

## 九年级上册英语 Unit 4 《Growing up》单元测试卷

班级：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 学号：\_\_\_\_\_

(考试时间：90 分钟 试卷满分：130 分)

### 听力部分

#### 一、听长对话选答案

听对话，回答下列各小题。

1. When was Sun Yang born?

- A. In 1990.                      B. In 1991.                      C. In 1992.

2. How many gold medals has Sun Yang got in world-class competitions?

- A. Twelve.                      B. Twenty.                      C. Twenty-five.

3. Where did Sun Yang teach primary school students to swim?

- A. In Zhejiang and Jiangxi.    B. In Jiangxi and Jilin.        C. In Zhejiang and Jilin.

听对话，回答下列各小题。

4. Who is that tall man?

- A. Yao Ming.                      B. Shang Hai.                      C. NBA.

5. When was he born?

- A. On September 20, 1919.    B. On September 12, 1980.    C. On September 20, 1918.

#### 二、听短文选答案

听短文，选择正确答案。

6. The writer went to the first baseball game with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his dad                      B. his friend                      C. his grandparents

7. His dad gave him a baseball \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. on his 8th birthday        B. on his 6th birthday        C. on his 12th birthday

8. Derrek Lee joined the \_\_\_\_\_ Club in 2004.

- A. New York                      B. Boston                      C. Washington

9. \_\_\_\_\_ was Derrek Lee's best year.

- A. 2004                      B. 2005                      C. 2006

10. Which of the following wasn't the writer's favorite thing about Derrek Lee?

- A. He is a nice person.        B. He has a big smile.        C. He seems sad all the time.

听一段独白，回答下列各小题。

11. Zhang Jiacheng is a one-armed boy from \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. Jiangsu                      B. Guangdong                      C. Beijing
12. Zhang Jiacheng lost his right arm in an accident when he was \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. 5                              B. 8                              C. 13
13. Zhang Jiacheng became famous because of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. his pictures                      B. his videos                      C. his stories
14. According to YiJianlian, \_\_\_\_\_ is always the strongest part of the body .  
 A. heart                              B. foot                              C. hand
15. Zhu Fangyu wanted to invite Zhang to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. have a meal                      B. join his club                      C. visit his team

## 笔试部分

### 三、单项选择

16. \_\_\_\_\_ happens, the first important thing is to keep calm .  
 A. Who                      B. Whenever                      C. Whatever                      D. Whichever
17. Please call me \_\_\_\_\_ your sister comes back .  
 A. while                      B. as soon as                      C. until                      D. because
18. You aren't supposed to eat or drink while \_\_\_\_\_ down the street .  
 A. to walk                      B. walking                      C. walks                      D. walked
19. —Both he and his sister left school when they were only 11.  
 —No wonder \_\_\_\_\_ of them is ill-educated.  
 A. both                      B. either                      C. neither                      D. none
20. It was not until he came back last night \_\_\_\_\_ he told me what had happened .  
 A. when                      B. that                      C. who                      D. which
21. I need \_\_\_\_\_ money . Would you please lend me \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 A. a great deal, some                      B. a great deal of, some  
 C. a great deal, any                      D. a great deal of, any
22. I waited for him all the morning \_\_\_\_\_ he came back from work .  
 A. until                      B. if                      C. as soon as                      D. while
23. \_\_\_\_\_ valuable information you've offered us!  
 A. How                      B. How a                      C. What a                      D. What

24. —It seems that Frank cares too much about himself.

—Yes. He's never interested in what \_\_\_\_\_ is doing.

A. no one else      B. anyone else      C. someone else      D. nobody else

25. A quarrel \_\_\_\_\_ between the couple. It made their son break away from his family.

A. broke into      B. broke in      C. broke down      D. broke out

#### 四、完形填空

Students may have problems with their minds. Some students become worried because they have to study very 26. Others have trouble getting on well with people like their parents and classmates.

A student of Grade 8 could not understand his teacher and was doing 27 in his lessons. He became so worried about it that he 28 to cut his finger with a knife.

