

七年级上册英语 Unit 8 《Fashion》单元测试卷

班级：_____ 姓名：_____ 学号：_____

(考试时间：60 分钟 试卷满分：100 分)

听力部分

I. 短对话理解(共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分)

你将听到五段对话，每段对话后有一个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

1. What does the man want to buy?

A. Some socks. B. Some jeans. C. Some jackets.

2. What does the man need?

A. A tie. B. A bag. C. A blouse.

3. What is twenty dollars?

A. The trousers. B. The scarf. C. The hat.

4. What colour does Lily like?

A. White. B. Green. C. Yellow.

5. What colour is Mary's schoolbag?

A. Blue and white. B. Black and red. C. Black and white.

II. 长对话理解(共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分)

你将听到两段对话，每段对话后有几个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 至 7 小题。

6. What colour does Amy like?

A. Blue and white. B. White and red. C. Purple.

7. How much is the jacket?

A. \$6. B. \$16. C. \$60.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至 10 小题。

8. What does the man want to buy?

A. A jacket. B. A sweater. C. A shirt.

9. What colour does the man like?

A. Black. B. Red. C. Blue.

10. How many things does the man buy?

- A. One. B. Two. C. Three.

III. 短文理解(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

你将听到一篇短文, 短文后有五个小题。请根据短文内容, 在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。短文读两遍。

11. What does Lucy need for the fashion show?

- A. A designer. B. A boy. C. A model.

12. What is the sweater made of?

- A. Wool. B. Leather. C. Cotton.

13. What colour is the skirt?

- A. Pink. B. White. C. Black.

14. Which is NOT Lucy's design?

- A. A coat. B. A pair of jeans. C. A pair of boots.

15. What are the clothes fit for?

- A. Sports meetings. B. Parties. C. Fashion shows.

IV. 信息转换(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

你将听到一篇短文。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。

A Great Sale(大减价)		
Items	How many	16. _____
T-shirts	Twenty-five	17. _____ dollars
18. _____	Twenty-two	Twenty-nine dollars
19. _____ trousers	Ten	Fifteen dollars
Red 20. _____	Thirty	Ten dollars

笔试部分

一、单项选择

1. Look! They _____ about the solution to the network problems again.

- A. argue B. are arguing C. argued D. were arguing

2. -What is your mother doing, Linda?

-She _____ dinner in the kitchen now.

- A. is cooking B. was cooking C. cook D. cooking

3. —_____ is the restaurant from the post office?—It's about 5 minutes' ride.
- A. How long B. How often
C. How far D. How many
4. The twins look exactly the same. _____ of them are in my class.
- A. Each B. Both C. Either D. None
5. —What do you think of the two backpacks?
—_____ of them are very nice.
- A. Either B. Both C. Each D. All
6. —Candy, could you please help me do the dishes?
—Sorry, Mom. I _____ my homework.
- A. do B. did C. am doing D. have done
7. David's bedroom is in a mess. He is too _____ to clean it up.
- A. outgoing B. free C. crazy D. lazy
8. Excuse me. I really need to go now. My children _____ for me at school.
- A. are waiting B. waits C. wait D. waited
9. —The sweater is not the right _____ for me.
—Well, shall I get you a bigger one or a smaller one?
- A. price B. color C. size D. material(材料)
10. —Jim, what's your mum doing?
—She _____ in the kitchen.
- A. cooks B. cooked C. has cooked D. is cooking
11. Sleeping is a popular way to relax(放松) _____ students.
- A. on B. among C. about D. Between
12. I often hear the girl _____ in her room. Listen, she _____ now.
- A. singing; is singing B. sing; singing
C. sing; is singing D. is singing; is singing
13. On Sundays, school children can spend _____ in bed.
- A. thirty other minutes B. thirty more minutes
C. more thirty minutes D. thirty another minutes
14. —The scarf looks pretty, but I don't have enough money for it.
—Never mind. I can _____ you some.

- A. borrow B. lend C. buy D. make

15. — How can we help the children in poor areas?

— We can _____ our pocket money to buy them some books.

- A. spend B. cost C. take D. use

二、完型填空

In China, very few children make pocket money, 16, in western countries, most kids make pocket money by themselves. They make money in many different 17. When kids are very young, their parents help them sell the fruits of their own trees to neighbours. Kids may also help 18 do housework to make money at home. When they 19 sixteen, they can make money by sending newspapers or by working in fast food restaurants, 20 during the summer holidays.

