

## 九年级上册英语 Unit 5 《Art World》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

请听下面一段对话，回答三个小题。

1. What day is tomorrow?

- A. Spring Festival.                      B. Mid-autumn Festival.                      C. Christmas Day.

2. What special food is mentioned in the conversation?

- A. Beef.                                      B. Mooncakes.                                      C. Fish and chips.

3. When will Tom come tomorrow?

- A. At breakfast time.                      B. At lunch time.                                      C. At supper time.

请听下面一段对话，回答两个小题。

4. What was wrong with David?

- A. He hurt his leg.                                      B. He failed in the race.                                      C. He got worse than last week.

5. What does David plan to do instead of running?

- A. He said he would learn painting.  
B. He said he would learn skating.  
C. He said he would learn playing football.

请听下面一段对话，回答三个小题。

6. When does the museum open?

- A. At 8:30.                                      B. At 9:00.                                      C. At 9:30.

7. How many times has the man been to the museum?

- A. Once.                                      B. Twice.                                      C. Three times.

8. There are many old \_\_\_\_\_ on the first floor.

- A. robots                                      B. planes                                      C. computers

听对话，回答下列小题。

9. What's the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Coach and student.                      B. Brother and sister.                                      C. Teacher and student.

10. What will Mary probably be in the future?

- A. A player.                      B. A scientist.                      C. An actress.

听对话，回答下列小题。

11. Where are the two speakers?

- A. In the school.                      B. In the park.                      C. In the theater.

12. What will Harry probably do next?

- A. Play board games.                      B. Argue with friends.                      C. Talk to friends.

听材料，回答下列小题：

13. Where does Jack ask Jenny to go?

- A. To the park.                      B. To the school.                      C. To the stadium.

14. Why does Jenny refuse Jack at first?

- A. She dislikes Mike.                      B. She dislikes running.                      C. She dislikes being cold.

15. What may Jenny do next?

- A. Sit in the room.                      B. Go to watch the race.                      C. Give Jack a call.

## 笔试部分

### 二、单项选择

16. Could I ask you a few questions, sir? It won't \_\_\_\_\_ much of your time.

- A. put up                      B. make up                      C. use up                      D. take up

17. After reviewing the new words, he \_\_\_\_\_ the text.

- A. went on to explain                      B. went on explaining  
C. preferred explaining                      D. stopped explaining

18. —Shall we meet at the station at 8 a.m.?

—In fact we \_\_\_\_\_. The train \_\_\_\_\_ until 10 a.m.

- A. mustn't; doesn't leave                      B. mustn't; leaves  
C. needn't; won't leave                      D. needn't; will leave

19. —What made her unhappy?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Because she lost her wallet.                      B. She has lost her wallet.  
C. To lose her wallet.                      D. Losing her wallet.

20. \_\_\_\_\_ great fun it is to go hiking in \_\_\_\_\_ weather!

- A. What, so fine                      B. How, such a fine

C. What, such fine

D. How, so fine

21. —Could you let me know \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday ?

—Because the traffic was heavy .

A. why did you come late

B. why you came late

C. why do you come late

D. why you come late

22. He \_\_\_\_\_ in getting a place at the art school.

A. succeeded

B. successful

C. successfully

D. successes

23. —I want to know \_\_\_\_\_. —I'm afraid that we can't be there on time.

A. why we arrived at the factory late

B. if we will reach the factory late

C. how can we get to the factory

D. when are we going to reach the factory

24. He was found \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground and was quickly taken to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. lay; the hospital

B. lain; hospital

C. lying; hospital

D. lying; the hospital

25. \_\_\_\_\_ you are at the post office, would you please help me post this letter?

A. Because

B. Before

C. Until

D. While

### 三、完形填空

#### My mother's loving hands

Night after night, she came to help me sleep, even long after my childhood years.

