

八年级上册英语 Unit 7 《Seasons》 单元测试卷

班级：_____ 姓名：_____ 学号：_____

(考试时间：60 分钟 试卷满分：100 分)

一、单项选择题

1. Fishing with Dad was so _____ for little Sam that he almost fell asleep.
A. excited B. exciting C. bored D. boring
2. _____ the journey was tiring, Jeff thought it was worth both the time and the money.
A. As B. Since C. Unless D. Although
3. -What do you think of working as a doctor?
- It's a good job to help people keep _____.
A. busy B. strict C. healthy D. generous
4. The high speed train _____ Qingdao and Beijing travels faster now. The train ride takes only about three hours.
A. from B. among C. in D. between
5. _____ special classes we had! We have learned a lot about paper cutting.
A. What B. What a C. How a D. How
6. If the temperature is below 0°C, water will turn into _____ in the open air.
A. ice B. steam C. fog D. rain
7. There was a big fire yesterday. _____ no one was hurt.
A. Luckily B. Loudly C. Angrily D. Badly
8. If you go to visit London, don't forget your _____ because it rains a lot.
A. passport B. money C. map D. umbrella
9. —Why not go to Lao She Teahouse tonight?
—_____.
A. It doesn't matter B. Thank you C. Sorry to hear that D. Sounds great
10. —Would you like _____ camping with me?
—I'd like to. But I'm busy _____ my homework.
A. to go; to do B. to go; doing C. going; to do D. going; doing
11. The cloth _____ very soft and comfortable.
A. smells B. tastes C. feels D. sounds

12. Boys and girls, attention, please. Now let me tell you _____ to the Bird Island.

- A. how to get B. what to get C. whom to get D. where to get

13. We can talk with friends on the Internet _____ it's easier and cheaper.

- A. though B. as C. or D. but

14. —_____ do you like the film, American Captain 3?

—It's wonderful! I like it very much.

- A. How B. Who C. What D. When

15. —I was at the cinema at nine o'clock yesterday evening. What about you?

—I _____ TV at home.

- A. am watching B. was watching C. will watch D. watched

二、完型填空

You and your family are planning a picnic for tomorrow. But you want to _____ 16 _____ the weather forecast (预报) first to see whether there will be rain or not. Your father turns on the television and the family listens to the _____ 17 _____ make the weather report.

"It will be partly cloudy tomorrow morning, _____ 18 _____ clearing by early afternoon. The high tomorrow will be 85."

As there will be no rain, the whole family feels _____ 19 _____. Without the weather forecast, you would not know this, and you would just have to take your chances. But now, you can plan your picnic _____ 20 _____ worrying whether it will rain or not.

The man you can thank for this is Cleveland Abbe. He is known as the father of the weather bureau. He was the first person to publish _____ 21 _____ weather forecasts in the United States.

Abbe began his daily weather bulletins (简报) in 1869. They were based on weather _____ 22 _____ he drew from telegraphed reports of weather conditions. Because of their accuracy (准确), the reports were _____ 23 _____.

Congress (国会) became _____ 24 _____ in Abbe's weather reports. They made Abbe a meteorologist (someone who studies weather conditions), and he _____ 25 _____ issuing (发布) forecasts three times a day. He was the first official forecaster of the U.S. Weather Service. Because he often forecast probable storms, Abbe earned the nickname of "Old Probabilities."

16. A. produce B. spread C. check D. organize
17. A. fireman B. postman C. fisherman D. weatherman
18. A. so B. but C. after D. because
19. A. happy B. worried C. stressed D. curious

20. A. about B. without C. against D. from
21. A. online B. polluted C. daily D. indoor
22. A. maps B. stations C. space D. centres
23. A. strange B. popular C. terrible D. useless
24. A. successful B. similar C. bored D. interested
25. A. avoided B. began C. minded D. risked

三、阅读单选

A



In many places the weather changes during the year. These changes are called seasons. In the north and south there are four seasons in a year. At the North and South Pole, there are only two seasons. In tropical (热带) places near the Earth's equator (赤道), there are two seasons a wet season and a dry season. Each season brings changes. They are important for plants and animals that live in different parts of the world.

Spring starts when the day and night are the same length. The weather gets warmer and sunnier. Trees and plants start to grow. Many animals have their babies in spring.

