

第一部分 单元过关检测

卷① Module 1 综合检测卷

答案及评分细则

快速对答案 轻松评分数

注:1—15 每题 1 分;16—25 每题 2 分;26—40 每题 3 分;41 题 20 分。

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

41. One possible version:

Hi! I'm Li Hua. I have a piece of good news to tell you. Our class will go on a trip to Beijing next week. All of our teachers will go with us. On the morning of next Friday, we'll take the train to Beijing. We'll stay in Beijing for three days. We have booked a hotel to live in. During our stay in Beijing, we will visit many places of interest, such as the Great Wall, the Summer Palace and Tian'anmen Square. Besides, we'll visit Peking University. We'll taste the traditional Beijing dishes too. And we'll buy some gifts for our friends. I think we'll have a good time.

第一档 (17—20 分)	包含了所有要点,能围绕内容要点适当发挥,内容具体、丰富;应用了较丰富的语言结构和词汇,用词准确,句子通顺,行文连贯,表达清楚;没有或几乎没有语言错误,体现了较强的语言运用能力,达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档 (13—16 分)	基本包含了所有要点,并有一定发挥,内容比较丰富;应用的语言结构和词汇能满足任务要求,句子较通顺,表达较清楚;有少量语言错误,基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 (9—12 分)	包含了多数要点,并有所发挥,内容不够丰富、具体,词数较少;句子不够通顺,语言表达过于简单,行文不够连贯;有部分语言错误。
第四档 (5—8 分)	只包含了少数要点,内容过少;句子无条理,语言不规范,行文不连贯;语言错误较多。
第五档 (0—4 分)	只包含一个要点或所写内容与要求几乎无关,内容杂乱,不知所云;语言很不通顺,用词很不准确;错误过多,几乎难以读懂。

上分解析

【完形填空·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了作者和家人去卡塔尔旅行的经历。

16. C 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:我们拜访了我的表妹迈拉和亚力杭德拉。take 意为“带去”;give 意为“给”;visit 意为“拜访”;get 意为“得到”。由下一句“I was excited to meet them.”可知,此处表示“拜访表妹”。

17. A 【解析】考查短语辨析。句意为:因为她们的善良,我对她们的第一印象很好。because of 意为“因为”;in need of 意为“需要”;in front of 意为“在……的前面”;in the middle of 意为“在……的中间”。设空前后为因果关系,且为前果后因,故选 A 项。

上分提醒 | because of 与 because

- ①because of 为短语,意为“因为”,后加名词、代词、动名词。  
· She didn't come to school because of illness. 她因为生病没来学校。
- ②because 作连词,意为“因为”,引导原因状语从句。  
· They had to stay at home because it rained hard.  
由于下大雨,他们不得不待在家里。

18. D 【解析】考查介词辨析。句意为:岛屿被绿树覆盖。from 意为“从”;for 意为“为了”;about 意为“关于”;with 意为“带有”。be covered with 意为“被……覆盖”,符合语境。

19. B 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:并且很多鸟在高空飞翔。duck 意为“鸭子”;bird 意为“鸟”;cat 意为“猫”;dog 意为“狗”。由常识可知应是鸟在天上飞。

20. C 【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意为:我们度过了令人很愉快的一天。difficult 意为“困难的”;boring 意为“令人厌烦的”;enjoyable 意为“令人愉快的”;expensive 意为“昂贵的”。由语境可知这里指度过了令人很愉快的一天。

21. D 【解析】考查疑问词辨析。句意为:我不知道如何冲浪。when 意为“什么时候”;what 意为“什么”;where 意为“在哪里”;how 意为“如何”。由语境可知这里是说如何冲浪。

22. C 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:一开始,它对我来说似乎很难并且我感到有点儿害怕。make 意为“使得”;find 意为“发现”;seem 意为“似乎”;need 意为“需要”。此处表示对“我”来说似乎很难。

23. A 【解析】考查副词辨析。句意为:但后来我可以确切地说我能很好地冲浪。exactly 意为“确切地”;hardly 意为“几乎不”;quietly 意为“安静地”;sadly 意为“伤心地”。由句意可知这里指确切地说。

24. B 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:晚上,沙滩上有很多活动。diary 意为“日记”;activity 意为“活动”;dream 意为“梦想”;hill 意为“小山”。由语境可知这里指沙滩上有活动。

25. D 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:我成功地回答了所有的问题并且获得了一等奖。show 意为“展示”;push 意为“推”;plan 意为“计划”;

succeed 意为“成功”。由 won first prize 可知,此处表示“我”成功地回答了所有问题。

【阅读 A 篇·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了韩国首尔四日游的旅行计划。

26. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据“Then have lunch at a famous Korean restaurant in the centre of the city. Enjoy the beautiful scenery at the Banpo Bridge over the Han River.”可知,游客将在午饭后欣赏美景。

27. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据“Have breakfast at the hotel.”和“After breakfast at the hotel, drive to Namsangol Hanok Village.”可知游客在宾馆总共吃了两次早餐。

28. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据“After lunch, go to Changdeokgung Palace, a great place to learn about the history of the country.”可知游客可以在昌德宫了解韩国的历史。

29. A 【解析】代词指代题。根据“Tourists can see how Korean people lived in the past.”及画线词所在句可知,They 指代游客。

30. D 【解析】文章体裁题。本文是关于首尔四日游的旅行计划。

长难句分析

In the evening, visit Gwangjang Market, which is famous for all kinds of Korean street food. 晚上,参观以各种韩国街头美食闻名的广藏市场。In the evening 为时间状语;visit Gwangjang Market 是主句;which is famous for all kinds of Korean street food 是非限制性定语从句,对 Gwangjang Market 进行补充说明。

【阅读 B 篇·语篇导读】本文描述了史密斯一家的远足旅行。

31. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据“The Smiths woke up earlier than usual. There was something about hiking that made them feel wide awake and excited to start the day as their eyes were open.”可知,史密斯一家人早早醒来是因为他们要去远足。

长难句分析

There was something about hiking that made them feel wide awake and excited to start the day as their eyes were open. 当他们的眼睛睁开的时候,远足旅行这件事让他们彻底清醒并兴奋地开启这一天的生活。本句含有 that 引导的定语从句。

32. D 【解析】排序题。根据第五段的“Along the trail... birds flying around... and saw two rabbits crossing the trail. After a while, Mike noticed several monkeys...”以及第六段第二句“Jenny and Mike were discussing what kind of snake they had just seen on the way.”可知,他们在路上先后看到了鸟、兔子、猴子和蛇。

33. B 【解析】词义猜测题。根据文章最后三段可知,surprise 指的是温泉。

34. B 【解析】推理判断题。通读文章可知史密斯一家计划这次远足旅行是为了享受大自然。

**35. A 【解析】**标题归纳题。通读文章可知,文章介绍了史密斯一家人享受自然的远足旅行,最后描述了他们在温泉中沐浴,故 A 项最适合作为文章的标题。

**【阅读还原·语篇导读】**本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了教科书旅行的相关信息。

**36. B 【解析】**根据“Children are always interested in them, and they want to go there in person.”可知,孩子们想亲自去体验课本中提到的人文古迹和自然景点,根据空后的 This kind of tour 可知,选项 B(那就是为什么如今教科书旅行变得流行了。)符合语境。故选 B 项。

**37. C 【解析】**根据“Many families have taken part in the textbook tour.”及“For example, in Fuzhou...”可知,许多家庭都参加了教科书旅行,选项 C(他们按照课本上的故事,选择旅行的地方。)符合语境。故选 C 项。

**38. A 【解析】**根据“In addition, they can learn about the local customs.”可知,旅行中能了解当地的风俗,选项 A(这进一步使他们的旅程丰富多彩。)符合语境。故选 A 项。

**39. E 【解析】**根据“Besides, the textbook tour further increases children’s pride...”可知,此处介绍教科书旅行给孩子们带来的好处。故选项 E(通过实践,孩子们可以对教科书有更深入的理解。)符合语境。故选 E 项。

**40. D 【解析】**根据“For example, the Wenchuan government holds some activities on the birthday of Dayu.”可知,汶川政府在大禹的生日举行一些活动,选项 D(文化工作者在这些活动中向游客传授“大禹文化”。)符合语境。故选 D 项。

听力材料

I. 听对话,选答案

第一节:听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

**1. W:** Dave, how did you come to Sydney, by car or by train?

**M:** Neither. I came by plane.

**2. W:** Henry, my seat number is 15B. What about yours?

**M:** My seat number is 50D.

**3. W:** Mike, would you like to travel to London?

**M:** No, I’d like to travel to Paris.

**4. W:** When did you arrive in New York, Li Ming?

**M:** On 17th July.

**5. W:** We’ll travel to Shanghai and stay there for a week.

**M:** Have a nice trip, Liu Hong.

第二节:听下面两段对话,对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段对话,回答第 6、7 小题。

**W:** How was your vacation, Eric?

**M:** It was great.

**W:** Where did you go?

**M:** I went to the mountains.

**W:** How did you get there?

**M:** By train.

听第 7 段对话,回答第 8 至 10 小题。

**W:** Sam, what are you doing?

**M:** I am making a plan.

**W:** What’s it about?

**M:** It’s about travelling to the UK.

**W:** Who will go with you?

**M:** My parents.

**W:** How long is your trip?

**M:** Seven days.

II. 听短文,选答案

听下面一篇短文,短文后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。短文读两遍。

Alice is a middle school student. She made a city tour with her sister last Saturday. They started from home at half past seven in the morning. They took the bus to the city museum first and they stayed there for two hours. At about ten, they went to the library. Alice borrowed some books about famous places of interest in the world. They had lunch at a small restaurant near the library. Then they took the subway to the farm. They helped to pick apples on the farm in the afternoon and they had a very good time.

卷② Module 2 综合检测卷

答案及评分细则

快速对答案 轻松评分数

注:1—15 每题 1 分;16—25 每题 2 分;26—40 每题 3 分;41 题 20 分。

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

**36.** teachers and classmates **37.** become comfortable

**38.** Five minutes. **39.** On the coloured paper.

上分解析

**40.** Yes, I do. Because it can make our classroom nice and beautiful. /No, I don’t. Because it may take too much time.

41. One possible version:

My school and school life

My name is Li Hua. Now let’s look at our school. Our school lies in the centre of the city. It has a history of one hundred years. It is nice and big. There are two teaching buildings, a library, a playground and a dining hall in it. The classrooms are big and bright. On weekdays, classes begin at eight every morning. We have four classes in the morning and two in the afternoon. We all have lunch at school. After school we go to different clubs. I like basketball and I am in the sports club. I go there twice a week. There are all kinds of competitions in our school too. Our school is very attractive. Welcome to our school.

**【完形填空·语篇导读】**本文通过介绍老师帮助亨利取得优异成绩的故事告诉我们老师在教育中的重要性。

**16. C 【解析】**考查名词辨析。句意为:当有人需要帮助时,他立刻向他们伸出援手。time 意为“时间”;place 意为“地点”;help 意为“帮助”;life 意为“生活”。由 he gave a hand to them at once 可知,此处表示有人需要帮助。

**17. B 【解析】**考查形容词辨析。句意为:他努力学习功课,并且他从不旷课。different 意为“不同的”;absent 意为“缺席的”;far 意为“远的”;close 意为“密切的”。由 He studied hard at his lessons 和 and 可知,此处表示他从不旷课。

**18. D 【解析】**考查动词辨析。句意为:去年,亨利有一场考试并且他又没通过。show 意为“展示”;bring 意为“带来”;own 意为“拥有”;pass 意为“通过”。根据前文中的“ But he didn’t get good grades. ”可知此处表示亨利没有通过考试。

**19. A 【解析】**考查名词辨析。句意为:学习就像在游泳池中游泳。pool 意为“游泳池”;box 意为“盒子”;bag 意为“袋子”;bottle 意为“瓶子”。由常识可知人们应在游泳池中游泳。

**20. C 【解析】**考查动词辨析。句意为:老师帮助亨利做作业并且鼓励他提问题。make 意为“使得”;introduce 意为“介绍”;encourage 意为“鼓励”;take 意为“带走”。由语境可知这里是说鼓励亨利提问题。

**21. B 【解析】**考查名词辨析。句意为:令所有人惊讶的是,他在下一场考试中取得第一名。deal 意为“协议”;surprise 意为“惊讶”;part 意为“部分”;page 意为“页码”。to one’s surprise 意为“令某人惊讶的是”,为固定搭配,符合语境。

**22. D 【解析】**考查介词辨析。句意为:没有他的老师的帮助,他不会取得这样的成功。from 意为“从”;about 意为“关于”;for 意为“对于”;



听力材料

I . 听对话,选答案

第一节:听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

1. **M**: Rosa, how many students are there in your class?

**W**: Fifty.

2. **W**: Frank, how do you come to school, by bike or by car?

**M**: Neither. I come to school by bus.

3. **W**: Zhang Jian, what club are you in?

**M**: I like football and I am in the sports club.

4. **W**: I can't find the students in the classroom. Where are they now?

**M**: They are in the playground. They are having sports.

5. **W**: Our first class begins at eight.

**M**: But you must come to school twenty minutes earlier.

第二节:听下面两段对话,对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段对话,回答第 6、7 小题。

**W**: Hello, Li Ming!

**M**: Hi, Zhang Hong!

**W**: I hear a new teacher will teach us maths this term.

**M**: Yes, he is Mr Li. He is from Shanghai.

**W**: He teaches very well and I will work hard at maths.

**M**: I'll work hard at maths too.

**W**: So let's go to the library to borrow some books about maths.

**M**: OK, let's go.

听第 7 段对话,回答第 8 至 10 小题。

**W**: Why are you in such a hurry, Billy?

**M**: My class will begin in a quarter.

**W**: You will be there on time, I'm sure. What's your first class?

**M**: Science.

**W**: Is Mr Lee your science teacher?

**M**: No. Mr Lee teaches us maths. My science teacher is Mr Brown.

**W**: I hear he is the best teacher at school.

**M**: Yes, he is.

II . 听短文,选答案

听下面一篇短文,短文后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。短文读两遍。

Danny is a fifteen-year-old boy. He is busy with his study every day. His

poetry and sports. ”和第二段的“Later, he became a teacher and started the first private school in Chinese history. ”“He had about 3,000 students in his lifetime. ”可知,正确的顺序是 c-a-d-b。

上分技巧 | 排序题的解题技巧

在做阅读理解的排序题时,我们可以从三个方面来考虑:

(1) 文章是按照一定的逻辑关系展开叙述的,或者是依照事件发展的先后顺序,或者是按照因果关系、递进关系、转折关系、解释关系等,我们在初读全文时要理清文章的脉络。

(2) 在文章中找出题干中的信息的对应点,这样可以使思路更清晰。

(3) 注意关键词,尤其是动词和一些表示顺序的词语,如 first、second、then、finally、at last 等。

34. **A** 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段可知,如果朋友总是努力学习,但在学习上进步甚微,我们可以这样建议朋友:学而不思则罔。

35. **C** 【解析】篇章结构题。第一、二段主要介绍了孔子的生活经历,第三、四、五段介绍了孔子的思想,第六段介绍了他对如今的教育贡献。由此可知,C 项符合文章结构。

【任务型阅读·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了新学年开始后的两项活动。

36. **teachers and classmates** 【解析】根据第一段中的“ They meet their teachers and classmates again. ”可知,新学年开始后学生们又见到老师和同学们了。

37. **become comfortable** 【解析】根据“ The ‘ Find a friend ’ game is a fun activity designed to help students become comfortable with their classmates. ”可知答案。

38. **Five minutes.** 【解析】根据“ The teacher hands out the worksheets to students, and gives the students five minutes to circle their favourite things with a pen or pencil. ”可知,学生们有五分钟的时间圈出他们最喜欢的东西。

39. **On the coloured paper.** 【解析】根据“ Next, the students write their words in big letters on the coloured paper. ”可知,学生们要把字写在彩纸上。

40. **Yes, I do. Because it can make our classroom nice and beautiful./No, I don't. Because it may take too much time.**