I don't remember 26 it first started making me a little angry — my mom's hands pushing my hair that way. But it really made me uncomfortable, for they 27 rough (粗糙的) against my young skin. Finally, one night, I 28 her, "Don't do that any more. Your hands are too rough!" She didn't say anything, 29 she never did it again.

Years later, I missed my mother's 30 and her goodnight kiss on my face. I'm not a little girl any more.

My mom is 31 her mid-seventies, and her rough hands are still doing things for my family and me.

Now my own children have 32. It was late on Thanksgiving Eve. As I slept in my bedroom, a familiar hand ran across my 33 to push the hair from my head. Then a kiss, ever so softly, touched my brow (额头).

Taking my mom's hand, I told her how 34 I was for that night I shouted at her. But my mom didn't know what I was talking about. She had forgotten it long ago.

That night, I 35 with a new appreciation (感激) for my mother's caring hands. And the guilt (内疚)

that I had carried around for so long was nowhere to be found.

- |                  |                 |                |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 26. A. when      | B. where        | C. why         |
| 27. A. looked    | B. felt         | C. seemed      |
| 28. A. nodded at | B. shouted at   | C. seemed      |
| 29. A. so        | B. or           | C. but         |
| 30. A. hands     | B. words        | C. smiles      |
| 31. A. on        | B. in           | C. at          |
| 32. A. stayed up | B. woken up     | C. grown up    |
| 33. A. nose      | B. face         | C. mouth       |
| 34. A. sorry     | B. tired        | C. relaxed     |
| 35. A. left home | B. kept working | C. fell asleep |

#### 四、阅读单选

##### A

Once upon a time, there was a spider with the name Anansi. He knew that he was very clever but he also knew he wasn't wise. He didn't like this, but he did not know what to do. One day he had an idea. He went around the village with a basket and asked people to give him some of their wisdom. Each person put a bit in his basket and wished him good luck.

Soon his basket was full, but Anansi was worried that his neighbors might be jealous(嫉妒) of his wisdom and take it from him. He decided to hide it at the top of a tall tree. When he had tied the basket to the front part of his body, he tried to climb the tree, but it was too difficult. He tried again and again without success.

Then his youngest son walked by. "What are you doing, father?" he asked and Anansi told him. "Why don't you carry the basket on your back instead?" his son said.

Anansi put the basket on his back and climbed the tree easily, but he wasn't happy. "I walked all over the village and collected so much wisdom that I am the wisest person ever, but my baby son is still wiser than me. Take back your wisdom!" he said. And he threw the basket of wisdom into the air and went home. And that's how wisdom went all over the world.

36. Anansi went around the village because \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                               |                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. he knew he was very clever | B. he wanted to show his good luck    |
| C. he hoped to meet his son   | D. he wanted to ask people for wisdom |

37. Anansi wanted to get his wisdom from \_\_\_\_\_.

A. his son                      B. his father                      C. the villagers                      D. the neighbors

38. The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 2 refers to(指的是) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the tree                      B. the basket                      C. the luck                      D. the wisdom

39. The passage above is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a report                      B. a story                      C. an advertisement                      D. a diary

40. The best title for the passage would be " \_\_\_\_\_".

A. Anansi's wisdom                      B. The wisdom of Anansi's son

C. Anansi and his son                      D. Anansi and the villagers

## B



7 January, 2014

A new report says more and more international students are attending colleges and universities in the United States. It also notes a large increase in the number of international students from China.

These findings are from the latest Open Doors Report. The report documents the record number of international students in the United States during 2012, 2013 school year. It says more than seven hundred sixty-four thousand four-hundred such students were attending American colleges and universities during the last two years. That represents an increase of almost six percent than one year earlier.

On the other hand, the number of Americans studying overseas (海外) increased by one percent, which reached nineteen thousand this year.

The report says one hundred ninety-four thousand students at American colleges and universities were from

China. That is an increase of more than twenty-three percent over the year before. Peggy Blumenthal, an expert(专家) of international education, described the effect of the increase in Chinese students.

