

## 2021 年江苏省无锡市小升初英语模拟试卷（二）

### 二、辨音题（10 分）

1.（1 分）辨音题（ ）

A. happy                  B. family                  C. what                  D. can

2.（1 分）辨音题（ ）

A. live                  B. unkind                  C. fine                  D. smile

3.（1 分）辨音题（ ）

A. these                  B. yes                  C. evening                  D. we

4.（1 分）辨音题（ ）

A. clock                  B. wrong                  C. fox                  D. close

5.（1 分）辨音题（ ）

A. blue                  B. ruler                  C. true                  D. busy

6.（1 分）辨音题（ ）

A. mouth                  B. round                  C. group                  D. ground

7.（1 分）辨音题（ ）

A. dead                  B. already                  C. leave                  D. heavy

8.（1 分）辨音题（ ）

A. large                  B. March                  C. quarter                  D. far

9.（1 分）辨音题（ ）

A. speak                  B. leaf                  C. really                  D. beat

10.（1 分）辨音题（ ）

A. may                  B. says                  C. way                  D. pay

### 三、英汉互译（10 分）

11.（5 分）汉译英。

（1）举例子\_\_\_\_\_

（2）跑过草地\_\_\_\_\_

（3）在校表现差\_\_\_\_\_

（4）脱下它们\_\_\_\_\_

（5）在马路的左边\_\_\_\_\_

12. (5 分) 英译汉。

(1) keep the room clean\_\_\_\_\_

(2) follow the rules\_\_\_\_\_

(3) too heavy to move\_\_\_\_\_

(4) come true\_\_\_\_\_

(5) care about\_\_\_\_\_

#### 四、单选题 (20 分)

13. (1 分) There is\_\_\_\_\_ "h"and\_\_\_\_\_ "o" in \_\_\_\_\_ word "ghost". ( )

A. a; an; the B. an; an; the C. a; an; a D. the; the; a

14. (1 分) - - - Is your name Alice? - - - Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

A. she is B. it is C. I am D. he is

15. (1 分) - - - Do you need a new dictionary, Susan? - - - My uncle will buy me \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. ( )

A. one B. it C. the one D. another

16. (1 分) - - - Do you go to school \_\_\_\_\_ bus? - - - No, I go to school \_\_\_\_\_ my bike. ( )

A. by; on B. by; by C. on; on D. on; by

17. (1 分) - Here's a box of chocolate on our desk. For me or for your mum?

- It's \_\_\_\_\_, Dad. Happy Father's Day ! ( )

A. hers B. her C. yours D. you

18. (1 分) - \_\_\_\_\_ is it from your home to Suzhou Center?

- Ten minutes by bus. ( )

A. How long B. How far C. How often D. How much

19. (1 分) This kind of milk tastes \_\_\_\_\_, but there's \_\_\_\_\_ in this bottle. I need to buy some. ( )

A. good; little B. well; a little

C. good; much D. well; few

20. (1 分) The girl \_\_\_\_\_ a blue shirt \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of glasses. ( )

A. in, wears B. with, with

C. wears, wears D. in, with

21. (1 分) - What \_\_\_\_\_ your neighbour\_\_\_\_\_? - He is tall and strong. ( )

A. is , like B. does, look like



A. like; like

B. likes; likes

C. likes; like

D. like; likes

32. (1 分) - \_\_\_\_\_ is your uncle? - He is a teacher. He teaches history in a middle school. ( )

A. How

B. Which

C. What

D. Who

### 五、根据首字母或句意写出合适的单词 (10 分)

33. (1 分) This knife is very \_\_\_\_\_ (锋利的). We should be careful.

34. (1 分) W \_\_\_\_\_ comes after Tuesday.

35. (1 分) Speak l \_\_\_\_\_, please. I can't hear you.

36. (1 分) C \_\_\_\_\_ people have a big China dream. We hope to see it comes true.

37. (1 分) The party was great and a clown \_\_\_\_\_ (出现) at the party.

38. (1 分) To keep \_\_\_\_\_ (健康), you should do more exercise.

39. (1 分) The question is a little difficult, you can't finish it \_\_\_\_\_ (容易地).

40. (1 分) I want to be a \_\_\_\_\_ (钢琴演奏家) in the future.

41. (1 分) Sydney is a beautiful city. Many v \_\_\_\_\_ go there for the holiday.

42. (1 分) F \_\_\_\_\_ is the second month of a year.

### 六、运用单词的适当形式填空 (10 分)

43. (1 分) Look, everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a computer.

44. (1 分) I don't have much time \_\_\_\_\_ (do) my homework.

45. (1 分) Amy put up her coat and \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out.

46. (1 分) There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a football match on the playground, isn't there?

47. (1 分) One of the twins \_\_\_\_\_ (chat) online, but the other isn't.

48. (1 分) Don't forget to close the door before \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the room.

49. (1 分) Cai Lun thought of a new way \_\_\_\_\_ (make) paper.

50. (1 分) She always sits in the corner and reads \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet).

51. (1 分) Never \_\_\_\_\_ (play) too many computer games, or you will not pass the exam.

52. (1 分) If it \_\_\_\_\_ (not rain) tomorrow, I will go with you.

### 七、按照要求改写句子 (10 分)

53. (3 分) She had fun in the park. (改为同义句)

She \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.

