get ready for school in time and she missed her bus. Jack had to drive Emily to school. Because he didn’t have enough time, he forgot his bag. He was forty minutes late for work. As soon as he got there, he had to go home again to get his bag. |
| **Did it have to be a bad start?**  Again the milk fell on Jack's trousers, but this time he didn't shout. He smiled and said, “It’s OK. Don't worry!” Then he went to change his trousers. When he came back, Emily said，“Bye，Daddy.” And she ran out to catch her bus. Jack went to work early, and he had a great day. |
| **So, here's the 90/10 secret.**  Ten percent of life is what happens to us. We can’t control it. That’s life. Things happen and we have to deal with (应对）them.  Ninety percent of life, however, is how we deal with it. Remember that when something bad happens next time. |

31. What does the underlined word “annoyed” in Paragraph 2 mean?

A. Nervous. B. Bored. C. Angry. D. Shocked.

32. How did Emily go to school yesterday?

A. By car. B. By bus. C. By bike. D. On foot.

33. Jack returned home yesterday morning because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he felt uncomfortable B. he forgot to take his bag

C. his wife needed his help D. his trousers were too dirty

34. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Emily is always late for school. B. Emily doesn’t like drinking milk.

C. Jack was late for work yesterday. D. Jack's wife had a great day yesterday.

35. The passage mainly tells us\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how to be a good father B. how to balance work and life

C. how to prepare breakfast for children D. how to deal with unhappy things in life

**B**

Is the servant clever or foolish?

This is an old story. It was first told long ago. A rich man wanted to make a journey to another town. He was a businessman. He wanted to take things to sell. He also wanted to take some gold to buy some things with. He decided to take ten servants with him. They would carry the things to sell and the food to eat on the journey.

He was a kind man. He said to one of his servants, “You are the smallest, the thinnest and the weakest of all my servants. You can not carry a heavy load. You may choose the lightest load to carry.” The servant thanked his master. He pointed to the biggest load. This was bread for them to eat on the journey.

“You are foolish,” said his master. “That is the biggest and heaviest load.” But the servant lifted up the load cheerfully and the journey began. They walked for four hours. Then they stopped for a rest. They all ate some of the bread. Then there was less bread for the servant to carry. The servant’s load grew smaller and lighter every day. At the end of the journey, the smallest servant had nothing to carry.

36. The rich man wanted to sell things and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. buy some gold B. buy some gold with the money

C. buy some things with the gold D. sell some gold

37. Before the journey began, the rich man said something to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a businessman B. one of his servants C. the servants D. some servants

38. The weakest servant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. asked for his master’s advice. B. followed the master’s advice

C. refused to accept the master’s advice D. took the advice another servant gave him

39. It took them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. less than four hours to finish the journey.

B. some days to finish the journey

C. no more than four hours to finish the journey

D. only four hours to finish the journey

40. The smallest servant was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. clever B. foolish C. honest D. kind

**C**

A long time ago, there was an emperor. He had a beautiful garden. In the garden, there was a little nightingale (夜莺) singing very beautifully.

One day, the emperor heard about this little bird’s beautiful voice. He asked his guards to bring her to him. As soon as the emperor heard the nightingale’s voice, he said, “Put her in a golden cage, so she can stay and sing for me whenever I want to hear her.”

The little bird was so unhappy about being kept in the cage that she stopped singing one day. The emperor was very angry. He ordered the scientists in his palace to make a robot bird for him. The bird could sing very beautifully，too.

The emperor was pleased.

Soon the robot bird became old. It no longer sang beautiful songs. Just at that time，the emperor became very weak. One morning, while lying in bed, the emperor wanted it to sing once again. But the robot bird couldn’t sing any more. Suddenly, the nightingale landed on the window. She began to sing her most beautiful song. The emperor was very happy! He became better and better each day.

After the emperor was well, he changed a lot and became kind to his people. From then on, all his people cherished(爱戴) him for his love and kindness.

**根据短文内容，判断正误。(正确选A，错误选B)**

（ ）41. Both the nightingale and the robot bird had a beautiful voice.

（ ）42. The emperor kept the nightingale in a golden cage in order to hear her sing at any time.

（ ）43. The nightingale was very happy after she was kept in the golden cage.

（ ）44. The emperor was not satisfied with the robot bird at first.

（ ）45. The emperor learnt from the nightingale what love and kindness was.

**D**

阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,从方框内所给的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,使短文意思通顺,选项中有一项为多余项。

Did you hear of the story of Madam White Snake(《白蛇传》)? 46 It' s a love story between White snake and Xu Xian. It has a connection(联系) with the Dragon Boat Festival in China.