Another student was afraid of 29. She got very worried 30 she looked at the exam paper, and she could write nothing. A report says that 18% of Shanghai students have mental (心理的) problems. Their troubles include being worried and 31, having problems in learning and getting on with people. Many students who have problems won't ask for 32. Some think they will look stupid if they go to see a doctor. Others don't want to talk 33 their secrets. A famous expert on students has the following 34:

•Talk to your parents and teachers often.

•Take part in group activities and play sports.

•Go to see a doctor if you feel unhappy 35 unwell.

26. A. hard      B. hardly      C. easy      D. easily

27. A. worse      B. badly      C. well      D. better

28. A. refused      B. stopped      C. forgot      D. started

29. A. friends      B. exams      C. doctors      D. books

30. A. when      B. what      C. where      D. why

31. A. happy      B. unhappy      C. lucky      D. unlucky

32. A. success      B. chance      C. help      D. dream

33. A. to      B. with      C. about      D. in

34. A. suggestion      B. facts      C. fact      D. suggestions

35. A. as      B. or      C. but      D. so

#### 五、阅读单选

In 1933 an unknown American called Clarence Nash went to see the filmmaker Walt Disney . He had an unusual voice and he wanted to work in Disney's cartoon(动画片) film for children . When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said "Stop! That's our duck!"

The duck was the now-famous Donald Duck, who first appeared in 1934 in the film The Wise Little Hen . Donald lived in an old houseboat(水上住家) and wore his sailor jacket and hat . Later that year he became a star after an eight - minute Mickey Mouse film . The cinema audience liked him because he was lazy and greedy(贪婪的), and because he lost his temper (发脾气) very quickly . And they loved his voice when he became angry with Mickey's eight nephews(侄子) . Soon Donald was more popular than Mickey Mouse himself, probably because he wasn't a goody-goody like Mickey .

In the 1930s, ' 40s and ' 50s Donald and his friends Mickey, Goofy and Pluto made hundreds of Disney cartoons . He also made educational films about the place of the USA in the world, and safety in the home . Then in 1966 Donald Duck and his voice disappeared - there were no more new cartoons .

Clarence Nash died in February, 1985 . But today's children can still see the old cartoons on television and hear that famous voice .

36 . Who made Donald Duck film? \_\_\_\_\_

- A . Mickey Mouse .
- B . Clarence Nash .
- C . Walt Disney .
- D . Pluto .

37 . When was the first Donald Duck film made? \_\_\_\_\_

- A . In 1933 .
- B . In 1934 .
- C . In 1966 .
- D . In 1930 .

38 . Who was Clarence Nash? \_\_\_\_\_

- A . A cartoonist .
- B . Donald Duck's voice .
- C . A film-maker .
- D . A film star .

39 . Where do today's children see Donald Duck ? \_\_\_\_\_

- A . In new film .
- B . At the cinema .
- C . On television .
- D . At concerts .

40 . The underlined word "audience" in the second paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A . reads
- B . formal interview
- C . law freedom
- D . the people who watch a film at a cinema

## B

Idioms (习语) are phrases and sentences that do not mean exactly what they say . Even if you know the

meaning of each word you see or hear, you may not understand the idiom because you don't understand the culture behind it.

For example, if an American boy asks his mother what's for dinner tomorrow, she may say "I'll play it by ear", that means she doesn't have plans for dinner and she will decide later. "Play by ear" used to mean playing music using the sheet music, but now people often use it when they're not talking about music.

There are many idioms in English. If you learn to use them, your English will be more vivid and colorful. English idioms are more common in spoken English. They can be difficult to remember sometimes. Next time when you hear somebody saying to you, "Give me a hand", you don't necessarily stretch out your hand to him/her, but you do need to be helpful. And when the situation is out of hand, you usually can do very little to manage all that. What about a green hand? It's not about the color of your hand! You're a green hand when you are very new at your work and don't have much experience. If you and your partner always work together hand in glove, you two definitely work together very well.

Can you guess the meanings of some common English idioms to do with parts of your body?

