UNIT 3 How do you get to school?

课时 1 Section A (1a-2e)

一、用英语数词完成句子

1. There are __three hundred and sixty-five__ or __three hundred and sixty-six__ days in a year.
2. There are __sixty__ seconds(秒) in a minute.
3. —What is twenty-one and forty-six?
   —It's __sixty-seven__.
4. Three days means __seventy-two__ hours.
5. If you take fifty-eight from one hundred and seven, you will get __forty-nine__.

二、单项选择

1. — __A__ do you go to the post office?
   —By bike.
   A. How B. Why
   C. What D. When
   【解析】由答句 By bike. 可知是对方式提问,故用疑问词 how。
2. —Peter, how old is your father this year?
   — __C__. And we just had a party for his ____ birthday last weekend.
   A. Fortieth; forty B. Forty; forty
   C. Forty; fortieth D. Fortieth; fortieth
   【解析】考查数词。表示年龄的大小用基数词;表示第几个生日用序数词。故选 C。
3. In some big cities, students __A__ to school.
   A. take the subway B. by a subway
   C. take subway D. by subways
   【解析】"take+a/the+交通工具"表示"乘坐某种交通工具",此结构中交通工具前必须加修饰词;"by+交通工具"结构中交通工具前不加任何修饰词,且名词不能用复数形式。
4. My parents go to work __C__ bus every day.
   A. on B. in C. by D. with
   【解析】by bus 为固定搭配,意为"乘公共汽车"。
5. —Will you get there by __A__ train?
   —No, I will take ____ taxi.
   A. /; a B. a; the
   C. /; / D. the; a
   【解析】"乘火车"为 by train/take a train,"乘出租车"为 by taxi/take a taxi。
6. —How do you __B__ school every day?
   —By bike. But I take a taxi when it rains.
   A. reach in B. get to
   C. arrive D. get
   【解析】考查"get to+地点名词"的用法。reach 是及物动词,后接地点名词时不需加介词;arrive 是不及物动词,后接地点名词时需加介词 in 或 at。
7. — __D__ does your brother go to school?
   —He usually ____ the bus.
   A. What; by B. How; by
   C. What; takes D. How; takes
   【解析】根据句意可知询问"怎样上学",疑问副词 how 用于询问方式、方法,首先排除 A、C 两项;by+交通工具时,交通工具前不加任何冠词(修饰词),故选 D。

三、句型转换

1. They usually ride bikes to work.(改为一般疑问句)
   __Do__ they usually __ride__ bikes to work?
2. In the past, students walked to school every day.(对画线部分提问)
   __How__ __did__ students go to school every day in the past?
3. It took me one week to finish reading *Jane Eyre*.(对画线部分提问)
   __How__ __long__ __did__ it __take__ you to finish reading *Jane Eyre*?
4. The students in Japan often take the subway to school.(改为同义句)
   The students in Japan often go to school __by__ __subway__.
5. I usually spend half an hour reading English every morning.(改为同义句)
   It __takes__ me half an hour __to__ read English every morning.

四、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 你每天早晨怎样到达学校?
   How do you __get__ __to__ school every morning?
2. 他每天乘地铁去工作。
   He __takes__ __the__ __subway__ to work every day.
3. 那要花多长时间啊?
   How __long__ does it __take__?
4. 每天步行去上学花费他 15 分钟的时间。
   It __takes__ him 15 minutes __to__ __go__ to school on foot every day.
5. 他有 105 本故事书。
   He has __one__ __hundred__ __and__ __five__ storybooks.

KESHIBIJI

►1. 辨析 get to, arrive in/at 与 reach

三者都表示"到达",相互之间可以互换。做题时应注意以下几点:(1)get to 后跟 here, there, home 等副词时,介词 to 要省略。(2)arrive 是不及物动词,后面跟表示大地方的名词(如 country, city 等)时,要用 arrive in;当后面跟表示小地方的名词(如 school, hotel 等)时,要用 arrive at。(3)reach是及物动词,后面直接跟宾语。例如:
I usually reach school at 7:30 in the morning.
我通常在早晨七点半到达学校。

►2. hundred 的用法

作数词,意为"一百",是可数名词,其复数为 hundreds。hundred 前有具体数字时,hundred 不能用复数,但没有具体数字时,要用复数形式,且与介词 of 连用,构成 hundreds of... 短语,意为"数百的……"。例如:
There are hundreds of students in our school.
我们学校有数百名学生。

