

## 九年级上册英语 Unit 6 《TV programmes》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、听短对话选答案

1. A. School news. B. TV news. C. New students. D. New teachers.
2. A. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Cloudy. D. Windy.
3. A. In the office. B. In the restaurant. C. At the library. D. At home.
4. A. Interesting. B. Boring. C. Exciting. D. Difficult.
5. A. Tom. B. Rose. C. Jack. D. Mary.

#### 二、听长对话选答案

听对话，回答下列小题。

6. Which TV programme does Jim want to watch?

- A. *Sports World*. B. *The Three Kingdoms*. C. *Drama series*.

7. How soon will *Sports World* be on?

- A. In five minutes. B. In forty--five minutes. C. In fifty--four minutes.

听下面一段对话，回答下列三个小题。

8. What did Daniel do last night?

- A. He watched TV. B. He played football. C. He studied for a test.

9. Which teams played against each other in last night's football match?

- A. The American team and English team.  
B. The Brazilian team and Germany team.  
C. The Chinese team and Japanese team.

10. What was the score of last night's football match?

- A. 3 to 2. B. 3 to 1. C. 2 to 1.

#### 三、听短文选答案

听独白，回答下列小题。

11. When did Jeremy take part in the quiz show?

- A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.

12. How did Jeremy feel before the show started?

- A. Excited.                      B. Nervous.                      C. Calm.
13. Who passed out suddenly?
- A. Hector.                      B. Molly.                      C. Jeremy.
14. How many questions did Hector answer correctly?
- A. 20.                      B. 22.                      C. 24.
15. What prize did Jeremy win finally?
- A. The first prize.                      B. The second prize.                      C. The third prize.

## 笔试部分

### 四、单项选择

16. Now that you are so eager (渴望的) to join the school football team, why not \_\_\_\_\_ for it?
- A. get through                      B. make up                      C. turn away                      D. try out
17. Director Huang has made \_\_\_\_\_ TV plays and films.
- A. the number of                      B. number of                      C. large numbers                      D. a number of
18. \_\_\_\_\_ people think that Charlie is the perfect person \_\_\_\_\_ the main role in the film.
- A. A number of; for                      B. A number of; to
- C. The number of; for                      D. Numbers of; with
19. The ugly table \_\_\_\_\_ too much room of the kitchen.
- A. takes up                      B. takes off                      C. makes up                      D. makes up of
20. —Would you like to go riding with me tomorrow?
- Sure, \_\_\_\_\_ I'm busy.
- A. since                      B. when                      C. until                      D. unless
21. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ cooking because I like eating delicious food.
- A. clean up                      B. put up                      C. take up                      D. make up
22. —Why is P. E. important to students in Changsha?
- Because they \_\_\_\_\_ receive their diploma (毕业证) \_\_\_\_\_ they can't pass the test successfully.
- A. shouldn't; if                      B. won't; if                      C. won't; until
23. After doing some exercise last night, I felt \_\_\_\_\_ and slept well.
- A. angry                      B. relaxed                      C. afraid                      D. nervous
24. The Great Wall runs for over 6,000 km \_\_\_\_\_ northern China, \_\_\_\_\_ watchtowers.
- A. across; with a good deal of                      B. along; having a number of

- C. across; with a large number of                      D. along; with large numbers of
25. He was used to travelling far and \_\_\_\_\_. So he got \_\_\_\_\_ on geography.
- A. wide; a number of knowledge                      B. wide; a great deal of knowledge
- C. widely; a large number of knowledge                      D. widely; a good deal of knowledge

## 五、完形填空

One Monday morning, I was standing waiting for the train and suddenly I felt ill. I couldn't stand still, and the world began to sway(摇摆) and then went black. All I heard was " Oh, my God, she's falling. " The next thing I

\_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ was that the doctor was asking me my name. This happened \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ I was too tired. I was so busy cleaning my new house that I didn't eat \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend.