【解析】本题答案不唯一,言之有理且无语法错误即可。

上分技巧 | 任务型阅读题的解题技巧

做题时,可采用逆读查找法,即先看题目,通过题目了解文章大意;再看文章,有目的地突破细节。

第一,细读文章,根据问题,在文中找到能够用以作答的句子;第二,在文章中找到答案所在的句子后,要核对原句的时态、人称等是否需要改变,最后确定问题的答案;第三,写完答案后,检查一下有无语法、大小写等错误。

without 意为“没有”。根据句意可知选 D 项。

23. **A** 【解析】考查连词辨析。句意为:尽管你自己的兴趣和努力很重要,但不要忘记老师的重要性。though 意为“尽管”;after 意为“在……之后”;because 意为“因为”;when 意为“当……时”。由句意可知此处表示让步关系。

24. **D** 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:当你有问题时,记得向你的老师寻求帮助。perform 意为“表演”;warn 意为“警告”;discuss 意为“讨论”;remember 意为“记得”。由语境可知这里是说记得向老师寻求帮助。

25. **C** 【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意为:你同意我的看法吗? look like 意为“看起来像”;care for 意为“照顾”;agree with 意为“同意”;worry about 意为“担心”。由句意可知这里指是否同意“我”的看法。

【阅读 A 篇·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了四名学生对每天穿校服的不同看法。

26. **B** 【解析】开篇方式题。根据第一段中的“ Should students wear school uniforms to school every day? Can they wear their favourite clothes?”可知,作者通过提问的方式开始这篇文章。

27. **D** 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段内容可知,肯尼迪同意穿校服。

28. **A** 【解析】代词指代题。根据“ The uniform is important for that. ”可知, it 指代 The uniform。

29. **C** 【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段的“ Teaching them how to express themselves with confidence is more important. ”可知选 C 项。

30. **B** 【解析】文章体裁题。根据“ The *Young World* magazine interviewed four students. Now let's listen to what they say. ”可知,本文是采访记录。

长难句分析

The school uniform is very important because it always reminds me that I am supposed to go out of my way to study hard. 校服很重要,因为它总是提醒我我应该格外努力学习。The school uniform is very important 是主句;because it always reminds me that I am supposed to go out of my way to study hard 是原因状语从句,其中的 that I am supposed to go out of my way to study hard 是宾语从句。

【阅读 B 篇·语篇导读】这篇文章主要介绍了孔子的生平和他的教育理念。

31. **C** 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段的“ He visited many famous teachers and learnt music, history, poetry and sports. ”可知,他拜访了许多著名的老师以学习音乐、历史、诗歌和体育。

32. **B** 【解析】词义猜测题。根据第二段的“ At that time only children from noble families could go to school, but Confucius believed everyone should go to school if they wanted to learn, although they might be from poor families. ”可知,noble 应与 poor 相对,意为“贵族的”。

33. **A** 【解析】排序题。根据第一段的“ His father passed away when he was only three. ”“ He visited many famous teachers and learnt music, history,

答案及上分解析

favourite subject is physics. He wants to be a scientist and do more things for people. Yesterday he went to the science museum and watched a show about life. He thought it was wonderful. When he came back, he wrote a short report about it. This morning he gave it to his teacher, Mr Green. The teacher checked it and told him to change some words.

卷③ 第一次月考综合检测卷

答案及评分细则

快速对答案 轻松评分数

注:1—30 每题 1 分;31—65 每题 2 分;66—70 每题 1 分;71 题 15 分。

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	B	A	C	B	C	B	A	C	B	A
题号	11	12	13	14	15	21	22	23	24	25
答案	C	A	B	A	C	D	A	C	B	C
题号	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
答案	D	C	A	D	B	D	B	A	C	D
题号	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
答案	B	D	A	C	D	D	B	A	B	C
题号	46	47	48	49	50	66	67	68	69	70
答案	F	C	A	D	B	C	F	A	D	B

16. Tasted 17. interesting 18. boat 19. tea 20. gifts
51. easier and faster 52. have other problems
53. For weeks or months.
54. How long we will travel with the food.
55. No, I don't. Because it is not safe.
56. second 57. brings 58. but 59. worried 60. him 61. took
62. carefully 63. also 64. points 65. in
71. One possible version:

Our school did a survey among 100 students about their favourite after-school activities. Here are the results. Half of the students like to read books. Thirty of them choose to take exercise. Fifteen of them like playing with their friends best. And five of them said their favourite after-school activity is playing computer games.

Of all these things, I just like reading books. I enjoy reading books about Chinese history and culture. I may read books in the library and buy some in the bookstore. Sometimes I buy some online. By reading these books, I can learn more about our country. And I decide to study hard for our motherland.

第一档 (13—15 分)	包含了所有要点,能围绕内容要点适当发挥,内容具体、丰富;应用了较丰富的语言结构和词汇,用词准确,句子通顺,行文连贯,表达清楚;没有或几乎没有语言错误,体现了较强的语言运用能力,达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档 (10—12 分)	基本包含了所有要点,并有一定发挥,内容比较丰富;应用的语言结构和词汇能满足任务要求,句子较通顺,表达较清楚;有少量语言错误,基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 (7—9 分)	包含了多数要点,并有所发挥,内容不够丰富、具体,词数较少;句子不够通顺,语言表达过于简单,行文不够连贯;有部分语言错误。
第四档 (4—6 分)	只包含了少数要点,内容过少;句子无条理,语言不规范,行文不连贯;语言错误较多。
第五档 (0—3 分)	只包含一个要点或所写内容与要求几乎无关,内容杂乱,不知所云;语言很不通顺,用词很不准确;错误过多,几乎难以读懂。

上分解析

【完形填空·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了作者去巴塞罗那旅行的情况。

21. D 【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意为:我根本没有为它做准备。care for 意为“照顾;喜欢”;pay for 意为“为……付款”;look for 意为“寻找”;prepare for 意为“为……做准备”。由上句“In fact, I was so busy before my trip.”可知,由于作者旅行前很忙,所以此处应该是没有为旅行做准备。

22. A 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:我只是需要休息几天并和我的家人度过一段美好时光。spend 意为“度过”;reach 意为“到达;达到”;try 意为“尝试”;improve 意为“改进”。由句意可知这里说的是度过美好时光。

23. C 【解析】考查副词辨析。句意为:我可以确切地说我的计划只是去晒太阳并且享受西班牙的食物和生活方式。hardly 意为“几乎不”;heavily 意为“严重地”;exactly 意为“确切地”;loudly 意为“大声地”。由句意可知这里指确切地说。

24. B 【解析】考查短语辨析。句意为:由于它良好的服务,所有的游客都很满意。in front of 意为“在……前面”;because of 意为“由于;因为”;in need of 意为“需要”;instead of 意为“代替”。根据句意可知,设空后是

游客满意的原因。

25. C 【解析】考查连词辨析。句意为:虽然巴塞罗那是一座古老的城市,但它仍然很美。unless 意为“除非”;whether 意为“是否”;although 意为“虽然”;since 意为“自从;既然”。由句意可知,此处表示让步关系。

上分拓展 | although 的用法

although 作连词,意为“虽然;尽管”,与 though 同义,引导让步状语从句。注意它不能与表示“但是”的 but 连用。例如:Although he was too tired, he still kept on finishing the work. = He was too tired, but he still kept on finishing the work. 虽然他很累,但他还是继续完成工作。

26. D 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:所有食品店都成排地排列在街道两旁。page 意为“页码”;list 意为“列表”;top 意为“顶端”;row 意为“排;列”。由语境可知这里是说成排地排列。

27. C 【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意为:巴塞罗那以美丽的风景著称。ready 意为“准备好的”;kind 意为“善良的”;famous 意为“著名的”;enough 意为“足够的”。固定短语 be famous for 意为“以……著称/著名”,符合语境。

28. A 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:第二天,我去参观了巴塞罗那最古老的家庭旅馆。visit 意为“参观”;miss 意为“想念;错过”;build 意为“建造”;make 意为“制造”。由句意可知这里是说参观古老的家庭旅馆。

29. D 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:在那里我听了当地的语言,并且我学会了说几个词。magazine 意为“杂志”;book 意为“书”;paper 意为“纸”;language 意为“语言”。由句中 I learned to speak some words 可知,此处应该是听了当地的语言。

30. B 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:并且我还品尝了它的传统食品。find 意为“发现”;taste 意为“品尝”;sell 意为“卖”;lose 意为“失去”。由句意可知这里指品尝食品。

【阅读 A 篇·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了四个儿童暑期工作。

31. D 【解析】数字计算题。根据“This is an eight-hour everyday job in the ten-day-long programme during the summer.”和“Pay: \$10 per hour”可知,辅导员的待遇是每小时 10 美元,每天工作八小时,一共十天,所以工资总额是 800 美元。

32. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据“We are looking for smart and creative Lego engineering instructors.”可知,想成为乐高工程导师,要机智并有创造力。

33. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据“Teacher's aides need to prepare materials,



help children finish activities and create a safe environment.”可知,教师助手的工作是准备材料,帮助孩子完成活动,并创造一个安全的环境。

**34. C 【解析】**细节理解题。根据“I’m looking for someone careful and patient to watch my kids when I’m working from 11:00 am to 3:00 pm.”可知,夏季护理员的工作时间是上午 11 点至下午 3 点,所以上午 10 点到下午 4 点之间有时间的人可以应聘这项工作。

**35. D 【解析】**文章出处题。本文是招聘启事,应该出现在网站上。

**【阅读 B 篇·语篇导读】**本文主要介绍了新加坡一家旅游公司的游览路线及注意事项。

**36. B 【解析】**文章体裁题。根据文章内容可知这应该是一则广告,介绍了一家旅游公司的游览路线和注意事项。

**37. D 【解析】**选项选择题。根据“... including Singapore Flyer, Chinatown, Boat Quay, Sentosa and Gardens by the Bay.”可知,文中提到了除小印度之外的景点。

**38. A 【解析】**词义猜测题。根据“... you can simply hop off anywhere you want and return to the same bus stop to continue when you are ready to go.”可知,hop on 和 hop off 表示“上(车)”和“下(车)”,与 get on 和 get off 同义。

**39. C 【解析】**细节理解题。根据“... you can simply hop off... it is easy to tour Singapore as you like.”可知,你可以在全市 43 个公交车站中的任何一个停靠。

**40. D 【解析】**标题归纳题。通读全文可知本文主要讲述了乘坐双层巴士在新加坡旅游的相关情况。

### 长难句分析

We like to think we got it right because we try hard to make sure you make the most of your time with us. 我们愿意认为我们做对了,因为我们努力确保你充分利用与我们在一起的时间。这是复合句,We like to think we got it right 是主句,其中 we got it right 是省略连词 that 的宾语从句,作动词 think 的宾语;because we try hard to make sure you make the most of your time with us 是原因状语从句,其中 you make the most of your time with us 是省略连词 that 的宾语从句,作动词短语 make sure 的宾语。

**【阅读 C 篇·语篇导读】**本文讲述了作者因为一个老师而发生了很大的变化,但是这个老师并不知道他对学生的巨大影响的故事。

**41. D 【解析】**推理判断题。根据第一段内容可知作者本来是一个问题学生,连顺利高中毕业都有困难,但是一个人的出现改变了这种情况,因

此可推知作者最终高中毕业了。

**42. B 【解析】**细节理解题。结合第三段内容可知作者因为这个老师的话改变了很多,也学到了很多,所以这个老师的不同之处在于他能找到合适的方式来激励学生。

**43. A 【解析】**词义猜测题。根据“I told him about my busy parents and poor living environment—all of the awful things I had experienced and problems I had faced.”可知作者说的都是不开心的事情。

**44. B 【解析】**写作意图题。根据最后两段内容可知作者通过他老师的这句话了解到他的老师并不清楚他带给学生的影响,这让作者从中又学到了一课。

**45. C 【解析】**标题归纳题。根据最后两段内容可知,每个人都有机会去影响别人,这些影响无处不在。

**【阅读 D 篇·语篇导读】**本文主要讲述了美国教育与中国教育的差别。

**46. F 【解析】**根据下文的介绍可知这里是说美国和中国的学校生活是有区别的。

**47. C 【解析】**根据上句“It is a little longer than that in China.”可知,美国的课堂时间比中国的课堂时间长,所以这里应该是说我们每节课 40 或 45 分钟。

**48. A 【解析】**根据上句“Besides, although most schools in both countries finish their morning classes at 12 o’clock, students in the US only have an hour’s break.”可知,美国学校上午放学后只有一个小时的休息时间,所以学生们应该尽快吃午饭。

**49. D 【解析】**根据下句“But the US students like to find a part-time job in their free time.”可知,美国学生在空闲时间喜欢找兼职工作,而许多中国学生在高中期间不会工作。

**50. B 【解析】**根据下句“Working is a useful experience for them and they can make money at the same time.”可知,工作对美国学生来说是一种有益的经历,同时他们也能赚钱,所以这里应该说他们认为工作之间是没有差别的。

**【任务型阅读·语篇导读】**本文主要给出了几条在旅行中保持健康的建议。

**51. easier and faster 【解析】**根据“Modern traffic develops fast, so travelling to different places has become much easier and faster than before.”可知,去不同的地方旅行变得比以前更容易、更快。

**52. have other problems 【解析】**根据“Take some necessary medicine with you. This can be useful when you get sick or have other problems.”可知,带上一些必要的药,当你生病或有其他问题时,它会很有用。

**53. For weeks or months. 【解析】**根据“Do some exercise for weeks or

months before you leave if you plan to do lots of walking or climbing during your trip.”可知,如果你计划在旅途中大量散步或登山,应在出发前进行数周或数月的锻炼。

**54. How long we will travel with the food. 【解析】**根据“Before you prepare food, the first thing you need to think about is how long you will travel with the food.”可知,在你准备食物之前,你首先需要考虑的是你将带着食物旅行多长时间。

**55. No, I don’t. Because it is not safe. 【解析】**本题答案不唯一,言之有理且无语法错误即可。

**【短文填空·语篇导读】**本文主要讲述了刘斌(音译)在自身的努力和老师的帮助下,物理成绩得到提高的情况。

**56. second 【解析】**句意为:现在他开始了他中学的第二年。由定冠词 the 和所给词可知这里用序数词表示“第二年”。故填基数词 two 的序数词形式 second。

### 上分点拨 | 短文填空之数词

短文填空判断是用基数词还是用序数词时可观察设空前后的词。如果空后的名词是单数,而选项或提示词是大于一的数字,通常应用序数词;如果是复数,再结合句意,基本可确定用基数词;如果空前是定冠词 the 或形容词性物主代词,则多用序数词。

**57. brings 【解析】**句意为:它把刘斌带到一个新世界。由上句“There is a new subject, physics.”可知这句话的时态是一般现在时,结合所给词可知这里表示“带来;带……到某处”,应选 bring;主语是 It,故填动词 bring 的第三人称单数形式 brings。