►3. 辨析 take, spend, pay 与 cost

四者都可指"花费",但用法不同。(1)take 常用于 It takes sb some time to do sth. 句式中。(2)spend 的主语是人,常用在 sb spend(s)...on sth/(in) doing sth 句式中。(3)pay 的主语是人,常用于 sb pay(s)...for sth 句式中。(4)cost的主语是物,常用于 sth cost(s) sb some money 句式中。例如:
It usually takes me ten minutes to go to school by bike.
骑自行车到学校通常花费我十分钟的时间。

课时笔记

课时2 Section A (3a-3c)

一、英汉互译

1. 多长时间 how long
2. 从我家到学校 from my home to school
3. 到学校 get to/reach/arrive at school
4. 骑自行车 ride one's bike/on the bike/by bike
5. 乘火车 take a train/by train/on the train
6. how far 多远
7. by bus 乘公共汽车
8. It takes sb some time to do sth.
   做某事花费某人多少时间。
9. walk to school 步行去上学
10. five kilometers 五千米

二、单项选择

1. — A do you live from school?
   —About 5 minutes' walk.
   A. How far B. How long
   C. How many D. How often
   【解析】由答句 About 5 minutes' walk. 表示距离可知,问句应用 how far 提问。

2. — A does it take to go to the library by subway?
   —About 20 minutes.
   A. How long B. How often
   C. How far D. How soon
   【解析】由答句 About 20 minutes. 表示时间段可知,问句应用疑问词组 how long。

3. — A does your dad go to work every day?
   —He drives to work.
   A. How B. What
   C. When D. Why
   【解析】由答句 He drives to work. 可知,问句应用疑问词 how 来询问交通方式。

4. —How do you usually go to school?
   —I usually go to school A.
   A. by bike B. by my bike
   C. by bikes D. by a bike
   【解析】考查"by+交通工具"表示"乘坐……"。介词 by 与名词之间不加任何修饰词,且名词也必须用单数形式。

5. — A are you staying there?
   —For two weeks.
   A. How long B. How far
   C. How often D. How many
   【解析】由答句 For two weeks. 表示时间段可知,问句应用疑问词组 how long。

三、根据句意及汉语提示完成句子

1. How far (多远) is it from your home to school?
2. Sixty students (六十名学生) in my class come from the same city.
3. Do you usually take the early bus (早班公共汽车) to work?
4. The young man usually takes the subway (乘地铁) to work.
5. The bus ride (乘公共汽车) usually takes me only ten minutes.

四、句型转换

1. He takes the subway to school. (改为同义句)
   He goes to school by subway.
2. They ride their bikes to work. (改为同义句)
   They go to work by bike.
3. It takes 25 minutes to walk to school. (对画线部分提问)
   How long does it take to walk to school?
4. It's 5 miles from my home to school. (对画线部分提问)
   How far is it from your home to school?
5. He rode his bicycle to the bus stop. (对画线部分提问)
   How did he get to the bus stop?
6. I go to school on foot every day. (改为同义句)
   I walk to school every day.

五、用 how long, how often 或 how far 填空

1. — How often do you usually have an art lesson?
   —Twice a week.
2. — How long will it take us to get there by bus?
   —About two hours.
3. — How often is *Lucky 52* shown on CCTV-2?
   —Every week.
4. — How long are you staying in Beijing?
   —I'm staying for a week.
5. — How long does it take?
   —Twenty minutes.
6. — How far is it from your home to the hospital?
   —Two miles.
7. — How far is it from here to your house?
   —Ten minutes' walk.

课时笔记

▶1. 由 how 引导的特殊疑问句

(1)用 how 提问交通方式。常见的表示"乘……"的短语有"take a/ the +交通工具","by+交通工具","on/ in+限定词(冠词或形容词性物主代词等)+交通工具"等。例如:
How do you usually get to school? 你通常怎么到达学校?
(2)用 how far 提问距离。距离的表达方式有两种:①用长度单位来表示,如 ten kilometers。②用时间表示,如 twenty minutes' walk。例如:
How far is it from here to your school?
从这里到你的学校有多远?
(3)用 how long 提问时间长短或物体长度。例如:
How long does it take? 这要花费多长时间?
How long is the river? 这条河有多长?