The doctor told me that a gentleman waiting for the \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ saw me fall down. He got to my side \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_, and told others to call 911. He stayed with me \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ the ambulance arrived. Then he went with me to the hospital, which made him \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ his train. The doctor told me the gentleman didn't want to leave his name.

I don't know who this gentleman is. \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ if he reads this article and remembers a young lady fainting (晕倒) at the train station, I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ to know that I want to say " Thank you. " Whenever I met with such a thing, I will do the same as he \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ to me. And I'll pass on the kindness to others.

26. A. met                      B. forgot                      C. said                      D. remembered
27. A. so                      B. because                      C. though                      D. however
28. A. little                      B. much                      C. few                      D. many
29. A. train                      B. plane                      C. bus                      D. car
30. A. at first                      B. just now                      C. at least                      D. at once
31. A. while                      B. since                      C. until                      D. as soon as
32. A. catch                      B. miss                      C. drop                      D. meet
33. A. Or                      B. Although                      C. For                      D. But
34. A. me                      B. him                      C. her                      D. you
35. A. does                      B. do                      C. did                      D. will do

## 六、阅读单选

### A

TV was one of the greatest inventions in the 20th century. Nowadays, nearly every household has at least one TV set.



## B

Is advertisement really necessary? Billions of dollars are spent on it every year, so it must be important. After all, it's a busy world. You have to advertise to get people's attention to sell products!



Not every company thinks that way, however. The NO-AD company doesn't advertise in traditional ways. It sells its products by word of mouth. In this way, they can save money and keep costs down, which makes their products cheaper for customers.

"Word-of-mouth advertising" happens when one person tells another about a good experience with a product or service. That next person then tells another friend, family member, or colleague (同事). And so a chain of information is created.

Usually, advertisers talk about how good their product is. Although they say things like, "Studies show that our product is the best." or "Everyone loves this product." It can sound unconvincing. It's much more believable to hear about a product from a family member or friend who has used it and liked it. Our loved ones' opinions are very important to us, so we often listen to their advice about a product.

Word-of-mouth advertising has other advantages, too. It's cost-effective (after all, it's free) and a company doesn't have to create a complex business plan to do it. Here is some advice for small businesses about word-of-mouth advertising.

- Be prepared to talk about your company at any time. You never know who you will meet. Always carry business cards.
- Only say good things about your company. Don't say bad things about your competition.
- Help other companies by recommending people to them. The more you help others, the more good luck will come back to you...and that's good business.

41. Why do some companies spend lots of money on advertisements? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. To attract people to their products.                      B. To make the environment beautiful.
- C. To tell people the names of their companies.            D. To make their products very useful.
42. In the picture, by saying, "I always buy it...", the speaker probably means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sell the product to her relative.                      B. tell her customer about the service.  
 C. buy the product for her colleague.                      D. recommend the product to her friend.
43. What does the underlined word "unconvincing" in Paragraph 4 probably mean? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. uncomfortable      B. unimportant      C. unbelievable      D. unusual
44. What might NO-AD companies do according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Create complex business plans.  
 B. Say bad things about other companies.  
 C. Improve their products and service all the time.  
 D. Help other companies by wishing them good luck.
45. The writer's main purpose of writing the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to tell us to care more about advertisements.  
 B. to introduce some information about NO-AD.  
 C. to show us how to sell products by advertising on TV.  
 D. to make us believe there is no need to make advertisements.

## 七、短文选词填空

请选用方框中所给的词或短语填空，使短文完整、通顺，每个词或短语只能用一次。

widely because is shown to visit historical their background passed by through has touched

For some people, going to a museum is a meaningful experience. For others, it's just several boring hours. But how to make museums and their 46 collections more interesting? *National Treasure*, a cultural program on CCTV, is 47 welcomed by people. To make ancient relics (文物) come alive, the program shows treasures 48 different ways. Each treasure 49 by "national treasure keepers". They tell the 50 of the treasures. While telling the stories behind the treasures, the "national treasure keepers" also tell 51 own stories. Hong Kong actor Liang Jiahui calls himself a "half Palace Museum man" 52 he spent a lot of time at the Palace Museum making the movie *Reign Behind a Curtain*. Every time he 53 the Palace Museum, he felt very excited. On the show, he is the keeper of the Palace Museum's 2,300-year-old stone drum. The program *National Treasure* 54

millions of people's hearts already. Shan Jixiang, head of the Palace Museum, said the show encouraged more people 55 museums. It suggests that cultural values and history are becoming people's interest.