There are many 21 of making pocket money by kids themselves. First of all, they learn the 22 of money by working hard so that they will not waste any. Secondly, they learn to 23 money to buy things they need or want, such as books, pencils, movies and even clothes they like. Thirdly, they learn to 24 the daily life problems by helping their parents or others. Making pocket money is 25 for children when they grow up. That is why parents encourage their kids to make pocket money.

16. A. Also B. Anyway C. However D. Besides
17. A. ways B. levels C. homes D. countries
18. A. teachers B. friends C. parents D. neighbours
19. A. get B. have C. catch D. reach
20. A. really B. hardly C. properly D. especially
21. A. choices B. advantages C. problems D. lessons
22. A. fun B. value C. message D. purpose
23. A. count B. waste C. manage D. change
24. A. give up B. look up C. deal with D. meet with
25. A. helpful B. careful C. beautiful D. successful

三、阅读单选

A

Mickey Mouse and his good friends Donald Duck and Goofy like Chinese kung fu very much. They come to Shaolin Temple (少林寺) in China to learn it.

Bat King is not kind but he practises Chinese kung fu very well. He always does bad things to the people in the temple. The people there are very afraid of him. In Shaolin Temple, the master is very strict (严格).

They have to practise hard. Donald can't put up with it. He leaves the temple and does not tell anybody. Goofy always does things in the wrong way.

At the same time, Bat King has a plan. He wants to beat (打败) the people in Shaolin Temple. Mickey and his friends want to help those people. They study kung fu hard. They also have lots of adventures (冒险). In these adventures, they are better at kung fu.

What adventures do they have? Will they beat the Bat King and help the people in Shaolin Temple? Find out in the Disney and Children's Fun storybook Kungfu Mickey.

26. Why do Mickey Mouse and his friends come to Shaolin Temple?

- A. To help the people in the temple.
- B. To beat Bat King.
- C. To visit the master of the temple.
- D. To learn Chinese kung fu.

27. Who is good at kung fu in the beginning?

- A. Mickey Mouse.
- B. Bat King.
- C. Goofy.
- D. Donald Duck.

28. What does the underlined phrase "put up with" mean in Chinese? ____

- A. 忍受
- B. 准备
- C. 逃避
- D. 忽视

29. From the passage we CANNOT know ____.

- A. who are the friends of Shaolin Temple
- B. who always does things in the wrong way
- C. who wants to beat the people in the temple
- D. who beats Bat King at last

30. The passage wants to tell us ____.

- A. we should learn kung fu
- B. we should help each other
- C. something about a storybook
- D. something about Shaolin Temple.

B

Fashion models' life? Sounds great. But is it really wonderful? "It's not an easy job," Molly, a model says. Today is an ordinary (寻常的) day of Molly's weekdays. Let's see what she does together. After breakfast, Molly starts her work. She goes to three companies, and gives them her photos and resume (简历). She hopes to work for them. Then she goes to the fourth company. The company is going to have a fashion show

tomorrow. She comes to try on the clothes. At twelve, Molly eats an egg and some beef for lunch. She has a show at 1:30 p.m., so she can't eat too much. The show lasts (持续) for three hours. And Molly gets 500 dollars. At 5:00 p.m., Molly gets a call from one of the three companies that she went to in the morning. It asks her to take part in a show the day after tomorrow. Molly is very happy to hear the good news. Work is over. Molly has a vegetable salad at six. Before going to bed at 11:00 p.m., she exercises for one hour, buys some clothes online and then has face care (脸部护理). What a busy day!

31. What does Molly give to the three companies?

- A. Her photos. B. Some clothes. C. A letter. D. Some gifts.

32. Why does Molly go to the fourth company?

- A. To get a job. B. To visit her friend. C. To have a show. D. To try on some clothes.

33. When is the show over in the afternoon?

- A. At 1:30 p.m. B. At 4:30 p.m. C. At 5:00 p.m. D. At 6:00 p.m.

34. What do we know about Molly from the passage?

- A. Molly has a salad for breakfast. B. Molly gets 500 dollars every day.
C. Molly has a show the day after tomorrow. D. Molly is going swimming this evening.

35. What is the passage mainly talking about?

- A. How to be a model. B. How to be in fashion.
C. Why being a model is great. D. What a model's life is like.