▶2. ride, take 与 by 的用法

ride, take 和 by 均可表示"乘坐某种交通工具"。"by+交通工具名词",交通工具的名词只能用单数,且交通工具名词前不能被冠词或物主代词等限定;"take a(the)+交通工具名词",但"骑自行车"不用 take,要用"ride a(the)/形容词性物主代词+bike(bicycle)"或"by bike(bicycle)"来表示。例如:
—How do you go to work? 你怎么去上班?
—I usually take the subway but sometimes I go to work by bus.
我通常是乘地铁去,但有时候我也坐公共汽车去上班。

课时 3 Section B (1a-1e)

一、用 that, who, what, where 或 if 填空

1. He wants to know __who__ that woman is.
2. My mother says __that__ she likes vegetables.
3. Can you tell me __what__ your name is?
4. I want to know __if__ he is a policeman.
5. I didn't know __where__ the young man was from.

二、单项选择

1. How far do you __A__ from the airport?
A. live B. lives
C. life D. to live
【解析】动词 live 表示"居住",由助动词 do 可知这里用动词原形。

2. What do you __B__ the transportation in your town?
A. think B. think of
C. thinking D. thinking of
【解析】think 是不及物动词,加介词 of 后才可以接宾语。think of 表示"认为"。

3. It takes about fifteen minutes __B__ there.
A. to B. to walk
C. walk to D. to walk to
【解析】考查句型 It takes sb some time to do sth. 。

4. —When did you __C__ Paris?
—Last night.
A. get B. arrive
C. get to D. reach to
【解析】"到达"为 arrive in/at, get to 和 reach,排除 A、B 和 D 项。故选 C。

5. The old man is waiting __B__ the bus stop.
A. for B. at
C. in D. on
【解析】根据句意"那位老人在汽车站等车。"可知选 B。at the bus stop 意为"在公共汽车站";不能选 for,wait for sb 意为"等待某人"。

6. How does Tina __B__ to school?
A. arrive B. get
C. reach D. be
【解析】get to school = reach school = arrive at school,意为"到学校"。

7. Do you know how __C__ to school?
A. does Tom go B. is Tom go
C. Tom goes D. Tom go
【解析】宾语从句要用陈述语序,首先排除 A、B 两项。主语 Tom 是三单形式,故选 C。

8. __B__ do you think of your teacher?
A. How B. What
C. Which D. Where
【解析】本题考查固定句型 What do you think of…? "你认为……怎么样?"故选 B。

9. Tom wants __B__ how far ____ from the train station to the hospital.
A. know; it is B. to know; it is
C. knowing; is it D. to know; is it
【解析】want to do sth 意为"想要做某事",宾语从句用陈述语序,故选 B。

三、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 北京到上海有多远?
__How__ __far__ is it __from__ Beijing __to__ Shanghai?
2. 李云的哥哥每天是怎样到学校的?
__How__ does Li Yun's brother __get__ __to__ school every day?
3. 下雨时,我坐出租车上班。
When it __rains__, I go to work __by__ taxi.
4. 你步行到学校要花多长时间?
__How__ __long__ does it __take__ you __to__ __walk__ to school?
5. 今天早晨妈妈用了 20 分钟做早饭。
It took Mom twenty minutes __to__ __make__ breakfast.
6. 我哥哥骑自行车到汽车站。
My brother __rides__ his bike __to__ the bus stop.
7. 你妈妈认为这部电影怎么样?
__How__ __does__ __your__ mother like the movie?
8. 格林先生不知道妮娜住在哪里。
Mr Green __doesn't__ know where __Nina__ __lives__.
9. 汤姆每天走到地铁站后,乘地铁去上学。
Tom __walks__ to the subway station and then he __takes__ the subway to school __every__ __day__.
10. 那位老妇人想知道怎样到医院。
The old woman __wants__ __to__ know how __to__ __get__ to the hospital.

四、句型转换

1. My father often goes to work by car. (对画线部分提问)
__How__ __does__ your father often __go__ to work?
2. The boy in the car is Jim's elder brother. (对画线部分提问)
__Which__ __boy__ is Jim's elder brother?
3. She spent two hours in working it out. (对画线部分提问)
__How__ __long__ __did__ she spend in working it out?
4. I live 10 miles away from my school. (对画线部分提问)
__How__ __far__ __do__ you live from your school?
5. Mr Chen is flying to London. (改为同义句)
Mr Chen is going to London __by__ __plane/air__.