54. (3 分) Tommy goes on picnics with his family about once a week. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ a week does Tommy go on picnics with his family?

55. (3 分) There are 5 bottles of milk in the fridge. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ there in the fridge?

56. (3 分) Never go near the dangerous animals. (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ near the dangerous animals.

57. (3 分) The fish is big. (感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_!

58. (3 分) I can see some flowers in the park. (一般疑问句, 否定回答)

- \_\_\_\_\_ see \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in the park? - No, I \_\_\_\_\_.

59. (3 分) There are some old sheep on the farm. (改为单数句)

There is \_\_\_\_\_ old \_\_\_\_\_ on the farm.

60. (3 分) Li Qing is good at running. (同义转换)

Li Qing \_\_\_\_\_ running.

61. (3 分) The TV play is really wonderful. (改为感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_ the TV play is!

62. (3 分) They studied at Guangzhou International school. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ at Guangzhou International school?

## 八、阅读理解 (20 分)

63. 阅读理解。

Do you have a lot of books in your schoolbag? Do you like (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a schoolbag with so many books?  
If you can try an e - reader, you don't need a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ schoolbag any more! (3) \_\_\_\_\_ is an e - reader?  
An e - reader is a small computer. It can hold many books. People begin to read (4) \_\_\_\_\_ small and light e - readers.

An American high school puts its (5) \_\_\_\_\_ books away. Students are using e - readers now. "It's so convenient (方便的). You (6) \_\_\_\_\_ have so many books right at your fingertips (指尖)," says Megan. Chinese school children are also trying to use e - readers. They are very (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese schools now. The e - reader is so small, only the same (8) \_\_\_\_\_ as a textbook. Students can also make (9) \_\_\_\_\_ on e - readers. The new e - reader is not just a "book" for (10) \_\_\_\_\_. It has multimedia (多媒体) and makes life more colourful.

- |      |              |              |                |
|------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| (1)  | A. bringing  | B. carrying  | C. reading     |
| (2)  | A. small     | B. light     | C. heavy       |
| (3)  | A. What      | B. Why       | C. Where       |
| (4)  | A. with      | B. for       | C. about       |
| (5)  | A. wool      | B. paper     | C. cotton      |
| (6)  | A. must      | B. need      | C. can         |
| (7)  | A. important | B. popular   | C. interesting |
| (8)  | A. price     | B. big       | C. size        |
| (9)  | A. notes     | B. paper     | C. money       |
| (10) | A. writing   | B. listening | C. reading     |

64. 阅读短文，选出合适的一项。

In the Spring and Autumn period, a man from State Chu once got an unusual pearl from a big river. He decided to sell it.

The man thought, "I will sell the pearl for more money if it has a good - looking box. So he made a wooden box at home and decorated it with precious stones and beautiful feathers. Then he put the pearl into the box and went to the market.

The beautiful box attracted a man from State Zheng. He liked the box and decided to buy it. He took out the pearl and gave it back to the man from State Chu.

"I will take the box only. The pearl is useless to me. You can keep it for yourself." the man from State Zheng said. He paid for the box and went away happily.

The man from State Chu could not understand this. He wondered, The man paid so much only for the box. Why didn't he take the pearl?

Some people may choose in a wrong way because they can't make a good judgement (判断).

(1) Why did the man from State Chu make a beautiful box? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. To pay for the pearl
- B. To keep it for himself.
- C. To sell the pearl for more money.

D. To attract the man from State Zheng.

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

A. much money

B. the wooden box

C. the unusual pearl

D. a beautiful feather

(3) The man from State Zheng gave the pearl back because he thought it \_\_\_\_\_

A. useless

B. beautiful

C. cheap

D. expensive

(4) How did the man from State Chu feel when the man didn't take the pearl? \_\_\_\_\_

A. Surprised

B. Sad

C. Worried

D. Angry

(5) What can we learn from the story? \_\_\_\_\_

A. Actions speak louder than words.

B. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

C. Don't judge things only by their looks.

D. The grass is always greener on the other side

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### 参考答案与试题解析

#### 二、辨音题（10 分）

##### 1. （1 分）辨音题（     ）

A. happy                      B. family                      C. what                      D. can

【答案】C

【分析】happy 快乐的，family 家庭，what 什么，can 能。

【解答】考查字母 a 在单词中发音，字母 a 在单词 happy，family，can 中发[æ]，字母 a 在单词 what 中发[p]，C 发音不相同。

故选：C。

##### 2. （1 分）辨音题（     ）

A. live                      B. unkind                      C. fine                      D. smile

【答案】A

【分析】live 居住，unkind 不友善的，fine 好的，smile 微笑。

【解答】考查字母 i 在单词中发音，字母 i 在单词 live 中发[i]，字母 i 在单词 unkind，fine，smile 中发[aɪ]，A 发音不相同。

故选：A。

##### 3. （1 分）辨音题（     ）

A. these                      B. yes                      C. evening                      D. we

【答案】B

【分析】these 这些，yes 是的，evening 傍晚，we 我们。

【解答】考查字母 e 在单词中发音，字母 e 在单词 these，evening，we 中发[i:]，字母 e 在单词 yes 中发[e]，B 发音不相同。

故选：B。

##### 4. （1 分）辨音题（     ）

A. clock                      B. wrong                      C. fox                      D. close

【答案】D

【分析】clock 钟，wrong 错误的，fox 狐狸，close 关闭。



【解答】考查字母 o 在单词中发音，字母 o 在单词 clock, wrong, fox 中发[p]，字母 o 在单词 close 中发[əʊ]，D 发音不相同。