Summer begins on the longest day of the year. In the north this is on June 21 or 22. Summer is usually the warmest and sunniest time of the year. Fruit grows faster on trees and plants. Young animals grow bigger and stronger.

Autumn starts when the day and night are the same length again. During autumn, the leaves change color and fall down from the trees. Some animals collect food before winter comes.

Winter begins on the shortest day of the year. In the north this is on December 21 or 22. The weather is colder and in some places there is lots of snow. Plants and trees stop growing. Some animals, like bats and bears, find places to hide and sleep. This is called hibernation.

26. There are _____ seasons on Greenland (格陵兰岛) at the North pole.

- A. four B. three C. two D. one
27. Many animals _____ in spring.
- A. have babies B. change color C. collect food D. stop growing
28. Fruit grows faster on trees and plants in _____.
- A. spring B. summer C. autumn D. winter

29. The meaning of the underlined word "hibernation" is _____ in Chinese.

- A. 迁徙 B. 寒冷 C. 储藏 D. 冬眠

30. _____ start when the day and night are the same length.

- A. Spring and summer B. Summer and autumn
C. Autumn and winter D. Spring and autumn

B

The word "day" has two meanings. When we talk about the number of days in a year, we are using "day" to mean 24 hours. But when we talk about day and night, we are using "day" to mean the time between sunrise and sunset. Since the earth looks like a ball, the sun can shine on only half of it at a time. Always one half of the earth is having day and the other half night. A place is moved from day into night and from night into day over and over by the spinning (旋转) of the earth. At the equator (赤道) day and night are sometimes the same length (长度). They are each twelve hours long. The sun rises at 6 o'clock in the morning and sets at 6 o'clock in the evening. For six months, the North Pole is tilted (倾斜) toward the sun. In those months, the Northern Hemisphere (半球) gets more hours of sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere. Days are longer than nights. South of the equator nights are longer than days. For the other six months the North Pole is tilted away from the sun. Then the Southern Hemisphere gets more sunlight. Days are longer than nights. North of the equator nights are longer than days. Winter is the season of long nights. Summer is the season of long days.

31. When the Western Hemisphere is having day, the Eastern Hemisphere is having _____.

- A. both day and night B. day
C. neither day nor night D. night

32. A place is moved from day into night and from night into day over and over by _____ of the earth.

- A. the pushing B. the pulling C. the spinning D. the passing

33. At the equator, day is as long as night _____.

- A. sometimes B. never C. usually D. always

34. When the North Pole is tilted toward the sun, the Northern Hemisphere gets _____ sunlight.

- A. less B. more C. all D. no

35. When it is winter in China, _____.

- A. the USA is tilted toward the sun B. the South Pole is tilted away from the sun
C. the North Pole is tilted toward the sun D. the North Pole is tilted away from the sun

C

A creature that can protect itself against enemies is more likely to stay alive and have babies. As a result

of natural selection, some depend on strength and speed. Some become good at hiding. Others smell bad.

Have you heard that skunks(臭鼬) sometimes shoot smelly liquid onto unlucky humans and their pets? The liquid smells so bad that it can cause sickness and a burning feeling in the eyes. But don't worry. A skunk only does so when it feels danger.

Besides skunks, some millipedes—creepy crawlers with hundreds of little legs—shoot a smelly liquid out of their bodies when they feel danger. Bombardier beetles(放屁虫) do the same thing too, and the smelly liquid they shoot can reach boiling temperatures.

There are simpler ways to keep an enemy away with bad smells, too. Vultures, which live on the dead bodies of animals, always shoot chunks of vomit when they feel danger. This makes them lighter, so they can fly away more quickly, but the smell of the partly digested(消化) food—which is pretty smelly even before the vulture eats it—is usually terrible enough to make anyone back off.

But not every bad smell you sense is to keep bad things away. Some are meant to attract attention. Hyenas(土狼) produce a smelly “butter” to communicate with their own kind. Male musk oxen(麝香牛) produce their famous musk which is very smelly to mark territory(领地).

36. A skunk shoots smelly liquid when it _____.

- A. sees all humans and their pets B. meets with some smelly people
C. has a burning feeling in the eyes D. feels the risks

37. The underlined word “vomit” in Paragraph 4 means _____ in Chinese.

- A. 香味 B. 信号 C. 呕吐物 D. 喊叫声

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

- A. Some animals smell bad because of natural selection.
B. A skunk also shoots smelly liquid when it wants to attract attention.
C. A vulture becomes lighter after it eats the dead bodies of animals.
D. The only purpose for animals to smell bad is to keep their enemies away.