KESHIBIJI

►1. 辨析 bus stop 与 bus station
(1)bus stop 指在公路沿途设的一个小站、停靠点。
(2)bus station 指车辆较为集中的大型车站,能周转车辆。例如:
They are waiting for the bus at the bus stop.
他们正在公共汽车站等公共汽车。

►2. want to do sth 结构
该结构意为"想要做某事",相当于 would like to do sth 或 feel like doing sth。
【拓展】want sb to do sth/would like sb to do sth 意为"想要某人做某事"。

►3. What do/does sb think of…? 句型
该句型意为"某人认为……怎么样?"相当于 How do/does sb like…? 例如:
What do you think of that book? = How do you like that book? 你认为那本书怎么样?

►4. 宾语从句的结构和用法
宾语从句在复合句中作主句的宾语。宾语从句通常由 that(在口语或非正式文体中常省略),where, what, who 等代词或疑问副词引导。宾语从句要用陈述语序,人称也要适当变化。例如:
I don't know who he is. 我不知道他是谁。
He says he is 14 years old. 他说他 14 岁了。

课时笔记

课时4 Section B (2a-3b)

一、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示完成单词

1. Another word for "bike" is "bicycle".
2. There's nothing to be afraid (害怕) of.
3. Our village (村庄) is very beautiful!
4. It's about six kilometers from my home to the town.
5. Twenty-five and twenty-five is fifty.

二、单项选择

1. (四川雅安中考·2013) It is important C people _____ learn team spirit.
   A. of; of B. of; to
   C. for; to D. to; to
   【解析】"It's+形容词+for sb to do sth"意为"对某人来说做某事是……的",其中it是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的动词不定式;句中的形容词important不是用来形容人的,故应用介词for,所以答案选择C。
2. (天津中考·2013) The workers will build a new railroad B the two cities.
   A. since B. between
   C. as D. during
   【解析】考查介词辨析。句意为:"工人们将要在这两座城市之间修建一条新的铁路。"表示"两者之间"用介词between。故选B。
3. There are many lakes and rivers here, so children can go to school B easily.
   A. by bike B. by boat
   C. by bus D. by car
   【解析】根据前文"这里有很多的湖泊、河流",可以推断孩子们乘船上学很方便。
4. —Excuse me, is the supermarket far from here?
   —No, it's about C.
   A. 7 minutes walk B. 7 minute walk
   C. 7 minutes' walk D. 7 minute's walk
   【解析】"步行7分钟的路程"为7 minutes' walk。
5. —What a nice model ship!
   —Thank you. It C me three days to make it.
   A. paid B. spent
   C. took D. wasted
   【解析】"花费某人一段时间去做某事"的句式为It takes / took sb some time to do sth.

三、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 你住的地方离学校有多远?
   How far do you live from your school?
2. 不是所有的学生都坐公共汽车上学。
   Not all students take the bus to school.
3. 在一些大城市,大多数学生坐学校班车上学。
   Most of the students go to school on the school bus in some big cities.
4. 我想知道妮娜怎样上学。
   I want to know how Nina goes to school.

四、找出错误的一项并改正

1. I think my father will go to Beijing by a train.
   A B C
   (C) by a→by
2. How long is it from Tianjin to Shijiazhuang?
   A B C
   (A) long→far
3. Most student ride to school in our class.
   A B C
   (A) student→students
4. Most of them go to work on feet.
   A B C
   (C) feet→foot
5. They always get to home on time.
   A B C
   (B) 去掉to

五、阅读短文,然后从方框中选出可以填入文中空白处的单词

police, also, train, is, serious, other, on, drive, hours, money

Dear Editor,

Life in this city needs to be improved. For one thing, there are too many cars, and there 1 too much smog (烟雾), especially at rush 2. The air pollution is terrible. This problem is really 3 downtown in the business area. Too many people 4 their cars to work.