故选：D。

5. (1 分) 辨音题 ( )

A. blue                      B. ruler                      C. true                      D. busy

【答案】D

【分析】blue 蓝色的，ruler 尺子，true 真的，busy 忙的。

【解答】考查字母"u"发音。字母"u"在单词"blue"中发[u:]，字母"u"在单词"ruler"中发[u:]，字母"u"在单词"true"中发[u:]，字母"u"在单词"busy"中发[i]，D 选项与其他选项发音不同。

故选：D。

6. (1 分) 辨音题 ( )

A. mouth                      B. round                      C. group                      D. ground

【答案】C

【分析】mouth 嘴巴，round 圆的，group 团队，ground 地面。

【解答】考查字母组合"ou"发音。字母组合"ou"在单词"mouth"中发[au]，字母组合"ou"在单词"round"中发[au]，字母组合"ou"在单词"group"中发[u:]，字母组合"ou"在单词"ground"中发[au]，C 选项与其他选项发音不同。

故选：C。

7. (1 分) 辨音题 ( )

A. dead                      B. already                      C. leave                      D. heavy

【答案】C

【分析】dead 死的，already 准备好的，leave 离开，heavy 重的。

【解答】考查字母组合"ea"发音。字母组合"ea"在单词"dead"中发[e]，字母组合"ea"在单词"already"中发[e]，字母组合"ea"在单词"leave"中发[i:]，字母组合"ea"在单词"heavy"中发[e]，C 选项与其他选项发音不同。

故选：C。

8. (1 分) 辨音题 ( )

A. large                      B. March                      C. quarter                      D. far

【答案】C

【分析】large 大的，March 三月，quarter 四分之一，far 远的。

【解答】考查字母组合"ar"发音。字母组合"ar"在单词"large"中发[a: ]，字母组合"ar"在单词"March"中发[a: ]，字母组合"ar"在单词"quarter"中发[ɔ: ]，字母组合"ar"在单词"far"中发[a: ]，C选项与其他选项发音不同。

故选：C。

9. (1分) 辨音题 ( )

A. speak                  B. leaf                  C. really                  D. beat

【答案】C

【分析】speak 讲，leaf 叶子，really 真的，beat 打败。

【解答】考查字母组合"ea"发音。字母组合"ea"在单词"speak"中发[i: ]，字母组合"ea"在单词"leaf"中发[i: ]，字母组合"ea"在单词"really"中发[iə]，字母组合"ea"在单词"beat"中发[i: ]，C选项与其他选项发音不同。

故选：C。

10. (1分) 辨音题 ( )

A. may                  B. says                  C. way                  D. pay

【答案】B

【分析】may 或许，says 说，way 道路，pay 付款。

【解答】考查字母组合"ay"发音。字母组合"ay"在单词"may"中发[ei]，字母组合"ay"在单词"says"中发[e]，字母组合"ay"在单词"way"中发[ei]，字母组合"ay"在单词"pay"中发[ei]，B选项与其他选项发音不同。

故选：B。

三、英汉互译（10分）

11. (5分) 汉译英。

(1) 举例子 for example

(2) 跑过草地 run across the grass

(3) 在校表现差 do badly at school

(4) 脱下它们 take them off

(5) 在马路的左边 on the left side of the road

【答案】(1) for example;

(2) run across the grass;

(3) do badly at school;

(4) take them off;

(5) on the left side of the road。

【分析】(1) 举例子 for example;

(2) 跑过草地 run across the grass;

(3) 在校表现差 do badly at school;

(4) 脱下它们 take them off;

(5) 在马路的左边 on the left side of the road。

【解答】本题考查短语翻译。

(1) for example。举例子译为 for example。故答案为：for example。

(2) run across the grass。跑过草地译为 run across the grass。故答案为：run across the grass。

(3) do badly at school。在校表现差译为 do badly at school。故答案为：do badly at school。

(4) take them off。脱下它们译为 take them off。故答案为：take them off。

(5) on the left side of the road。在马路的左边译为 on the left side of the road。故答案为：on the left side of the road。

12. (5 分) 英译汉。

(1) keep the room clean 保持房间整洁

(2) follow the rules 遵守规则

(3) too heavy to move 太重搬不动

(4) come true 实现

(5) care about 关心

【答案】(1) 保持房间整洁

(2) 遵守规则

(3) 太重搬不动

(4) 实现

(5) 关心

【分析】(1) keep the room clean 保持房间整洁

(2) follow the rules 遵守规则

(3) too heavy to move 太重搬不动

(4) come true 实现

(5) care about 关心

【解答】本题考查短语翻译。

(1) 保持房间整洁。keep the room clean 译为保持房间整洁。故答案为：保持房间整洁。

(2) 遵守规则。follow the rules 译为遵守规则。故答案为：遵守规则。

(3) 太重搬不动。too heavy too move 译为太重搬不动。故答案为：太重搬不动。

(4) 实现。come true 译为实现。故答案为：实现。

(5) 关心。care about 译为关心。故答案为：关心。

#### 四、单选题（20 分）

13. (1 分) There is \_\_\_\_\_ "h" and \_\_\_\_\_ "o" in \_\_\_\_\_ word "ghost". ( )