41. An idiom is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a phrase or a sentence that means exactly what the words say
- B. a phrase or a sentence that doesn't mean exactly what every word says
- C. so difficult that nobody can understand
- D. something to do with parts of your body

42. If a mother says "I'll play it by ear" to talk about the dinner, she means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she will cook dinner while listening to music at the same time
- B. she doesn't hear what others are talking about.
- C. she will play music using the sheet music instead of cooking dinner
- D. She doesn't have plans for dinner and will decide later

43. When one says "Can you give me a hand?", he means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he needs to hold your hand.
- B. he works well with you
- C. he needs your help
- D. he is a new comer and can't help with the situation

44. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. People use English idioms more in spoken English than in written English.
- B. To understand the culture behind an idiom is important in understanding the idiom.
- C. Idioms make your English more vivid and colorful so they are easy to remember.
- D. You may not understand an idiom even though you know the meaning of each word.

45. Here are 4 common English idioms to do with parts of your body and their meanings. Can you match (匹配) them? \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) to learn something by heart    a. to depend on oneself  
2) to have sticky fingers    b. to know something very well  
3) to stand on one's own feet    c. to do something secretly  
4) to go behind someone's back    d. to have the habit of stealing

A. badc                      B. bdac                      C. cbad                      D. cdba

### C

Just 28 years ago, Berlin was a city divided into two by the Berlin Wall. How excited people were as the Berlin Wall came down. Since then, Berlin has become one of the coolest cities in Europe. Here are the main reasons why I think Berlin is cool.

First, Berlin has cheap hotels and everyday objects (物品). You needn't worry about spending too much money when visiting Berlin.

Second, Berlin knows how to give parties, and there is a festival here every month of the year. Perhaps the most famous is the Berlin International Film Festival (the BIFF).

Third, Berlin has beautiful buildings of its own. The Brandenburg Gate is one of the city's most famous buildings. It's the symbol (象征) of more than 200 years of history. The TV Tower is as good as the Eiffel Tower in Paris and the London Eye.

Lastly, Berlin is a city of living art. Artists can create works of art on the sides of buildings.

If you want to visit a European city with culture, cheap objects and lots of colours, Berlin is the place to be. What are you waiting for? Get to Europe's coolest city before anyone else discovers it

46. The Berlin Wall came down in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 1969.                      B. 1979                      C. 1989                      D. 1999.

47. The writer does NOT tell us that \_\_\_\_\_ in Berlin.

- A. everyday objects are cheap  
B. how often a festival is held  
C. people know how to give parties  
D. in which month the BIFF is held

48. According to the 4th paragraph (段落), \_\_\_\_\_ great buildings of Berlin are mentioned.

A. two                      B. three.                      C. four                      D. five

49. The writer suggests that we \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. create works of art
- B. choose Berlin as the city to visit
- C. build some towers like the Eiffel Tower
- D. discover a cooler city than Berlin to visit

50. Which is the best title (题目) for the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Berlin's festivals
- B. Berlin – a really cool city
- C. Berlin's beautiful buildings
- D. Berlin – a city of living art.

## 六、完成句子

51. 我们是不可能爬上那些姿态奇异、倒挂着的岩石的。

It is impossible to pull ourselves up the rocks

\_\_\_\_\_.

52. 使他们吃惊的是，那个可怜的男孩没有死。

\_\_\_\_\_, the poor boy didn't die.

53. 我们一到那儿就开始工作了。

We began to work \_\_\_\_\_ we got there.

54. 令我吃惊的是，所有的学生都认为作业太多。

\_\_\_\_\_, all the students think \_\_\_\_\_.

55. 通过艰苦的工作，我相信你会成功的。

\_\_\_\_\_, I'm sure \_\_\_\_\_.

## 七、书面表达

假设你们班级即将召开以“感恩”为主题的班会，要求向大家介绍一下你最想向谁表达感恩之情，他或她为你做了什么，你又 将怎样回报他或她的付出。请结合上文内容，以“Thank you, my...”为题写一篇发言稿。要求：1. 句子通顺，语意连贯。2. 包括所有提示内容。3. 不少于90词。

### Thank You, My Mother

Wherever we are today, whatever we are, we owe it to our parents who have given and taught us so much, so we should thank them, especially, thank our mother. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. Third, I'll help her do \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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housework when I'm free. I want to make her happy. In a word, I love my mother.