"Now they have been coming for some time. But this year was the highest level ever." She says many Chinese families are able to pay for the highest-quality education for their children. The children mainly choose to study in America.

"We know many of them have enough income to be able to afford to send them anywhere in the world

that they want to go. And for the most part, looking around the world, Chinese students still prefer to come to the United States as their choice."

Chinese students are not the only ones who want to attend American colleges and universities. After China, India sends the second largest number of students to the United States for higher education. India has about one hundred thousand students in American schools. South Korea is third with about seventy two thousand students.

Why do so many foreign students study in the United States? Peggy Blumenthal provides one reason.

"The advantage America has is that we have a huge system and a very perfect system. So there are over four thousand universities and colleges in the United States. Among them are some top ones in the world, and what that tells us is there is still a lot of room to host international students."

Foreign students represent less than four percent of the total student population in American higher education. And from Learning English, that's the VOA Special English Education Report. I'm Bob Doughty. Thanks for listening.

41. Bob Doughty seems to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an exchange student from the USA
- B. an expert of international education
- C. a viewer of VOA
- D. a reporter from VOA

42. Which country below has the fewest students studying overseas? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. South Korea      B. India      C. China      D. America

43. Which is NOT the reason why so many Chinese students go to the USA for further study? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Lots of Chinese families are able to pay for the highest-quality education for their children
- B. The USA has a huge and a very perfect education system.
- C. There is a lot of room to host international students in the USA.
- D. The USA has some top universities and colleges in the world.

44. Which of the following statement is true? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. China has 122,000 more students than South Korea at American colleges and universities.
- B. The number of Americans studying overseas is becoming smaller and smaller.
- C. The number of Asian students has an increase of 6% over the past two years.
- D. Most of the international students in the United States are Chinese.

45. This passage from VOA Special English is most likely to be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. An advertisement B. A radio programme C. A science report D. A tour guide

## 五、用所给单词的正确形式填空

46. We are short of money, so you'd better have your pocket money \_\_\_\_\_ (control) .
47. Mrs Rainbow would rather \_\_\_\_\_ (creative) different feelings for us.
48. Try your best \_\_\_\_\_ (create) a wonderful future.
49. The Sichuan Basin along the Yangtze River \_\_\_\_\_ (praise) as the "Land of Abundance" (天府之国) over the years.
50. \_\_\_\_\_ (control) the situation, they will have to find out a new way.
51. I expect my robot \_\_\_\_\_ (last) 10 years.
52. Saris are the \_\_\_\_\_ (tradition) clothes for women here.
53. It's not true that God \_\_\_\_\_ (create) the world.
54. Let's welcome our headmaster \_\_\_\_\_ (present) the prizes to the \_\_\_\_\_ (win).
55. The young people finish the work \_\_\_\_\_ (succeed) .

## 六、翻译句子

56. 《汉字听写大会》值得被广大教师和家长高度评价。

The TV programme *Chinese Character Dictation Contest* is

\_\_\_\_\_ both teachers and parents.

57. 因为精湛的球技德国门将诺伊尔被授予金手套奖。

German goalkeeper Manuel Neuer \_\_\_\_\_ the Golden Glove Award because of his excellent skills.

58. 谷歌最为人知的可能就是帮助您在网络上找到东西。

Google may \_\_\_\_\_ you find things on the web.

59. 那位作曲家编写新曲子遇到了很大的困难。

The composer has \_\_\_\_\_ new music.

60. 汤米气喘吁吁地朝着学校跑过来，他乘错了车。

Tommy \_\_\_\_\_ —he had taken the wrong bus.

61. 有突出地方特色的中国民间音乐吸引了越来越多的外国人。

Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ attracts more and more foreigners.

## 七、书面表达

62. 以 "The art form I like best" 为题写一篇关于你最喜欢的艺术形式的文章，艺术形式不限，如：画画，剪纸，乐器等，字数不少于 90 词。可用下列表达：

I have a real gift for ...; I became interested in...when I was; I once did not like ...because...;  
I forgot...until...; Since then, I have been crazy about...I enjoy myself...every time...