## 八、完成句子

56. 如果你碰巧发现你的方法成功了, 请告诉我们。

If you \_\_\_\_\_, please tell us.

57. 如果你们能齐心协力, 你们将会赢下一次比赛。

If you \_\_\_\_\_, you'll \_\_\_\_\_ the next game.

58. 如果你需要在身心上的力量, 红色可能帮助你。

If you \_\_\_\_\_ in either body or mind, red may \_\_\_\_\_ to you.

59. 如果明天你来北京, 你一定要去参观长城。

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ you visit the Great Wall.

60. 如果你不运动, 你会增加体重。

\_\_\_\_\_ you don't play sports, you will \_\_\_\_\_ your weight.

## 九、书面表达

61. 现在电视上有各种形式的综艺节目, 你认为什么样的综艺节目适合学生观看呢? 请根据下面的中文提示写一篇作文。要求: 80 词以上; 可适当发挥。

提示:

1. 关于什么样的综艺节目适合学生观看, 人们看法不同;
2. 大部分人认为学生应该看一些积极向上的、对学习有帮助的综艺节目;
3. 你的观点。

参考词汇: variety show 综艺节目; suitable 合适的; positive 积极的

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## 参考答案

### 一、听短对话选答案

1、A

【原文】

W: Have you read the school newspaper?

M: Not yet. Anything special?

W: Yes. It's said that there will be two new hobby groups next term. School is asking for our opinions.

M: Sounds interesting.

2、B

【原文】

W: Is it still raining outside now?

M: No, the rain stopped a moment ago. Now the sun is shining.

W: Then we can go to the park now.

3、B

【原文】

W: Where is John. David? I can't find him in the office.

M: He is having lunch in the restaurant.

W: Thank you for telling me.

Q: Where is John now? (B)

4、A

【原文】

W: What do you think of Mr Wang's math lessons?

M: Well, though math itself is boring and hard to understand, he always makes his lessons interesting

Q: What does the boy think of Mr Wang's math lessons? (A)

5、D

【原文】

M: What're you going to do this weekend, Mary?

W: I'm going to the zoo with my parents. How about you, Jack?

M: I will go to see a movie with Tom and Rose.

Q: Who is going to the zoo? (D)



## 二、听长对话选答案

6. A

7. B

【原文】

W: Hey, Jim. Why are you in such a hurry?

M: Oh, it's time for Sports World. I'm afraid I'll miss it.

W: Take it easy. It'll be on after The Three Kingdoms, drama series.

M: You mean that there is still 45 minutes left?

W: Yes.

M: Oh, thank goodness. I won't miss the programme.

8. C

9. B

10. A

【原文】

W: Hi, Daniel! What did you do last night?

M: I was busy studying for the coming math test. What about you?

W: I watched TV at home.

M: Oh, was there anything important on TV?

W: Yes, there was an exciting football match.

M: Football match? It's my favorite sport. Which teams played against each other?

W: The Brazilian team played against the German team.

M: What was the score?

W: Three to two. It's a wonderful match.

M: What a pity! I missed this excellent match.

## 三、听短文选答案

11-15. C C B A B

【原文】

Jeremy took part in a quiz show at a TV studio on Sunday morning. Before the show started, Jeremy was calm. But when a boy named Hector kept answering correctly and more quickly, Jeremy began to feel nervous. Suddenly, one of the contestants—a girl named Molly passed out, and Jeremy could see that Hector began to feel nervous, too. Jeremy tried to calm down and kept on making his own answers. Then he did better and

better. Finally, he answered 22 questions correctly, two more than Hector. However, another girl answered 24 questions correctly and won the first prize.