C

Oh, the rain! How Sara hates the rain! She cannot go outside to meet her friends for a game. Her mother says to her, "You may *catch a cold* (感冒) if you play in the rain." But Sara shouts, "It is raining, but it's hot outside!" Her mother still doesn't let her out in the rain.

Sara goes up to her room and lies down in front of her window. In fact she has many things to do in her room. There is a TV, some books and toys. But she doesn't like any of them.

Sara sits by the window. She does everything to make the rain go away. First she opens the window so the rain can hear her. She wishes the rain away but that doesn't work. She asks it to go away but that still doesn't work. She stands up and shouts at the rain but that still doesn't work.

"Well, if you're going to be here and *ruin* (毁坏) my day, you can find something interesting for me to do!" She shouts and again she gets no answer.

So she sits back down on the window. "Fine," she thinks, "I can go swimming, ride my bike and play with my friends when the rain stops." She thinks so hard about her ideas, soon she falls *asleep* (入睡) on the

window.

36. From the story we know it is a _____ day.

- A. windy B. sunny C. rainy D. cold

37. Sara's mother doesn't let her out because Sara may _____ in the rain.

- A. ride a bike B. go swimming C. play toys D. catch a cold

38. She wishes the rain away but that doesn't work. Here "doesn't work" means "_____".

- A. 不工作 B. 不奏效 C. 不经营 D. 不操作

39. We can *infer* (推理) Sara may _____ when the rain stops.

- A. play with her friends B. watch TV C. play toys D. read books

40. From the passage, we know _____.

- A. Sara finds something interesting to do in the rain
B. Sara falls asleep on the window
C. Sara's mother lets her out at last .
D. the rain goes away when Sara opens the window

D

For most people, the word "fashion" means "clothes". But people may ask the question, "What clothes are in fashion?" And they use the adjective "fashionable" in the same way, "She was wearing a fashionable coat." "His shirt was really a fashionable colour."

But of course there are fashions in many things, not only in clothes. There are fashions in holidays, in restaurants, in films and books. There are even fashions in school subjects, jobs ... and in languages.

Fashions change as time goes. If you look at pictures of people or things from the past, you will see that fashions have always changed. An English house of 1750 was different from one of 1650. A fashionable man in 1780 looked very different from his grandson in 1860. Now using mobile phones is a fashion, but perhaps it will be out of fashion later on.

Today fashions change very quickly. Some of this is natural. We hear about things much more quickly than in the past. Newspapers, radios, telephones and televisions send information from one country to another in a few hours.

New fashions mean that people will buy new things, so you see there is money in fashion.

41. From this passage we know that "fashion" means "_____".

- A. clothes B. nice things
C. most of the popular things D. everything

42. The underlined sentence "Fashion change as time goes" in Paragraph 3 means "_____".
- A. Fashions change more quickly than time
 B. Fashions change more slowly than time
 C. Fashions have changes, but time hasn't
 D. When time changes, fashions change too
43. Which of the following thing is fashionable today?
- A. Reading newspapers at weekends
 B. Having a family dinner on New Year's Day
 C. Using mobile phones
 D. Doing morning exercises at school
44. Today fashions change very quickly because_____.
- A. people read newspapers every day
 B. radios send information from one country to another
 C. new things that people like are often show on TV
 D. people quickly learn what is happening in the world
45. The underlined sentence "there is money in fashion" in the last paragraph means "_____".
- A. clothes are expensive
 B. money is in fashion
 C. people like new things
 D. fashion makes big money

四、选择适当的单词补全对话

be fit for, look for, think about, dark blue, feel comfortable

Shopkeeper: Can I help you?

Andy: I 46. a pair of jeans.

Shopkeeper: What about these jeans? They are made of the best cotton. And they

47. trips and sports.

Andy: They look nice, but I don't like the colour. Do you have 48. jeans?

Shopkeeper: Yes. They cost 300 yuan.

Andy: 300? That's too expensive.

Shopkeeper: Good things always cost a lot. Good jeans can make your legs 49.. Will you take them?

Andy: Well, I need to 50. it. After all (毕竟), 300 yuan is a lot of money.

五、阅读填表

Britons are well known for drinking tea. The average (典型的) person in the UK drinks around 1.9 kg of

tea every year. That's around 876 cups of tea. Tea is drunk by all levels of society. But tea does not grow in Britain. Most tea grows in India and China. So, how did it become an important part of British culture?