**58. but 【解析】**句意为:他做了很多练习,但他仍然考试不理想。根据句意并结合所给词可知此处表示转折。故填连词 but。

**59. worried 【解析】**句意为:他很担心他的物理。由上文和所给词可知他物理考试不理想,所以他应该是很担心物理。根据 was 可知,此处应填形容词,故填 worried,意为“担心的”。

**60. him 【解析】**句意为:而且这使他很伤心。结合语境和所给词可知,此处应选 he。设空处在动词后作宾语,故填人称代词 he 的宾格形式 him,表示“他”。

**61. took 【解析】**句意为:首先,他拿出他的旧物理作业。由语境和所给词可知这里是说拿出作业,且由上下文可知这里时态是一般过去时。故填动词 take 的过去式 took。

**62. carefully 【解析】**句意为:然后他认真地从所有错误中学习。由语境和所给词可知这里表示认真地学习,应选 careful。设空处修饰动词

learned,故填形容词 careful 的副词形式 carefully。

**63. also** 【解析】句意为:幸运的是,刘斌的物理老师也把新的学习方法介绍给学生们。由语境和所给词可知这里表示“也”。故填 also。

**64. points** 【解析】句意为:她要求他们记住要点。由语境和所给词可知这里指要点,且为复数形式。故填名词 point 的复数形式 points。

**65. in** 【解析】句意为:当他们有问题时,她用耐心的方式给他们解释。由句意可知这里表示用某种方式。故填介词 in。

**66. C** 【解析】根据下句“Your new classroom is on the second floor.”可知此处询问教室的位置。

**67. F** 【解析】根据下句“I’ll teach you English.”可知此处询问老师教什么科目。

**68. A** 【解析】根据下句“I hope you can help me.”可知此处是说自己英语不太好。

**69. D** 【解析】根据下句“Oh, please take these books to the classroom.”可知此处是说要去教室。

**70. B** 【解析】根据下句“Yes, you need to hand them out to each student.”可知此处询问是否把书分发下去。

听力材料

I. 听对话,选答案

第一节:听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

**1. M:** Look at this photo! What are the children doing?

**W:** Oh, they are having class now.

**2. M:** Kate, what about going to the library with me this morning?

**W:** Great. I’ll borrow some books.

**3. M:** Excuse me, is this Seat 14D?

**W:** Oh, I’m sorry. I take a wrong seat. Mine is Seat 15B.

**4. M:** Emily, why are you in such a hurry?

**W:** I’m going to the airport. I’ll travel to Hong Kong.

**5. M:** Mr Wang is a good teacher.

**W:** Yes. He began to teach in this school fifteen years ago.

第二节:听下面两段对话,对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段对话,回答第 6、7 小题。

**W:** Wang Jie, I haven’t seen you these days. Where did you go?

**M:** I went to Beijing with my parents.

**W:** Did you take photos there?

**M:** Yes, Yang Ling. I’ll show some to you tomorrow.

**W:** Thanks. Did you enjoy the food there?

**M:** Yes. I enjoyed Beijing Roast Duck.

听第 7 段对话,回答第 8 至 10 小题。

**M:** Hello! My name is Danny. Nice to meet you.

**W:** Hello! I am Maria. Nice to meet you too.

**M:** May I ask you some questions?

**W:** Sure. Go ahead.

**M:** What is your favourite subject?

**W:** My favourite subject is music and I want to be a singer.

**M:** Are you in a club?

**W:** Yes. I am in the school music club and I go there three times a week.

**M:** Is Mrs Brown your music teacher?

**W:** No. Mrs Brown is my science teacher. My music teacher is Mrs Black.

II. 听短文,选答案

听下面一篇短文,短文后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。短文读两遍。

The new school term begins. Some new students come to our class. Cindy comes from England. She is good at all the subjects. She likes playing volleyball and she plays very well. Henry comes from Canada. He can sing many songs and he goes to the singing club on Wednesday and Friday every week. Maria is from America. She is now living in China with her sister. Her parents will come to China next month. She can play the piano. She wants to be a music teacher. They are new in our school, but we are good friends now.

III. 听短文填空

听下面一篇短文。请根据短文内容,写出下面表格中所缺的单词,每空仅填一词。短文读两遍。

Frank and his family were on vacation last month. They went to China. First, they arrived in Beijing. They visited Tian’anmen Square and the Palace Museum. They tasted the delicious food. And Frank liked dumplings very much.

On the last day in Beijing, they walked along the Beijing *hutong* and they found it was interesting. Then on 16 July, they went to Hangzhou by train. They stayed there for three days. They visited the West Lake by boat and enjoyed the tea there. Frank also bought some nice gifts for his friends. They liked China very much and they said they wanted to be on vacation in China next year.

卷④ Module 3 综合检测卷

答案及评分细则

快速对答案 轻松评分数

注:1—15 每题 1 分;16—25 每题 2 分;26—35 每题 3 分;36—45 每题 1.5 分;46 题 20 分。

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

**36. places 37. gave 38. the 39. fourth 40. our 41. really**

**42. so 43. lives 44. wealthy 45. like/that**

**46. One possible version:**

The change of my home town

My name is Li Hua. Now let me tell you the change of my home town these years. In the past, some factories poured waste water into rivers. Besides, cars polluted the air. Our living environment became worse and worse. Now things change a lot. Factories are stopped from pouring dirty things. More and more new energy vehicles are produced and they are becoming more popular than before. The environment around us is becoming beautiful and suitable for living. I hope everyone can make a contribution to protecting our environment in the future.

上分解析

【完形填空·语篇导读】本文主要讲述了一对年轻夫妇从一对老姐妹那里买了一套房子,但在冬天遇到了取暖问题,原来在过去三十年间这对姐妹几乎每到冬季就去泰国度假。

**16. C** 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:这座房子很漂亮,而且这对夫妇用低价购买了它。place 意为“地点”;voice 意为“嗓音”;price 意为“价格”;degree 意为“度”。由下句“So the couple was very excited.”可知,这对夫妇应该是低价买入了房子。

**17. D** 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:所以这对夫妇害怕在那里过冬。promise 意为“答应”;decide 意为“决定”;enjoy 意为“喜欢”;fear 意为“害怕”。由上句“The house didn’t have any fireplaces or heaters.”可知,这座房子没有壁炉和加热器,因此他们应该是害怕在那里过冬。

**18. B** 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:最初,为了御寒,他们计划购买一些



加热器。water 意为“水”; cold 意为“寒冷”; light 意为“光”; way 意为“路”。根据句中 they planned to buy some heaters 可知,他们计划购买加热器,目的应该是御寒。

**19. A 【解析】**考查形容词辨析。句意为:但很快,他们就想到过去的冬天里,老姐妹可以在老房子里取暖,他们也可以。warm 意为“温暖的”; cool 意为“凉爽的”; clear 意为“清晰的”; open 意为“开着的”。由语境可知,这里是说在老房子里取暖。

**20. C 【解析】**考查动词短语辨析。句意为:最后,他们只是等着冬天的到来,没有做任何准备。pay for 意为“付……的款”; look for 意为“寻找”; wait for 意为“等待”; stand for 意为“代表”。根据句中 did not make any preparations 可知他们没有做准备,只是等着冬天的来临。

**21. B 【解析】**考查介词辨析。句意为:冬天到了,温度很快降到零度以下。over 意为“超过;多于”; below 意为“在……以下”; above 意为“在……上面”; behind 意为“在……后面”。由句意可知这里是说温度降到零度以下。

**22. C 【解析】**考查名词辨析。句意为:里面根本没有热量。paper 意为“纸”; food 意为“食物”; heat 意为“热量”; meat 意为“肉”。由上句“Frost covered the insides of its walls.”可知,墙内侧都是霜,因此房子里面没有热量。

上分拓展 | heat 的用法

①作名词,意为“高温;热量”。

- You should not go out during the heat of the day.  
你不应该在天最热的时候出去。

②作动词,意为“加热;使变热”,后加名词或代词作宾语。

- He heated the food in the pan. 他在锅里给食物加热。

③短语 heat up 意为“把……加热”。

- Please heat the soup up. 请把汤热一下。

**23. A 【解析】**考查动词辨析。句意为:最后,丈夫不能再忍受了。stand 意为“忍受”; find 意为“发现”; offer 意为“提供”; choose 意为“选择”。由下句“He called the old sisters to ask them how they kept the house warm during the winter.”可知,丈夫应该是无法忍受寒冷了,才问这对老姐妹如何取暖。

**24. B 【解析】**考查动词短语辨析。句意为:和她们在电话上交谈了之后,丈夫大声对妻子说…… turn up 意为“调高”; speak up 意为“大声说”; use up 意为“用完”; take up 意为“开始从事;占据”。由句意可知这里指大声说话。

**25. D 【解析】**考查频度副词辨析。句意为:在过去三十年间,这对姐妹很少在冬天居住在这里。usually 意为“通常”; often 意为“经常”; always 意为“总是”; seldom 意为“很少”。由语境可知此处是说很少居住在这里。

【阅读 A 篇·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了伦敦警察的历史。

**26. B 【解析】**选项选择题。根据第一段中的“A few men used to protect the city streets at night and they were not paid very much. And only old men did this.”可知,这些守护城市街道的人在晚上工作,报酬不是很多并且只有老人做这件事情。

**27. D 【解析】**细节理解题。根据第二段中的“There were so many thieves who stole money in the streets that people stayed in their homes as much as possible.”可知,由于街道上有很多小偷偷钱,所以人们尽可能待在家里,以防止钱被偷窃。

**28. A 【解析】**细节理解题。根据第四段中的“Most of the men worked on foot, but a few rode horses.”可知当时的警察步行或骑马工作。

**29. C 【解析】**写作手法题。根据文章每段中的时间状语可知,本文是按照时间顺序进行写作的。

**30. D 【解析】**标题归纳题。通读全文可知本文介绍的是伦敦警察的历史。

长难句分析

There were so many thieves who stole money in the streets that people stayed in their homes as much as possible. 街上偷钱的小偷是如此多,以至于人们尽可能多地待在家里。这是复合句,There were so many thieves 是主句;who stole money in the streets 是定语从句,修饰先行词 thieves;that people stayed in their homes as much as possible 是结果状语从句。

【阅读 B 篇·语篇导读】本文主要讲述了湖南的一对护林员夫妇唐自田和李庆莲,他们为了保卫林场和培育 132 种冷杉树而放弃了城市的高薪和便利。

**31. C 【解析】**细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Over the past forty years, a forest ranger couple has given up the higher pay and conveniences in the city to protect the trees.”可知,唐自田和李庆莲在林场工作大约 40 年。

**32. B 【解析】**词义猜测题。use up 意为“用完”; set up 意为“成立”; take up 意为“开始从事;占据”; turn up 意为“调高”。画线词语所在句的句意为:……自基地成立以来,没有发生过一次火灾。画线词语表示“成立”,与 set up 同义。

上分技巧 | 词义猜测题的解题技巧

有些词义猜测题找不到明显的标志或线索,这时我们可以结合画线词语所在句的上下句进行句意分析,通过合乎逻辑的综合推测,弄清词义或句意。这也是近几年考查的热点。

**33. D 【解析】**细节理解题。根据第三段中的“In 1981, the central government started planting high-yield fir trees on the forest farm.”可知,1981 年,中央政府开始在林场种植高产冷杉。

**34. A 【解析】**写作意图题。根据文章内容可知唐自田和李庆莲夫妇不计较个人得失,无私奉献,所以作者的写作意图是想让人们学习他们的无私奉献的精神。

**35. C 【解析】**文章体裁题。通读本文可知,本文主要介绍的是唐自田和李庆莲夫妇保卫林场,培育冷杉树的故事。所以本文的体裁是故事。

【短文填空·语篇导读】本文主要讲述了索菲娅的父亲带她到山谷里去徒步时听到了关于祖父的故事,了解了祖父那时的生活。

**36. places 【解析】**句意为:我父亲说这是我祖父最喜欢的地方之一。分析句子结构可知空处缺少名词,由前面的 one of 可知这里应填可数名词 place 的复数形式。故填 places。

**37. gave 【解析】**句意为:然后我父亲给了我一张祖父的照片。分析句子结构可知空处缺少动词作谓语;根据句前和句后的动词可知句子时态为一般过去时。故填 gave。

**38. the 【解析】**句意为:照片里还有一个小男孩。此处应用定冠词 the 特指前文提到的 picture。故填 the。

**39. fourth 【解析】**句意为:在我问了第四次之后,我父亲仍然什么也没说。分析句意及所给词可知空处表示“第四”,定冠词后一般用序数词。故填 fourth。

**40. our 【解析】**句意为:索菲娅,也许我们可以在我们的拜访中弄清这是谁。分析句子结构可知空处在名词前作定语,应用形容词性物主代词。故填 our。

**41. really 【解析】**句意为:它很自然,并且的确很棒。分析句子结构及所给词可知此处应用副词修饰形容词 nice。故填 really。

**42. so 【解析】**句意为:那天晚上,我是如此累以至于很早就上床睡觉了。分析句子结构可知此处用“so+形容词+that…”表示“如此……以至于……”。故填 so。

上分提醒 | “so... that...” 与 “such... that...”

“so... that...”与“such... that...”都表示“如此……以至于……”,引导结果状语从句。so 后加形容词或副词;such 后加名词。

- This book is so interesting that we all like reading it.  
这本书是如此有趣,以至于我们都喜欢读它。
- This is such an interesting book that we all like reading it.  
这是一本如此有趣的书,以至于我们都喜欢读它。

**43. lives 【解析】**句意为:那是我,并且他永远活在我心里。分析句子结构可知此处缺少动词作谓语,根据 is 可知这里时态是一般现在时。故填 lives。

**44. wealthy 【解析】**句意为:他告诉我们那时的生活不富裕但是他们过得很快乐。根据空前的 was 可知此处应用形容词作表语;根据语境可知,设空处表示“富裕的”。故填 wealthy。

**45. like/that** 【解析】句意为:我感觉自己(像)是在跟随爷爷的脚步。由句意可知这里可以用短语 feel like,意为“觉得像”。此处也可用 that 引导宾语从句。故填 like/that。

听力材料

I . 听对话,选答案

第一节:听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

- 1. M:** Amy, please turn on the light. It is too dark in the room.  
**W:** All right. I'll turn it on at once.
- 2. W:** Mr Zhang, how did you go to work in the past, by bus or by bike?  
**M:** Neither. I just walked to work.
- 3. M:** I have more spare time than before and I often take exercise then.  
**W:** That is a good way to keep healthy.
- 4. W:** Rick, did you live in the city when you were young?  
**M:** No, I lived in the village with my grandparents.
- 5. W:** Mr Wang, you live a happy life in Shanghai now.  
**M:** Thanks. We moved here ten years ago.

第二节:听下面两段对话,对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段对话,回答第 6、7 小题。

- W:** Good morning, Wang Bing.  
**M:** Good morning, Liu Ning.  
**W:** Let's drive you to work today.  
**M:** Thanks. But I will ride my bike. It is a kind of exercise.  
**W:** My father told me he went to work on foot in the past.  
**M:** Then was it far from his home to his working place?  
**W:** It was seven kilometres.  
**M:** How hard his life was!

听第 7 段对话,回答第 8 至 10 小题。

- W:** Li Ming, let's go to the market to buy some meat.  
**M:** All right, Yan Ling. But my grandmother told me she just ate meat once a year in the past.  
**W:** My grandfather said the same thing.  
**M:** And I know people then worked much harder.  
**W:** They had to work for ten hours and they felt too tired.  
**M:** Now we have more spare time.  
**W:** Then what do you often do in your spare time?  
**M:** I read some books about history.

II . 听短文,选答案

听下面一篇短文,短文后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。短文读两遍。

Granny Li is eighty years old. She often tells us about her life in the past. She told us there were six people in her family then and that only her father had work. He made fifteen *yuan* a month and the life in her family was poor. Now things are different. She lives a better and happier life than before. She can enjoy different kinds of food and she likes dumplings best of all. To keep healthy, she takes exercise in the park every morning.

卷⑤ Module 4 综合检测卷

答案及评分细则

快速对答案 轻松评分数

注:1—15 每题 1 分;16—25 每题 2 分;26—40 每题 3 分;41 题 20 分。

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

41. One possible version:

Dear Sir,

I am a middle school student. I'm writing to share my opinions about the rules of A Museum.

I think some of them are necessary. For example, to protect the items on display, visitors aren't allowed to touch them or use flash photography. And in such a public place, people shouldn't be allowed to smoke.

However, I don't agree with two of them. People need to keep in touch with others, so they should be allowed to use their mobile phones. What's more, it will take people some time to enjoy the display and they may feel thirsty, so they should be allowed to drink in the museum.

Above is all my opinions. Thanks for your time, and hope to hear from you.