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## 参考答案

### 一、听长对话选答案

1. B

2. B

3. C

#### 【原文】

W: Hi, Tom! Are you free tomorrow?

M: Yes, I am. Why?

W: Tomorrow is Mid-autumn Festival.

M: What's it?

W: It's an important festival in China. On this day family members get together and eat a big dinner. Do you want to try moon-cakes?

M: Moon-cakes? That would be great. When should I get to your home?

W: Of course at supper time tomorrow afternoon.

M: OK, I will come at five o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

W: See you.

4. A

5. A

#### 【原文】

W: Did you go to see David yesterday?

M: Yes. He's better than last week.

W: Glad to hear that. Will he go on his running?

M: It's a pity. He hurt his leg.

W: Sorry to hear that. What does he plan to do next?

M: He said he would learn painting.

6. C

7. B

8. C

#### 【原文】

W: It's already nine o'clock. When can we enter the museum?

M: It's not open yet. We have to wait until 9:30.

W: Have you ever been to this museum before?

M: Yes, I've been here twice.

W: Is there anything interesting in the museum?

M: Of course. There are lots of old machines in the 20th century.

W: Are there any old planes on show?

M: No, there aren't. But there are many old computers on the first floor.

W: I hear the biggest computer was as large as a house.

M: Yes, funny? But it was the fastest and cleverest one at that time.

9. B

10. B

【原文】

W: Amazing! Su Yiming did really well in last jump.

M: He is such an excellent player. I wish to be a great player like him.

W: You will make it. Our dad and your soccer coach always praise you.

M: No matter how hard it is, I will try my best. What's your dream job, Mary?

W: I am quite interested in science now.

M: I remembered being an actress was your dream before.

W: You know mom. She will never allow it.

11. A

12. C

【原文】

W: You look upset in class, Harry. What happened?

M: Well, do you remember my best friends Tom and Mike?

W: Of course. We played board games together last week.

M: They often argue with each other and always ask me to stand by one of them.

W: That's too bad. Maybe you should tell them you just want to be yourself.

M: I did, but they are still angry with me.

W: You can talk to them again. Explain that friends must have something in common while accepting their differences, which can make friendship stronger.

M: OK, I'll try after school. Thanks so much.

13. A

14. C

15. B

【原文】

M: Hello, Jenny, what are you doing?

W: Oh, Jack, I'm talking to you on the phone.

M: Haha, you're funny.

W: I'm joking. I'm just sitting in my room. Why?

M: How about coming to the park?

W: The park?

M: Yeah, there is a race today. It's a 10-kilometer run.

W: Sorry, it's cold outside. I like being warm.

M: Mike is running in the race.

W: Mike? From our school?

M: Yes, he is. And he is first. He's winning.

W: OK. I'm coming now.

第 II 卷 (非选择题)

二、单项选择

16. D

【详解】

句意：先生，我可以问你几个问题吗？我不会占用你很多时间。

考查动词短语辨析。put up 张贴；make up 构成；use up 用完；take up 占用。根据上文“Could I ask you a few questions, sir?”可知，下文应该是不会占用很长时间。根据句意，故选 D。

17. A

【详解】

句意：复习完新单词后，他继续讲解课文。

考查动词用法。go on to do sth 继续做另一件事；go on doing sth 继续做原来的事；prefer doing 更喜欢做某事，宁愿做某事；stop doing 停止做某事，停下正在做的事。根据前面“After reviewing the new words”及空后“the text”可知，此处是做完复习新单词这一件事后，他继续作解释课文的另一件事。故选 A。

18. C

【详解】

句意：——我们上午 8 点在车站见面好吗？——事实上我们不需要。火车会直到上午 10 点才开。考查情态动词和动词时态辨析题。needn't 不必，指没有必要；mustn't 表示“不可以”“不允许”。until 10 a.m. 是个将来的时间，句子需用一般将来时，可排除 AB 两个选项。not...until 直到……才，固定结构，可排除 D 项。根据 The train won't leave until 10 a.m., 可知是“没必要早来”，故选 C。