Tea arrived in London in the 1600s. At this time, British ships were exploring the world and came across the drink in China. It was not long before green tea could be bought from the market. However, it was only for the rich people.

At the beginning of the 1700s, the amount (数量) of tea arriving in Britain increased rapidly. Black tea arrived at this time. At first this tea served exactly as it was in China. They soon discovered that it mixed really well with a little milk and sugar, giving the drink a special British colour.

In the 1800s, tea was still a product enjoyed only by people with money. At this time they began to have "afternoon tea". They drank tea with a snack around 4 p.m. to avoid feeling hungry between lunch and dinner. It is still going today but has become less popular in recent times.

Title: 51 and Britain—a short history

Important facts	<p>Drinking tea is an important part of British culture.</p> <p>The average British drinks about 1.9 kg of tea every year.</p> <p>Tea is not <u>52</u> in the UK, but mostly in India and China.</p>
Big events	<p>British ships discovered tea in China while exploring the world and it arrived in London in the 1600s.</p> <p>Black tea arrived at the beginning of the 1700s and Britons first drank it exactly the same way as the <u>53</u> did.</p> <p>A little milk and sugar were found to be a perfect <u>54</u> for black tea and a special British drink was born.</p> <p>Britons began to have "afternoon tea" in the 1800s and it has <u>55</u> a tradition since then.</p>

六、话题作文

56. 请你根据提示, 以 "At the fashion show" 为题, 写一篇 70 词左右的英语短文。

1. Simon 是阳光中学七年级四班的一名学生;
2. 他和他的同学为希望工程 (Project Hope) 举行一场时装表演;
3. 他身穿一件黄色的棉质衬衫;
4. 下身穿着一双黑色的皮鞋和一条白色的裤子, 与他的衬衫很配。白色与其他任何颜色都相配。

他看起来既酷又摩登;

5.他们为希望工程募集了很多钱。

At the fashion show

参考答案

听力材料

I. 短对话理解

1. M: How much are these socks?

W: Five *yuan* a pair.

2. W: Can I help you?

M: Yes, please. I need a bag.

3. M: Excuse me. How much are the trousers?

W: 20 dollars.

4. M: Do you want to buy a yellow skirt, Lily?

W: No. I don't like yellow. I like green.

5. M: Is this schoolbag yours, Mary?

W: No. This is blue. Mine is black and white.

II. 长对话理解

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至 7 小题。

W: Look! Here are some clothes.

M: Yes. What colour do you like, Amy?

W: I like purple. My favourite colour is purple. What about you?

M: I like blue. How about this blue jacket?

W: It looks nice. How much is it?

M: Sixteen dollars.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 至 10 小题。

W: Can I help you?

M: Yes, please. I want a new jacket.

W: What colour do you like?

M: Blue.

W: How about this one?

M: It looks nice. I'll take it.

W: Here you are.

M: Thank you.

III. 短文理解

Hello! My name is Lucy. I like designing very much. I want to be a designer when I grow up. So now I am working hard at my study to make my dream come true. Tomorrow we'll have a fashion show and I need a model. Look, here is my design. First, I design a coat. The pink coat is made of cotton and it's very long. It's light and comfortable. The sweater is made of wool. Its colour is pink too. It's very warm to wear it in winter. The black skirt is made of leather, and it looks very modern. Finally, I design a pair of boots. They are long and made of leather too. The white boots match the clothes very well. They are popular among young people. My clothes are fit for parties.

What do you think of my design? If you like my design, please come and be my model.

IV. 信息转换

Come and buy your clothes at our great sale! We sell all our clothes at very good prices. We have 25 nice T-shirts for only 11 dollars! And we have 22 jackets for 29 dollars! For boys, we have 10 black trousers for only 15 dollars! And for girls, we have 30 red hats for only 10 dollars! You can find your favourite clothes here! Come and buy now!