- A. a; an; the      B. an; an; the      C. a; an; a      D. the; the; a

【答案】B

【分析】在单词"ghost"中有一个字母"h"，一个"o"。

【解答】考查不定冠词。a 修饰以辅音音素开头的单词，an 修饰以元音音素开头的单词，the 表示特指，字母 h 是以元音音素[eɪ]开头，用 an 修饰。字母 o 的发音是元音音素[əʊ]，用 an 修饰。句意：在单词"ghost"中有一个字母"h"，一个"o"。特指单词"ghost"，可知第三空格填写 the。

故选：B。

14. (1 分) - - - Is your name Alice?      - - - Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

- A. she is      B. it is      C. I am      D. he is

【答案】B

【分析】- - - 你叫爱丽丝吗？ - - - 是的，我是。

【解答】考查一般疑问句。"Is your name Alice?"表示"你的名字是爱丽丝吗？"，一般现在时，一般疑问句，肯定回答用"Yes, it is"，否定回答用"No, it isn't"，B 符合题意。

故选：B。

15. (1 分) - - - Do you need a new dictionary, Susan?      - - - My uncle will buy me \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. ( )

- A. one      B. it      C. the one      D. another

【答案】A

【分析】- - - Susan，你需要一个新字典吗？ - - - 我叔叔明天将给我买一个。

【解答】考查代词的辨析。由题，问句为"Susan，你需要一个新字典吗？"，按照逻辑答句为"我叔叔明天将给我买一个。"，指代前面提及事物同类的一个用不定代词 one，此处并非特指，C 选项中使用定冠词 the 不符。it 指代前面提及的事物，another 为"另一个"。

故选：A。

16. (1 分) - - - Do you go to school \_\_\_\_\_ bus? - - - No, I go to school \_\_\_\_\_ my bike. ( )

- A. by; on                      B. by; by                      C. on; on                      D. on; by

【答案】A

【分析】- 你坐公交车去学校吗？

- 不，我骑自行车去上学。

【解答】考查介词。坐公交为：by bus；on one's bike，骑自行车，都为介词的固定搭配。句意为：- 你坐公交车去学校吗？- 不，我骑自行车去上学。

故选：A。

17. (1 分) - Here's a box of chocolate on our desk. For me or for your mum?

- It's \_\_\_\_\_, Dad. Happy Father's Day! ( )

- A. hers                      B. her                      C. yours                      D. you

【答案】C

【分析】- 在我们的桌上有一盒巧克力。给我还是给你妈妈的？

- 它是你的，爸爸。父亲节快乐！

【解答】考查名词性物主代词。由题，Happy Father's Day!表明是给爸爸的父亲节礼物，按照逻辑句意为"它是你的，爸爸。"，此处表示"你的"且没有搭配名词，要用名词性物主代词 yours。hers"她的"为名词性物主代词，her"她的"为形容词性物主代词，you"你"为人称代词。

故选：C。

18. (1 分) - \_\_\_\_\_ is it from your home to Suzhou Center?

- Ten minutes by bus. ( )

- A. How long                      B. How far                      C. How often                      D. How much

【答案】B

【分析】- 从你家到苏州中心多远？

- 乘公共汽车十分钟。

【解答】本题考查疑问词的辨析。A. 多长时间；B. 多远；C.多久一次；D.多少（钱）。结合答语"乘公共汽车十分钟。"可知问句询问"从你家到苏州中心多远？"，询问距离，用"How far"提问。

故选：B。

19. (1 分) This kind of milk tastes \_\_\_\_\_, but there's \_\_\_\_\_ in this bottle. I need to buy some. ( )

- A. good; little                      B. well; a little  
C. good; much                      D. well; few



【分析】 - 打网球花费你多长时间？ - 让我看下。大约两小时。

【解答】 本题考查疑问词的辨析。A. 多长时间；它； B. 多久一次；它； C.多久一次；他； D.多长时间；他。结合答语"让我看下。大约两小时。"可知问句询问"打网球花费你多长时间？"，询问多长时间，用"How long"提问。问句主语用形式主语 it 来代替真正主语 to play tennis。

故选：A。

23. (1 分) - - Could I ask you \_\_\_\_\_ questions, Mrs Black? - - Oh, here are the answers \_\_\_\_\_ your questions. ( )

A. some; about

B. any; of

C. any, to

D. some; to

【答案】D

【分析】 - - 我能问你一些问题吗，布莱克女士？ - - 哦，这里是你问题的答案。

【解答】 考查形容词的用法和介词的固定搭配。第一个空，此句为一般疑问句，且表示委婉询问，修饰 questions 用 some，不用 any；第二个空，the answer to sth 为固定搭配，意思为：……的答案，此处介词用 to。

故选：D。

24. (1 分) Doing sports \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ fit. ( )

A. help, keep

B. helps, keeps

C. help, keeps

D. helps, keep

【答案】D

【分析】 做运动帮助我保持健康。

【解答】 考查动词的第三人称单数和动词原形。Doing sports 做运动，动名词作主语，谓语动词需用第三人称单数 helps，help sb.do sth.帮助某人做某事，所以第二空需填 keep。