## 参考答案

### 一、听长对话选答案

1-3. CAB

【原文】略

4. A

5. B

【原文】略

### 二、听短文选答案

6-10. CABBC

【原文】略

11-15. BABAC

【原文】略

### 三、单项选择

16. C

【详解】

句意：不管发生什么事，最重要的是保持冷静。

考查疑问词辨析。who 谁，指人；whenever 无论何时；whatever 无论什么；whichever 无论哪个。分析句子结构，设空处作主语，不可用 whenever；结合下文“the first important thing is to keep calm”，可知这里是说不管发生什么事，whatever happens 相当于 no matter what happens。故选 C。

17. B

【详解】

句意：你姐姐一回来就给我打电话。

考查连词。while 当……时候；as soon as 一……就……；until 直到；because 因为；根据“Please call me...your sister comes back.”可知，你姐姐一回来就给我打电话。此处使用 as soon as，表示“一……就……”引导时间状语从句。故选 B。

18. B

【详解】

句意：当走在路上时，你不应该吃东西或喝东西。

考查状语从句的省略。当主从句主语一致（或从句主语为 it）时，且从句中含有 be 动词，则将从句的主语和 be 动词省略。从句完整结构为“while you are walking down the street”，即当走在路上时。故选 B。

19、B

【详解】

句意：-他和他妹妹 11 岁就辍学了。-难怪他们中的任何一个都没有受过良好的教育。A. both 两者都，谓语动词使用复数，因为句中的 be 动词是 is，可排除 A 选项；B. either 两者中的一个；C. neither 两者都不，D. none 三者或三者以上都不。根据题干分析此处指“两者中的任一个”即 either，据此可排除选项 CD。故选：B。

20、B

【详解】

句意：直到昨晚他回来，他才把发生的事情告诉我。

考查强调句型。it was...that...是强调句型。在这里强调的是时间状语“not until he came back last night”，故选 B。

【点睛】

对于特殊句型要多背诵一些例句，这样对特殊句型才比较敏感。如这道题使用的就是强调句型“it was...that...”。能辨认出来强调句型，答案就一目了然了。

21、B

【详解】

句意：我需要很多钱。请借给我一些好吗？a great deal 可单独使用，也可以用在形容词或副词的比较级前，表示“大量；许多”；a great deal of 用在不可数名词前，表示“大量的”。some 表示肯定的含义，在疑问句中常与 would/could 连用，而不用 any。故选 B。

22、A

【详解】

句意：我等了他一整个上午，直到他下班回来。

考查从属连词。A. until 直到；B. if 如果；C. as soon as 一...就...；D. while 当...时候。根据 I waited for him all the morning, 以及 he came back from work. 可知是我等了他一上午，直到他下班回来；故答案选 A。

23、D

【详解】

句意：你提供给我们的信息多有价值啊！本句考查感叹句，感叹句的基本结构：How+形容词/副词+主语+谓语！What+(a/an)+(形容词)+名词+主语+谓语！How+句子！valuable information 名词词组，information 不可数名词，信息，所以本题感叹句用 what 引导。故选 D。

【点睛】

判断感叹句使用 what 还是 how 引导，通常做题思路：1.断句，在“主语+谓语”结构前断开句子，有时感叹句中“主语+谓语”结构省略；2.前面剩余部分若是名词（名词词组），说明该感叹句由 what 引导；若是形容词或副词，则由 how 引导该感叹句。

24、B

【详解】

句意：-弗兰克似乎太在乎自己了。-是的。他从不关心别人在做什么。此题考查复合不定代词的用法。no one else 没有其他人；anyone 表示任何人，与 else 连用指“别的任何人”，符合上下文的情景；someone else 其他某人；nobody else 没有其他人。故选 B。

25、D

【详解】

句意：这对夫妇吵了一架。这使他们的儿子离家出走。A. broke into 闯入；B. broke in 打断、闯入；C. broke down 出故障；D. broke out 爆发。根据语境应是“爆发”之意。故选 D。

#### 四、完形填空

26-30. A B D B A     31-35. B C C D B

【分析】

现在的学生们都有一些问题，如有的学生担心功课不好，还有的学生在与人相处上有困难等等。而且很多学生还不知道去求助，短文最后对此提出了一些建议。

【解析】

26. 句意：一些学生变得很担心，因为他们必须努力学习。hard 努力地；hardly 几乎不；easy 容易的；easily 容易地，副词。根据文意和常识可知，学生们必须要努力地学习，这里用副词 hard 修饰动词 study，故选 A。