听力答案

I. 短对话理解 1-5、ABABC

II. 长对话理解 6-10、CBACA

III. 短文理解 11-15、CACBB

IV. 信息转换

16. Prices 17. Eleven/11 18. Jackets 19. Black 20. hats

笔试答案

一、单项选择

1、B

【详解】句意：看，他们又在讨论解决网络问题的办法。

A. argue 争吵；原形；B. are arguing 正在争吵，现在进行时；C. argued 争吵，过去式；D. were arguing 争吵，过去进行时。根据 Look! 可知下文是现在进行时，其结构是 is/are doing 的形式，主语是 they，be 动词用 are。根据题意，故选 B。

2、A

【详解】

句意：——Linda，你的母亲正在做什么？——她现在正在厨房里做晚饭。A. is cooking 正在做，现

在进行时；B. was cooking 正在做，过去进行时；C. cook 做，一般现在时态；D. cooking 做，现在分词。根据上文 What is your mother doing, Linda?可知下文用现在进行时。其结构是 be doing 的形式。主语是单数，be 动词用 is。根据题意，故选 A。

3、C

【解析】

试题分析：句意：——邮局离饭店有多远？——骑车大约五分钟。A. How long 多久，问时间的长度，多久，问事物的长；B. How often 多久一次，向频率副词提问；C. How far 多远，问距离；D. How many 多少，问可数名词的数量。回答：“骑车大约五分钟”指的是距离，用 how far 提问，故选 C。

【考点定位】考查疑问词辨析。

4、B

【详解】

句意：双胞胎看上去恰好一样。他们都在我们班。

本题考查不定代词用法辨析。Each 每一，每个，指两者及两者以上的人或物中的每一个，作主语，谓语用第三人称单数；Both 两者都，作主语，谓语用复数；Either 两者之一，作主语，谓语用第三人称单数；None 指三者及三者以上的人或物都不。本句指“双胞胎”，指两者，be 动词 are 是复数。故选 B。

5、B

【详解】

句意：——你觉得这两个背包怎么样？——它们两个都很好。

考查代词辨析。either（两者中）任意一个；both（两者）都；each（三者或者三者以上的）任意一个；all（三者或者三者以上）都。根据“the two backpacks”，可知，这是指两个背包，排除 C 和 D 选项。根据系动词“are”，可知，both 修饰主语系动词用复数，故选 B。

6、C

【详解】

句意：——Candy，你能帮我洗碗吗？——对不起，妈妈。我在做作业。

考查动词时态。根据语境可知，此时不能帮妈妈洗碗，是因为正在做作业，应用现在进行时，构成形式为：be doing。故选 C。

7、D

【详解】

句意：大卫的卧室一团糟。他太懒不打扫。

考查形容词辨析。outgoing 外向的；free 空闲的；crazy 疯狂的；lazy 懒惰的。根据前句“David's bedroom is in a mess.”可推知，应是他太懒不打扫。故选 D。

8、A

【详解】

句意：请原谅我。我真得要走了。我的孩子们在学校等我。

考查动词时态。由“I really need to go now. My children...for me at school”可知，因为孩子们正在学校等我，所以我真得要走了，故本句为现在进行时态。故选 A。

9、C

【详解】

句意：——这件毛衣对我来说，尺寸不合适。——好吧，我应该给你拿个大的还是拿个小的？

考查名词辨析。price 价格；color 颜色；size 尺寸；material 材料；根据答语“Well, shall I get you a bigger one or a smaller one?”我应该给你拿个大的还是拿个小的？说明，毛衣尺寸不合适。故选 C。

10、D

【详解】

句意：——Jim，你妈妈现在在干什么？——她正在厨房里做饭。

考查现在进行时。cooks 动词三单；cooked 一般过去时；has cooked 现在完成时；is cooking 现在进行时。根据问句“what's your mum doing”可知，此处用现在进行时，故选 D。

11、B

【详解】

句意：睡觉在学生中是一种比较受欢迎的放松方式。A. on 在……上，关于； B. among 在……中间（三者或三者以上）； C. about 大约，关于； D. between 在两者之间。结合句意可知，答案为 B。

12、C

【详解】

句意：我经常听见这个女孩在她房间唱歌。听，她现在正在唱歌。

考查非谓语动词和动词时态。hear sb. do sth 听见某人做了某事（强调经常性或全过程）；hear sb. doing sth 某人正在做某事（强调动作正在进行）。根据句意可知，第一个空格是考查 hear sb. do sth，是指听见某人经常做某事，故填动词原形 sing；根据第二个空格前的标志词 Listen 可知，空格所在句为现在进行时态。句子的主语 she 是第三人称单数，故填 is singing。故选 C。