So what should we do about it? I think there should be more 5 officers at busy crossings. They could stop traffic jams. We 6 need fewer parking garages downtown. The city spends too much 7 building them. It's easy to park, so too many people drive to work. On the 8 hand, the city doesn't spend enough money 9 public transportation (交通). There aren't enough underground lines, and the 10 system (系统) needs a lot of improvement.

1. is 2. hours 3. serious 4. drive
5. police 6. also 7. money 8. other
9. on 10. train

课时笔记

▶1. It is + *adj.* +for sb. +to do sth. 句型的用法

It is+*adj.* +for sb. +to do sth. 意为"对某人来说,做某事……",其中it是形式主语,真正的主语是不定式。此处的形容词应为描述事物的,如difficult, easy, hard, important, dangerous, (im)possible等。例如:

It's very dangerous for children to cross the busy street.
对孩子们来说,穿过繁忙的街道很危险。

It's difficult for us to finish the work. 对我们来说,完成这项工作很困难。

【拓展】It is + *adj.* + of sb. + to do sth. 意为"某人做某事……"。此处的形容词是描述不定式行为者的性格、品质的,如kind, good, nice, right, wrong, clever, careless, polite, foolish等。例如:

It's very kind of you to help me. 你能帮我,真好。

It's clever of you to work out the problem. 你真聪明,算出了这道题。

▶2. between 的用法

between作介词,意为"介于……之间",表示在两个人或事物之间。常用短语between... and...,意为"在……和……之间"。例如:

The letter B is between A and C. 字母B在A和C之间。

Please come to my house between 1 o'clock and 2 o'clock.
请在一点到两点之间到我家来。

课时5 Self Check

一、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示完成单词

1. They are waiting for you at the bus stop / station.
2. We were glad to celebrate our motherland, China's sixtieth birthday on October 1st, 2009.
3. When did he leave (离开)?
4. There are sixty minutes in an hour.
5. It's about two kilometers from here to there.

二、单项选择

1. How are they going to the countryside tomorrow, C bike or ____ foot?
   A. by; by B. on; on
   C. by; on D. on; by
   【解析】"骑自行车"为 by bike;"步行"为 on foot。
2. — B does it take her to get to school?
   —It takes her around ____ minutes.
   A. How far; twenty-five
   B. How long; twenty-five
   C. How far; twenty five
   D. How long; twenty five
   【解析】对时间段进行提问用疑问词组 how long,25为twenty-five。
3. How D is it ____ your school to the Children's Palace?
   A. long; to B. far; to
   C. long; from D. far; from
   【解析】根据句意可知此句询问距离,应用疑问词组 how far,排除 A 和 C;"从……到……"表示为 from...to...,排除 B。
4. —How do you C there?
   —I take the train.
   A. reach to B. get to
   C. arrive D. arrive in
   【解析】"到达"为 arrive in/at,get to 和 reach,后面的 there 为副词,所以要省略介词。
5. —What does Jim think C the football match?
   —He thinks it's very interesting.
   A. about B. over
   C. of D. for
   【解析】think of 意为"认为"。
6. — C ?
   —It is wonderful.
   A. What do you like the book
   B. How do you think of the book
   C. What do you think of the book
   D. What is the book like
   【解析】"你认为……怎么样?"为 What do you think of...?
7. It's time for supper now. Let's B it.
   A. stop having B. stop to have
   C. to stop to have D. stopping to have
   【解析】let 是使役动词,后跟动词原形,排除 C 和 D;"停下来去做某事"为 stop to do sth.,排除 A。
8. — B
   —By bus.
   A. Why does he go to work?
   B. How does he go to work?
   C. When does he go to work?
   D. Where does he work?
   【解析】根据答语可知是提问"他怎样上班"。
9. — C did you come to school this morning?
   —In my mother's car. I got up late this morning.
   A. When B. Where
   C. How D. What
   【解析】根据答语可知是提问"怎样去学校",故用 how。
10. —Could you please tell me A ?
    —Go straight along this road, then turn right. You'll find it.
    A. where the station is
    B. where is the station
    C. where the station was
    D. where was the station
    【解析】Could you...? 用于语气比较委婉的询问,从句还是用现在时态,首先排除 C、D;又因宾语从句要用陈述语序,故选 A。

三、句型转换

1. The woman with the baby walked into the shop. (对画线部分提问)
   Which woman walked into the shop?
2. He often has bread for breakfast. (改为一般疑问句)
   Does he often have bread for breakfast?
3. Mr Wilson goes to work by bus every day. (改为同义句)
   Mr Wilson takes a bus to work every day.
4. I go to see my uncle by boat. (对画线部分提问)
   How do you go to see your uncle?
5. She likes going to school on foot. (改为同义句)
   She likes walking to school.