Yours sincerely,  
Helen

上分解析

【完形填空·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了在网上聊天要注意的规则。

- 16. C** 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:这是一个全新的网络世界,我们可以见面、聊天并且在之前从未去过的地方旅行。take 意为“带走”;show 意为“展示”;travel 意为“旅行”;get 意为“得到”。由句中 where we've never been before 可知这里指旅行。
- 17. A** 【解析】考查连词辨析。句意为:但就像面对面交流一样,你无论什么时候在网上交谈,都应该遵守一些基本的行为规则。whenever 意为“无论什么时候”;wherever 意为“无论在哪里”;however 意为“无论怎样”;whoever 意为“无论谁”。由语境可知这里指无论什么时候在网上交谈。
- 18. D** 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:基本规则很简单:以你希望被对待的方式对待他人。shape 意为“形状”;size 意为“尺码”;line 意为“线条”;way 意为“方式”。由句意可知这里指方式。

上分拓展 | 与 way 构成的短语

- ①in this way 用这种方式
- Can you answer that question in this way?  
你能用这种方式回答那个问题吗?
- ②on the/one's way to... 在(某人)去……的路上
- Did you meet Danny on your way to school?  
你在去学校的路上遇到丹尼了吗?
- ③by the way 顺便问;顺便说
- By the way, do you know this address?  
顺便问一下,你知道这个地址吗?

- 19. B** 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:想象一下,如果你站在别人的立场上,你会有什么感觉。use 意为“使用”;feel 意为“感觉”;turn 意为“翻转”;finish 意为“完成”。由语境可知这里指感觉怎么样。
- 20. D** 【解析】考查副词辨析。句意为:如果有人在聊天室内对你相当不礼貌,你的本能就是用同样的方式反击。carefully 意为“认真地”;hardly 意为“几乎不”;luckily 意为“幸运地”;fairly 意为“相当”。由语境可知这里指相当不礼貌。
- 21. C** 【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意为:你可以离开,不理睬那个人。go into 意为“进入”;go up 意为“上升”;go off 意为“离开”;go through 意为“通过”。由句中的 to ignore the person 可知这里指离开。
- 22. C** 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:当新来的人问你的时候,给他们你的建议。trouble 意为“麻烦”;date 意为“日期”;advice 意为“建议”;dream 意为“梦想”。由句意可知这里是说给新来的人提建议。



上分提醒 | advice 与 suggestion

两个词均意为“建议;意见”。advice 是不可数名词,表示“一条建议”用 a piece of advice;suggestion 是可数名词。

- She gave me a piece of useful advice. 她给我提了一条有用的建议。
- I hope these suggestions will be helpful to you.  
我希望这些建议对你有用。

**23. A 【解析】**考查形容词辨析。句意为:这是因为他们可能不确定该做什么或如何以合适的方式进行沟通。proper 意为“合适的”;difficult 意为“困难的”;quiet 意为“安静的”;still 意为“静止的”。由句意可知这里指合适的方式。

**24. B 【解析】**考查连词辨析。句意为:当有人犯了错误,无论是愚蠢的问题还是不必要的冗长的回答,都要宽容以待。why 意为“为什么”;whether 意为“是否”;unless 意为“除非”;until 意为“直到”。由句意和句中的连词 or 可知这里是“whether... or...”结构。

**25. D 【解析】**考查代词辨析。句意为:这样你不会给自己带来麻烦。himself 意为“他自己”;herself 意为“她自己”;myself 意为“我自己”;yourself 意为“你自己”。根据主语 you 可知这里用反身代词 yourself。

【阅读 A 篇·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了儿童游泳的规则和注意事项。

**26. C 【解析】**单词填空题。meet 意为“遇见”;find 意为“发现”;happen 意为“发生”;mean 意为“意思是”。这句话是说如果危险的事情发生了,要呼叫成年人。

**27. B 【解析】**细节理解题。根据“If you’re learning to swim, ask your mum or dad to make sure you can be safe.”可知当你学习游泳时应该请父母保证你的安全。

**28. D 【解析】**细节理解题。根据“Don’t run in the pool area and you can’t walk quickly.”可知在泳池区域不能跑,也不能快速地走。

**29. C 【解析】**推理判断题。根据“Although they are fun and can help you while you learn to swim, what they can’t do is to save a life.”可推断出当你有危险时,玩具不能挽救你的生命。

**30. D 【解析】**写作对象题。根据短文内容可知,本文是作者写给儿童游泳者的。

【阅读 B 篇·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了理财的几种方式。

**31. C 【解析】**细节理解题。根据“Be honest with yourself about where your weaknesses lie.”可知,我们把目前的情况做一个列表是为了找出自己的弱点在哪里。

**32. D 【解析】**写作手法题。根据文章内容可知,作者使用列举数字的方法进行介绍。

**33. B 【解析】**迁移运用题。根据“By tracking spending, you can see exactly where your money is going. It may inspire you to stop spending so much on a certain thing or change your spending habits.”可知,通过记录支出情况,你可以准确地看到你的钱花在哪里了,这可能会激励你停止在某件事上花那么多钱,或者改变你的消费习惯。由此可知如果你经常在某件事情上花很多钱,那么你就应该记录支出情况。

**34. A 【解析】**词义猜测题。perfectly 意为“理想地”;truly 意为“真正地”;finally 意为“最后”;nearly 意为“几乎”。画线词所在句表示“理想情况下,随着时间的推移,省钱将成为你生活方式的一部分。”由此可知 Ideally 意为“理想地”,与 Perfectly 同义。

**35. D 【解析】**写作意图题。通读全文可知,本文作者主要介绍了如何理财,所以问题“作者教给我们理财了吗?”能帮我们弄清作者的意图。

长难句分析

If you’re not sure how to budget, start by choosing a way that you’ll stick with. 如果你不确定如何进行预算,那么从选择一种你会坚持的方式开始。这是复合句。If you’re not sure how to budget 是条件状语从句;start by choosing a way 是主句,that you’ll stick with 是定语从句,修饰先行词 way。

【阅读还原·语篇导读】本文介绍了几条关于如何礼貌地问路的建议。

**36. C 【解析】**根据第一段以及下文可知,此处承上启下,选项 C(这里有一些关于如何礼貌地问路的建议。)符合语境。

**37. B 【解析】**根据上下文可知,此处应在介绍如何用 Excuse me 问路,B 项符合语境。

**38. D 【解析】**根据上下文可知,此处应说明当我们知道路线后该怎么表达感谢。D 项符合语境。

**39. A 【解析】**根据 They usually include pens 及“We can write down the crucial words about the place, and then we can show them to the strangers who we want to ask for help.”可知,此处与笔有关。A 项符合语境。

**40. E 【解析】**根据 the cameras can also help us find our correct way 和“Then we can show the photos about it to the strangers when asking for directions.”可知,此处与照片有关,E 项符合语境。

听力材料

I. 听对话,选答案

第一节:听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

**1. W:** Frank, don’t enter the hall now. You should wait at the gate.

**M:** All right. I’ll wait here.

**2. W:** Must we clean the lab every day?

**M:** No. Look at the sign. We should clean it on Tuesday and Thursday every week.

**3. W:** Tom, please be careful of the hot cup. It may hurt your fingers.

**M:** Yes, I will. Thank you.

**4. W:** Li Ming, you must keep your room clean.

**M:** Yes. I will put all the things away.

**5. W:** How about going rock climbing this Saturday afternoon?

**M:** Sorry, I can’t. I will be free on Sunday morning.

第二节:听下面两段对话,对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段对话,回答第 6、7 小题。

**W:** Peter, you are driving too fast.

**M:** It doesn’t matter, Lisa.

**W:** And you are listening to music while driving.

**M:** I like music.

**W:** But it is too dangerous to do so.

**M:** What should I do then?

**W:** Drive your cars carefully and don’t do other things at the same time.

**M:** OK. I see.

听第 7 段对话,回答第 8 至 10 小题。

**W:** Rick, are you free this Saturday?

**M:** Yes, Lisa. What’s up?

**W:** Shall we drive to our home town?

**M:** All right. But we must drive along the mountain road.

**W:** I see. We should be careful of falling stones on the way.

**M:** And we must drive slowly.

**W:** Two hours is long enough for us to get there.

II. 听短文,选答案

听下面一篇短文,短文后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。短文读两遍。

The new library in our school will open up to us students. Now let’s look at the rules together. It opens at eight thirty in the morning every weekday. The students can take their notebooks and pens into the library, so they can copy something useful. Be quiet when reading books and put them back after reading. A student can borrow three books every time. And they must return them after two weeks. Remember, don’t write anything on the books.

期中综合检测

卷⑥ 期中基础诊断卷（A 卷）

答案及评分细则

快速对答案 轻松评分数

注:1—15 每题 1 分;16—25 每题 1.5 分;26—35 每题 3 分;36—45 每题 1 分;46—50 每题 2 分;51 题 20 分。

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	B	A	C	A	B	C	B	C	A	B
题号	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
答案	C	B	D	A	C	D	A	C	B	D
题号	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
答案	B	D	A	B	C	C	B	A	D	C
题号	46	47	48	49	50					
答案	F	C	D	E	A					

11. kind 12. two years ago 13. play games 14. a teacher  
15. study hard 36. the 37. tried 38. really 39. ninth  
40. realised 41. happier 42. in 43. roles 44. them 45. what

51. One possible version:

Hi, Nina,

I'm very happy to get your email. Let me tell you what my school is like and how I am getting along with my classmates. My school lies in the centre of our city. It is big and beautiful. There are two classroom buildings, a big playground, a library and a swimming pool in my school. My classroom is big and bright. I get on very well with my classmates. I have many friends at school. Zhang Jing is one of them. We often play together. When I have problems, she always helps me to deal with them.

You are welcome to visit our school.

Yours,  
Li Hong

上分解析

【完形填空·语篇导读】本文主要讲述了作者身上发生的很多变化。

16. C 【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意为:我过去经常在空闲的时间做运动。busy 意为“忙碌的”;sudden 意为“突然的”;spare 意为“空闲的”;fresh 意为“新鲜的”。由语境可知做运动应该在空闲的时间。
17. B 【解析】考查介词辨析。句意为:我认为我除了吃饭和睡觉的时间之外应该几乎一直学习。from 意为“从”;except 意为“除……之外”;

between 意为“在……之间”;without 意为“没有”。由句意可知这里指除了吃饭和睡觉的时间之外。

上分提醒 | except 与 besides

except 意为“除……之外(不包括所述内容)”;besides 意为“除……之外(包括所述内容)”。

- We all went to the Great Wall except Li Ming, for he was ill in hospital. 除了李明(音译),我们都去了长城,因为他生病住院了。(李明没有去长城)
- We also went to the Great Wall besides Li Ming. 除李明外,我们也去了长城。(李明也去了长城)

18. D 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:如果不这样,我就不会通过考试。hear 意为“听见”;begin 意为“开始”;make 意为“制造”;pass 意为“通过”。由句意可知这里指通过考试。
19. A 【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意为:过去我根本不喜欢学习英语。care for 意为“喜欢”;look for 意为“寻找”;wait for 意为“等待”;pay for 意为“付款”。由语境可知这里指不喜欢学习英语。

上分拓展 | 与介词 for 搭配的动词短语

care for 喜欢;look for 寻找;wait for 等待;pay for 付款;prepare for 为……做准备;ask for 请求;leave for 动身去;stand for 象征;send for 派人去请;search for 搜寻;long for 盼望

20. C 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:我发现英语很有趣。open 意为“打开”;need 意为“需要”;find 意为“发现”;invent 意为“发明”。由句意可知这里是说发现英语有趣。
21. D 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:我上课认真听老师讲课并且用其他很多方法努力学习英语,比如看英文电影和听英文歌曲。life 意为“生活”;list 意为“列表”;goal 意为“目标”;way 意为“方法”。由句中 such as watching English movies and listening to English songs 可知这里指方法。
22. A 【解析】考查副词辨析。句意为:一些学生不和我玩,所以我对他们相当生气。fairly 意为“相当”;hardly 意为“几乎不”;politely 意为“礼貌地”;luckily 意为“幸运地”。由句意可知这里是说相当生气,所以用副词 fairly。
23. C 【解析】考查短语辨析。句意为:现在我因为我的变化感到骄傲。instead of 意为“代替”;in need of 意为“需要”;because of 意为“因为”;in front of 意为“在……前面”。由句意可知这里说骄傲的原因。
24. B 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:我小时候害怕在他人面前说话。like 意为“喜欢”;fear 意为“害怕”;decide 意为“决定”;promise 意为“答应”。由下句中的 I was pretty shy 可知,这里指害怕在他人面前说话。
25. D 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:我很害羞并且不知道原因。edge

意为“边缘”;health 意为“健康”;mind 意为“头脑”;reason 意为“原因”。由句意可知这里是说害羞的原因。

【阅读 A 篇·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了一些孩子们独自在家时应该怎样保证自己安全的规则。

26. B 【解析】写作对象题。根据第一段中的“More and more children have to stay at home alone today. It is important for them to know how to keep themselves safe when they are at home alone. If you are one of them, you should remember...”可知,本文的写作对象是孩子们。
27. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据“When you come home, you should check the door and windows to see if they are broken.”可知,当你到家时,要先检查门窗是否坏了。
28. A 【解析】词义猜测题。根据“You can also look through the peephole to see if you know the visitor.”可推断 identify the visitor 指的是“看看你是否认识来访者”。
29. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据“If you don't know the person very well, don't open the door.”可知,如果陌生人来你家,不要开门。
30. C 【解析】写作意图题。根据“If the visitor wants to speak to your parents, you should say that your parents can't come to the door at the moment, and offer to take a message.”可知,最后一条规则的目的是不要让陌生人知道你自己在家里。
- 【阅读 B 篇·语篇导读】本文主要讲述了作者的新老师西格诺尔先生对学生无私的爱。
31. C 【解析】写作意图题。根据第一段的“Some of his students of last year looked through the door and greeted him. Some entered, touched his hand, and ran away. They wanted to return to him.”可以推断出作者介绍这些事情是为了告诉我们西格诺尔先生是一位受欢迎的老师。
32. B 【解析】后续发展题。根据第二段的“The teacher placed one hand on his head and said to him, ‘Don't do so again.’”和第三段第一句“After a while he returned to his table and finished the dictation.”可推断出西格诺尔先生和男孩说完话之后应该是继续给学生听写。

上分技巧 | 后续发展题的解题技巧

后续发展题是根据前文内容对将要发生的事情进行推断。在解答这类题目时,我们首先要对前句或前文进行分析,掌握其要点;然后结合文中的关键词进行合理的推断,推断出的内容必须与上句或上文相连,并且是对上句或上文内容的延续。

33. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第一句“At that moment someone entered to announce the close of the class.”可知西格诺尔先生正在上课时,有人进来宣布下课。由此可知西格诺尔先生只教了他的新学生一节课。
34. D 【解析】单词填空题。根据上文可知,下课了,学生们要离开座位。



**35. C** 【解析】写作意图题。通读全文可知,作者是想表述西格诺尔先生是一位有爱心、有耐心的老师。

【短文填空·语篇导读】本文是莉萨写给朋友乔丹的一封信,在信中,她分享了自己过去总是想掌控一切,因此很焦虑,后来她尝试转变心态,决定把生活看成冒险,因此变得比以前更快乐了。

**36. the** 【解析】句意为:曾经我和你有同样的经历。形容词 same 常与定冠词 the 搭配,意为“相同的”。故填 the。

**37. tried** 【解析】句意为:我尽力让一切都在我的控制之下。分析句子结构可知空处缺少动词作谓语;根据上下文可知时态为一般过去时。故填 tried。

**38. really** 【解析】句意为:但那让我很焦虑。分析句子结构及所给词可知空处在形容词前作状语,所以填副词。故填 really。

**39. ninth** 【解析】句意为:我做了很多次,第九次成功了。分析句意及所给词可知空处表示“第九”。故填 ninth。

**40. realised** 【解析】句意为:我已经意识到,我可以选择把自己的生活视为冒险。分析句子结构可知空处缺少过去分词,与前面的助动词 have 构成现在完成时。故填 realised。

**41. happier** 【解析】句意为:当我把它看作一次冒险时,我觉得比以前更快乐。根据空格后的 than 可知此处应用形容词的比较级,表示“更快乐的”。故填 happier。

④ 上分点拨 | 使用比较级的情况

①两者之间进行比较;②有标志词 than;③有 much、a lot、a little、a bit、even、far 等修饰;④否定词和比较级连用时,可表示肯定的最高级含义。