13、B

【详解】

句意：星期天，学校的孩子们可以在床上多待 30 分钟。

考查 more 的用法。“多 30 分钟”可用 thirty more minutes 或 another thirty minutes 表示，故选 B。

14、B

【详解】

句意：——围巾看起来很漂亮，但是我没有足够的钱买。——没关系。我可以借给你一些。

考查动词辨析。borrow 借来；lend 借出；buy 买；make 制作。根据“but I don't have enough money for it”可知，前者没有足够的钱，后者表示借给前者一些，故选 B。

15、D

【详解】

句意：——我们如何帮助贫困地区的儿童？——我们可以用零用钱给他们买一些书。

考查动词辨析。spend 花费，度过，spend ...doing sth.花费.....做某事，固定搭配，主语通常是人；cost 价钱为，需付费，sth. cost sb. sm.某物花费某人多少钱；take 花费（时间），主语通常是物，常用句型是 It takes sb. st. to do sth.花费某人多少时间做某事；use 使用，use...to do sth.使用.....去做某事，固定搭配。本句主语“We”是人，排除 B 和 C，由空格后“our pocket money to buy them some books”可知使用 use，用零用钱给他们买一些书；故选 D。

二、完型填空

16-20. CACDD 21-25. BBCCA

【分析】

试题分析：短文大意：该短文讲述西方国家的孩子们是怎样赚零花钱的。他们小的时候通过帮父母洗碗来赚钱；长大一点后，他们通过卖报纸或者在快餐店打工赚钱。通过这样的方式，孩子们可以懂得钱来之不易，从而学会节约。

16. 考查连词及语境的理解。句意：然而，在西方国家，大多数孩子都是靠自己赚零花钱的。Also 也，还；Anyway 无论如何；However 然而；Besides 除此之外。上文提到中国孩子不会自己赚零花钱，而下文说到西方国家的大多数孩子都是靠自己赚取零花钱的。他们是转折关系，所以选 C。

17. 考查名词及语境的理解。句意：他们有许多不同的方式可以赚钱。ways 方式，方法；levels 水平；homes 家；countries 国家。根据下文介绍赚钱的方式可知本题答案为 A。

18. 考查名词及语境的理解。句意：孩子们也在家帮助父母做家务来赚取零用钱。teachers 老师们；friends 朋友们；parents 父母们；neighbours 邻居们。根据 at home 可知答案是父母。所以选 C。

19. 考查动词及语境的理解。句意：当他们到 16 岁的时候，他们通过卖报纸或者在快餐店打工的方式赚钱。get 得到；have 有；catch 赶上，抓取；reach 达到。结合语意，故选 D。

20. 考查副词及语境的理解。句意：尤其在暑假期间。really 真正地；hardly 几乎不；properly 适当地；especially 尤其。上文提到孩子们赚钱的方式，尤其在暑假会采取这种方式。所以选 D。

21. 考查名词及语境的理解。句意：孩子们自己赚零花钱有很多好处。choices 选择；advantages 优点，好处；problems 问题；lessons 课程。根据后文介绍孩子们自己赚钱的好处，可知本题该选 B。

22. 考查名词级语境的理解。句意：首先，他们通过努力工作懂得了钱的价值以至于就不会在浪费钱了。fun 乐趣；value 价值；message 信息；purpose 目的。结合语境，后半句提到学会不再浪费钱，因此就是懂得了钱的价值。故选 B。

23. 考查动词及语境的理解。句意：其次，他们学会用钱买有用的东西，比如：书，铅笔，电影，甚至是喜欢的衣服。count 数；waste 浪费；manage 设法；change 改变。manage to do sth 设法做某事，结合句意，故选 C。

24. 考查动词短语及语境的理解。句意：第三，通过帮助父母或是其他人，他们学会如何处理日常生活中的问题。give up 放弃；look up 查字典；deal with 处理；meet with 和……见面。结合语境，deal with the problems。故选 C。

25. 考查形容词及语境的理解。句意：赚取零花钱在孩子们的成长过程中对他们是有帮助的。helpful 有帮助的；careful 仔细的；beautiful 漂亮的；successful 成功的。最后一段讲述孩子们自己赚取零花钱的好处，而这句话是一个总结性语句。所以选 A。

三、阅读单选

26-30. DBADC

【分析】

本文介绍了故事书《功夫米奇》的一些故事内容。

26. 细节理解题。根据 Mickey Mouse and his good friends Donald Duck and Goofy like Chinese kung fu very much. They come to Shaolin Temple (少林寺) in China to learn it. 可知，米老鼠和他的朋友来少林寺，是为了学习中国功夫，故选 D。