故选：D。

25. (1 分) His grandpa is \_\_\_\_\_ old \_\_\_\_\_ do any housework. ( )

A. to; too

B. so; that

C. as; as

D. too; to

【答案】D

【分析】 他的爷爷太老了所以不能做任何家务。

【解答】 本题考查短语。too...to...是固定短语，表示"太……而不能……"。too old to do any housework 太老了不能做任何家务。选项 D 符合句意。

故选：D。





at home. ( )

- A. forget                      B. forgot                      C. leave                      D. left

【答案】D

【分析】 - - - 琳达，你手表上显示几点钟？ - - - 对不起，我不知道。我将手表忘记在家里了。

【解答】考查动词。forget 忘记，leave...at home 将...忘记在家里。此处题干中有 at home，因此，此处缺少 leave。句子表示发生在过去的事情，用 leave 的过去式 left。

故选：D。

30. (1 分) - Why are you carrying an umbrella? It's not going to rain.

- \_\_\_\_\_ myself from the sun. ( )

- A. Protecting                      B. To protect  
C. Stopping                      D. Stop

【答案】B

【分析】 - 你为什么带一把伞？不会下雨的。

- 为保护自己不受阳光的伤害。

【解答】考查动词不定式。句意为： - 你为什么带一把伞？不会下雨的。 - 为保护自己不受阳光的伤害。为保护自己可译为：to protect，不定式表目的。protecting 保护，现在分词；stop 停止，其现在分词是 stopping。

故选：B。

31. (1 分) I don't \_\_\_\_\_ junk food \_\_\_\_\_ cakes and candy. They are not good for us. ( )

- A. like; like                      B. likes; likes  
C. likes; like                      D. like; likes

【答案】A

【分析】我不喜欢像蛋糕和糖果那样的垃圾食品。它们对我们不好。

【解答】考查动词原形。由题，按照逻辑句意为"我不喜欢像蛋糕和糖果那样的垃圾食品。它们对我们不好。"，助动词 do 的否定形式 don't 后搭配动词 like"喜欢"要用原形；第二空表示 like"像"为介词，没有任何形式变化。

故选：A。

32. (1 分) - \_\_\_\_\_ is your uncle? - He is a teacher. He teaches history in a middle school. ( )

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

【答案】C

【分析】- 你叔叔是做什么的？- 他是名教师。他在中学教历史。

【解答】本题考查疑问词的辨析。A. 怎样；B. 哪一个；C. 什么；D. 谁。结合答语“他是名教师。他在中学教历史。”可知问句询问“你叔叔是做什么的？”，询问职业，用“What”提问。

故选：C。

## 五、根据首字母或句意写出合适的单词（10分）

33.（1分）This knife is very sharp（锋利的）.We should be careful.

【答案】sharp。

【分析】这把刀非常锋利。我们应该小心。

【解答】考查翻译填空。锋利的译为：sharp，为形容词，放在is后面作表语，表示knife的特点。

故答案为：sharp。

34.（1分）Wednesday comes after Tuesday.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】星期三是在星期二之后。

【解答】考查单词填空。句子时态为一般现在时，根据题干不完全信息得知句意为：星期\_\_是在星期二之后。根据给定单词并结合句子大意可知此处填Wednesday 最符合语境。

故填：Wednesday。

35.（1分）Speak loudly， please. I can't hear you.

【答案】loudly

【分析】请大声说。我听见你说话。

【解答】考查单词填空。分析句子，从I can't hear you.结合首字母l，考查loudly，副词，大声地。

故答案为：loudly。

36.（1分）Chinese people have a big China dream.We hope to see it comes true.

【答案】Chinese

【分析】中国人民有一个伟大的中国梦。我们希望看到它成真。

【解答】考查单词填空。分析句子，从a big China dream 结合首字母C，考查Chinese，中国人的。

故答案为：Chinese。

37.（1分）The party was great and a clownappeared（出现） at the party.

【答案】appeared。

【分析】派对很棒，一个小丑出现在派对上了。

【解答】考查翻译填空。出现译为：appear，根据was可知，句子为一般过去时，动词都用过去式，appear

的过去式为 appeared。

故答案为：appeared。

38. (1 分) To keep healthy (健康), you should do more exercise.

【答案】healthy。

【分析】为了保持健康，你应该多锻炼。

【解答】考查翻译填空。放在 keep 后面用形容词，keep healthy 保持健康，符合题意。

故答案为：healthy。

39. (1 分) The question is a little difficult, you can't finish it easily (容易地)。

【答案】easily。

【分析】这个问题有点难，你不容易完成。

【解答】该题考查翻译填空。"容易地"译为 easily。

故填：easily。

40. (1 分) I want to be a pianist (钢琴演奏家) in the future.

【答案】pianist。

【分析】我想要在未来成为一名钢琴演奏家。

【解答】考查翻译填空。钢琴演奏家译为：pianist，放在 a 后面用名词单数。

故答案为：pianist。

41. (1 分) Sydney is a beautiful city. Many v isitors go there for the holiday.