19、D

【详解】

句意：——什么事使她不高兴？——丢失了她的钱包。

Because she lost her wallet 因为她丢失了钱包；She has lost her wallet 她丢失了她的钱包；To lose her wallet 动词不定式；Losing her wallet 动名词形式。根据问题可知，这个空回答的是 What“什么事”，是该句的主语，故排除 A 和 B。动词不定式和动名词都可以作主语，不定式表示一次具体的行为；动名词表示一般的行为。这里应用动名词作主语，故选 D。

20、C

【详解】

句意：在这样好的天气里去远足是多么有趣啊！前一空考察感叹句。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！How+句子！本题“it is to go hiking in \_\_\_\_\_ weather!”是“主语+谓语+其他”部分；great fun 为名词词组；所以本句是由 what 来引导的感叹句。fun 不可数名词，乐趣；前面不用冠词 a/an。后一个空，辨别使用 so 与 such。so (adv.) 表示“如此”、“这样”的意思，用作副词，修饰形容词和副词，主要结构有：1.so+adj.+a/an+可数名词单数(+that 从句)；2.so+adj./adv. (+that 从句)；3.so+many/few/much/little+复数可数名词(+that 从句)。such (adj.) 表示“如此”“这样”的意思，用作形容词，修饰名词，主要结构有：1.such+a/an+adj.+单数可数名词(+that 从句)；2.such+adj.+不可数名词(+that 从句)；3.such+adj.+复数可数名词(+that 从句)。weather 不可数名词，天气。故选 C。

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。再次，加词。若是名词（词组），那么本句由 what (a/an) 引导；若是形容词或副词，那么本句就由 how 引导。

21、B

【详解】

句意：——你能告诉我昨天你为什么迟到吗？——因为交通阻塞。

考查宾语从句语序及时态。know 后面跟着由 why 引导的宾语从句，用正常语序/陈述句语序，故排除

A/C, 时间状语是 yesterday, 故用一般过去时, 所以选 B。

22、A

【详解】

句意: 他成功地在艺术学校获得了一席之地。

考查词语辨析。succeeded 动词, 成功; successful 成功的, 形容词; successfully 成功地, 副词; successes 成功, 名词。短语 succeed in doing sth. 表示“在……方面成功”; 根据语境可知用一般过去时态, succeed 的过去式是 succeeded。故选 A。

23、B

【详解】

句意: -我想知道我们是否到达工厂晚了。恐怕我们没有按时到达那里。why we arrived at the factory late 我们为什么到达工厂晚了; if we will reach the factory late 我们是否到达工厂晚了; how can we get to the factory 我们怎样到达工厂; when are we going to reach the factory 我们打算什么时候到达工厂。这个题目考查宾语从句, 根据下面的回答可知应选 B。

24、C

【详解】

句意: 他被发现躺在地上, 很快被送进了医院。lay 是 lie 的过去式, 躺; lain 是 lie 的过去分词形式; lying 是现在分词, 表示状态; hospital 医院; the hospital 特指医院。根据句意可知, 第一个空表示正在地上躺着, 用现在分词作主语补足语; 第二个空 hospital 前面没有冠词时, 表示生病住院; 有定冠词 the 的时候表示特指去医院, 不一定是生病住院。根据句意可知, 他是生病住院了, 故应选 C。

25、D

【详解】

句意: 当你在邮局的时候, 请你帮我把这封信邮走好吗? Because 因为; Before 在...之前; Until 直到...时候; While 当...时候。根据句意 would you please help me post this letter 可知, 在邮局的时候才能去邮信, 故应选 D。