Once upon a time, there were two snakes-White Snake and Green Snake. They had magical power and one day they turned themselves into two beautiful young ladies. 47 White Snake quickly fell in love with him. They got married soon and lived happily.

The Dragon Boat Festival came. On that day, people drank regular wine(雄黄酒). 48 If she drank the wine, she would turn into a snake again. However, Xu Xian didn't know anything about it, so he asked his wife to drink regular wine together. 49 When Xu Xian entered the room, he couldn't find his wife. He only saw a huge white snake on the bed. 50 Later, White Snake recovered(恢复). In order to save her husband, she went to steal the magical herb. In the end, the god was so moved by her true love that he saved Xu Xian. What a moving love story!

A. He was scared to death.

B. It's a very famous Chinese story.

C. She thinks he is a man to get married to.

D. Soon White Snake became badly ill and went into her room.

E. But it was dangerous for White Snake to drink this kind of wine.

F. By the West Lake of Hangzhou, they met a man called Xu Xian.

46 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**三，词汇 （每题1分，共10分）**

1. It was a silent night. The moon s                bright through the window.

2. Our class won the basketball game. The good news e                everyone.

3．The firemen (success) in saving the life of the little girl just now.

4．You'd better give up some outdoor activities in such (freeze) weather.

5．Football is one of (popular) sports in the world.

6．The Himalayas run along the (southwest) part of China.

7. I’ll go there according to the weather\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (条件；状况)

8. Each student should learn to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (保护) the wild animals.

9. She was very anxious to get away from cities and back to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (自然).

10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (政府)is making laws against water pollution.

**四，汉译英 （每题2分，共10分）**

1. Sara的父母1958年结的婚。

Sara's parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1958.

2. 这个小女孩迷路了，她找不到出去的路。

The little girl got lost and she couldn't \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. 导游带领游客前往那幢美丽的建筑。

The guide \_\_\_\_\_\_ the visitors \_\_\_\_\_\_ the beautiful building.

4．中国的天气比俄罗斯的温暖得多。

The weather in China is \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Russia.

5．请随便问我关于今天比赛的事情。

Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me anything about today's game.

**五，语法填空（每空1分，共10分）**

Qomolangma—the Most Dangerous Mountain in the World?

One of the world’s most dangerous sports is mountain climbing, and one of 　1　 (popular) places for this is the Himalayas. The Himalayas 　2　 (run) along the southwestern part of China. Of all the mountains, Qomolangma rises the highest and is the most famous. It is 8,844.43 meters 　3　 and so is very dangerous to climb. Thick clouds 　4　 (cover) the top and snow can fall very hard. Even more serious difficulties include(包括) freezing weather 　5　 (condition) and heavy storms. It is also very hard to take in air as you get near the top.

The first people to reach the top were Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary on May 29, 1953.The first Chinese team did so in 1960, while the first woman \_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_ ( succeed) was Junko Tabei from Japan in 1975.

　7　 do so many climbers risk(冒险)their lives? One of the main reasons is that people want to challenge \_\_\_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_\_\_ (oneself) in the face of difficulties. The spirit(精神)of these climbers 　 9 　 (show) us that we should never give up \_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ (try) to achieve our dreams. It also shows that humans can sometimes be stronger than the forces of nature.

1.　　　 　　2.　　　 　　3.　 　 　　　4.　 　 　　　5.

6.　　 　 　　7.　　 　 　　8.　 　　　　9.　 　 　　　10.

**六，任务性阅读（每题2分，共10分）**

The giant panda is one of the most popular animals in the world. A giant panda can grow up to 1. 5 meters long and weigh up to 160 kg. People think the giant panda is very lovely. So it is not surprising that the World Wide Fund for Nature chose the giant panda as its symbol. The WWF tells people about animals that they are①\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(处于危险中)and raises money to save them.

The giant panda only lives in the wild in China. In the early 1980s, there were only 1, 000 left in the wild. The main reason why pandas are endangered is that the area where pandas can live has become smaller.

The WWF works to help giant pandas in the wild in many ways. One of the ways that helps them is to increase the size of panda reserves(自然保护区). Some reserves need to be joined together by planting bamboo between them to make “corridors”. These are paths that lead from one reserve to another. No one may harm the pandas in these areas. The corridors let pandas move from one habitat(栖息地)to another to look for food. ②People are working very hard to make sure the giant panda does not die out.