【答案】visitors

【分析】悉尼是个美丽的城市。许多游客去那里度假。

【解答】考查单词填空。分析句子，从 go there for the holiday 结合首字母 v，考查 visitor，名词，游客，many 后面跟复数形式 visitors。

故答案为：visitors。

42. (1 分) F ebruary is the second month of a year.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】二月是一年中的第二个月。

【解答】考查单词填空。

句子时态为一般现在时，根据题干不完全信息得知句意为：\_\_月是一年中的第二个月。根据给定单词并结合句子大意可知此处填二月 February 最符合语境。

故填 February。

## 六、运用单词的适当形式填空（10 分）

43. (1 分) Look, everyone is having (have) a computer.

【答案】is having

【分析】看，每个人都有一台电脑。

【解答】考查单词填空。分析句子，look 用于现在进行时，构成 be+V - ing，everyone 做主语，be 动词使用 is，have 的现在分词形式是 having。

故答案为：is having。

44. (1 分) I don't have much time to do (do) my homework.

【答案】to do

【分析】我没有太多时间做作业。

【解答】考查单词填空。分析句子，句子中 have time to do sth 表示有时间做某事，使用 to do。

故答案为：to do。

45. (1 分) Amy put up her coat and went (go) out.

【答案】went

【分析】埃米挂起外套出去了。

【解答】考查单词填空。分析句子，put 是过去式形式，表示句子是一般过去时，go 的过去式是 went。

故答案为：went。

46. (1 分) There is (be) a football match on the playground, isn't there?

【答案】is

【分析】操场上有一场足球赛，难道没有吗？

【解答】考查单词填空。分析句子，句子考查 there be 结构，be 动词遵循就近原则，match 是单数形式，be 动词使用 is。

故答案为：is。

47. (1 分) One of the twins is chatting (chat) online, but the other isn't.

【答案】is chatting

【分析】双胞胎中的一个在网上聊天，但另一个没有。

【解答】考查单词填空。分析句子，句子时态是现在进行时，构成 be+V - ing，one of 做主语，be 动词使用 is，chat 的现在分词形式是 chatting。

故答案为：is chatting。

48. (1 分) Don't forget to close the door before leaving (leave) the room.

【答案】leaving

【分析】离开房间前别忘了关门。

【解答】考查单词填空。分析句子，before 是一个介词，后面跟动名词形式 leaving。

故答案为：leaving。

49. (1 分) Cai Lun thought of a new way to make (make) paper.

【答案】to make。

【分析】蔡伦想出了一种新的造纸方式。

【解答】考查单词填空。观察句子可知，空处缺少定语修饰 way（方式），此处用动词不定式 to make，a new way to make paper 译为：一种新的造纸方式，符合题意。

故答案为：to make。

50. (1 分) She always sits in the corner and reads quietly (quiet) .

【答案】quietly。

【分析】她经常坐在角落里安静地读书。

【解答】考查单词填空。观察句子可知，空处修饰动词 reads，应该为副词，quiet 安静的，为形容词，对应的副词形式为 quietly。

故答案为：quietly。

51. (1 分) Never play (play) too many computer games, or you will not pass the exam.

【答案】play。

【分析】永远不要玩太多的电脑游戏，否则你将不会通过这个考试。

【解答】考查单词翻译。观察句子可知，第一句的主语为第二人称 you，此处 you 省略，第一句为祈使句，动词 play 开头。

故答案为：play。

52. (1 分) If it doesn't rain (not rain) tomorrow, I will go with you.

【答案】doesn't rain。

【分析】如果明天不下雨，我将会和你去。

【解答】考查单词填空。观察句子可知，为 If 引导的条件状语从句，满足主将从现的时态规则，If 引导的从句部分用一般现在时，rain 下雨，it 指代天气，为第三人称单数，此处表示否定用 doesn't rain，符合题意。

故答案为：doesn't rain。

## 七、按照要求改写句子（10 分）

53. (3 分) She had fun in the park. (改为同义句)

She had a good time in the park.

【答案】had a good time

【分析】她在公园里玩得很开心。

她在公园里玩得很开心。

【解答】考查同义句转换。had fun 可译为：玩得开心。句意为：她在公园里玩得很开心。转换后的句子，主语和地点状语不变，玩得开心 had fun 可以转换为 had a good time。句意：她在公园里玩得很开心。

故答案为：had a good time。

54. (3 分) Tommy goes on picnics with his family about once a week. (对划线部分提问)

How many times a week does Tommy go on picnics with his family?

【答案】How many times。

【分析】- - 汤米大约每周和家人去野餐一次。

- - 汤米和家人一周去野餐多少次？

【解答】考查就划线部分提问。根据划线部分 about once，是指数量，次数。用疑问词 how many times 多少次。

故答案为：How many times。

55. (3 分) There are 5 bottles of milk in the fridge. (对划线部分提问)

How much milk is there in the fridge?

【答案】How much milk is。

【分析】冰箱里有五瓶牛奶。

冰箱里有多少牛奶？

【解答】考查就划线部分。根据题干，被划线部分的意思是“5 bottles of”是指数量。milk 是不可数名词，用“How much milk”提问。时态是一般现在时，How much milk 后用 is。

故答案为：How much milk is。

56. (3 分) Never go near the dangerous animals. (改为同义句)

Be sure not to go near the dangerous animals.