39. _____ kinds of animals are mentioned in this passage.

- A. Four B. Five C. Six D. Seven

40. The best title of the passage is _____.

- A. Bad Smell Things in the World B. How to Survive in the Wild
C. Why Some Animals Produce Bad Smells D. The Result of Natural Selection

D

If you travel in some area in India, you'll be lucky enough to be waited on by special guides—monkeys.

Dressed in waistcoats, these monkeys are always ready to serve you. Hungry, you only need to point to your own stomach and they'll lead you to the nearest restaurant. Thirsty, the monkeys will lead you to a bar. Tired, you put both of your hands behind your head and the monkeys will take you to the nearest hotel. Don't feel puzzled when they put out their hairy hands to you after the service is done. They are just asking for a little money as a tip. After that, they wave their hands as if they are saying goodbye to you.

Believe it or not, the little guides are from the school for monkeys in India, where they were trained for one year to get their "diplomas" (文凭). They are not the only monkey students in the world. Some are being trained as nurses in an American medical college. These monkeys are about to look after patients and help them with housework after school.

A three-year-old monkey named Helen has learned to turn on and off the lights, play a recorder and open doors and windows when he is told to. In Malaysia where coconut trees reach high up to the sky, monkeys would climb to the top and pick the coconuts as ordered. Once the job is done, they would rush to their master, hoping to get some wild fruits as a reward.

41. If you want to have a rest, what should you do to the monkeys?

- A. Point to your own stomach. B. Put both of your hands behind your head.
C. Close your eyes. D. Shake your head.

42. What does "tip" mean?

- A. 尖端 B. 提示 C. 指点 D. 小费

43. How long was a monkey trained to get their "diplomas"?

- A. One year. B. Two years. C. Three years. D. We don't know.

44. Helen can do these things except _____ in the passage?

- A. turn off the light B. play a recorder
C. open doors D. pick the coconuts

45. What is the passage about?

- A. A monkey named Helen B. Working monkeys.
C. How to train a monkey for work D. Some tips about travelling in India

四、填写适当的句子补全对话

A: What's your favorite season, Tim?

B: 46 _____ Because in spring the weather gets warmer and warmer, and I can plant trees.

A: 47 _____?

B: Yes, we plant trees every year.

A: 48 _____?

B: Because trees are important to us. We should plant more trees and protect them well.

A: Tomorrow is Tree Planting Day. 49 _____?

B: Sure. Welcome to join us!

A: 50 _____?

B: Let's meet at the school gate at 8:00 a. m..

五、阅读匹配

51 _____ Jim got up late this morning. He brushed his teeth and had a quick breakfast. He rushed to school with an umbrella in his backpack.

52 _____ Tom plans to go to the beach and enjoy the sunshine with some of his friends. He thinks they will have a good time there.

53 _____ Joan didn't take an umbrella with her when she went to school in the afternoon. So she had to run home in the rain. Badly, she caught a cold.

54 _____ Erin had a bad luck when he got to Shanghai. People hardly stood on the street and some light things could be blown away easily.

55 _____ John went to Beijing for business. He was very excited, because he saw that it was white here and there. He couldn't wait to take out his camera.

A. It was badly cold. It snowed yesterday.

B. It was full of cloud in the sky this morning. Maybe it was going to rain.

C. It had strong wind outside. Staying at home was better.

D. It is a little hot, but the weather is very nice.

E. It rained all the afternoon.

六、材料作文

56. 春去秋来, 四季交替, 你最喜欢什么季节? 请根据以下提示, 以 "My favourite season" 为题, 用英语写一篇 80 词左右的短文。

写作要点:

1、你最喜欢的季节是什么?

2、它有哪些自然现象?

3、可以进行哪些体育、休闲活动?

4、你有哪些感受?