四、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 昨晚我用了一小时写家庭作业。
   It took me one hour to do my homework yesterday evening.
2. 这个航班要飞多久?
   How long does the flight take?
3. 下雨时,我乘坐公共汽车。
   When it rains, I take a bus.
4. 周末我喜欢骑自行车。
   I like to ride my bike on weekends.
5. 我们匆匆吃了饭,然后跑着去赶火车。
   We had a quick meal and then ran to catch

the train.

五、连词成句

1. how, your, does, father, to, go, work(?)
   How does your father go to work?
2. how, they, do, to, school, get, every, day(?)
   How do they get to school every day?
3. how, long, it, does, take, you, get, to, home, from, to, school(?)
   How long does it take you to get to school from home?
4. the, early, takes, bus, him, his, to, work, place(.)
   The early bus takes him to his work place.
5. to, go, school, most, students, on, school, the, bus(.)
   Most students go to school on the school bus.

六、从方框中选择适当的句子补全对话

A: __1__

B: Yes, please. Could you tell me the way to the First People's Hospital?

A: Let me see. Oh, it's far from here.

B: __2__

A: About five miles. __3__

B: Which bus should I take?

A: The No. 1 bus will take you there.

B: __4__

A: It's about 30 minutes.

B: Thanks for your help.

A: __5__

A. That's OK.
B. You can take a bus to go there.
C. Can I help you?
D. How long does it take to get there?
E. How far is it?

1. C 2. E 3. B 4. D 5. A

七、完形填空

What do you do at weekends? Some people like to __1__ at home, but others like to go for a walk __2__ have a picnic. My friend Jack works hard in a factory during the __3__. At weekends he always __4__ the same thing. On Saturday he __5__ his car and on __6__ he takes his family to a nearby village. His uncle and aunt have a farm there. It isn't a __7__ one, but there's always __8__ to do. The children help the animals and give them their __9__. Jack and his wife help in the fields. At the end of the day, they are all __10__ and Jack's aunt gives them a big meal.

1. A. play B. live
   C. stay D. like
2. A. and B. or
   C. but D. so
3. A. day B. time
   C. autumn D. week
4. A. does B. makes
   C. borrows D. has
5. A. watches B. drives
   C. sells D. washes
6. A. Monday B. Sunday
   C. Saturday D. Wednesday
7. A. small B. big
   C. hard D. short
8. A. much B. little
   C. fast D. far
9. A. clothes B. places
   C. food D. water
10. A. clean B. late
    C. hungry D. friendly

【答案】1~5 C B D A D 6~10 B B A C C

八、任务型阅读

Are You Still Looking for Your Son?

Mrs White has a son. His name is Sam White. The young man began to work in a post office in a city this autumn. He asked his mother to visit the city. The old woman was happy and caught a train. She soon arrived in the city, but she didn't know where the post office was. She began to look for it, but she couldn't find it. At a bus stop she asked an old man, "Excuse me, sir. How can I get to the post office?"

"There are about forty post offices in our city," said the old man. "Which one do you want to find?"

The old woman gave Sam's letter to him and the old man said, "Walk along this street and take the fourth turning on the left. His post office is just there."

Mrs White thanked the old man and soon found her son. They were very happy. A week later the woman went to the zoo. She saw all kinds of animals. But she couldn't remember the way back to the post office. At the same bus stop, she met the same old man and she asked the same question again.

"Oh dear!" the old man said. "Are you still looking for your son?"

根据短文内容回答问题

1. Where does Sam White work?
   He works in a post office.
2. How did Mrs White go to the city?
   She went to the city by train.
3. Did the old woman know how to get to her son's post office?
   No, she didn't.
4. How many post offices are there in this city?
   There are about 40 post offices in the city.
5. Did the old man think Mr White found her son's post office?
   No, he didn't.