27. 细节理解题。根据 Bat King is not kind but he practises Chinese kung fu very well. 可知，蝙蝠王擅长中国功夫，故选 B。

28. 词义猜测题。根据 In Shaolin Temple, the master is very strict (严格). They have to practise hard. 可知，在少林寺师傅是非常严格的，他们必须努力练习。根据 He leaves the temple and does not tell anybody. 可知，唐老鸭离开，是因为他忍受不了这个艰苦的练习，故选 A。

29. 推理判断题。根据 What adventures do they have? Will they beat the Bat King and help the people in Shaolin Temple? Find out in the Disney and Children's Fun storybook Kungfu Mickey. 可知，关于他们有什么冒险经历，他们是否会打败蝙蝠王，帮助少林寺的人，可以在迪士尼和儿童趣味故事书《功夫米奇》中找到答案。因此本文没有提到这些，故选 D。

30. 推理判断题。根据 Find out in the Disney and Children's Fun storybook Kungfu Mickey. 可知，本文想告诉我们一些有关故事书《功夫米奇》的事，故选 C。

【点睛】

认真阅读题干，根据题干要求，在文中寻找答案所在的语句或段落，进行分析理解，词义猜测，推理判断和概括归纳，选出正确的选项。例如小题 2，根据 *Bat King is not kind but he practises Chinese kung fu very well.* 可知，蝙蝠王擅长中国功夫，故选 B。

31-35. ADBCD

【分析】

短文介绍了时装模特的生活是什么样子的。列举了模特莫莉在忙碌的一天中所做的事情。莫莉认为时装模特不是一个容易的工作。

31. 细节理解题。根据短文中的句子“*Molly starts her work. She goes to three companies, and gives them her photos and resume (简历).*”可知，莫莉把自己的三张照片送给三家公司，答案为 A。

32. 细节理解题。根据短文中的句子“*Then she goes to the fourth company. The company is going to have a fashion show tomorrow. She comes to try on the clothes.*”可知，莫莉去第四家公司试穿衣服，答案为 D。

33. 数字计算题。根据短文中的句子“*She has a show at 1:30 p.m., so she can't eat too much. The show lasts (持续) for three hours.*”可知，表演从下午 1:30 开始，持续 3 个小时，也就是下午 4:30 结束，答案为 B。

34. 细节判断题。根据短文中的句子“*It asks her to take part in a show the day after tomorrow.*”可知，莫莉后天有一次表演，答案为 C。

35. 主旨大意题。短文开头的句子“*Fashion models' life? Sounds great. But is it really wonderful?*”“*It's not an easy job.*”是本文的主题句，介绍时装模特的生活是什么样子的，故答案为 D。

36-40. CDBAB

【分析】

故事大意：Sara 在雨天不能外出和朋友玩耍，祈祷雨停，但雨一直未停，Sara 最后睡着了。

36. 细节理解题。根据第一句“*Oh, the rain!*”可知下雨了。故选 C。

37. 细节理解题。根据第一段中 Sara 妈妈的话“*You may catch a cold (感冒) if you play in the rain.*”可知，Sara 的妈妈担心 Sara 在雨中玩耍会感冒。故选 D。

38. 词义猜测题。根据下文“*She asks it to go away but that still doesn't work.*”和“*if you're going to be here and ruin (毁坏) my day...*”可知由于下雨，Sara 的妈妈不允许她出去，所以 Sara 在祈祷雨停，但雨一直未停，可推断出 Sara 的祈祷没能起到作用。故选 B。

39. 细节理解题。根据最后一段中“*I can go swimming, ride my bike and play with my friends when the rain stops.*”可知当雨停了，Sara 可以去游泳，骑自行车和朋友玩耍。故选 A。

40. 细节理解题。根据最后一句“*She thinks so hard about her ideas, soon she falls asleep (入睡) on the window.*”可知，Sara 在窗户上睡着了。故选 B。

41-45. CDCDD

【分析】

本文主要关于“时尚”一词，时尚不仅指衣服，在很多方面都存在，会随着时间的推移而改变，而且变化很快。

41. 词义猜测题。根据第二段内容可知，“时尚”不仅体现在衣服上，而且体现在大多数流行的事物上。故选 C。

42. 词句猜测题。根据第三段内容可知，在不同的时间，人们对时尚的理解也不同，所以时尚是随着时间的变化而变化的。故选 D。

43. 细节理解题。根据第三段末句“Now using mobile phones is a fashion, but perhaps it will be out of fashion later on.”可知，如今使用手机是时尚的。故选 C。