### 三、完形填空

26-30. A B B C A      31-35. B C B A C

【分析】

短文大意: 本文是一篇散文, “我”小时候很嫌弃妈妈粗糙的手, 曾对妈妈大喊大叫, 长大后却想念妈妈的手和她在“我”脸上的晚安吻。直到有一天感恩节前的夜晚, 妈妈又一次温柔地抚摸着“我”的额头, “我”终于拉着妈妈的手, 告诉她那晚对她大喊大叫是多么抱歉。那天晚上, 因为我妈妈的关爱之手, “我”怀着一种新的感激之情睡着了。全文表达了“我”对妈妈的感恩之情。

### 【解析】

26. 句意：我不记得它是什么时候开始让我生气的。考查主语从句。when 表时间，where 表地点，why 表原因。根据句意语境，可知 BC 两项不合句意，故选 A。

27. 句意：但这让我很不舒服，它们在我细嫩的皮肤上感觉很粗糙。考查动词辨析题。A. looked 看上去；B. felt 感觉；C. seemed 好像。rough 粗糙的，触觉形容词；根据句意语境，可知选 B。

28. 句意：一天晚上，我对她大喊。考查动词短语辨析题。A. nodded at 对……点头致意；B. shouted at 对……大喊大叫；C. seemed 好像。根据下文“我”的话 Don't do that any more. Your hands are too rough!，可知 shouted at 符合句意，故选 B。

29. 句意：她什么也没说，但她再也没说过。考查连词辨析题。so 表因果，or 表选择，but 表转折。本句前后是转折关系，需用 but 连接；根据句意语境，可知选 C。

30. 句意：多年以后，我怀念妈妈的手和她在我脸上的晚安吻。考查名词辨析题。A. hands 双手；B. words 话语；C. smiles 微笑。根据前文内容，结合 her rough hands are still doing things for my family and me.，可知选 A。

31. 句意：我妈妈已经 70 多岁了，她粗糙的双手还在为我和我的家人做着事情。考查介词辨析题。in one's + 基数词复数，表示“在某人多少岁时”；根据句意语境，可知选 B。

32. 句意：现在我自己的孩子都长大了。考查动词短语辨析题。A. stayed up 熬夜；B. woken up 睡醒；C. grown up 长大。my own children 我自己的孩子，根据句意语境，可知选 C。

33. 句意：当我在卧室里睡觉时，一只熟悉的手从我脸上掠过，把头发从我的头上拨开。考查名词辨析题。A. nose 鼻子；B. face 脸；C. mouth 嘴。联系上文 Years later, I missed my mother's hands and her goodnight kiss on my face.，根据句意语境，可知 AC 不合语境，故选 B。

34. 句意：我拉着妈妈的手，告诉她那晚我对她大喊大叫是多么抱歉。考查形容词辨析题。A. sorry 抱歉的；B. tired 疲倦的；C. relaxed 放松的。根据下文 And the guilt that I had carried around for so long was nowhere to be found.，结合句意语境，可知“我”终于向妈妈道歉，故选 A。

35. 句意：那天晚上，我怀着一种新的感激之情睡着了。考查动词短语辨析题。A. left home 离家；B. kept working 持续工作；C. fell asleep 睡着。根据句意语境，可知 fell asleep 符合语境，故选 C。

### 【点睛】

完形填空，集阅读理解、语法、词法、句法于一体，是难度最大的题，重点考查语言综合运用能力。解题的方法第一要带着空，通读文章，搞清事件发生的背景。紧紧抓住上下文语境所提供的信息，充分利用各种线索，语法知识以及句子之间的关系，词的搭配，结合上下文背景语境，结合句意选择适合语境的选项。

## 四、阅读单选

36-40. D C D B A

【分析】

本文讲述了名叫 Anansi 的蜘蛛从村民那里收集了很多智慧，放在一个篮子里，当他想要把这篮子智慧藏到树上时，发现很难上树。他的儿子让他背着篮子上去，他原以为自己最聪明，但是他的儿子仍然比他聪明。于是，他把一篮子智慧扔在空中，这样智慧到了世界各地。