**42. in** 【解析】句意为:那是因为我不再期望在任何事情上取得成功。succeed in 意为“在……方面成功”,为固定搭配。故填 in。

**43. roles** 【解析】句意为:这在我的生活中起了不同的作用。role 为可数名词,根据空前的 different 可知,此处应用可数名词复数。故填 roles。

**44. them** 【解析】句意为:如果我们把生活中的起起落落都看作冒险,我们会发现它们更令人兴奋。分析句子结构可知空格处在动词后作宾语,所以用人称代词宾格。故填 them。

**45. what** 【解析】句意为:所有这都可以帮助我们平静地面对眼前的事物。分析句子结构可知空格处在宾语从句中作主语,表示“……的事物”。故填 what。

**46. F** 【解析】根据下句“ Oh, I'm thinking about life in the countryside. ”可知,此处询问对方正在考虑什么。

**47. C** 【解析】根据下句“ Yeah, I like it very much. ”可知,此处询问对方是否喜欢居住在乡村。

**48. D** 【解析】根据下句“ My grandma lives there. ”可知,此处询问谁居住在

乡村。

**49. E** 【解析】根据上句“ How often do you visit her?”可知,此处回答看望祖母的频率。

**50. A** 【解析】根据上句“ Would you like to go to the countryside?”可知这里回答是否想要去乡村。

听力材料

I. 听对话,选答案

第一节:听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

**1. W:** Danny, how long have you lived in this city?

**M:** For seven years.

**2. W:** Frank, please clean the room before leaving.

**M:** Yes, I will.

**3. W:** Look! This is our new classroom.

**M:** Oh, Maria, it is big and bright.

**4. W:** Many people didn't have enough to eat in the past.

**M:** Yes, I know they used to have one or two meals a day.

**5. W:** I can't find Li Hong. Where is she?

**M:** She is playing tennis in the playground with her classmate.

第二节:听下面两段对话,对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段对话,回答第 6、7 小题。

**W:** Summer holiday is coming.

**M:** Shall we go travelling to Guangzhou?

**W:** No, it is too hot in Guangzhou in summer.

**M:** What about Changchun?

**W:** All right. It is cool in summer.

**M:** How shall we go there, by train or by bus?

**W:** Neither. We'll go by plane.

**M:** OK.

听第 7 段对话,回答第 8 至 10 小题。

**W:** Li Ming, why are you in a hurry?

**M:** I'm going to the hall to attend a talk. It'll start in half an hour.

**W:** What's it about?

**M:** Education in China.

**W:** Who will give the talk?

**M:** A teacher from a famous university.

**W:** Can I go with you?

**M:** Sure, you can.

II. 听短文填空

听下面一段独白,根据独白内容完成下列句子,每个空格不超过 3 个单词。独白读两遍。

I'm Zhou Ying. I am a middle school student. At school, all our teachers are kind to us students. They teach us very well. I got to know my best friend Liu Chang two years ago. She helps me a lot with my lessons. And we often play games together. I want to be a teacher in the future and she wants to be a scientist. My parents often encourage me to study hard. I'll go on studying hard to make my dream come true.

专项上分集训 词汇 & 语法 & 写作

上分解析

**1. tent 2. officers 3. proper 4. socks 5. whenever**

**6. stupid/silly 7. passed 8. role 9. deaf 10. absent**

**11. yourself** 【解析】句意为:辛迪,你能独立解决这些问题吗? by oneself 是固定搭配,意为“独立;靠自己”。yourself 表示“你自己”,符合语境。故填 yourself。

**12. exactly** 【解析】句意为:没有人能确切说出火车什么时候到站。此处应用副词作状语。故填 exactly。

**13. education** 【解析】句意为:她在这所著名的学校得到了更好的教育。结合 a,故填 education。

**14. colder** 【解析】句意为:今天比昨天冷多了。你最好穿上暖和的衣服。根据 is 和 than 可知这里用形容词比较级。故填 colder。

**15. eighth** 【解析】句意为:琳达是今天早晨第八个来学校的。定冠词后用序数词表示顺序。故填 eighth。

**16. asleep** 【解析】句意为:他太累了,很快就睡着了。fall asleep 是固定搭配,意为“入睡”。故填 asleep。

**17. them** 【解析】句意为:——我们学校有很多规则。——你必须遵守它们。空格处在动词后作宾语,所以用人称代词宾格。故填 them,表示“它们”。

**18. candles** 【解析】句意为:你能看到蛋糕上有多少蜡烛? 空格处在 How many 后面,所以用复数名词。故填 candles。

**19. tried** 【解析】句意为:萨莉又试了一遍,但失败了。她很伤心。由句中 failed 可知动词用过去式。故填 tried。

**20. really** 【解析】句意为:弗兰克说他对那件事情感到很遗憾。此处修饰形容词,所以用副词。故填 really。

**21. ours** 【解析】句意为:他们的学校比我们的学校大得多。结合句意和所给词可知,这里用名词性物主代词 ours。

**22. wealthy** 【解析】句意为:她出生在一个富裕的家庭。她什么也不用担心。根据“ She needn't worry about anything. ”可知她出生在富裕的家庭。故填形容词 wealthy。

- 23. stones** 【解析】句意为:山脚下有很多坚硬的石头。由 at the foot of the mountain 可知山脚下应该是有坚硬的石头,且由 are 可知这里用复数名词。故填 stones。
- 24. second** 【解析】句意为:今天的第二节课是英语。你准备好了吗? 由语境可知这里表示“第二”,用序数词作定语。故填 second。
- 25. guns** 【解析】句意为:刚才士兵把所有的枪都收了起来。由语境可知这里表示收起枪,空格处在 all the 后,所以用复数名词。故填 guns。
- 26. suddenly** 【解析】句意为:他突然站起来,对我们大声喊。由句意可知选 sudden;空格处在动词前作状语,所以用副词。故填 suddenly。
- 27. success** 【解析】句意为:努力工作,你最后就会获得成功。此处作 achieve 的宾语;由句中 Work hard 可知努力工作的结果是获得成功。故填名词 success。
- 28. officer** 【解析】句意为:这位军官命令士兵跑步到营地。空格处作主语;由所给词语可知这里表示“军官”。结合 This,故填 officer。
- 29. careful** 【解析】句意为:认真点,否则你还会犯错误的。由句中 or you'll make mistakes again 可知此处表示认真,空格处在系动词后作表语,所以用形容词。故填 careful。
- 30. ways** 【解析】句意为:我们可以用很多不同的方法回答这个问题。由句意可知这里是说用很多方法。故填 ways。
- 【短文填空·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了作者了解到的一些中国的餐桌礼仪。
- 31. began** 【解析】句意为:两年前我开始在广州的一所大学学习。分析句子结构可知空处缺少动词作谓语;根据时间状语 Two years ago 可知时态为一般过去时。故填 began。
- 32. their** 【解析】句意为:他们经常邀请我到他们家里吃饭。分析句子结构可知空处在名词前作定语,所以用形容词性物主代词。故填 their。
- 33. the** 【解析】句意为:但起初,我没有了解中国的餐桌礼仪。这里是固定搭配 in the beginning,意为“起初”。故填 the。
- 34. mistakes** 【解析】句意为:所以我经常犯一些愚蠢的错误。mistake 为可数名词,根据空前的 some 可知,此处应用可数名词复数。故填 mistakes。
- 35. from** 【解析】句意为:并且我发现它们与我的国家的礼仪完全不同。此处为短语 be different from,意为“与……不同”。故填 from。
- 36. fairly** 【解析】句意为:主人对客人相当友善,邀请他们享用他们的饭。分析句子结构可知空处在形容词前作状语,所以使用副词。故填 fairly。
- 37. first** 【解析】句意为:当我第一次用筷子时,我感到很紧张。分析句意可知空处表示“第一”,定冠词 the 后加序数词。故填 first。
- 38. what** 【解析】句意为:我不知道该怎么办,后来我的中国朋友教我使用它们。分析句子结构可知空处作动词 do 的宾语,表示做什么。故填 what。
- 39. sits** 【解析】句意为:坐得离茶壶或酒瓶最近的人应该为其他人倒茶或

- 葡萄酒。根据上下句可知这句话是一般现在时,从句主语为 who,先行词 The one 为单数,所以动词用第三人称单数形式。故填 sits。
- 40. faster** 【解析】句意为:你不能比别人吃得快得多。根据空后的 than 可知此处应用副词的比较级。故填 faster。
- 41. pilots** 【解析】句意为:一些飞行员正在练习驾驶飞机。some 后面的可数名词用复数形式。故填 pilots。
- 42. Thousands** 【解析】句意为:地震中成千上万的人失去了他们的家园。thousands of 表示“成千上万的”,为固定搭配。设空在句首,故填 Thousands。
- 43. themselves** 【解析】句意为:孩子们在聚会上玩得高兴。表示“玩得高兴”用短语 enjoy oneself。结合 children,故填 themselves。
- 44. happier** 【解析】句意为:他的生活比她的生活幸福得多。他很幸运。由 is 和 than 可知这里用 happy 的比较级。故填 happier。
- 45. longest** 【解析】句意为:尼罗河是世界上最长的河。由句中的冠词 the 和 in the world 可知这里用 long 的最高级。故填 longest。
- 46. postmen** 【解析】句意为:许多邮递员每天都忙着寄信。many 后面的名词用复数形式。故填 postmen。
- 47. twelfth** 【解析】句意为:每年第十二个月是十二月。由句意和 The 可知这里用序数词表示顺序。故填 twelfth。
- 48. could** 【解析】句意为:弗兰克在很小的时候就能自己做饭。根据时间状语 at a young age 可知这句话是一般过去时。故填 could。
- 49. softer** 【解析】句意为:这件毛衣比那件毛衣柔软得多。由句中的 is 和 than 可知这里用 soft 的比较级。故填 softer。
- 50. us** 【解析】句意为:上学期李先生教我们物理。空处在动词后作宾语,所以用人称代词宾格。故填 us,表示“我们”。
- 【Passage 1·语篇导读】本文主要讲述了作者和朋友埃尔莎去游乐场游玩的经历。
- 51. biggest** 【解析】句意为:我和我的朋友埃尔莎一起去了我们城市最大的游乐场——欢乐时光公园。根据空前的 the 和后面的 in our city 可知此处应用形容词的最高级,表示“最大的”。故填 biggest。
- 52. where** 【解析】句意为:埃尔莎想知道我们接下来该去哪里。分析句子结构可知空处在从句中作状语;结合句意,故填 where。
- 53. thought** 【解析】句意为:但埃尔莎认为这看起来很可怕。分析句子结构可知空处缺少动词作谓语;根据上下文可知时态为一般过去时。故填 thought。
- 54. an** 【解析】句意为:这一定是一件有趣的事情。这里表示泛指,所以用不定冠词,且 interesting 的发音以元音音素开头。故填 an。
- 55. her** 【解析】句意为:“……如果你害怕,就大喊或握住我的手,”我对她说。分析句子结构可知空处在介词后作宾语,所以用人称代词宾格。故填 her,表示“她”。
- 56. sixth** 【解析】句意为:在第六次之后,她感觉很好。分析句意可知空处表示“第六”,定冠词后加序数词。故填 sixth。

- 57. quickly** 【解析】句意为:然而,埃尔莎饿了,想快点吃点食物。分析句子结构可知空处在动词后作状语,所以使用副词。故填 quickly。
- 58. plays** 【解析】句意为:一个摇滚乐队每晚都在这里表演。根据语境和句中的时间状语 every night 可知这句话是一般现在时,主语为单数,所以填 plays。
- 59. for** 【解析】句意为:我们决定之后回来吃晚饭。之后回来的目的是吃晚饭,这里用介词 for 表示目的。故填 for。
- 60. places** 【解析】句意为:晚饭后,我们高兴地去了其他一些地方。place 为可数名词,根据空前的 some 可知,此处应用可数名词复数。故填 places。
- 【Passage 2·语篇导读】本文主要讲述了作者学习游泳的经历。
- 61. activities** 【解析】句意为:当我上八年级时,我想开始参加一些室外活动以保持健康。根据空前的 a few 可知,此处应用可数名词复数。故填 activities。
- 62. In** 【解析】句意为:实际上,游泳对健康有益。表示“实际上”用短语 in fact。空处位于句首,单词首字母应大写。故填 In。
- 63. joined** 【解析】句意为:一年前我加入了我们城市的游泳俱乐部。分析句子结构可知空处缺少动词作谓语;根据时间状语 a year ago 可知时态为一般过去时。故填 joined。
- 64. how** 【解析】句意为:起初我根本不知道如何游泳。分析语境可知此处表示如何游泳。故填 how。
- 65. carefully** 【解析】句意为:我必须在晚上和周末认真上游泳课。分析句子结构可知空处在动词后作状语,所以使用副词。结合语境,故填 carefully。
- 66. fifth** 【解析】句意为:在第五天我知道我能游得很好。分析句意可知空处表示“第五”,定冠词 the 后加序数词。故填 fifth。
- 67. me** 【解析】句意为:对我来说白天去俱乐部是不可能的,因为我忙于学习。分析句子结构可知空处在介词后作宾语,所以用人称代词宾格。故填 me,表示“我”。
- 68. longer** 【解析】句意为:这比我想象的要长得多。根据 was 和空后的 than 可知此处应用形容词的比较级。故填 longer。
- 69. plays** 【解析】句意为:并且我认为游泳在我的生活中起着重要作用。根据语境可知这句话是一般现在时,主语为动名词,所以动词用第三人称单数形式。故填 plays。
- 70. a** 【解析】句意为:下个月有一场游泳比赛。这里表示泛指,所以用不定冠词,且 swimming 的发音以辅音音素开头。故填 a。
- 71. because of 72. get on with/get along with 73. took off**
- 74. Rock climbing 75. fall asleep 76. As long as**
- 77. in/at one go 78. used to make 79. set off/out**
- 80. spare/free time**
- 81. They succeed(ed) in making their dream come true.**



82. 我的老师教我如何解决这样的问题。
83. Please don't give up learning English.
84. 我太害怕了,不敢在人们面前说话。
85. He wants to be a doctor when he grows up.
86. 我记得关上了所有的窗户。
87. I go to the library twice a month.
88. 公共汽车还在移动时,你不能下车。
89. I saw them playing basketball just now.
90. 我们去父母家吃午饭。

卷⑦ 期中提优验收卷(B卷)

答案及评分细则

快速对答案 轻松评分数

注:1—30 每题1分;31—65 每题2分;66—70 每题1分;71 题15分。

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	C	A	B	A	C	B	C	B	A	C
题号	11	12	13	14	15	21	22	23	24	25
答案	B	C	A	C	B	C	A	B	D	B
题号	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
答案	D	C	A	C	B	D	A	B	C	D
题号	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
答案	D	B	C	C	A	D	B	C	A	C
题号	46	47	48	49	50	66	67	68	69	70
答案	C	A	E	F	D	E	B	G	A	C

16. slept 17. vegetables 18. washed 19. free 20. picnics
51. decided by ourselves 52. happier and more active
53. Taking a deep breath.
54. Children who have a happy life.
55. Yes, we should. Because we can live a happy life by doing so.
56. relaxing 57. got 58. exercise 59. for 60. really 61. cities
62. their 63. education 64. built 65. becoming
71. One possible version:

Growing up

Growing up is like a journey. I've learnt a lot on the way. Learning about the world is part of growing up. I like reading books which can help me learn about people in different times and places. At home, my parents teach me how to be a kind person. At school, I've learnt how to get along with my classmates and teachers.

However, on the journey to the grown-up world, I have my problems. For example, I couldn't achieve a balance between schoolwork and hobbies. Then my head teacher told me to make a study plan and work out the time I could spend on my hobbies. Finally I solved the problem.

Growing up is hard. I think we should never give up. And we should have a good relationship with others. They can help us a lot when we grow up.