写作要求:

- 1、内容必须包含所给的要点。可适当发挥，使行文连贯；
- 2、语篇完整，语句通顺，语法正确，书写规范；
- 3、文中不能出现除题目以外的个人信息，否则一律不予评分。

My favourite season

参考答案

一、单项选择

1、D

【详解】

句意：和爸爸一起钓鱼对小 Sam 来说是如此无聊以至于他几乎睡着了。

考查形容词辨析。根据题干可知，本题考查-ing 和-ed 形容词。-ing 形容词修饰物和事，-ed 形容词修饰人。本句的主语是 Fishing with Dad，指的是一件事，所以要用-ing 形容词，排除 A、C 选项；再根据后半句 he almost fell asleep，可知钓鱼这件事对小 Sam 来说不是令人兴奋的，而是令人无聊的，所以他几乎睡着了，因此用 boring，排除 B 选项；故选 D。

2、D

【详解】

句意：虽然旅途很累，杰夫认为时间和金钱都值得。

A. As 当……的时候；B. Since 自从；C. Unless 除非；D. Although 尽管。根据下文 Jeff thought it was worth both the time and the money.可知上文是让步状语从句，这里用 Although 引导。根据题意，故选 D。

3、C

【详解】

句意：——你认为作为一名医生的工作怎么样？——帮助人们保持健康是一份好工作。A. busy 忙的；B. strict 严格的；C. healthy 健康的；D. generous 慷慨的。根据前面 What do you think of working as a doctor? 可知医生的工作，帮助人们保持健康。根据题意，故选 C。

4、D

【详解】

句意：青岛到北京的高速列车现在开得更快了。乘坐火车只需要三个小时。A. from 从……起，来自；B. among 在（其）中，……之一；C. in 在……里；D. between 在两者之间。between...and...，在两者之间，可以连接两个并列的成分，故答案为 D。

5、A

【详解】

句意：我们上的课多么不寻常啊！我们学到了很多剪纸的知识。感叹句的基本结构：How+形容词/副词+主语+谓语+其他！What+（a/an）+（形容词）+名词+主语+谓语+其他！题干中的中心词 classess 是可数名词复数，符合“What+形容词+可数名词复数+（主语+谓语+其他）！”，故答案选 A。

【点睛】

判断感叹句是由 what 还是 how 引导的方法：首先，断句。从句子后面向前看，找到“主语+谓语+其他”部分，把句子断开；其次，观察。观察句子前面剩余部分为名词（词组），还是形容词或副词；若是名词（词组），那么本句是由 what（a/an）引导；若是形容词或副词，那么本句就由 how 引导。

6、A

【详解】

句意：如果温度低于 0 摄氏度，水会在户外变成冰。A. ice 冰；B. steam 蒸汽；C. fog 雾；D. rain 雨。根据物理知识，在一个大气压下水的熔点是 0℃，低于 0 摄氏度，水会变成冰，故答案为 A。

7、A

【解析】

句意：昨天发生了一场大火。幸运地是没有人受伤。A. Luckily 副词，幸运地；B. Loudly 副词，大声地；C. Angrily 副词，生气地；D. Badly 糟糕地。根据语义“没有人受伤”可知是“幸运地”之意。故选 A。

8、D

【详解】

句意：如果你去参观伦敦，不要忘记带伞，因为伦敦经常下雨。

考查名词辨析。passport 护照；money 钱；map 地图；umbrella 雨伞。根据“because it rains a lot.”可知，经常下雨，需要带伞。故选 D。

9、D

【详解】

考查日常交际用语。这里是提建议 Why not do...? 为什么不做某事，句型的肯定回答有：Great! / Good idea! / Sounds great! 等；否定回答有：I'd like / love to, but... 等。故答案选 D。A“没关系”；B“谢谢你”；C“很遗憾听到那件事”；D“听起来好极了”；故选 D。

10、B

【详解】

句意：——你愿意和我一起去野营吗？——我很想去。但我正忙着做作业。

短语 would like to do sth. “想要做某事”；be busy doing sth. “忙于做某事”。所以答案选 B。

11、C

【详解】

句意：这种布料摸起来非常柔软舒服。考查连系动词的用法。根据句意，布的柔软、舒服是通过皮肤感觉的，不是用鼻子闻、舌头尝、耳朵听出来的。故选 C。

12、A

【解析】

考查“疑问词+不定式”结构。句意：男孩、女孩们请注意了，现在让我告诉你们怎么样去鸟岛。表示“怎样到达……”用 how to get to…。

13、B

【详解】

句意：我们可以和朋友在互联网上聊天，因为它更容易且更便宜。

考查连词辨析。though 尽管；as 因为；or 否则；but 但是。“it's easier and cheaper”是在网上与朋友交谈的原因，用 as 引导原因状语从句。故选 B。