1. How long and heavy can a giant panda grow to be?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. 在文中①处空格处填入适当的词语。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why are the giant pandas endangered?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Give a way to help the giant pandas in the wild, please.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. 将文中画线的句子②翻译成中文。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**七，书面表达（10分）**

假如今天英语口语课的主题是“My Favorite Story”,请你根据下面的提示，写一篇短文讲述你最喜欢的故事，在课上和大家分享。

要点提示：（1）What is your favorite story?（2）What is it about?（3）What can you learn from it?

要求：（1）意思连贯，语言通顺；（2）70词左右。

My Favorite Story

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**英语检测题答案及解析**

一，单选

1．A

【解析】句意：当我走进房间时，我发现地板上有只猫。find sb./sth. doing sth.，“发现某人/某物正在做某事。”lie的现在分词为lying。故选A

2.D

【解析】句意：这个电影太没趣了，我半路睡着了。enough修饰形容词，放在形容词的后面，所以排除A/C；interested通常指人感兴趣；interesting通常指有趣的事或物；故选D

3．D

【解析】句意：这个人拒绝向我说对不起，尽管这是他的错。本句是even though“尽管”引导让步状语从句，根据题意，故选D。

4．D

【解析】句意：–从你家到学校的距离是多远呢？–三小时公车的距离。回答多远，一般直接说three kilometers, ABC都是错误的。D是三小时公车的距离。故D。

5．C

【解析】句意：最后，老师查明了是谁偷走了李明的钢笔。A. find发现； B. found发现； C. found out通过查找发现； D. looked for寻找。根据stole所以句子用一般过去时，故选C。

6．C

【解析】句意：你去哪里了？十分钟之前有几个女孩在等你。was是is的过去式；is是，主语为单数；were是are的过去式；are是，主语为复数。这句话的主语是a couple of girls，是复数，ten minutes ago表示过去，故选C。

7．D

【解析】句意：Dale, 请提醒我放学后关上窗户。remind sb. to do sth. 提醒某人去做某事。因此选D。

8．C

【解析】句意：她一看到这件夹克衫就爱上了它，所以她马上就决定买下来。took care of照顾；came up with提出；fell in love with爱上，喜欢上；ran out of跑出；用完，用尽。根据句意so she decided to buy it right now可知，她非常喜欢这件夹克衫，故选C。

9．B

【解析】句意：除非下雨，否则我们将不会推迟运动会。if如果；unless除非；as soon as一……就……；so that以便；根据We won’t put off the sports meeting可知不推迟运动会，应是不下雨的条件下，故用连词unless，故选B。

10．D

【解析】句意：苏珊，快点！坚持跑步。你会成为赢家！keep doing sth. 继续做某事。故选D。

11．C

【解析】句意：那个城市的人口是一千八百万，三分之一的人口来自农村。population人口，作集合名词，单数表示整体，谓语动词需用单数；集合名词复数表示个体的人，谓语动词需用复数。第一句为主系表结构的句子，be动词需用is；population前由分数、百分数修饰，谓语动词需用复数。Comes为动词的单数形式。故答案为C.

12．B

【解析】句意：你介意我坐在这里吗？——最好不要，这是吉姆的座位，他很快就会回来。A. Of course not. 当然不是；B. Better not最好不要；C. Yes， please 请吧；D. No， you can’t不，你不能。结合语境理解，答案为B。

13．C

【解析】句意：--你今天不打算外出是吗？--不，我想出去购物。这是前否后肯的反意疑问句，根据I want to go shopping实际情况来回答，实际上是外出了，所以就用肯定的形式，故选C。

14．C

【解析】句意：上海是世界上最大的城市之一。one of……之一，其后面的中心名词用复数形式，该名词前的形容词通常用最高级形式。所以选C。

15．B

【解析】句意：你锻炼地越多，你就越健康。A. much; healthy 多，修饰比较级；健康的，形容词；B. more; healthier 构成比较级，比较健康；C. much; healthier多，修饰比较级，比较健康；D. more; healthy 构成比较级，健康的，形容词原级。The +比较级……，the +比较级…… 越……，越……，根据题意可知选B。

16．B

【解析】句意：罗斯唱歌好，她的书法好。A. good ; good 好的，形容词；B. well ; good 好地，副词；好的，形容词；C. good ; well好的，形容词；好地，副词；D. well ; well好地，副词。Sing+副词，副词修饰动词；something +is+形容词，主语+系动词+表语。根据题意可知选B。

17．A

【解析】句意：迈克是重的，但是他的哥哥山姆是更重的。考查形容词的用法，第一个并没有体现比较，因此用形容词的原级；第二个句子，迈克与山姆进行了比较，因此用形容词的比较级形式。故选 A