上分解析

【完形填空·语篇导读】本文主要讲述了内森从不愿意去幼儿园到最后愿意去的经历。

21. C 【解析】考查副词辨析。句意为:内森相当快地同意了。happily 意为“高兴地”;slowly 意为“慢慢地”;fairly 意为“相当”;loudly 意为“大声地”。根据语境及选项可知这里是说他相当快地同意了。

22. A 【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意为:凯蒂从她的画上抬起头看了看,说:“我原以为你不来了。”look up 意为“抬头看”;look for 意为“寻找”;look at 意为“看”;look after 意为“照看”。根据句中的 from her picture 可知这里是说抬头看。

上分拓展 | look up 的用法

动词短语 look up 意为“抬头看;查阅”,是“动词+副词”型短语。名词作其宾语时,名词可用在副词前,也可用在副词后;人称代词作宾语时,人称代词用在副词前。

These are all new words. Please look them up in the dictionary.  
这些都是生词。请在词典中查阅它们。

23. B 【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意为:明天我就不来了。similar 意为“相似的”;absent 意为“不在的”;lost 意为“丢失的”;true 意为“真正的”。根据上句“This is my last day.”可知这里是说明天不来了。

24. D 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:内森,我们明天去图书馆。museum 意为“博物馆”;farm 意为“农场”;theatre 意为“电影院”;library 意为“图书馆”。由下文中“Mrs Kelly, how many dinosaur books do you have in this library?”可知这里是说去图书馆。

25. B 【解析】考查代词辨析。句意为:你自己考虑一下。myself 意为“我自己”;yourself 意为“你自己”;herself 意为“她自己”;himself 意为“他自己”。根据“I hope you'll join us.”可知这里指你自己。

26. D 【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意为:这好像是一件他最后一天可以做的合适的事情。expensive 意为“昂贵的”;boring 意为“无聊的”;impossible

意为“不可能的”;proper 意为“合适的”。根据上句“Nathan was glad he'd get a book on his third day.”可知他很高兴能得到一本书,所以这应该是合适的事情。

27. C 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:你可以拿走你喜欢的任何一本书,但是你必须在下周归还它。reply 意为“回答”;receive 意为“收到”;return 意为“归还”;refuse 意为“拒绝”。根据下文中“The next week, Nathan returned the book.”可知这里是说归还书。

28. A 【解析】考查介词辨析。句意为:当他把它放回去的时候,他看到了一整个放满了关于恐龙的书的书架。of 意为“……的”;for 意为“为了”;with 意为“和;带有”;about 意为“关于”。这里是短语 (be) full of, 意为“装满;充满”。

29. C 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:她和内森一口气数了这些书的数量。door 意为“门”;palace 意为“宫殿”;go 意为“尝试”;price 意为“价格”。这里是短语 in one go, 意为“一口气”。

30. B 【解析】考查连词辨析。句意为:我想下周我会来幼儿园,然后再下周(也来),直到我读完所有关于恐龙的书。whether 意为“是否”;until 意为“直到”;because 意为“因为”;although 意为“虽然”。根据句意和选项可知,此处指直到读完所有关于恐龙的书。

【阅读 A 篇·语篇导读】本文介绍了三项发明。

31. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据“This reading pen with a smart camera and an AI system can read the text aloud to the user after he scans a page of text.”可知答案。

32. A 【解析】词义猜测题。根据“They used synthetic biology to create honey directly from plants.”可知,这个公司可以利用合成生物学直接从植物中制成蜂蜜,所以 bee-free 是指制作蜂蜜时不需要蜜蜂。

33. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据“This kind of honey tastes just like the real one, and it is healthy too.”可知,合成蜂蜜的味道和真的蜂蜜相似。

34. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据“This can help you calm down. That's why Purrble was invented.”可知选 C 项。

35. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据“To save bees, US company MeliBio has found a way to make the world's first bee-free honey.”可知,动物保护者应该会支持合成蜂蜜,因为合成蜂蜜的发明可以拯救蜜蜂。

【阅读 B 篇·语篇导读】本文阐述了积极倾听是理解他人感受和与朋友建立信任的好方法。

36. D 【解析】写作手法题。根据文章第二段内容可知,作者是通过举例的方式来解释积极倾听的。

37. B 【解析】代词指代题。根据上一句和安妮说的话可知,it 指代的是“积极倾听”。

38. C 【解析】标题还原题。第二段主要介绍了积极倾听的含义,第三段介绍了我们为什么要成为积极的倾听者,第四段介绍了成为积极的倾听

答案及上分解析

者的方法。故选 C 项。

39. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据 “If you really want to talk, Samaritans suggests making a listening sign like nodding your head instead.” 可知, 如果想要分享你的意见, 你可以点头示意。

40. A 【解析】篇章结构题。文章第一段以提问的方式引出积极倾听这一话题, 第二、三、四段介绍了积极倾听的含义、原因以及如何成为积极的倾听者。所以文章为 “总分” 结构。

【阅读 C 篇·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了戴夫在暑假的活动。

41. D 【解析】开篇方式题。根据第一段中的 “Did you enjoy your summer vacation? What did you learn to do?” 可知, 作者用提问的方式开始这篇文章。

42. B 【解析】段落大意题。通读第二段可知, 本段主要介绍的是戴夫在农场的活动。

43. C 【解析】词义猜测题。根据下句 “Now I can draw better than before.” 可知戴夫比以前画得好了, 由此可知他应该是收获了很多, benefit 应与 gain 意义相近。

44. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段中的 “I learnt to cook on the Internet and from the books.” 可知戴夫通过从网上学习和从书本学习这两种方式学习做饭。

45. C 【解析】篇章结构题。文章第一段说戴夫有一个忙碌的假期, 下面三段分别介绍戴夫在农场的活动、学习绘画和学习做饭的情况。所以本文是 “总分” 结构。

长难句分析

Every day I got up early and watched the sunrise, a sight that I cannot see in my city. 每天我都早起看日出, 这是我在城市里看不到的景象。本句中, a sight that I cannot see in my city 对前面的 sunrise 起补充说明的作用, 其中 that I cannot see in my city 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 a sight。

【阅读 D 篇·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了学习历史给我们带来的好处。

46. C 【解析】根据 “When we think back to our school days, we can remember some students didn’t like history class.” 可知, 此处应解释一些学生不喜欢历史的原因。

47. A 【解析】根据上句 “So, at present we can learn from our past.” 可知通过历史课我们能了解历史的变化。

48. E 【解析】根据本段的介绍可知学习历史能帮助我们了解自我。

49. F 【解析】根据上句 “How do other cultures make a difference to our own?” 可知, 此处应对这一问题作出回答。故选 F 项。

50. D 【解析】根据下句 “This is because how true they are.” 可知, 此处指那些话在现在也很重要。

【任务型阅读·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了积极的情绪的重要性, 号召人们以积极的方式生活。

51. decided by ourselves 【解析】根据第一段中的 “Recent studies have shown that optimism is 50% from our parents, 40% decided by ourselves and 10% influenced by the environment around us.” 可知, 40% 的乐观由自己决定。

52. happier and more active 【解析】根据第二段的 “Studies have shown that taking part in activities that are enjoyable, such as sports and games, and spending time with friends and family, will make you feel happier and more active.” 可知, 参加了愉快的活动之后我们能感觉更快乐、更积极。

53. Taking a deep breath. 【解析】根据第三段中的 “But there are many ways that can help you reduce your stress. For example, you can take a deep breath.” 可知, 做深呼吸能帮助我们减少压力。

54. Children who have a happy life. 【解析】根据第四段中的 “A study of the *Journal of Genetic Psychology* found that children who have a happy life will have higher levels of confidence than other children in the future.” 可知, 拥有幸福生活的孩子将来更自信。

55. Yes, we should. Because we can live a happy life by doing so.

【解析】本题答案不唯一, 言之有理且无语法错误即可。

【短文填空·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了作者的家乡的情况。

56. relaxing 【解析】句意为: 在这里成长既平静又令人放松。由 “My home town is a quiet place.” 和所给词可知, 此处表示令人放松的。故填 relaxing。

上分提醒 | relaxing 与 relaxed

两个词均为形容词, relaxing 意为 “令人放松的”, 常作定语或表语; relaxed 意为 “放松的”, 常作表语。

• We had a relaxing weekend. 我们度过了一个令人放松的周末。

• She felt relaxed after a short rest. 短暂休息后她感觉很放松。

57. got 【解析】句意为: 很棒的事情是所有邻居都互相认识并且经常聚在一起。结合所给词可知, 此处是短语 get together, 意为 “聚会; 团聚”。根据句中的 knew 可知这里时态是一般过去时。故填 got。

58. exercise 【解析】句意为: 早晨很多人来这里锻炼。结合所给词可知, 这里应用短语 take exercise, 意为 “锻炼”。故填 exercise。

59. for 【解析】句意为: 我家乡的每个人都可以接受和照顾他人。结合所给词可知, 此处表示 “照顾”, 用短语 care for。故填 for。

60. really 【解析】句意为: 它真的像一个大家庭。这里应用副词作状语。结合所给词, 故填 really。

61. cities 【解析】句意为: 而且很多年轻人离开家乡去大城市工作和生活。根据 Only the old people lived here 并结合所给词可知, 年轻人都去了大城市。city 为可数名词, 设空前无限定词, 故填 cities。

62. their 【解析】句意为: 一些年轻的父母甚至把他们的孩子留在家里和祖父母生活。由 Some young parents 和 children 并结合所给词可知, 这里用形容词性物主代词 their。

63. education 【解析】句意为: 家乡的房子变旧了, 并且很多孩子没有机会受到良好的教育。结合所给词可知, 这里表示好的教育, 应用动词 educate 的名词形式, 且 education 在此处是不可数名词, 故填 education。

64. built 【解析】句意为: 在我的家乡, 我们的政府已经建设了许多新的公路、学校和医院。根据助动词 has 可知这里时态是现在完成时, 所以动词用过去分词。结合句意和所给词可知, 此处表示 “建造”, 应选 build。故填 built。

65. becoming 【解析】句意为: 居住环境正变得越来越好。根据 is 和语境可知这里时态是现在进行时, 所以动词用现在分词。结合句意和所给词可知, 此处表示 “变得”, 应选 become。故填 becoming。

66. E 【解析】根据下文 “The last one leaves at 8:20 pm.” 可知这里在询问最后一班列车的发车时间。

67. B 【解析】根据 “There are no tickets now.” 可知这位男士来晚了。

68. G 【解析】根据下句 “It arrives at 12:30 pm but may be a little late because of the bad weather.” 可知这里是询问火车到站的时间。

69. A 【解析】根据 “Twenty dollars and half of it for a child below twelve years old.” 可知这里是询问价格。

70. C 【解析】根据上下文可知这里应说自己的购票类型。

听力材料

I. 听对话, 选答案

第一节: 听下面 5 段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

1. M: How nice the jacket is! I want to take it.

W: Yes, and it costs just fifty yuan.

2. M: Let’s put up a tent at the foot of the hill.

W: So we can spend the night there.

3. M: It is half past seven now.

W: Oh, the first class will begin in twenty minutes.

4. M: Did you travel to Shanghai by train or by car?

W: Neither. I travelled there by plane.

5. M: Emily, I can’t get out of the hall.

W: Don’t worry, Peter. I’ll call Mrs Lee to help you.

第二节: 听下面两段对话, 对话后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段对话, 回答第 6、7 小题。

W: Haven’t you seen the sign “Keep Silent”?



卷⑧ Module 5 综合检测卷

答案及评分细则

快速对答案 轻松评分数

注:1—15 每题 1 分;16—25 每题 2 分;26—40 每题 3 分;41 题 20 分。

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

36. fifty-six years/56 years 37. Becoming a guide

38. Correctly and bravely.

39. Because there's much history and culture that happened there.

40. On 9th November, 2023.

41. One possible version:

How to face and deal with stress

Hi! I am Li Ming. Everyone may have stress. How can we face and deal with it? As students, we have a lot of subjects to learn every day. And we have to finish homework and take exams. Sometimes these make us stressed. I think we can arrange our time properly. We can make a timetable first and try to follow it. And in our free time, we should take enough exercise. Besides these, I suggest we should have more hobbies, such as singing, dancing, drawing or ball games. If we can't solve it by ourselves, we can ask parents, teachers and friends for help.

上分解析

【完形填空·语篇导读】本文主要讲述了劳拉努力克服对坐电梯的恐惧的故事。

16. B 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:这些年劳拉体验到对电梯的恐惧并且她认为它们会伤害她。show 意为“展示”;harm 意为“伤害”;find 意为“发现”;miss 意为“错过”。根据句中 Laura had experienced a fear of elevators 可知劳拉体验过乘坐电梯的恐惧,所以她应该认为电梯会伤害她。

上分拓展 | harm 的用法

harm 可作不可数名词,也可作动词,后加名词或代词作宾语。harm 意为“伤害;损害”。

• Hard work never does anyone any harm.

努力工作对任何人没有损害。

• She said that matter harmed her. 她说那件事情伤害了她。

17. D 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:这张海报使她认为她有精力克服她的恐惧。fact 意为“事实”;life 意为“生活”;food 意为“食物”;effort 意为“精力”。根据下文可知这里是说她有精力去克服恐惧心理。

18. A 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:在学校,她与她最好的朋友奥马尔和西里德交谈,并请求他们的帮助。help 意为“帮助”;time 意为“时间”;study 意为“学习”;dream 意为“梦想”。结合 Of course we'll help you 可知劳拉请求朋友的帮助。

19. C 【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意为:她试着打开它然后她马上想放弃。look up 意为“查阅”;make up 意为“化妆”;give up 意为“放弃”;put up 意为“举起”。结合“Omar smiled at her. 'Don't be worried, Laura,' he said.”可知劳拉很担心,所以她应该是想放弃。

20. D 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:你所需要的就是勇气。turn 意为“翻转”;get 意为“得到”;send 意为“发送”;require 意为“需要”。根据下文可知,劳拉需要的是勇气。

21. B 【解析】考查副词辨析。句意为:“我能做到!”她高兴地说道。sadly 意为“伤心地”;happily 意为“高兴地”;hardly 意为“几乎不”;really 意为“真正地”。根据句意可知劳拉能乘坐电梯后感到很高兴。

22. A 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:劳拉期望再试一下电梯。expect 意为“期望;预料”;refuse 意为“拒绝”;offer 意为“提供”;take 意为“带走”。根据句意可知劳拉期望再试一次。

23. D 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:劳拉开始数…… write 意为“写”;use 意为“使用”;put 意为“放置”;count 意为“数”。根据句中的数字可知劳拉开始数数。

24. C 【解析】考查代词辨析。句意为:劳拉从电梯里冲了出来。myself 意为“我自己”;yourself 意为“你自己”;herself 意为“她自己”;himself 意为“他自己”。根据主语可知这里指她自己。

25. D 【解析】考查连词辨析。句意为:她乘电梯之后,她的恐惧变成了勇气。before 意为“在……之前”;until 意为“直到……为止”;unless 意为“除非”;after 意为“在……之后”。根据文章可知劳拉乘坐电梯后,恐惧变为勇气。

M: Oh, sorry, I just asked Rick a question.

W: You must keep quiet, for others are reading.

M: I see. I'll take some notes now.

W: Is there anything I can do for you, Frank?

M: Oh, no. Thanks.

听第 7 段对话,回答第 8 至 10 小题。

W: It is 9th November today.

M: The day after tomorrow is Sports Day of our school.

W: What sport do you like, Li Ming?

M: I like basketball. I want to play basketball with my friends on that day.

W: I can sing some songs. I want to sing an old song then.

M: What do you want to do after Sports Day, Zhang Hong?

W: I want to go to the library to borrow a book about Chinese music.

M: Let's go together.

W: All right.

II. 听短文,选答案

听下面一篇短文,短文后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。短文读两遍。

Hi! I'm Billy. My parents took me to Beijing during the summer vacation. We started from New York by plane and arrived in Beijing at two in the afternoon on 10th August. We had dinner in a restaurant and enjoyed Beijing Duck. Then we had a rest. The next day, we got up early and took the bus to the Palace Museum. We visited the palaces and took some photos. In the afternoon we went to the Summer Palace. We went boating on the Kunming Lake. On 12th August, we rode shared bike to some Beijing hutongs. There we experienced the past life in Beijing. We had an interesting trip in Beijing.