14、A

【解析】

试题分析：How 如何，怎样；Who 谁；What 什么；When 什么时候。根据下文，好极了。我非常喜欢。可知上文问的是，你觉得《美国队长 3》这部电影怎么样？故选 A。

考点：考查疑问词辨析

15、B

【解析】

句意：--昨晚九点我在电影院里。你呢？--我正在家看电视。

A 现在进行时 B 过去进行时 C 一般将来时 D 一般过去式。根据上文的过去具体时间 at nine o'clock yesterday evening 可知用过去进行时。结构为 was/were doing，主语为 I，故选 B。

二、完型填空

16-20. CDBAB 21-25. CABDB

【分析】

本篇文章难度适中，主要讲解天气预报的由来以及克利夫兰阿贝的一些成就。

16. 句意“但是你首先想要查看一下天气预报看看是否会下雨”A.生产；B.扩展；C.检查；D.组织。根据句意，故选 C。

17. 句意“你的父亲打开电视机听天气预报员做天气预报”。A.消防员；B.邮递员；C.渔民；D.天气预报员。根据句意，故选 D。

18. 句意“明天早晨局部地区多云，下午变晴”。A.所以；B.但是；C.在……之后；D.因为。根据句意，故选 B。

19. 句意“没有雨，家人们感到非常高兴”。A.高兴；B.担心；C.有压力的；D.好奇的。因为明天没有雨，家人们可以出去游玩，所以很高兴，故选 A。

20. 句意“但是现在你可以计划你的野餐了，不用担心是否会下雨”。根据句意，故选 B。

21. 句意“他是美国第一个发布每日天气预报的人”。A.在线的；B.污染的；C.日常的；D.室内的。根据

下文 Abbe began his daily weather bulletins (简报) in 1869 可知, 故选 C。

22. 句意“他们是基于从天气状况的电报中得到天气地图”。A. 地图; B. 车站; C. 空间; D. 中心。根据句意, 故选 A。

23. 句意“由于他们的准确性, 他们很受欢迎”。A. 奇怪的; B. 受欢迎的; C. 糟糕的; D. 没有用的。根据句意, 故选 B。

24. 句意“过会对他们的天气报道很感兴趣”。A. 成功的; B. 相同的; C. 厌烦的; D. 感兴趣的。根据下文 They made Abbe a meteorologist (someone who studies weather conditions) 可知, 故选 D。

25. 句意“过会让阿贝成为气象学者, 开始一天三次发布天气预报”。A. 避免; B. 开始; C. 介意; D. 冒险。根据句意, 故选 B。

点睛: 做完型填空时, 首先要通读课文, 明白主旨大意, 然后再做题。做完型时要记住“瞻前顾后想结果”这一原则, 根据上下文以及语境做题, 切忌主观臆断。另外, 平时还要多多积累词汇。完型填空常考名词、动词、形容词和副词等辨析。做词义辨析题时, 首先要确认四个选项的含义, 然后分析语境和逻辑关系, 确定答案。

三、阅读单选

26-30. CABDD

【分析】

本文介绍了四季的变化以及这些变化对动植物的影响。春天天气越来越暖和, 树木和植物开始生长。夏天通常是一年中温暖和阳光最充足的时间。树和植物上的水果生长得更快, 年幼的动物长得更大更强壮。在秋天, 树叶变色, 一些动物在冬天到来之前开始收集食物。冬天天气更冷, 植物和树木停止生长, 一些动物开始冬眠。

26. 细节理解题。根据文中句子“*At the North and South Pole, there are only two seasons.*”可知, 在北极的格林兰岛只有两个季节。故答案选 C。

27. 细节理解题。根据文中句子“*Many animals have their babies in spring.*”可知, 很多动物在春天都会有自己的宝宝。故答案选 A。

28. 细节理解题。根据文中句子“*Summer is usually the warmest and sunniest time of the year. Fruit grows faster on trees and plants.*”可知, 树上的水果在夏天长得更快, 故答案选 B。

29. 词义猜测题。根据前面的句子“*Some animals, like bats and bears, find places to hide and sleep. This is called hibernation.*”可知, 冬天的时候, 一些动物会找地方藏起来睡觉, 这个就叫做冬眠。故答案选 D。

30. 细节理解题。根据文中句子“*Spring starts when the day and night are the same length.*”和“*Autumn starts when the day and night are the same length again.*”可知, 春天和秋天开始的时候, 白天和夜晚都是一样长, 故答案选 D。