27. 句意：一个八年级的学生听不懂老师的课，功课非常的糟糕。worse 更加糟糕的，比较级形式；badly 糟糕地；well 好地；better 更好的。根据句中 A student of Grade 8 could not understand his teacher 可知，这个学生听不懂老师的课，所以功课不好，这里没有比较的意思，故应选 B。

28. 句意：他变得如此担心以至于他开始拿刀割自己的手指。refused 拒绝；stopped 停止；forgot 忘记；started 开始。根据句意可知，这名学生为学习不好而担心，所以用刀割手指。选项中四个动词后都可以跟动词不定式，但 A、B 和 C 三个选项的意思都不符合文意，故应选 D。

29. 句意：另外一名学生害怕考试。friends 朋友；exams 考试；doctors 医生；books 书。根据下文 She got very worried \_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_ she looked at the exam paper, and she could write nothing. 可知，这名学生害怕考试，故应选 B。

30. 句意：当她看到试卷的时候，她就变得很担心，什么都写不出来。when 当...时候；what 什么；

where 在哪里；why 为什么。根据句子之间的逻辑关系可知，这里表示“当...时候”，故应选 A。

31. 句意：他们的麻烦包括担心和不开心，在学习和与人交流上有困难。happy 开心的；unhappy 不开心的；lucky 幸运的；unlucky 不幸的。根据句意 Their troubles...可知，这句话讲的是青少年们的麻烦，如学习上、与人交流上等，这些会让他们不开心，故应选 B。

32. 句意：很多有困难的学生不会求助。success 成功；chance 机会；help 帮助；dream 梦想。根据下句话 Some think they will look stupid if they go to see a doctor.可知，这里说的是当学生们有困难的时候，他们不知道去求助。ask for help 求助，是固定短语，故应选 C。

33. 句意：其他的学生不想谈论他们的秘密。to 到...；with 和...一起；about 关于；in 在...里面。talk to/with sb.和某人谈论；talk about sth.谈论某事。空后是 their secrets 指事，故应选 C。

34. 句意：一个学生问题方面的专家有以下的建议。suggestion 建议；facts 事实，复数形式；fact 事实；suggestions 建议，复数形式。根据下文的内容可知，下面提出了一些建议，有三条，故应用复数形式，故选 D。

35. 句意：如果你感觉不开心或者不舒服去看医生。as 作为；当...时候；因为；按照；or 或者；but 但是，表示转折；so 因此，所以。根据句意可知，这个空连接的是并列的两个形容词 unhappy 和 unwell，表示选择的关系，故应选 B。

#### 【点睛】

这篇短文讲述了现在的学生们身上存在的一些问题，并对此提出了建议。短文主题明确，内容贴近学生们的日常生活，比较容易理解。题型是完型填空，考查学生们在具体语境中运用语言的能力，综合性较强。做题时，应先通读短文，掌握大意；然后根据上下文语境的提示做题，先易后难，注意辨析选项中四个单词的意思和用法；最后应再读一遍短文，检查答案。例如第 27 小题，考查副词辨析，根据句中 A student of Grade 8 could not understand his teacher 可知，这个学生听不懂老师的课，所以功课不好，这里没有比较的意思，应用原级，故应选 B。再如第 33 小题，考查介词的用法，空前有动词 talk 谈论，talk to/with sb.和某人谈论；talk about sth.谈论某事。空后是 their secrets 指事，故应选 C。

### 五、阅读单选

36-40. C B B C D

#### 【分析】

本文介绍了唐老鸭的扮演者 Clarence Nash 以及这部电影的出名的情况介绍。

#### 【解析】

36. 根据短文第一段描述，可知沃特迪斯尼创作出了唐老鸭，故选 C。

37. 根据 The duck was the now-famous Donald Duck, who first appeared in 1934 in the film The Wise Little Hen. 可知选 B。

38. 根据短文第一段描述, 可知他是唐老鸭的配音演员, 故选 B。

39. 根据 But today's children can still see the old cartoons on television 描述, 可知选 C。