【答案】Be sure not to go。

【分析】千万不要靠近危险的动物。

千万不要靠近危险的动物。

【解答】考查同义句转换。Never go near the dangerous animals.祈使句的否定，句意为：千万不要靠近危险的动物。never do sth 可转换为 be sure not to do sth。句意：千万不要靠近危险的动物。

故答案为：Be sure not to go。

57. (3 分) The fish is big. (感叹句)

What a big fish !

【答案】What, big fish。

【分析】这条鱼很大。

多大的一条鱼啊！

【解答】考查改写句子。原句为一般现在时的陈述句，改为感叹句，观察句子可知，a big fish 一条大鱼，为名词性短语，用 What 引导感叹句，What a big fish! 多大的一条鱼啊！

故答案为：What, big fish。

58. (3 分) I can see some flowers in the park. (一般疑问句，否定回答)

- Can you see any flowers in the park? - No, I can't .

【答案】Can you, any, can't。

【分析】我能在公园里看见一些花朵。

- 你能在公园里看见一些花朵吗？ - 不，我不能。

【解答】考查转一般疑问句。观察第一个句子可知，为含有情态动词 can 的陈述句，改为一般疑问句，将 Can 提到句首，首字母大写，同时 I 改为 you, some 改为 any, 改为的句子即为：Can you see any flowers in the park? 否定回答为 No, I can't.

故答案为：Can you, any, can't。

59. (3 分) There are some old sheep on the farm. (改为单数句)

There is an old sheep on the farm.

【答案】an; old。

【分析】农场里有一些老羊。

农场里有一只老羊。

【解答】考查转为单复数。some sheep, 一些羊，为复数，要改为单数，old 的发音中的第一个音素为元音，故一只老羊用 an old sheep. sheep 为单复数同行，故形式不变。

故答案为：an; old。

60. (3 分) Li Qing is good at running. (同义转换)

Li Qing does well in running.

【答案】 does well in。

【分析】 李青擅长跑步。

李青跑步跑得很好。

【解答】 考查同义句转换。is good at 擅长于，是固定搭配。句意是：李青擅长跑步。转换后的句子，主语不变，is good at 可转换为 does well in。句意为：李青跑步跑得很好。

故答案为： does well in。

61. （3 分） The TV play is really wonderful. （改为感叹句）

How wonderful the TV play is!

【答案】 How wonderful

【分析】 这部电视剧真的很精彩。

多么精彩的电视剧啊！

【解答】 本题考查改写句子。题干句意为：这部电视剧真的很精彩。改为感叹句句意为：多么精彩的电视剧啊！ what 和 how 均可引导感叹句。what 引导感叹句结构为：What+a/an+adj+n； how 引导感叹句结构为：How+adj+n。因为空格处后面 the TV play 是名词词组，因此空格处应该使用 How。

故答案为： How wonderful。

62. （3 分） They studied at Guangzhou International school. （改为一般疑问句）

Did they study at Guangzhou International school?

【答案】 Did, study。

【分析】 他们在广州国际学校学习。

他们在广州国际学习学习吗？

【解答】 考查转一般疑问句。原句为一般过去时的陈述句，句子中的谓语动词为 studied，表示句子为一般过去时，改为一般疑问句，用助动词 did 放在句首提问，首字母大写，动词用原形 study，其余不变。结合要求，改写句子。

故答案为： Did, study。

## 八、阅读理解（20 分）

63. 阅读理解。

Do you have a lot of books in your schoolbag? Do you like (1) B a schoolbag with so many books? If you can try an e - reader, you don't need a (2) C schoolbag any more! (3) A is an e - reader? An e - reader is a small computer. It can hold many books. People begin to read (4) A small and light e - readers.



An American high school puts its (5) B books away. Students are using e - readers now. "It's so convenient (方便的). You (6) C have so many books right at your fingertips (指尖)," says Megan. Chinese school children are also trying to use e - readers. They are very (7) B in Chinese schools now. The e - reader is so small, only the same (8) C as a textbook. Students can also make (9) A on e - readers. The new e - reader is not just a "book" for (10) C. It has multimedia (多媒体) and makes life more colourful.

- |      |              |              |                |
|------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| (1)  | A. bringing  | B. carrying  | C. reading     |
| (2)  | A. small     | B. light     | C. heavy       |
| (3)  | A. What      | B. Why       | C. Where       |
| (4)  | A. with      | B. for       | C. about       |
| (5)  | A. wool      | B. paper     | C. cotton      |
| (6)  | A. must      | B. need      | C. can         |
| (7)  | A. important | B. popular   | C. interesting |
| (8)  | A. price     | B. big       | C. size        |
| (9)  | A. notes     | B. paper     | C. money       |
| (10) | A. writing   | B. listening | C. reading     |

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】你的书包里有很多书吗？你喜欢背着这么多书的书包吗？如果你可以尝试一个电子阅读器，你就不再需要沉重的书包了！什么是电子阅读器？电子阅读器是一种小型计算机。它能装很多书。人们开始用小而轻的电子阅读器阅读。

美国一所高中把纸质书收起来。学生们现在都在使用电子阅读器。"这很方便。你能够有很多书，它们就在你的指尖，"梅根说。中国的学生也在尝试使用电子阅读器。它们现在在中国的学校很受欢迎。电子阅读器非常小，只有教科书的大小。学生们也可以通过电子阅读器做笔记。新的电子阅读器不仅仅是供阅读的"书"。它有多媒体，使生活更加丰富多彩。