III. 听短文填空

听下面一篇短文。请根据短文内容,写出下面表格中所缺的单词,每空仅填一词。短文读两遍。

Life was very different for people all over the world two hundred years ago. How did people begin their day? They got up when the sun came up. People did their housework during the daytime. They just slept at night. To get hot water, people made a fire. Families had to learn how to grow vegetables. They made their own clothes and had to wash everything by hand. Now many machines help people do many things. But people still do housework in their free time. Today, people can watch TV, make calls and play games. Of course, not everybody likes this way. Some people like to go hiking or go on picnics. At home people like to talk, tell stories, and play with their family.

上分点拨 | 完形填空中的逻辑关系法

逻辑关系指文章中的词与词、词与句子、句子与句子、句子与段落、段落与文章之间的关系。要想文章连贯、脉络清晰,表示逻辑关系的词语起着重要作用。把握好逻辑关系能帮助我们更好地理解全文。常见的表示逻辑关系的词语有:列举: first、second、third; 原因: because、since、as; 结果: so、as a result; 转折: however、but、yet; 补充: also、what's more; 时间: when、while、as、after、before、since、until、as soon as; 目的: so that; 条件: if、unless、as long as。

【阅读 A 篇·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了急救的基本常识和步骤。

26. B 【解析】开篇方式题。根据每个段落前的句子可知,作者通过提问问题的方式开始每个话题。

27. C 【解析】代词指代题。根据“First aid skills might include a simple action, such as placing a person in the correct position so that they can breathe freely. If they have stopped breathing, you should take a more skilled action, such as cardiopulmonary resuscitation.”可知,此处指学会急救的技巧。此处的 these 指代 First aid skills。

28. B 【解析】选项选择题。根据“Look for a response from the patient—loudly ask for the name or beat the shoulder gently.”可知要知道病人有没有反应,可以用大声叫名字或轻拍肩膀的方式。

29. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据“If there is no response and you can't give proper first aid, make an emergency call at once and ask another person for help. Do not leave the patient.”可知向别人求助时我们不能离开病人。

30. D 【解析】文章出处题。根据短文内容可知,本文主要介绍了急救知识,所以应该出自杂志中的健康栏目。

【阅读 B 篇·语篇导读】本文主要说明了年轻时心肺健康会降低老年患癌风险,并建议我们多锻炼。

31. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据“The results suggested that good cardiorespiratory fitness—a person's ability to take part in sustained aerobic exercise such as running, cycling, and swimming—had something to do with a 42% reduced risk of lung cancer and a 40% reduced risk of liver cancer.”可知,锻炼有利于降低癌症风险。由此推断出这项研究向我们展示了锻炼的重要性。

32. B 【解析】单词填空题。advice 意为“建议”; reason 意为“理由”; choice 意为“选择”; design 意为“设计”。根据下句“There are mixed benefits across emotional health and preventing cardiovascular disease.”可知锻炼能提升情绪健康水平和预防心血管疾病。所以降低癌症风险并不是进行锻炼的唯一理由。

33. C 【解析】段落大意题。通读第四段可知这一段主要讲述了锻炼的频率,即运动量的控制情况。

34. A 【解析】写作手法题。通读全文可知作者列举出很多数据,用这些数

据支持自己的观点。

35. D 【解析】写作语气题。humorous 意为“幽默的”; surprised 意为“吃惊的”; proud 意为“骄傲的”; serious 意为“严肃的”。通读全文可知作者通过列举数据、呈现专业人员观点等方式来行文,所以语气应该是很严肃的。

【任务型阅读·语篇导读】本文主要讲述了 79 岁的老人实现了走遍世界的梦想的故事。

36. fifty-six years/56 years 【解析】根据“And 56 years later, she reached her lifelong goal.”可知,她用了 56 年到访了世界上的每个国家。

37. Becoming a guide 【解析】根据“After a career in the medical technology field, Yu decided to find a new job and she became a guide in the travel agency. This job gave her chances to travel around the world.”可知,成为旅行社的导游给了她周游世界的机会。

38. Correctly and bravely. 【解析】根据“But Yu faced and accepted the challenges correctly and bravely.”可知,她正确、勇敢地面对并接受了挑战。

39. Because there's much history and culture that happened there. 【解析】根据“She wanted to see these places with her own eyes because there's much history and culture that happened there.”可知,她想要亲眼去看这些危险的地方的原因是那里有很多历史和文化。

40. On 9th November, 2023. 【解析】根据“Her dream came true on 9th November, 2023, when Luisa Yu set foot in her final country, Serbia.”可知,她在 2023 年 11 月 9 日到访了她的最后一个国家,塞尔维亚。

听力材料

I. 听对话,选答案

第一节:听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

1. M: Tom didn't come to school today. What's up with him?  
W: I hear he hurt his legs on the way home yesterday.
2. W: My father was ill and he was in hospital for a week.  
M: Sorry to hear that, Wei Hong.
3. W: Haven't you seen the sign “No smoking!”? And it is bad for health.  
M: Sorry. I will stop it at once.
4. W: You should take an X-ray first and then have a careful examination.  
M: OK, Doctor.
5. W: I usually get up at eight in the morning.  
M: That's a bad habit. You'd better get up at six.

第二节:听下面两段对话,对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段对话,回答第 6、7 小题。

M: Lisa, where are you going?

W: I'm going to the doctor's.

M: What's the matter?

W: I often feel tired.

M: Do you take exercise?

W: No, I like sitting on the sofa all day long.

M: That's a bad habit. Stop doing so and take more exercise from now on.

W: Let me try.

听第 7 段对话,回答第 8 至 10 小题。

W: How can I help you, Danny?

M: I have a headache and I can't sleep well.

W: Do you smoke?

M: No, I gave it up two months ago.

W: How many hours do you work every day?

M: I usually work eleven hours a day.

W: You just need a rest and take some exercise. Then you will be better.

M: Thanks a lot.

II. 听短文,选答案

听下面一篇短文,短文后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。短文读两遍。

It was eight on a cold winter evening. I hurried home from work in my car. At the last crossing, I saw an old man walking towards me while I was waiting for the green light. He stopped me and I felt a little afraid and nervous. The old man said, “Excuse me. Could you help me?” I asked him, “What happened to you?” He told me his wife was hurt by a car and that the driver drove away. He didn't take the mobile phone with him. He asked me to send her to hospital. I agreed. I called the police in a short time and then drove them to hospital.

卷 9 Module 6 综合检测卷

答案及评分细则

快速对答案 轻松评分数

注:1—15 每题 1 分;16—25 每题 2 分;26—40 每题 3 分;41 题 20 分。

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



36. gift 37. shoes 38. good/polite 39. invited 40. thanks

#### 41. One possible version:

Dear Kate,

I'm glad to receive your email. Now I will tell you something about Chinese table manners.

In China, the host or hostess doesn't eat until the guests and elders begin. The Chinese usually use chopsticks, and you can't tap bowls with chopsticks. You shouldn't reach across the table to get something to eat. You shouldn't eat until everyone is at the table. By the way, the Chinese host or hostess may place food into your bowl or on your plate to show warmth. This is normal. Besides, you should toast good health and success of the host or hostess.

Hope to see you in China and everything goes well.

Yours,  
Han Mei

### 上分解析

【完形填空·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了勺子的使用和发展史。

16. B 【解析】考查短语辨析。句意为:在这种情况下,我们应该用勺子代替筷子。in front of 意为“在……前面”;instead of 意为“代替”;in need of 意为“需要”;in the middle of 意为“在……中间”。结合上句可知由于喝汤不能用筷子,所以我们要用勺子代替筷子。

17. D 【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意为:勺子是世界上古老的进餐用的工具之一。searching 意为“仔细彻底的”;speaking 意为“用于谈话的”;working 意为“有工作的”;eating 意为“进餐用的”。由句意可知勺子应该是进餐用的工具。

18. A 【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意为:人类需要用某物来拿起食物。pick up 意为“拿起”;use up 意为“用完”;show up 意为“露面”;put up 意为“举起;搭建;张贴”。由前文可知这里说的是用某物把食物拿起来。

#### 上分拓展 | pick up 的用法

短语 pick up 有不同的含义:拿起;拾起;接载;学会。

• She found a pen on the ground and picked it up.

她看到地上有一支笔便拾了起来。

• The bus stopped to pick up passengers. 公共汽车停下来让乘客上车。

• —You speak English very well. 你的英语说得不错。

—Oh, I just picked it up. 哦,我是刚学会的。

19. C 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:但贝壳或石头可以用作天然的勺子。plate 意为“盘子”;chopstick 意为“筷子”;spoon 意为“勺子”;bowl 意为“碗”。根据上句可知大部分的刀子和叉子需要加工才能制成,而

贝壳或石头直接就可用作天然的勺子。

20. D 【解析】考查动词辨析。sell 意为“出售”;find 意为“发现”;know 意为“知道”;appear 意为“出现”。由上文可知此处指勺子就这样出现了。

21. A 【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意为:与此同时,勺子的发明在历史上没有确切的时间。exact 意为“确切的”;interesting 意为“有趣的”;exciting 意为“令人兴奋的”;ordinary 意为“普通的”。由上文可知勺子的发明没有确切的时间。

22. D 【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意为:它们由象牙、木料、石头和其他相似的材料制成。large 意为“大的”;modern 意为“现代的”;fresh 意为“新鲜的”;similar 意为“相似的”。由句意可知这里指相似的材料。

23. C 【解析】考查副词辨析。句意为:当时制作勺子最常用的材料是木材,因为它可以很容易地被使用。quietly 意为“安静地”;luckily 意为“幸运地”;easily 意为“容易地”;happily 意为“高兴地”。由上下文可知木材使用起来比其他材料要容易。

24. A 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:事实上,英格兰历书上关于勺子的第一个记录是在 13 世纪。calendar 意为“历书”;story 意为“故事”;list 意为“列表”;activity 意为“活动”。由句意可知这里指历书上的记载。

25. B 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:并且图画也被画在勺子上。plan 意为“计划”;paint 意为“绘画”;give 意为“给”;take 意为“带走”。由句意可知这里指画画。

#### 上分点拨 | 完形填空中的固定搭配法

英语中有很多的固定搭配,常见的有:动词与介词搭配、动词与副词搭配、动词与名词搭配、名词与介词搭配、形容词与名词搭配等。这种使用固定搭配解题的方式被称为固定搭配法。同学们在做题时一定要注意设空前后的词语是否与设空处构成固定搭配,然后通过该固定搭配初步确定答案,最后看填上答案后句意是否通顺,前后逻辑是否连贯。

【阅读 A 篇·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了孩子们应该学会的几种礼节。

26. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据“Sharing food with a classmate who forgets to bring lunch, helping a blind person cross the road, or helping parents with daily chores are some acts to lead kids to be helpful.”可知,帮助盲人过马路是对别人有益的行为。

27. D 【解析】标题归纳题。通读第三段可知该段主要介绍的是对人有礼貌的几种做法,所以最好的副标题是“礼貌对待每个人”。

28. A 【解析】代词指代题。根据 When kids make mistakes 可知,孩子们犯错误时要诚实地面对它们。此处的 them 指句中的 mistakes。

29. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据“When others are speaking, kids should listen carefully.”可知当他人说话时,孩子们应该认真听。

30. C 【解析】文章出处题。根据短文内容可知,本文介绍的是关于礼节的知识,所以应该出自关于礼节的杂志。

【阅读 B 篇·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了中国与西方国家喝水习惯的差异。

31. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“However, most Chinese people think the Americans' habit of drinking ice water is also strange and even unhealthy.”可知,大多数中国人认为美国人喝冰水的习惯是奇怪而且不健康的。

32. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Chinese doctors are encouraging more people to get into the habit of drinking hot water, especially women.”可知,中国医生尤其建议女性喝热水。

33. B 【解析】句意理解题。根据第四段中的“He asked for a glass of hot water in a British accent. But this request surprised the waitress. ‘To... to... to drink?’ she doubted.”可知,他要一杯热水,结果服务员又吃惊又疑惑。由此可推测他要热水的要求在咖啡馆里的人看来是奇怪的。

34. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“This cultural difference is not a simple problem, but related to history, culture and science.”可知,这种文化差异并不是一个简单的问题,而是跟历史、文化以及科学都有关联。由此可知不同的喝水习惯很可能与不同的文化有关。

35. A 【解析】写作意图题。通读整篇文章可知,作者的写作目的是让读者了解中国和西方国家喝水习惯的不同。

【阅读表格·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了到外国朋友家做客时的几种礼节。

36. gift 【解析】根据“First, you'd better take a small gift.”可知,你最好给主人带一份小礼物。

37. shoes 【解析】根据“Before entering, you should take off your shoes and change into the ones that are worn inside.”可知进入房间前要换上室内穿的鞋。

38. good/polite 【解析】根据“Besides, it's bad manners to play with your mobile phone or watch TV too much, especially when the host is preparing the meal or at the meal table.”可知玩手机、看电视太多是不好/不礼貌的。

39. invited 【解析】根据“The bedroom is one of the most personal areas, which is why you should stay clear of it unless the host invites you.”可知只有当主人邀请你时,你才能进入卧室。根据 are 并结合语境可知,设空处为被动语态,故填 invited。

40. thanks 【解析】根据“And remember to thank your host when you are about to leave and once more after you arrive home with a handwritten thank-you note.”可知,在离开前要和主人说谢谢。

### 听力材料

#### I. 听对话,选答案

第一节:听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

1. M: Can the balloons be hung on the wall?

答案及上分解析

- W: Oh, no, you'd better hang them in the tree.
2. W: What about painting some pictures for the party?
- M: That's a great idea.
3. W: When is your birthday party, Mike?
- M: It will be held at four this afternoon.
4. W: Rick, do you use chopsticks for meals?
- M: No, I think they are too difficult to use. I'm used to using the knife and fork.
5. W: Don't worry, Li Ming. I can help you when you make breakfast.
- M: Thanks. I can do it by myself, I think.
- 第二节:听下面两段对话,对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。
- 听第 6 段对话,回答第 6、7 小题。
- M: What day is it today?
- W: It is Wednesday.
- M: The day after tomorrow is the school-leavers' party?
- W: Yes, we have got everything ready for it.
- M: Are our parents invited to the party?
- W: Yes, they will come.
- M: Let's prepare some gifts for them.
- W: All right.
- 听第 7 段对话,回答第 8 至 10 小题。
- W: Today is Jill's birthday.
- M: Let's buy her a gift. I know she likes toy bears.
- W: Yes, let's buy one for her.
- M: How can we go to the store?
- W: It's not too far from here. What about walking there?
- M: Great.
- W: I'll call my mother and tell her first.
- M: All right, Emily.

II. 听短文,选答案

听下面一篇短文,短文后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。短文读两遍。

Jack is my new friend. He comes from England. He studies in China. Now we are talking about some manners when visiting friends in England. First, the guest can come to the host's home a few minutes earlier or on time and take some small gifts for the host. When having meals, the guest should praise the food and say it's delicious. And the guest must keep the table and floor clean. After meals, the guest should say thanks to the host. Some may be different from Chinese manners. But one is the same. Being polite is important.