40. 联系上文可知 him 指的是电影中的角色唐老鸭, 故可知 audience 指的是看电影的人, 故选 D, 在电影院看电影的人。

41-45. B D C C B

### 【分析】

这篇短文给我们介绍了英语中一些跟我们的身体部位有关的习语。这些习语都不是他们字面上的意思, 如果你学会了使用这些习语, 你的英语就会变得生动、有色彩。

### 【解析】

41. 细节理解题。根据短文的开头 Idioms (习语) are phrases and sentences that do not mean exactly what they say. 可知, 习语就是短语或者是句子, 并不是他们表面上说的意思。故 B 选项符合文意。

42. 细节理解题。根据短文第二段中 she may say "I'll play it by ear", that means she doesn't have plans for dinner and she will decide later. 可知, 当妈妈说 I'll play it by ear 的时候, 她的意思是对于晚饭做什么她没有计划, 一会儿以后再做决定。由此可知应选 D。

43. 推理判断题。根据短文第三段中 Next time when you hear somebody saying to you, "Give me a hand", you don't necessarily stretch out your hand to him/her, but you do need to be helpful. 可知, 当有人对你说 Give me a hand 的时候, 意思是他需要你的帮助, 你应该去帮助他, 故应选 C。

44. 推理判断题。根据 If you learn to use them, your English will be more vivid and colorful. English idioms are more common in spoken English. They can be difficult to remember sometimes. 可知, 如果学会了使用习语, 你的英语会变得生动、有色, C 选项的前半句意思是对的。但有时候记住一些习语是很困难的, C 选项中说是 easy 容易的, 故是错误的。根据 English idioms are more common in spoken English, you may not understand the idiom because you don't understand the culture behind it. Even if you know the meaning of each word you see or hear, you may not understand the idiom because you don't understand the culture behind it. 可知其他三个选项都符合文意。

45. 推理判断题。to learn something by heart 的意思是牢记于心, 应与 b 的意思一致; to have sticky fingers 的意思是“手脚不干净”, 选 d; to stand on one's own feet 意思是“自立”, 故选 a; to go behind one's back 的意思是“秘密地做某事”, 故选 c。故应选 B。

点睛: 这篇短文介绍了英语中的一些与我们的身体部位有关的习语, 学会了这些习语的意思, 可以丰富你的语言, 让你的英语更加生动。短文是一篇说明文, 文章中举了很多的例子, 并结合生活中的场景帮助我们理解他们的意思。后面的题目设置包括细节理解和推理判断题。例如第 42 小题, 这个题目是细节题, 我们根据题干中所涉及的 play it by ear 这个习语就可以马上定位到文章的第二段, 从这一段

中我们就可以知道，这个短语的意思是“随机行事，没有计划”，故应选 D。再如第 44 小题，这是一个判断题，做题时，我们应把每个选项的意思弄清楚，然后从文章中寻找信息进行判断，用排除法作答。根据短文第三段中 If you learn to use them, your English will be more vivid and colorful. English idioms are more common in spoken English. They can be difficult to remember sometimes.这句话可知，如果我们学会了习语，我们的英语就会变得生动、有色彩，但有时候记住他们是非常困难的，由此我们可以知道，C 选项中的这句话只对了一半，后面半句是错误的，故应选 C。

46-50. CDABB

### 【分析】

短文大意：柏林已成为欧洲最酷的城市。柏林有便宜的旅馆和日常物品，柏林有聚会和柏林国际电影节，柏林有自己的漂亮的建筑，你还等什么？去欧洲最酷的城市柏林旅游吧。

### 【解析】

46. 推理判断题。根据第一段前两句 Just 28 years ago, Berlin was a city divided into two by the Berlin Wall. 可知，柏林墙是在 28 年前倒塌的，也就是 1989 年。故选 C。

47. 细节理解题。根据第三段内容可知，文中只是提到了柏林电影节，没有说明举行电影节的月份日期。故选 D。

48. 细节理解题。根据第四段 The Brandenburg Gate is one of the city's most famous buildings. The TV Tower is as good as the Eiffel Tower in Paris and the London Eye 可知，提到了“勃兰登堡门”和“电视塔”这两个伟大的建筑物。故选 A。