中考考题在线 ZHONGKAOKAOTIZAIXIAN

一、单项选择

1. (贵州铜仁中考·2015)—How much is the dress?
—It __A__ me 400 *yuan*.
A. cost B. spent C. took D. paid
【解析】考查动词辨析。cost 的主语通常是事或物;spend 的主语只能是人;take 的主语可以是事或物(包括形式主语 it),也可以是人;pay 的主语是人,常与介词 for 连用。

2. (重庆A卷中考·2015)—__C__ did you work out the problem in such a short time?
—With Mr. Li's help.
A. When B. Where C. How D. Which
【解析】考查疑问词的用法。when 意为"什么时候";where 意为"哪里";how 意为"怎样";which 意为"哪一个"。由答语"With Mr. Li's help."可知是询问方式,因此问句用 how 引导。

3. (甘肃武威中考·2015)—__D__ does Bob usually go to work?
—He usually rides his bike.
A. What B. Who C. Where D. How
【解析】考查疑问词的用法。what 意为"什么";who 意为"谁";where 意为"哪里";how 意为"怎样"。根据答语句意"他通常骑他的自行车"可知,问句句意为"鲍勃通常怎样去工作?",应用 how 引导疑问句。故选 D。

4. (天津中考·2015)—Does your father go to work by __C__ car every day?
—No, he sometimes takes _____ bus.
A. a; the B. the; a
C. 不填; a D. a; 不填
【解析】"by+交通工具"为固定用法,表示"乘坐/骑……"。take a bus 意为"乘公共汽车"。故选 C。

5. (四川泸州中考·2014) Thanks for __C__ me with my science.
A. help B. to help
C. helping D. your help
【解析】考查非谓语动词的用法。句意为:"谢谢你帮我学自然。"help 作动词,常用于 help sb. with sth.,表示"帮助某人做某事";help 作名词时,则无后接 sb with sth 的用法,所以排除选项 D;thanks for (doing) sth. 表示"谢谢做某事",故选 C。

6. (江苏连云港中考·2015) It is great __D__ us to get so many favourite books on International Children's Book Day.
A. to B. with C. of D. for
【解析】考查固定句型。"It is +*adj.* +for sb. to do sth."是固定句型,意为"做某事对某人来说是……的"。其中 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是动词不定式。故选 D。

7. (贵州铜仁中考·2015)—__B__ is it from your home to school?
—It's about 2 kilometers.
A. How long B. How far
C. How soon D. How often
【解析】考查疑问词组辨析。由答语"大约2公里"可知问句是询问距离。how long 意为"多久;多长",询问动作持续的时间或物体的长度;how far 意为"多远",询问距离;how soon 意为"多久以后",用于一般将来时;how often 意为"多久一次",询问频率。故选 B。

8. (四川南充中考·2015)—__C__ is the restaurant from the post office?
—It's about 5 minutes' ride.
A. How long B. How often
C. How far D. How many
【解析】考查疑问词组辨析。由答语"骑车大约五分钟"可知问句询问距离,how long 意为"多久;多长",询问动作持续的时间或物体的长度;how often 意为"多久一次",询问频率;how far 意为"多远",询问距离;how many 意为"多少",询问数目。故选 C。

9. (山东菏泽中考·2015)—__C__. Is this your book?
—Yes, it is. Thank you!
A. Sorry B. Hello C. Excuse me
【解析】考查交际用语。A 项意为"对不起";B 项意为"你好";C 项意为"打扰一下"。根据语境可知选 C。句意为:"打扰一下。这是你的书吗?""是的,它是。谢谢你!"

二、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示完成单词

1. (山东滨州中考·2014) There are nearly four __hundred__ (百) students in our school.
2. (浙江宁波中考·2014) Hold on to your __dreams__ (梦想). One day they may come true.
3. (山东济宁中考·2013) I can't believe the story is __true__ (真实的).
4. (广东广州中考·2013) It's dangerous(危险的) to swim in the river__.__ It's safer to go to the swimming pool.
5. (江苏南京中考·2013) Where are you going to put your __bicycle(bike)__ (自行车)? It's so crowded(拥挤的) here.

三、根据句子意思填写适当的单词,使句子完整、正确

1. (湖北孝感中考·2013) I'm __afraid__ of the dark. That's why I always go to sleep with the light on.
2. (江苏苏州中考·2014)—It's a top secret.
—Yes, I see (明白). I will keep the secret (保守秘密) __between__ you and me.