【解析】

36. D

细节理解题。根据 He went around the village with a basket and asked people to give him some of their wisdom. 可知 Anansi 去村里是为了让人们给他一些智慧，故选 D。

37. C

细节理解题。根据 He went around the village with a basket and asked people to give him some of their wisdom. 可知 Anansi 想从村民那里获得智慧，故选 C。

38. D

词义猜测题。根据 Soon his basket was full, but Anansi was worried that his neighbors might be jealous (嫉妒) of his wisdom and take it from him. 可知他担心他的邻居会妒忌他的智慧，拿走它，故此处的 it 指的是 wisdom。故选 D。

39. B

推理判断题。根据文中讲述了一个蜘蛛收集智慧，藏智慧，然后扔了智慧的故事，故选 B。

40. A

标题归纳题。本文讲述了一个名叫 Anansi 的蜘蛛收集智慧，藏智慧，然后扔了智慧的故事，故选 A。  
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 2，根据 He went around the village with a basket and asked people to give him some of their wisdom. 可知 Anansi 想从村民那里获得智慧，故选 C。

41-45. D D C A B

【分析】

这篇短文是《美国之音》的一个新闻节目，讲述了现在越来越多国外的学生来美国学习，其中最多的是中国的学生。

【解析】

41. 推理判断题。根据短文开头 A new report says more and more international students are attending colleges and universities in the United States. 可知，这篇短文是语篇新闻报道。再根据短文的最后 And from Learning English, that's the VOA Special English Education Report. I'm Bob Doughty. 可知，播报这篇新闻的

是《美国之音》的 Bob Doughty, 由此可知 Bob 是来自《美国之音》的一名记者。故选 D。

42. 细节理解题。根据短文中 On the other hand, the number of Americans studying overseas (海外) increased by one percent, which reached nineteen thousand this year. 可知, 在海外学习的美国人有 19,000。再根据短文第四段和第七段的内容可知, 中国有 194,000 人在美国学习, 印度有 100,000, 韩国有 72,000, 因此在海外学习的学生最少的是美国, 故选 D。

43. 细节理解题。根据短文中 She says many Chinese families are able to pay for the highest-quality education for their children、The advantage America has is that we have a huge system and a very perfect system 以及 So there are over four thousand universities and colleges in the United States. Among them are some top ones in the world 可知, 这些都是中国的学生来美国学习的原因。故应选 C。

44. 推理判断题。根据短文中 The report says one hundred ninety-four thousand students at American colleges and universities were from China 可知, 在美国学习的中国学生有 194,000, South Korea is third with about seventy-two thousand students 韩国是 72,000, 因此比韩国多了 122,000, 故 A 是正确的。

45. 推理判断题。根据短文的最后 And from Learning English, that's the VOA Special English Education Report. I'm Bob Doughty. Thanks for listening 可知, 这是《美国之音》的一个新闻节目, 最后主持人说感谢收听, 因此我们知道这是一个收音机的节目。故选 B。

## 五、用所给单词的正确形式填空

46、controlled

【详解】

句意: 我们缺钱, 所以你最好控制使用你的零用钱。“have”是使役动词, 表示“让, 使”, 其宾语是“pocket money”; control“控制”, 动词, 作宾补, 与逻辑主语“pocket money”是被动关系, 用过去分词的形式 controlled, 表示“让你的零用钱被限制”, have sth done“让某事被做”。故填 controlled。

47、create

【详解】

句意: 虹女士宁愿给我们创造不同的感受。根据 would rather do sth“宁愿做某事”可知, 空处用加动词原形, 故把形容词 creative 变为动词 create, 故填 create。

48、to create

【详解】

句意: 尽你最大的努力创造美好的未来。短语 try one's best to do sth.: 努力做某事, 尽力做某事; 结合句意和所给词可知答案是 to create。