49. 主旨大意题。根据最后一段 Get to Europe's coolest city before anyone else discovers it 可知，作者建议我们城市旅行时选择柏林。故选 B。

50. 最佳标题。根据短文大意可知，本文主要介绍了欧洲最酷的城市柏林。因此 Berlin - a really cool city 作为题目最合适。故选 B。

## 六、完成句子

51. hanging down in unusual shapes

### 【详解】

根据中英文对照可知，缺少“姿态奇异、倒挂着的”。hang down“倒挂着，垂下来的”，此处要用现在分词作定语修饰“rocks”；in unusual shapes“奇怪形状”。故填 hanging down in unusual shapes。

52. To their surprise

### 【详解】

根据固定搭配“令人惊讶的是：to one's surprise”可知，位于句首，首字母大写；“他们的”their。故填 To their surprise。

53、as soon as

【详解】

根据中文提示和固定搭配“一……就：as soon as”可知，as soon as 符合句意。故填 as soon as。

54、To my surprise that there is too much homework

【详解】

根据语意可知，本句为宾语从句。surprise 名词，惊奇；to one's surprise 令某人惊奇的是；my 形容词性物主代词，我的；there be 句型作宾语从句；too much homework 太多家庭作业。所以答案为：To my surprise, there is too much homework。

55、Through hard work you will succeed

【详解】

through 介词，通过；hard work 艰苦的工作。you 代词，你，在句中作主语；succeed 动词，成功；根据句意可知，从句使用将来时态 will succeed。所以答案为：Through hard work; you will succeed。

## 七、书面表达

### Thank You, My Mother

Wherever we are today, whatever we are, we owe it to our parents who have given and taught us so much, so we should thank them, especially, thank our mother. I think my mother is one of the best mothers in the world.

She is the busiest one in my family. She does all the house work for the family and cares about my study. She has taught me a lot. She does lots of things for me. But she never wants anything in return. How will I show my thanks to my mother? First, this year, I am going to give her a surprise birthday party and buy her a special present. Second, I'll do well in school. Third, I'll help her do housework when I'm free. I want to make her happy. In a word, I love my mother.

【详解】

这篇作文要求我们以 Thank you, my...为题，写一篇发言稿，向一个人表达自己的感恩。首先我们应先将题目补充完整，先确定你要感恩的人是谁，如你的老师、朋友、父母等等。在文章中要叙述清楚这个人你做了什么，你将怎样做来回报他/她。通过审题可知，这篇作文应主要使用一般现在时态、第三人称来叙述，需要特别注意谓语动词形式的变化，尤其注意第三人称单数形式的用法。写作时，最好分段写，这样可以使文章比较有层次，结构清晰，叙述有条理。注意英语表达和汉语习惯的不同，英语句子常见的结构为主谓宾结构或主系表结构，这样我们就能写出较简单的句子，而为提升作文档次和水平，还应注意使用较复杂的结构，如非谓语动词、各类从句、并列句、插入语等等。另外，语句之间还应使用恰当的连接成分，使文章表达流畅，意思连贯。

点睛：这是一篇优秀的作文，首先短文内容完整，层次清晰。短文主要分两段，第一段引出了话题，想要向自己的妈妈表达感恩之情；第二段主要描写了妈妈为自己做的事情，以及自己打算如何做来回报妈妈。其次短文表达以简单句为主，句式简洁、明了；并且短文中使用了正确的时态和人称，尤其是注意了第三人称单数谓语动词形式的变化，语法规范、准确。短文中使用了一些较好的短语和句型，如开头第一句话 *Wherever we are today, whatever we are, we owe it to our parents who have given and taught us so much, so we should thank them, especially, thank our mother.*，这是一个长句，句中使用了让步状语从句、定语从句等复合句，还使用了短语 *owe...to...*，以及副词 *especially* 表示强调。再如 *I think my mother is one of the best mothers in the world.* 中使用了句型 *one of +the +形容词最高级+名词复数*，表示“最...的之一”。在叙述最后一个内容时，作者使用了 *First, Second, Third* 来表示列举，最后用 *In a word* 做总结。整篇文章句式丰富、语言准确、表达流畅。