【解答】(1) B. 考查动名词。句子大意为：你喜欢\_\_\_\_这么多书的书包吗？carrying 意为：背着。符合题意。故选：B。

(2) C. 考查形容词。small 小的；light 轻的；heavy 重的。句子在表达：你就不再需要沉重的书包了！故选：C。

(3) A. 考查特殊疑问词。由后一句 An e - reader is a small computer.可知，此句在询问：什么是电子阅读器。A 选项 what 意思为：什么。故选：A。

(4) A. 考查介词。句子大意为：人们开始用小而轻的电子阅读器阅读。with 意思为：用，for 意思为：为了；about 意思为：关于。故选：A。

(5) B. 考查名词。wool 意思为：羊毛。paper 意思为：纸；cotton 意思为：棉花。根据句意，可知书是纸质版的。故选：B。

(6) C. 考查情态动词。must 意思为：一定；need 意思为：需要，can 意思为：能。根据句意可知句子要表达你指尖可以有很多书，表示能够。故选：C。

(7) B. 考查形容词。important 意思为：重要的；popular 意思为：流行的；interesting 意思为：有兴趣的。根据句意：它们现在在中国的学校很受欢迎。故选：B。

(8) C. 考查词义辨析。price 意思为：价格；big 意思为：大的；size 意思为：尺寸。根据句意：电子阅读器非常小，只有教科书的大小。故选：C。

(9) A. 考查固定搭配。make notes 意为"做笔记"。根据句意可知学生可以在电子阅读器上做笔记。故选：A。

(10) C. 考查动名词。writing 意思为：写作；listening 意思为：听，reading 意思为：阅读。根据句意，可知书是用来阅读的。故选：C。

64. 阅读短文，选出合适的一项。

In the Spring and Autumn period, a man from State Chu once got an unusual pearl from a big river. He decided to sell it.

The man thought, "I will sell the pearl for more money if it has a good - looking box. So he made a wooden box at home and decorated it with precious stones and beautiful feathers. Then he put the pearl into the box and went to the market.

The beautiful box attracted a man from State Zheng. He liked the box and decided to buy it. He took out the pearl and gave it back to the man from State Chu.

"I will take the box only. The pearl is useless to me. You can keep it for yourself." the man from State Zheng said. He paid for the box and went away happily.

The man from State Chu could not understand this. He wondered, The man paid so much only for the box. Why didn't he take the pearl?

Some people may choose in a wrong way because they can't make a good judgement (判断).

(1) Why did the man from State Chu make a beautiful box? C

- A. To pay for the pearl
- B. To keep it for himself.
- C. To sell the pearl for more money.
- D. To attract the man from State Zheng.

(2) The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 2 refers to C.

- A. much money
- B. the wooden box
- C. the unusual pearl
- D. a beautiful feather

(3) The man from State Zheng gave the pearl back because he thought it A

- A. useless
- B. beautiful
- C. cheap
- D. expensive

(4) How did the man from State Chu feel when the man didn't take the pearl? A

- A. Surprised
- B. Sad
- C. Worried
- D. Angry

(5) What can we learn from the story? C

- A. Actions speak louder than words.
- B. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
- C. Don't judge things only by their looks.
- D. The grass is always greener on the other side

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】春秋时期，一个楚国人曾经从一条大河中得到一颗不同寻常的珍珠。他决定卖掉它。

那人想："如果珍珠的盒子好看的话，我将把它卖更多的钱。"于是他在家做了一个木箱，用宝石和漂亮的羽毛装饰起来。然后他把珍珠放进盒子里去了市场。

这个漂亮的盒子吸引了一个郑国人。他喜欢这个盒子，决定买下它。他把珍珠拿出来还给楚国人。

"我只拿这个盒子，珍珠对我没用。你可以自己留着。"郑国人说。他付了钱买了箱子，高兴地走了。

楚国人不明白这一点。他想知道，这个人只为这个盒子付了这么多钱。他为什么不拿走珍珠？

有些人可能会用错误的方式选择，因为他们不能做出正确的判断。

**【解答】**（1）C。由文中关键句"I will sell the pearl for more money if it has a good - looking box.如果珍珠的盒子好看的话，我将把它卖更多的钱。"可知选项"To sell the pearl for more money.为了更多的钱卖掉珍珠。"符合题意。故选：C。

（2）C。由文中关键句"I will sell the pearl for more money if it has a good - looking box.如果珍珠的盒子好看的话，我将把它卖更多的钱。"可知选项"the unusual pearl.不寻常的珍珠。"符合题意。故选：C。

（3）A。由文中关键句"I will take the box only.The pearl is useless to me.我只拿这个盒子。珍珠对我没用。"可知选项"useless 无用的"符合题意。故选：A。

（4）A。由文中关键句"The man from State Chu could not understand this.楚国人不明白这一点。"并结合短文内容可知选项"Surprised.惊讶的。"符合题意。故选：A。

（5）C。由文中关键句"Some people may choose in a wrong way because they can't make a good judgement.有些人可能会用错误的方式选择，因为他们不能做出正确的判断。"可知选项"Don't judge things only by their looks.不要只凭外表来判断事物。"符合题意。故选：C。