## 第 II 卷 (非选择题)

### 四、单项选择

16、D

#### 【详解】

句意：既然你这么渴望加入校足球队，为什么不去参加它的选拔呢？

考查动词短语。get through 完成；make up 编造；turn away 拒绝；try out 选拔。根据“Now that you are so eager (渴望的) to join the school football team”可知，这里是建议对方参加学校足球队的选拔，try out for 表示“参加……的选拔”。故选 D。

17、D

#### 【详解】

句意：黄导演已制作了一些电视剧和电影。

考查固定短语。the number of 意为“……的数目”；a number of 意为“一些，许多”；B 项缺少不定冠词 a；C 项缺少介词 of。根据“TV plays and films”可知，为可数名词复数，且不表示数量。故选 D。

18、A

#### 【详解】

句意：一些人认为查理是这部影片中主角的完美人选。

考查短语和介词辨析。a number of 一些，后跟可数名词复数；the number of ……的数目；for 对于……来说；to 到；with 和。根据语境可知，表示“一些人”，应该使用“a number of”；“the perfect person for the main role”表示“适合主角的完美人选”，for 在此表示“对于……来说”。故选 A。

19、A

#### 【详解】

句意：这张丑陋的桌子占用厨房太多的空间。

考查动词短语辨析。takes up 占据、占用；takes off 脱下、起飞；makes up 编造；makes up of 组成。根据空前“too much room of the kitchen”可知，应是占用厨房太多的空间。故选 A。

20、D

#### 【详解】

句意：——明天你愿意和我一起去骑马吗？——当然愿意，除非我很忙。

考查连词辨析。since 自从……以来；既然；when 当……时候；until 直到……为止；unless 除非……。根据“I'm busy”可知，此句是前句的否定条件，除非很忙，故选 D。

21、C

【详解】

句意：我要开始做饭，因为我喜欢吃美味的食物。

考查动词短语。clean up 打扫；put up 张贴；take up 开始从事；make up 编造。根据“I like eating delicious food”可知喜欢吃美食，所以要开始学做饭。故选 C。

22、B

【详解】

句意：——为什么体育对长沙学生很重要？——因为如果他们不能顺利通过考试就拿不到毕业证。

考查动词辨析和连词辨析。shouldn't 不应该；won't 不会；if 如果；until 直到。根据语境，不通过体育考试会拿不到毕业证这件事还未发生，用 won't，排除 A；“they can't pass the test successfully”是拿不到毕业证的条件下，用 if 引导条件状语从句。故选 B。

23、B

【详解】

句意：昨晚做了一些运动后，我感觉很放松，睡得很好。

考查形容词辨析。angry 生气的；relaxed 放松的；afraid 害怕的；nervous 紧张的。根据“slept well”可知，睡得很好，说明很放松。故选 B。

24、C

【详解】

句意：长城在中国北部地区绵延六千多公里，有着大量的瞭望塔。

考查介词和形容词词组。across 横跨；along 沿着……；a great deal of 大量的，后接不可数名词；a number of 大量的，后接复数名词；a large number of 后接复数名词，表示“大量的”；large numbers of 大量的，数目很多的；with 介词，有……；having 现在分词，有……。由语境可知，空格一处表示“横跨中国北部”，应用介词 across，排除 BD；watchtowers 是可数名词复数，不能用 a good deal of，排除 A。故选 C。

25、B

【详解】

句意：他习惯到处旅行。所以他学到许多地理方面的知识。

考查形容词辨析。wide“广阔的”，形容词；widely“广泛地”，副词；根据 and 并列成分要一致的原则可知空格 1 填形容词，排除 C 和 D；a (large) number of …“大量的……”，后接可数名词；a great/good deal of …“大量的……”，后接不可数名词；knowledge“知识”，是不可数名词，排除 A。故选 B。