44. 细节理解题。根据第四段“We hear about things much more quickly than in the past.”可知，人们接收信息的速度变快了，所以导致时尚改变得也很快。故选 D。

45. 词句猜测题。根据最后一段“New fashions mean that people will buy new things.”可知，为了追赶时尚，人们要花钱去买新的东西，由此说明人们也可以通过时尚挣钱。故选 D。

四、选择适当的单词补全对话

46. am looking for

47. are fit for

48. dark blue

49. feel comfortable

50. think about

【解析】

46. 句意：我在寻找一条牛仔裤。(我打算买一条牛仔裤)。上句售货员是询问顾客要买点什么，因此才有下句顾客打算买条牛仔裤，答案为 am looking for。

47. 句意：它们适合旅行和运动。be fit for 适合于……，结合句意可知，答案为 are fit for。

48. 句意：你们有深蓝色的牛仔裤吗？形容词修饰名词，结合句意可知，答案为 dark blue。

49. 句意：好的牛仔裤可以让你的腿感觉到很舒适。make sb./sth. do sth.使某人/物做……，结合句意可知，答案为 feel comfortable。

50. 句意：我需要考虑一下。need to do sth.需要做某事，300 元不是小数目，因此购买前要考虑一番，答案为 think about。

五、阅读填表

51. Tea 52. grown 53. Chinese 54. mixture 55. become

【分析】

英国人以喝茶而闻名，但是英国不生长茶叶。本文主要介绍茶叶是如何成为英国文化的重要组成部分。

51. 根据第一段最后一句“*So, how did it become an important part of British culture?*”可知，本文主要介绍的是，茶叶如何成为英国文化的重要组成部分，即茶叶和英国之间的历史故事，故填 *Tea*。

52. 根据第一段倒数第三句“*But tea does not grow in Britain.*”可知，茶叶并不生长在英国，空格处缺形容词作表语，动词“*grow* 生长”的形容词是“*grown* 长大的，生长的”，故填 *grown*。

53. 根据第三段第二句“*Black tea arrived at this time. At first this tea served exactly as it was in China.*”可知，红茶在 17 世纪初到了英国，刚开始这种茶在英国的喝法和在中国的一样，即英国人和中国人一样喝红茶，故填 *Chinese*。

54. 根据第三段最后一句话“*They soon discovered that it mixed really well with a little milk and sugar, giving the drink a special British colour.*”可知，英国人很快发现，红茶与少量牛奶和糖混合后非常好喝，这种喝法使得红茶呈现出一种特别的英国色彩；空格处缺名词，由于英国的红茶是把红茶和牛奶、糖混合，所以名词“*mixture* 混合”符合句意，故填 *mixture*。

55. 空格处缺动词的过去分词和“*has*”一起构成现在完成时；根据最后一段可知，英国人喝下午茶的传统是通过下午 4 点喝红茶演变过来的，动词“*become* 变成，成为”符合句意，其过去分词形式为“*become*”，故填 *become*。

六、话题作文

56、例文

At the fashion show

Simon is a student in Class Four, Grade Seven in Sunshine Middle School. He is having a fashion show for Project Hope with his classmates. He is wearing a yellow shirt. It's made of cotton. He is wearing a pair of black leather shoes and a pair of white trousers. They match his shirt very well and white matches any other colour. He looks cool and modern. They raise a lot of money for Project Hope.

【详解】

1. 题干解读：该题目属于话题作文写作，要求按照所给的要点提示写一篇短文，介绍 Simon 和他的同学为希望工程所进行的一场时装表演。注意写作时要点要齐全，同时也可进行合理而又紧扣主题的发挥。

2. 写作指导：本文应该用第三人称来叙述；时态采用一般现在时；文章开头已给出，写作时，注意承接上文，根据要点提示具体介绍 Simon 和同学进行时装表演时穿的服装；文中一定要包含题干中列出的所有要点；可以运用一些短语和常用句型为文章增添色彩；注意单词书写的准确度，语法运用的准确度，上下文注意连接的流畅度，以及逻辑合理。