卷⑩ 第二次月考综合检测卷

答案及评分细则

快速对答案 轻松评分数

注:1—30 每题 1 分;31—65 每题 2 分;66—70 每题 1 分;71 题 15 分。

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	B	C	A	C	B	A	B	C	A	B
题号	11	12	13	14	15	21	22	23	24	25
答案	C	B	A	C	B	C	A	B	D	C
题号	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
答案	A	B	D	C	D	B	C	D	B	A
题号	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
答案	C	B	A	D	C	D	B	C	A	A
题号	46	47	48	49	50	66	67	68	69	70
答案	B	F	D	C	A	D	A	E	C	B

16. fifty 17. toy 18. cake 19. danced 20. life

51. different cultures 52. point at things

53. Something happening nearby. 54. By kissing on the face.

55. No, I don't. Because I think this is impolite.

56. quickly 57. studying 58. If 59. healthier 60. ladies

61. physical 62. opinion 63. them 64. of 65. both

71. One possible version:

Hi, Jesse, I'm glad to tell you some rules and manners in China. First, you must walk, ride or drive on the right side of the road in most parts of China. This may be different from that in your country. Second, when you meet your friends, you should say hello to them. Third, when you have meals, you should use chopsticks. Remember not to point at others with chopsticks. This is not polite. Fourth, after meals, Chinese people usually drink tea. You can have it with them. And before leaving, you should say goodbye to others politely. Hope to see you in China and have a good time.

上分解析

【完形填空·语篇导读】本文主要讲述了玛丽的女儿索菲娅想要变美的故事。

21. C 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:从那时起,她只是期待着减重和变得漂亮。forget 意为“忘记”; show 意为“展示”; expect 意为“期待”; find 意为“发现”。根据下文“... kept on doing \_\_\_\_\_ exercise. Sophia had always been a little heavy, so when she decided to go on a diet...”可

知,索菲娅之前一直有点儿胖,她决定通过节食和运动来减肥,所以索菲娅期待着减重和变得漂亮。

22. A 【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意为:她拒绝多吃,而且坚持做身体锻炼。physical 意为“身体的”; common 意为“普通的”; bad 意为“坏的”; tiny 意为“微小的”。根据上文可知她要减肥,所以此处表示坚持做身体锻炼。physical exercise 意为“身体锻炼”,为固定搭配,符合语境。故选 A 项。

23. B 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:玛丽觉得如果她的女儿减掉 10 千克,她会看起来比以前更漂亮。get 意为“得到”; lose 意为“减少;失去”; miss 意为“错过”; make 意为“制造;生产”。根据 Sophia had always been a little heavy 可知,索菲娅有点儿胖,所以这里是说减掉 10 千克。

24. D 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:她的饮食和运动习惯正损害她的健康。improve 意为“改善”; turn 意为“翻转”; use 意为“使用”; harm 意为“损害”。根据下文“She is too thin and is often sick.”可知,索菲娅现在太瘦了而且经常生病,由此可知她的饮食和运动习惯正损害她的健康。

25. C 【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意为:索菲娅满脑子都是让自己看起来与模特相似的想法。afraid 意为“害怕的”; sure 意为“确信的”; similar 意为“相似的”; proud 意为“自豪的”。根据上下文可知此处表示与模特相似。

26. A 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:当她不在那儿的时候,她会花时间在阅读时尚杂志上。magazine 意为“杂志”; notice 意为“告示”; sign 意为“标志”; poem 意为“诗歌”。根据后文的 models in the magazines 可知此处表示时尚杂志。

27. B 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:索菲娅说:“如果我看起来像这些模特,我会很高兴,而且所有人都会喜欢我的。”worker 意为“工人”; model 意为“模特”; teacher 意为“教师”; doctor 意为“医生”。根据上文的 The models in them 可知此处表示像这些模特。

28. D 【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意为:她为起先鼓励索菲娅感到生气和后悔。simple 意为“简单的”; happy 意为“高兴的”; free 意为“自由的”; cross 意为“生气的”。根据下文可知玛丽为自己的做法感到生气和后悔。

29. C 【解析】考查副词辨析。句意为:她担心如果索菲娅一直把自己和杂志上的模特进行比较,她将永远不会快乐。almost 意为“几乎”; quickly 意为“迅速地”; never 意为“从不;决不”; often 意为“经常”。根据句意可知这里指永远不会快乐,应用 never。



**30. D 【解析】**考查名词辨析。句意为:当一个人充满了信心和幸福时,最普通的一张脸都会变得美丽。ear 意为“耳朵”; hand 意为“手”; leg 意为“腿”; face 意为“脸”。根据上文“Mary tries to tell Sophia that true beauty comes from the inside. Common people are not supposed to look like models.”可知,此处表示最普通的一张脸都会变得美丽。

### 上分拓展 | face 的用法

face 作名词,意为“面部;脸”;作动词,意为“面对;朝向”,后加名词或代词作宾语。

- Her sister has a round face. 她妹妹有一张圆脸。
- The house faces the south. 这座房子朝南。
- We should face any difficulty. 我们应该面对任何困难。

**【阅读 A 篇·语篇导读】**本文主要介绍了骨头断裂、动物咬伤、昏厥和流鼻血的急救措施。

**31. B 【解析】**细节理解题。根据“Animal bites: Wash the bite area with soap and water.”可知,当我们被动物咬伤了时,应先用肥皂和水清洗伤口。

**32. C 【解析】**细节理解题。根据“Broken bones... Don't move the hurt body part...”以及“A faint... Don't move the body...”可知,当伤者骨头断裂和昏厥的时候,不要移动伤者。

**33. D 【解析】**细节理解题。根据“Pinch the lower part of the nose for at least 10 minutes.”可知,流鼻血时要捏着鼻子至少 10 分钟,而不是少于 10 分钟,选项 D 表述错误。

**34. B 【解析】**文章出处题。通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了一些意外受伤后的急救措施,是与健康有关的内容。

**35. A 【解析】**写作意图题。根据文章内容可知,本文主要介绍了一些意外受伤后的急救措施。

**【阅读 B 篇·语篇导读】**本文主要介绍了什么是“自我概念”以及它的发展过程。

**36. C 【解析】**细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Your self-concept is the way you think of yourself.”可知,自我概念是看待自己的方式。

**37. B 【解析】**细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Parents play the greatest part.”可知,父母对一个人的自我概念影响最大。

**38. A 【解析】**词义猜测题。由 but 可知,此处表示转折,but 之后应该是学习上的不足。below average (低于平均水平)与 weak (差的)意义一致。

**39. D 【解析】**图片理解题。根据第四段中的“You go bicycle riding with your friends and you run the fastest. ‘Way to go!’ is the right word message to you. And this may encourage you to work hard.”可知,这句话用于对他

人行为表示肯定。故选 D 项。

**40. C 【解析】**标题归纳题。通读全文可知本文主要讲述了“自我概念”的含义和发展过程。

### 长难句分析

When you focus on your weaknesses, you may begin to feel that you are not good at anything. 当你专注于自己的弱点时,你可能会开始觉得自己什么都不擅长。这是复合句。When you focus on your weaknesses 是时间状语从句;you may begin to feel that you are not good at anything 是主句,其中 that you are not good at anything 是宾语从句,作动词 feel 的宾语。

**【阅读 C 篇·语篇导读】**本文主要介绍了三个中国的习俗。

**41. D 【解析】**细节理解题。根据“Asians usually do not show their feelings openly... even if they are women.”可知选 D 项。

**42. B 【解析】**段落大意题。“There are many Chinese customs at lunchtime.”是本段的中心句,故选 B 项。

**43. C 【解析】**细节理解题。根据文章最后一句“And remember to accept the gift with both hands.”可知,当你收到礼物时,你要双手接过礼物。

**44. A 【解析】**篇章结构题。通读全文可知,文章第一段点明主旨,第二至四段分别介绍了三个不同方面的中国习俗,故文章结构为“总分”形式。

**45. A 【解析】**标题归纳题。通读全文可知,本文介绍了三个中国的习俗。

**【阅读 D 篇·语篇导读】**本文主要讲述了一所学校的三项有趣的课外活动。

**46. B 【解析】**根据上句“Every student must stand in line first.”和设空后一句可知,此处表示每个学生手里拿着两个鸡蛋。

**47. F 【解析】**根据上句“But they can't drop the eggs when they run.”可知,学生们跑步时不能把鸡蛋掉下来,所以第一个手里拿着鸡蛋跑过终点的是获胜者。

**48. D 【解析】**根据上句“The teachers are drawing ten circles in the playground.”可知此处与画圈有关,所以这里应该表示学生与圈的距离。

**49. C 【解析】**根据下句“Then the students carry the balloons with water with hands.”可知学生们用手拿着水球,所以老师要先把水放进气球中。

**50. A 【解析】**根据下句“If one student drops the balloon on the ground, the game is over.”可知,球掉在地上就要结束比赛,所以这里是说学生们一个接一个地传球。

**【任务型阅读·语篇导读】**本文主要介绍了几个国家令人惊奇的行为。

**51. different cultures 【解析】**根据第一段中的“People's lifestyles are so

different that what some people think is normal may be strange to others. So this has led to a world full of thousands of different cultures.”可知,不同的生活方式形成了充满不同文化的世界。

**52. point at things 【解析】**根据第二段中的“Instead, it is considered more polite and acceptable to point at things with the thumb.”可知,用拇指指东西在印度尼西亚和马来西亚是礼貌且可接受的。

**53. Something happening nearby. 【解析】**根据第三段中的“The gesture is used to show something happening nearby while people are talking.”可知答案。

**54. By kissing on the face. 【解析】**根据第四段中的“Roman and Latin American cultures share the common custom of kissing on the face as a form of greeting.”可知,在罗马和拉丁美洲文化中,亲吻面部被当作一种问候方式。

**55. No, I don't. Because I think this is impolite. 【解析】**本题答案不唯一,言之有理且无语法错误即可。

**【短文填空·语篇导读】**本文主要讲述了锻炼的益处。

**56. quickly 【解析】**句意为:我们总是尽力把事情快速做完。由“Today, we are living a rapid life.”并结合所给词可知,此处应选 quick;此处修饰动词,应用副词。故填 quickly。

**57. studying 【解析】**句意为:在工作日我们忙于学习或工作。be busy doing sth 意为“忙于做某事”,为固定搭配。结合句意及所给词可知此处应选 study。故填 studying。

### 上分提醒 | be busy doing sth 与 be busy with sth

be busy doing sth 意为“忙于做某事”;be busy with sth 意为“忙于某事”,用名词或代词作介词 with 的宾语。

- They are busy preparing for the exam. 他们正在忙于准备考试。
- He is busy with his homework. 他正忙他的作业。

**58. If 【解析】**句意为:如果我们每天锻炼一小时,我们就会健康工作 50 年并快乐地生活。健康工作和快乐生活的前提是每天锻炼一小时,所以这里是条件状语从句,应用 if;空处位于句首,故填 If。

**59. healthier 【解析】**句意为:科学家发现经常锻炼的人比不锻炼的人更健康。由句意和所给词可知这里表示“健康”,应选 healthy;由 than 可知这里应用比较级。故填 healthier。

**60. ladies 【解析】**句意为:很多年轻的女士喜欢练瑜伽或者跳舞来放松和保持纤瘦。由句意和所给词可知这里指女士,且 many 后加复数名词。故填 ladies。

- 61. physical** 【解析】句意为:她们说这是好的身体锻炼。结合上下句和所给词可知这里指身体锻炼。故填 physical。
- 62. opinion** 【解析】句意为:在一些家庭妇女看来,做家务是燃烧卡路里的办法。in one’s opinion 为固定搭配,符合语境。故填 opinion。
- 63. them** 【解析】句意为:这可以让她们整理房间时保持运动。根据语境和所给词可知,此处应用代词指代前面的 housewives,应选 they; keep 后填人称代词宾格。故填 them。
- 64. of** 【解析】句意为:为了变得强壮和充满活力,有些男人喜欢跑步、骑自行车或打球。be full of 意为“充满”,为固定搭配,符合语境。故填 of。
- 65. both** 【解析】句意为:通过锻炼,你的身心都会健康。根据句式结构和所给词可知这里应用“both... and...”连接两个介词短语。故填 both。
- 66. D** 【解析】根据上句“You were not at school yesterday.”可知这里应询问对方怎么了。
- 67. A** 【解析】根据答语“Yes, my father took me to the hospital.”可知这里应询问对方是否看了医生。
- 68. E** 【解析】根据下句“The doctor said I had a cold.”可知这里应询问医生说了什么。
- 69. C** 【解析】根据“No. The doctor told me to take the medicine three times a day and have much water.”可知这里应询问病情是否严重。
- 70. B** 【解析】根据“Yes, much better.”可知这里询问对方是否好些了。

听力材料

I. 听对话,选答案

- 第一节:听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。
- 1. M:** Gina, will you please pass me the fork?  
**W:** Sure, Peter. Here you are.
- 2. M:** Why does that man wear sunglasses?  
**W:** Because the sun may harm his eyes.
- 3. M:** Lana, you are hurt. Let me send you to the hospital.  
**W:** No, it’s not serious. I can go home by myself.
- 4. M:** Danny fell over to the ground and hurt his legs.  
**W:** The ground was too wet because of the rain.
- 5. M:** Rosa, do you know when our class party will begin?  
**W:** It will begin at three o’clock this afternoon.

- 第二节:听下面两段对话,对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。
- 听第 6 段对话,回答第 6、7 小题。
- W:** Jack, don’t eat too much ice cream.

- M:** But it is too hot today and I am thirsty.  
**W:** You can drink some water.  
**M:** But ice cream is sweeter.  
**W:** Eating too much is bad for health.  
**M:** Oh, I see. I’ll drink water now.
- 听第 7 段对话,回答第 8 至 10 小题。
- W:** What time is it, Li Ming?  
**M:** It is eight o’clock.  
**W:** Please be quick. The school-leavers’ party will start at half past eight.  
**M:** OK. I see. But I’ll have to get the flowers.  
**W:** The flower shop is near. You are in time for the party.  
**M:** Can I ride your bike?  
**W:** Sure. Here it is.  
**M:** All right. See you then.  
**W:** See you.

II. 听短文,选答案

- 听下面一篇短文,短文后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。短文读两遍。
- I’m Amy. This month, it’s my turn to make a short report in the class. I need to speak for at least ten minutes. I had never spoken in public for such a long time before. Two weeks ago, I finished writing my report by myself. I felt very nervous at first, so I practised it again and again. The day came. I was full of courage to wait for my turn. I was the fifth to speak. Before my report started, I suddenly dropped my note cards over the floor. I was really afraid of it. All I cared about was what my classmates would think of me. However, no one laughed at me, and they just encouraged me. This was helpful for me and I finished the report better than I thought.

III. 听短文填空

- 听下面一篇短文。请根据短文内容,写出下面表格中所缺的单词,每空仅填一词。短文读两遍。
- I am Li Jie. I went to my foreign friend John’s birthday party. It was held in his home at ten in the morning. I arrived ten minutes earlier. I bought a nice toy for him and he was very happy. We had the big cake and some other delicious food at the party. After the party, we sang and danced for half an hour. Then we went to the theatre and watched a new movie. It was about life in the future. We all liked it very much.

卷⑪ Module 7 综合检测卷

答案及评分细则

快速对答案 轻松评分数

注:1—15 每题 1 分;16—25 每题 2 分;26—35 每题 3 分;36—45 每题 1.5 分;46 题 20 分。

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

- 36. an 37. wore 38. carefully 39. fourth 40. letters 41. by 42. that**  
**43. interested 44. him 45. gave**  
**46. One possible version:**

Here is my design for the new app. It is named Happy English Learning. This app includes English news, English movies, English songs, English games and so on. It can make it easy for students to study together. It is true that vocabulary is important in English study. So students can enlarge their English vocabulary by using this app. Their English listening skills can be greatly improved too. They can also practise their spoken English by singing English songs and watching English films. In a word, students can have fun learning English by using the new app. I think it will be suitable for students of different ages.

上分解析

【完形填空·语篇导读】本文以两名学生为例,介绍了学习英语的方法。

- 16. B** 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意为:人们出于很多不同的原因学习英语。brain 意为“头脑”;reason 意为“原因”;prize 意为“奖品”;speed 意为“速度”。由下文可知这里是说学英语的原因。
- 17. D** 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:一些人希望能实现他们搬去说英语的国家的梦想。create 意为“创造”;discover 意为“发现”;discuss 意为“讨论”;achieve 意为“实现”。由 their dreams 可知这里指实现梦想。
- 18. C** 【解析】考查介词辨析。句意为:其他人想要去包括美国、英国和澳