49、has been praised

【详解】



句意：长江流域的四川盆地多年来被誉为“天府之国”。分析句子可知，主语 The Sichuan Basin 和谓语 praise 之间是被动关系，因此应使用被动语态；时间状语 over the years 是一个始于过去持续至现在的一个时段，通常与现在完成时连用，所以，此处应该使用现在完成时的被动语态，其构成为：have/has been + 动词的过去分词；主语 The Sichuan Basin 是第三人称单数，助动词使用 has；praise 的过去分词是 praised。故填 has been praised。

50、To control

【详解】

句意：为了控制局面，他们必须找到新的出路。由句意可知这里应用动词不定式的形式，表示目的，故答案为：To control。

51、to last

【详解】

句意：我希望我的机器人能使用 10 年。expect sb to do sth“希望某人做某事”，动词不定式作宾补，故填 to last。

52、traditional

【详解】

句意：莎丽是这里女性的传统服装。此处作定语修饰“clothes”，用形容词 traditional，表示“传统的”，故填 traditional。

53、created

【详解】

句意：上帝创造了这个世界，这不是真的。句子 that God \_\_\_\_\_(create) the world. 上帝创造了这个世界。是过去发生的动作，因此用过去时。create 的过去式为 created。故填：created。

54、to present winners

【详解】

句意：让我们欢迎校长为获胜者颁奖。“欢迎某人做某事”句型结构为“welcome sb. to do sth.”，“获胜者”为“winner”，此处注意应使用 winner 的复数形式。故填 to present；winners。

55、successfully

【详解】

句意：那群年轻人成功的完成了工作。根据句子结构可知，横线处修饰动词 finish，用副词，故把动词 succeed 成功，变成副词，故填 successfully。

## 六、翻译句子

56. worth thinking highly of by

57. was presented with  
58. be best known for helping  
59. great difficulty making up  
60. ran/was running towards the school out of breath  
61. folk music with strong local colour

**【解析】**

56. be worth doing sth.值得做某事，是一个固定句型；think highly of是固定短语，高度评价，think 要变为动名词形式。by 表示“被...”。

57. be presented with 是一个固定短语，被授予，获赠。根据句意可知，这句话说的是一件过去的事情，应使用一般过去时态，主语是单数，故 be 动词变为 was。

58. be known for 是固定短语，因为...而出名，后面跟名词或者动名词形式。空前的 may 是情态动词，后面跟动词原形，故这里 be 用原形，best 修饰 known，表示最出名的；help 帮助，要用动名词形式。

59. have difficulty doing sth.做某事有困难，是一个固定句型，great 修饰名词 difficulty，表示有很大的困难；make up 是固定短语，编写，这里应用动名词形式 making。

60. run 跑，是一个动词，根据句意可知，这里表示过去发生的动作或者过去正在发生的动作，可以用一般过去时态或者过去进行时，填 ran 或者 was running；towards 是一个介词，朝...，向...；out of breath 是固定短语，气喘吁吁。

61. folk music 民间音乐，是一个名词短语；with strong local colour 是一个介词短语，意思是“有突出的地方特色”，在句中作后置定语，修饰前面的 folk music。

**七、书面表达**

62、

Art is full of beauty. Art has many kinds of forms. The art form I like best is music. I have a real gift for music. But I once did not like music because I couldn't find the beauty of music. I became interested in music when I was 6 years old. I'll never forget my first music lesson. My music teacher, Mrs. Green gave me a wonderful music lesson. She let me sing a song before the class, and I did very well. Since then, I have been crazy about music. I enjoy myself every time I have a music lesson.

**【详解】**

本文属于话题作文，描述最喜欢的艺术形式。根据要表达的内容确定并准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑，可适当增加内容。

**【亮点说明】**这是一篇优秀的作文，很好的完成了试题规定的任务，语言表达符合英语习惯，准确运用时态、主谓一致，特别适用一些亮点词句，如 like best, because, became interested in, wonderful,

before 以及 Since then 等。

增强逻辑关系，增加上下文意思连贯，用词准确，句子通顺，行文连贯。