## 五、完形填空

## 【分析】

本文叙述了作者在火车站等火车的时候，突然晕倒了，另一位等火车的绅士发现后把她送到了医院，这位绅士没有留下姓名，作者决定以后要向这位绅士学习，乐于助人。

## 【解析】

26. 考查动词及语境的理解。A. met 遇见； B. forgot 忘记 C. said 说； D. remembered 记得。

句意：我记得下面的一件事情是医生在问我的名字。根据 that the doctor was asking me my name. 可知，是记得一件事情，故选 D。

27. 考查连词及语境的理解。A. so 因此，表示前后是因果关系； B. because 因为，后跟原因； C. though 尽管； D. however 但是。句意：这件事情发生是因为我太累了。根据上文发生晕倒，是因为作者太累了。故选 B。

28. 考查形容词及语境的理解。A. little 少，强调几乎没有； B. much 多，后修饰不可数名词； C. few 很少，后跟可数名词的复数形式； D. many 许多，后跟可数名词复数形式。句意：我忙着打扫我的新家以至于我上周末没有吃太多东西。much 修饰动词，eat much 吃太多。故选 B。

29. 考查名词及语境的理解。A. train 火车； B. plane 飞机； C. bus 公交车； D. car 小汽车。

句意：医生告诉我等候火车的那位绅士看见我摔倒了。根据 I was standing waiting for the train 可知，这里指等候火车。故选 A。

30. 考查短语及语境的理解。A. at first 首先； B. just now 刚才； C. at least 至少； D. at once 立刻，马上。句意：他立刻到达我的旁边，告诉其他的人打 911。根据 He stayed with me 31 the ambulance arrived. 可知，这里指他立刻到我的身边来。故选 D。

31. 考查连词及语境的理解。A. while 当……时候； B. since 自从； C. until 直到； D. as soon as 一……就。句意：他和我呆在一起直到救护车来。根据句意故选 C。

32. 考查动词及语境的理解。A. catch 赶上； B. miss 错过； C. drop 丢掉； D. meet 遇见。

句意：然后他和我一起去医院，这使他错过了他的火车。根据 Then he went with me to the hospital, 可知，陪着作者去医院耽误了这位绅士赶火车的时间。故选 B。

33. 考查连词及语境的理解。A. Or 或者； B. Although 尽管； C. For 因为； D. But 但是。句意：但是是否他看了这篇文章记得一位年轻女士在火车站晕倒过。根据上下文的关系，这里是转折关系。故选 D。

34. 考查代词及语境的理解。A. me 我； B. him 他； C. her 她； D. you 你。句意：我愿意让他知道我想说声：谢谢。根据 I want to say "Thank you." 可知，谢谢是说给那位绅士的，所以用宾格 him，故选 B。

35. 考查动词及语境的理解。句意：无论什么时间遇到这件事，我将和他一样做同样的事情。因为这位绅士对我做的事情发生在过去，所以用一般过去时。故选 C。

点睛：在理解全文意思的基础上，结合文章内容对空缺句子作合乎逻辑的推理。必须弄清空缺词句的确切含义，空缺词句与其前后句的意义衔接必须自然、合理，不可出现意义断层或说东道西的情况，必须从空缺句的内部结构入手，从语法、词语固定搭配、词形变化等角度考虑，务必使所填的单词准确无误。根据词的意义和用法进行选择，重复考虑语境。上下文找线索，上下文找提示。完形填空的文章都是一个意义相关联的语篇，它围绕一个话题论述，在行文中词语重复、替代等现象是不可避免的。根据这个原则，某个空格所对应的答案很可能就在上下文中重复出现的相关词。所以，可以根据这些词之间的有机联系确定答案。