【点睛】

词义猜测题是阅读理解中常见的一种题型，所猜测词汇可以是生词，也可以是熟词新义，还可以是人称代词的指代内容。词义猜测题主要考查考生根据上下文推测词义和语义的能力，突出考查对语境的分析 and 把握能力。常见的猜词法有：(1)利用上下文语境。猜测任何词义都离不开上下文，所以要借助上下文对需要猜测的词或短语进行合乎逻辑的推测。(2)利用定义或解释性的线索。阅读文章中的有些生词往往在其后会有对该词进行解释说明的短语或句子，利用它们猜词义较容易。(3)利用文章的逻辑关系答题。如并列、对比、因果、转折关系等。这些逻辑关系往往通过一些相应的词或短语表达出来，如 but, or, however, so, because 等。(4)利用构词法知识答题。熟记一些前缀、后缀所表达的意思，不仅可以扩大词汇量，而且帮助我们猜测词义。第 4 小题的词义猜测题就是利用第 1 种解题方法。

31-35. DCABD

【分析】

这篇短文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了地球的自转造成了白天和黑夜之分，冬季黑夜较长，夏季白天较长。

31. 细节理解题，根据“Always one half of the earth is having day and the other half night”，可知当东半球是白天时，西半球是黑夜，故选 D。

32. 细节理解题，根据文中语句“A place is moved from day into night and from night into day over and over by the spinning (旋转) of the earth.”理解可知。昼夜的交替是由地球的自转造成的。故选 C。

33. 细节理解题，根据文中语句“At the equator (赤道) day and night are sometimes the same length (长度). They are each twelve hours long.”理解可知。赤道的昼夜长度是一致的。故选 A。

34. 细节理解题，根据文中语句“For six months the North Pole is tilted (倾斜) toward the sun. In those months the Northern Hemisphere (半球) gets more hours of sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere.”理解可知。当北极点对向太阳时，北极地区获得的阳光要多些。故选 B。

35. 细节理解题，根据文中语句“For the other six months the North Pole is tilted away from the sun. Then the Southern Hemisphere gets more sunlight.”理解可知。当中国是冬天时，南半球倾向太阳光，北极点远离太阳，故选 D。

36-40. DCACC

【分析】

本文主要介绍了为什么有的动物会发出难闻的气味。

36. 细节理解题。根据“Have you heard that skunks(臭鼬) sometimes shoot smelly liquid onto unlucky humans and their pets....A skunk only does so when it feels danger.”可知，臭鼬只有在感到危险时才会喷射难闻的液体。故选 D。

37. 词义猜测题。根据“but the smell of the partly digested(消化)food—which is pretty smelly even before the vulture eats it—is usually terrible enough to make anyone back off.”可知，这种喷射物的味道是消化食物的味道，所以推测，vomit 指的是呕吐物，故选 C。

38. 推理判断题。根据“As a result of natural selection, some depend on strength and speed. Some become good at hiding. Others smell bad.”作为自然选择的结果，有些动物依靠力量和速度，有些动物善于隐藏，有些动物闻起来很难闻。A 说法正确。故选 A。

39. 细节理解题。根据文中提到的 skunks、some millipedes、Bombardier beetles、Vultures、Hyenas 和 Male musk oxen 可知，文中提到了 6 种动物。故选 C。

40. 标题归纳题。本文主要介绍了为什么有的动物会发出难闻的气味。C 项“Why Some Animals Produce Bad Smells”最适合做标题。故选 C。

41-45. BDADB

【分析】

本文主要介绍了在印度旅行中特别的向导——猴子，同时介绍了猴子可以做的一些事情。

41. 细节理解题。根据“Tired, you put both of your hands behind your head and the monkeys will take you to the nearest hotel.”可知，累了的话，你把双手放在脑后，猴子会带你去最近的酒店休息。故选 B。

42. 词义猜测题。根据“after the service is done”和“They are just asking for a little money”可知，服务完后，它们要的钱是服务的小费。故选 D。

43. 细节理解题。根据“Believe it or not, the little guides are from the school for monkeys in India, where they were trained for one year to get their“diplomas”(文凭)”可知，猴子要接受一年的训练才能获得“文凭”。故选 A。