18．C

【解析】句意：因为我们知道，中国有世界上最多的人口。A. most最多； B. more 更多； C. largest 最大的； D. larger比较大；根据in the world.可知用最高级，故排除B/D；人口用large修饰，不用much修饰，most是much的最高级；故选C

19．D

【解析】句意：这个箱子和那个箱子一样重。as---as 和---一样，中间用原级；than比，用比较级；故选D

20．C

【解析】句意：我爸爸比妈妈大4岁。年龄大用old，所以排除D；比某人大或小几岁用：数量词+years +older/younger than sb；故选C

二，完型填空

21. B　 be kept 与句中be caught语境一致。句意为“后来它们被人类俘获并被圈养在农场上。”

22. C

23. D　 time “时间”， spirit“精神”，information“信息”，land“土地”。由动词share“分享”可知，马和野猪共同享用这块土地。

24. C　由语境可知，野猪扰乱了马的生活。固定短语make a mess意为“弄得一团糟”。

25. A　上文提到野猪不安分，由此判断，马不高兴。因此用unhappy。

26. B　由生活常识可知，马是食草动物，fresh and tasty这些形容词是描述草的。故此处为grass。

27. C　根据下文人类帮助了马可知，此处理解为：马来到了附近的村庄，向村民求助。故此处为help。

28. A　联系细节可知，马的诉求就是希望村民能赶走野猪。drive away“赶走”，find out“发现”，give up“放弃”，eat up“吃光”。

29. D　 “must live with us”是村民向马提出的回报条件，因此in return“作为回报”符合故事情节。

30. B　该句描述的是村民与野猪决战的情形。fight with“与……战斗”符合故事情节。

三，阅读理解

31-35 CABCD 36-40 CBCBA

41. Both the nightingale and the robot bird had a beautiful voice.

【答案】A

【解析】由第一段的In the garden, there was a little nightingale (夜莺) singing very beautifully.和第三段的最后一句The bird could sing very beautifully, too.可知夜莺和机器人夜莺都唱得很好。

42. The emperor kept the nightingale in a golden cage in order to hear her sing at any time.

【答案】A

【解析】由第二段国王的话”Put her in a golden cage, so she can stay and sing for me whenever I want to hear her.” 国王把鸟放进笼子的目的是为随时听到鸟儿歌唱。

43. The nightingale was very happy after she was kept in the golden cage.

【答案】B

【解析】由第三段的The little bird was so unhappy about being kept in the cage that she stopped singing one day. 可知鸟儿不开心，以至于不再歌唱。

44. The emperor was not satisfied with the robot bird at first.

【答案】B

【解析】由第四段的The emperor was pleased.可知国王对于机器人夜莺很满意。

45. The emperor learnt from the nightingale what love and kindness was.

【答案】A

【解析】由最后一段可知国王改变了他以往的作风，以仁爱和爱治国，故推知国王从这只鸟儿身上学得了仁和爱。

46-50 BFEDA

四，词汇

1. shone 2. excited 3. succeeded 4 freezing 5 the most popular

6 southwestern 7. condition 8. protect 9. nature 10. government

五，汉译英

1 got married,   2 find her way out, 3 led to, 4 much warmer than that,

5 feel free to ask

六，语法填空

1. the most popular　2.run　3.high　4.cover　5.conditions

6.to succeed　7.Why　8. themselves　9. shows　10.trying

七，任务性阅读

1. 1. 5 meters long and weigh up to 160kg.

2. in danger

3. The area where pandas can live has become smaller.

4. To increase the size of panda reserves. (答案不唯一)

5. 人们为了保护大熊猫不灭绝而非常努力地行动着。

八，书面表达

My favorite story is The Fox and the Crow. The fox wanted to get the meat in the crow’s mouth. So he said a lot of beautiful words to the crow. The crow was so happy that he opened his mouth to sing a song. But as soon as he opened his mouth, the meat fell onto the ground and the fox got it. I think the story is interesting and meaningful. It reminds me that we should never believe the person who wants to cheat us.

【解析】这是一篇提纲类作文，写一篇短文讲述你最喜欢的故事。本题给出的材料较为简略，动笔前应先认真阅读材料，围绕所给材料组织内容，注意根据要点提示从三个方面进行描写。通过阅读材料可知这篇短文主要使用的人称就是第一人称，时态为一般现在时态，需要注意人称和谓语动词的搭配问题。讲述故事内容时时态可用一般过去时态，注意语义通顺，符合逻辑关系，适当使用连接词