## 六、阅读单选

36-40. ACDBD

### 【分析】

本文介绍了电视的发展过程。

### 【解析】

36. A

细节理解题。根据 On April 7, 1927, the first public television programme was broadcast in the USA. 可知在 1927 年 4 月 7 日，第一个公众电视节目在美国播出，不是在英国播出，故选 A。

37. C

词义猜测题。根据 Families saved money during the war years, and wanted to buy a lot of things after the war. 可知此处表示每个家庭想要买的东西，故选 C。

38. D

推理判断题。根据 1950-1959 was an exciting period for television. 可知在 1950 年到 1959 年，也就是 20 世纪 50 年代，电视快速发展的时期，故选 D。

39. B

概括归纳题。根据全文围绕着电视发展的过程展开的，故选 B。

40. D

词义猜测题。根据 1950-1959 was an exciting period for television. Colour televisions and remote controls came out during this time. 可知在 1950 年到 1959 年，也就是 20 世纪 50 年代，电视快速发展的时期，故此处表示在这个时期电视发展的快，故选 D。

点睛：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 36，根据 On April 7, 1927, the first public television programme was

broadcast in the USA. 可知在 1927 年 4 月 7 日, 第一个公众电视节目在美国播出, 不是在英国播出, 故选 A。

41-45. ADCCB

【分析】本文介绍了 NO-AD 广告的信息和作用。

【解析】

41. 细节理解题。根据 You have to advertise to get people's attention to sell products 可知, 许多公司花大量的钱在广告上是为了吸引人们注意到他的产品。故选 A。

42. 细节理解题。根据 That next person then tells another friend, family member, or colleague (同事). And so a chain of information is created 可知, 口口相传也是一种广告形式。故选 D。

43. 词义猜测题。根据 It's much more believable to hear about a product from a family member or friend who has used it (当我们从家人或朋友那里知道他正在用某种产品时, 我们会觉得更可信) 可知, 与之相对应的那种广告方式就不可信。故 unconvincing 的意思是: 不可信的。故选 C。

44. 细节理解题。根据 which makes their products cheaper for customers 以及文章后面的三条建议可知。A, B, D 都不符合题意。故选 C。

45. 主旨大意题。根据 The NO-AD company doesn't advertise in traditional ways 以及整篇文章都介绍了 NO-AD 的广告方式和优势等。所以作者的目的是介绍 NO-AD 广告的一些信息。故选 B。

点睛: 这篇文章介绍了 NO-AD 广告。在做细节判断题时, 首先我们要仔细研读题干中每个句子的意思, 带着问题阅读原文, 在原文中找出相对应的句子, 只有完全符合文章意思的句子, 才可判断为正确, 需要学生认真仔细地去推敲。如 1, 4 题都是根据文中的真实句子判断选出正确答案。

## 七、短文选词填空

46. historical

47. widely

48. through

49. is shown

50. background

51. their

52. because

53. passed by

54. has touched

55. to visit

【分析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了电视节目《国家宝藏》，促进更多人去参观博物馆。

**【解析】**

46.

句意：但是怎样让博物馆和它们的历史藏品更有趣呢？此处应填形容词作定语；根据上文提到的“a museum”和备选词汇可知，空格处应是形容词“历史的”。故填 historical。

47.

句意：中央电视台的文化节目《国家宝藏》广受欢迎。根据常识和备选词汇可知，空格处应是副词 widely，广泛地，修饰动词。故填 widely。

48.

句意：节目通过不同的方式展示宝物。“different ways”应是“shows treasures”的方式状语，所以此处应是介词“通过”；再结合备选词汇可知，空格处应是 through。故填 through。

49.

句意：每件宝物都由“国宝守护人”来展示。根据空后“by ‘national treasure keepers’”可知，句子主语和动词之间应是被动关系；再结合备选词汇可知，空格处应是“被展示”。故选 is shown。

50.

句意：他们会讲述那些宝物的背景。空格处在定冠词 the 之后，应是名词；结合后句“While telling the stories behind the treasures,”和备选词汇可知，空格处应是名词“背景”。故填 background。

51.