44. 推理判断题。根据“A three-year-old monkey named Helen has learned to turn on and off the lights, play a recorder and open doors and windows when he is told to.”可知，一只名叫海伦的三岁猴子已经学会了开灯和关灯、播放录音机和在别人吩咐的时候打开门窗。没有提到摘椰子。故选 D。

45. 主旨大意题。根据“If you travel in some area in India, you’ll be lucky enough to be waited on by special guides—monkeys.”及全文可知，本文主要介绍的是猴子作为向导是怎么工作的。故选 B。

四、填写适当的句子补全对话

46. Spring/My favorite season is spring.

47. Do you often plant trees?

48. Why do you plant trees?

49. Can I plant trees with you?/ Can I join you to plant trees?

50. When and where shall we meet?

【分析】

这个对话是 A 询问 B 最喜欢的季节是什么时候，B 最喜欢春天，因为可以种更多的树来保护环境。

46. 根据上文 What's your favorite season, Tim? 及下文 Because in spring the weather gets warmer and warmer, and I can plant trees.可知这里是 Spring/My favorite season is spring.春天,我族喜欢的季节是春天。

故填 Spring/My favorite season is spring.

47. 根据下文 Yes, we plant trees every year.可知上文是 Do you often plant trees?你经常种树吗? 故填 Do you often plant trees?

48. 根据下文 Because trees are important to us. We should plant more trees and protect them well.可知上文 Why do you plant trees?你为什么种树? 故填 Why do you plant trees?

49.根据下文 Sure. Welcome to join us!可知上文是 Can I plant trees with you?/ Can I join you to plant trees?我能和你一起种树吗? /我能加入到你行列中种树吗? 故填 Can I plant trees with you?/ Can I join you to plant trees?

50. 根据下文 Let's meet at the school gate at 8:00 a. m.可知上文是 When and where shall we meet?我们将何时何地见面? 故填 When and where shall we meet?

【点睛】

1、首先阅读全篇对话，了解对话大意，在掌握了对话主题与大意的基础上着手做题较为快捷准确。

2、根据情景语境，有选项的可结合待选语句，边读边做题。

3、重读全篇对话，确定补全后的对话是否通顺连贯，语法正确。

五、阅读匹配

51-55. BDECA

【分析】

这篇短文介绍了汤姆等五个外国人在中国各地经历的不同天气。

51. 根据“He rushed to school with an umbrella in his backpack”可知天有可能下雨，选项 B“今天早上天空中布满了云。也许要下雨了”与之对应，故选 B。

52. 根据“Tom plans to go to the beach and enjoy the sunshine with some of his friends”可知有阳光是好天气，选项 D“天气有点热，但是天气很好”与之对应，故选 D。

53. 根据“Joan didn't take an umbrella with her when she went to school in the afternoon. So she had to run home in the rain”可知下午在下雨，选项 E“下了一下午的雨”与之对应，故选 E。

54. 根据“People hardly stood on the street and some light things could be blown away easily”可知外面在刮大风，选项 C“外面风很大。待在家里更好”与之对应，故选 C。

55. 根据“he saw that it was white here and there. He couldn't wait to take out his camera”可知北京下雪了，

选项 A“天气很冷。昨天下雪了”与之对应，故选 A。

六、材料作文

56、One possible version:

My favourite season

There are four seasons in a year. Of all the seasons, I like spring best.

In spring, the weather is getting warmer and warmer. The trees turn green and the flowers start to come out. We can hear the birds singing happily in the trees. It usually rains lightly and the air is fresh. During this season, there are many outdoor activities, such as going hiking, flying kites and planting trees. I usually go cycling or have a picnic with my parents on weekends. I think these activities are colourful and meaningful.

Spring stands for a new beginning and it is full of hope. Let's enjoy this wonderful season together.

【详解】

1. 题干解读：该题目属于记叙文写作，写作时要按记叙文格式写。开头介绍我最喜欢春天；接下来介绍春天的自然现象，可以进行的体育、休闲活动和我的感受；最后鼓励大家一起享受春天。

2. 例文点评：例文采用三段式；用第一或第三人称来叙述内容；时态采用一般现在时，描述春天的天气、自然现象、可以从事的休闲活动时，介绍全面，条理清晰，用连词连接并列成分，文章前后连贯。

3. 高分亮点：

短语：come out；hear sb doing sth；such as；on weekends；be full of。

句型：there be 句型；宾语从句；祈使句。