句意：在讲述宝藏背后的故事的同时，“国宝守护者”也讲述着自己的故事。空格处在 own（自己的）之前，应是形容词性物主代词；结合主语“the national treasure keepers”和备选词汇，空格处应是 their，他们的，形容词性物主代词。故填 their。

52.

句意：香港演员梁家辉自称是“半故宫博物院的人”，因为他花了很多时间在故宫博物院拍电影《垂帘听政》。空后的内容表示原因，故填 because。

53.

句意：他每次经过故宫博物馆的时候，都觉得很兴奋。根据句子结构可知，空格处应是谓语动词；结合宾语“the Palace Museum”和备选词汇可知，空格处应是“经过”。故填 passed by。

54.

句意：这个节目《国家宝藏》已经触动了数百万人的心。根据句子结构可知，空格处应是谓语动词；结合宾语“millions of people's hearts”和备选词汇可知，空格处应是“触动”。故填 has touched。

55.

句意：故宫博物院院长单霁翔说，这次展览鼓励更多的人参观博物馆。根据 encourage sb. to do sth.和备选词汇可知，空格处应是动词不定式“to visit”。故填 to visit。

## 八、完成句子

56、happen to find your way successful

### 【详解】

happen to do sth“碰巧做某事”；find sth+形容词，“发现某事物怎么样”，your way“你的方法”，作 find 的宾语，successful“成功的”，作宾补。if 引导的条件状语从句，主句是祈使句，从句用一般现在时，从句主语是“you”，谓语动词 happen 用原形。故填 happen to find your way successful。

57、pull together win

### 【详解】

句意：如果你们能齐心协力，你们将会赢下一次比赛。本句是 if 引导的条件状语从句，主句用一般将来时，从句使用一般现在时；一般将来时构成 will do sth.。短语 pull together：齐心协力，团结一致；win the game：赢得比赛。结合句意和提示可知答案是(1). pull (2). together (3). win。

58、require strength be helpful

### 【详解】

根据中英文对照可知，此处缺少“需要力量”以及“能帮助”，需要的英语是 require，strength 力量，结合题干可知是 if 引导的条件状语从句，从句时态用一般现在时，从句主语是“you”，所以第一空填 require strength；be helpful to sb.对……有帮助，因情态动词 may 后接动词原形，故第二空填 be helpful。故填 require strength；be helpful。

59、If come make sure

### 【详解】

分析可知，可知此句是 if 引导的条件状语从句，从句使用一般现在时，主句使用一般将来时（祈使句或含有情态动词的句子）；空格处填“如果”、“来”和“一定”。if 意思为“如果”，引导条件状语从句；come to sp.意思为“来到某某地方”；make sure 意思为“确保，务必，一定”，后面可跟宾语从句。句子开头首字母大写。故填 If；come；make；sure。

60、If put on

### 【详解】

根据句意可知，本句为 if 引导的条件状语从句。if 连词，如果，put on 增加（体重）。will+动词原形。所以答案为：If；put on。

## 九、书面表达

61、



There are different kinds of variety shows on TV now, but what kind of variety shows is suitable for students to watch?

People have different opinions on this question. Most of them think students should view some variety shows which are positive and helpful to their study.

I agree to the opinion. And I think most of the variety shows on TV are not suitable for students to view. As students, the most important thing for us is to study, so we should view some variety shows which can make us get much knowledge and have the educational meaning. Also, this kind of variety shows can help us learn how to solve problems in our studies and lives.

**【详解】**

1. 题干解读：现在电视上有各种各样的综艺节目，对什么样的电视节目适合学生观看，人们有不同的看法，大部分人认为学生应该看积极向上的、对学习有帮助的节目，发表一下自己的观点。

2. 写作指导：先对电视节目的现状加以描述，然后写多数人认为适合学生观看的节目，最后表达自己的观点；文章应该用一般现在时态，注意谓语动词的正确形式。